THE CHINESE TREATY.

Text of the Treaty as Ratified by the Senate—Movements of the Embassy.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1868.

Minister Burlingame and his associates, having completed their labors, are now preparing to leave for the North. Scarcely two months have elapsed since the arrival of the Embassy at the capital of the nation, and in that brief space has been accomplished one of the greatest events of modern times—the arrangement of a treaty the terms of which bring within the community of nations the oldest people on the earth. It is impossible to realize at this early moment the magnitude of the interests and benefits involved; but still more remarkable is the consummation of so great a transaction in so short a time. The readiness with which the treaty was accepted by our government has made a deep impression upon the minds of the Celestial ambassadors, and doubtless will have much to do with the favorable recognition of American interests by the Chinese government. I have already forwarded the treaty as it came from the hands of the negotiators on the part of the Chinese and the United States governments. The following is the text of the treaty as modified and subsequently ratified by the Senate in executive session on the night of July 16, 1868:—

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858.

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States of America, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ART. 4. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and of Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion and Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, trade or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or a Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country or for a Chinese subject or a citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ART. 7. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and reciprocally Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ART. 8. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
ANSON BURLINGAME.
CEIH KANG.
SUN CHIA KU.

Mr. J. McClevy Brown, First Secretary to the Chinese Legation, is now busily engaged in rendering the above ratified treaty into the Chinese language, preparatory to sending that important instrument to the Emperor. The Embassy will not leave here until this work shall have been accomplished. All despatches to the home government are addressed to the Board of Foreign Affairs at Pekin, of which Prince Kung, uncle to the present Emperor, is president.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24, 1868.

The United States steamer Contoocook, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, is still at anchor in the Roads off the fort, but will proceed to Norfolk in a day or two to receive some slight repairs, after which she will proceed to Halifax, N. S., and look after our interests in the fisheries of those waters.

Admiral Hoff gave an entertainment to General W. T. Barry and General Van Vlet, with their families, last evening on board the flagship Contoocook, which was a very brilliant affair.

The revenue cutter Northerner, Captain McGowan, sailed at noon to-day for a cruise outside the capes.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Alice is at anchor off Clifton, S. I.

The Halcyon arrived at New London on Sunday night.

The Mobile Yacht Club held their annual regatta yesterday and will continue it to-day. A number of handsome prizes are to be awarded to the winning yachts.

A match race for $1,000 a side is to be sailed this week between the New Orleans yacht Xiphias and the Mobile yacht Gladiola, in Mobile bay.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Georgia as a Reconstructed State.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR—OFFICIAL.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., July 22, 1868.

Edwin F. Blodgett, Esq., of the county of Richmond, is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, with the rank of colonel.

Officers and soldiers are requested to respect and and obey him accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

B. B. DeGRAFFENREID, Secretary Executive Department.

Alabama's New Senators.

The new Senator for the long term from Alabama, General Willard Warner, is a former able and distinguished citizen of Ohio. He entered the service as a line officer and served with distinction through the war, during the latter part of it upon the staff of General Sherman. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate of Ohio from Licking and Delaware counties by a handsome majority, and was one of the leading republicans of that body. Removing to Alabama he has identified himself with the interests of that State, and has been chosen to represent it in the United States Senate.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, referring to the new Senators, says:—

The Legislature succeeded to-day in completing the degradation of the State. As George E. Spencer at the outbreak of the war was a sutler from Nebraska and Willard Warner is a squatter from Ohio, ready at any time to leave if he failed to get office, the Legislature should do one other thing. Change the map of the State, by putting on one side a sutler's wagon driven by Spencer and on the other side a carpet bag labelled "W. Warner of Ohio, or any other State where there is a chance for a hungry office seeker."

The Omaha (Nebraska) *Herald* refers to Mr. Spencer as follows:—

In Alabama our latest advices indicate that George E. Spencer, who left Omaha in 1863 as sutler of the First Nebraska infantry, is the most prominent candidate for senatorial honors, and is destined to occupy a seat once hallowed by a Benton or a Calhoun.

Reception of Hon. John A. Griswold, the Republican Candidate for Governor, in Saratoga.

Hon. John A. Griswold, candidate for Governor of New York, arrived at Saratoga on Saturday night, where quite an assemblage had gathered to give him a public reception. Perkins' band, from the Clarendon Hotel, headed a procession to escort him to his summer cottage, a few rods from the depot. At the cottage Mr. W. A. Sackett introduced Mr. Griswold, who thanked the crowd for the unexpected honor of the reception, and spoke in a feeling manner of the pleasure to know his acts had been approved by his fellow citizens. Hearty cheers were given by the people at the depot and also at the house before and after his speech.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Newark, N. J.

The democrats held a large ratification meeting at the Opera House, Newark, last night. Speeches were made by Colonel Cannon, R. F. Stockton, General Runyon, C. H. Winfield and others. A torchlight procession paraded the streets.

Political Notes.

"Pa, I don't think you radicals will be beaten this fall." "Why, my child?" "Because Mr. Hunks says your party is too wicked to die yet."

This is a curious remark of a Cleveland radical paper:—"As a general rule the democrats will 'go' the ticket nominated at New York, and republicans must not flatter themselves that the Tammany nomination will defeat itself." Dog eat dog? Never!

The Atlanta *Constitution* says the Democratic Convention in that city, on the 23d instant, was the most imposing that ever came off in the State. Not less than twenty thousand were present, and, according to the same authority, the radicals are stricken with dismay. It was last May Grant was nominated.

Some one in Boston wanted to know why Elizur Wright's father was akin to Satan. Nobody could guess, but the answer came—because he was the "Father of 'Lize."

OBITUARY.

Robert Monsey Rolfe Lord Cranworth.

The Atlantic telegraph announces the demise at London yesterday of Robert Monsey Rolfe—raised to the British peerage in December, 1850, by the title of Baron Cranworth—in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the eighteenth of his baronial dignity. Lord Cranworth was born December 18, 1790. His father was Rev. Edmund Rolfe. His grandfather, Rev. Robert Rolfe, married to Alice Nelson, aunt of England's naval hero, Lord Nelson. Robert Monsey Rolfe received his education at Bury St. Edmund's, at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him at the age of twenty-two, and in the same year (1812) he was elected a Fellow of Downing College. Four years subsequently, in 1816, he was licensed a barrister; and in an exceedingly brief time he acquired a large practice, as much by the learning and soundness of judgment he early displayed in the solving of exceedingly abstruse questions of law as by his perseverance. He was a man, in political as in judicial matters, of enlarged mind, and early espoused the liberal side, aiming always at the extension of the privileges of the people, his cardinal axiom being that there should, in the matter of government, be no difference between the poor and the rich, the weak and the powerful, as all were necessitated to bow before the majesty of the law. It was not, however, until 1832 that he could be persuaded to take a seat in Parliament, and by his industry and talents aid the liberal party in its efforts to reform many of the abuses which were an incubus upon the progress of the country. Accepting the nomination of the Penrhyn liberals in that year he was triumphantly returned to a seat in the British Legislature. He remained in Parliament until he was created one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In the year in which he was chosen to represent Penrhyn he was appointed Counsel to the Throne, and two years subsequently, in 1834, Solicitor General. The Ministry, however, changing shortly afterward, he resigned his position and held no office except that of a legislator until 1835, when, the liberals once more being returned to place, he was reappointed and held the office until elevated to the bench. Upon the resignation and retirement of Lord Collenham he was created one of the commissioners for holding the great seal. This commission he held until 1850, when he was raised to the Vice Chancellorship, as the successor to Sir Launcelot Shadwell. In the same year he was created, as has been stated, a peer, and in that following was named one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery; and again, in 1852, was chosen by Lord Aberdeen Lord High Chancellor of England. As Lord High Chancellor Baron Cranworth succeeded in bringing in law practice many useful reforms, sanctioned by Parliament, and among other important acts of which he was regarded as the author were the Common Law Procedure act of 1854, the Charitable Trusts act of 1855 and the bill for the establishing of the Probate and the Divorce Courts. Having effected all the reforms it was possible in the then state of public enlightenment on social and political questions—the Cabinet of Aberdeen being no longer sufficiently in force, although a professedly liberal one, to sustain itself against the repeated assaults of Parliament, went to pieces in 1855—he retired with his coadjutors. He was shortly afterwards recalled to place by Lord Russell, who organized a coalition Ministry and worked faithfully as Lord Chancellor for the liberal interests, notwithstanding that Russell, Gladstone and many others deserted him. On the collapse of the "coalition" Lord Cronworth attended faithfully to his duties as a legislator, refusing to compromise his high political character by entering into intrigues or aspiring to power; and when the Lord Chancellor Westbury (members of whose family were accused of certain heinous offences that necessarily reflected on Westbury, and their publication certainly weakened the Palmerston-Russell Ministry) resigned Lord Cranworth was again called to the Chancellorship in July, 1865, and upon the breaking up of the administration, caused by the defeat of Gladstone's Reform bill a year subsequently, he retired from public life full of years and honors. Lord Cranworth was in no sense of the word a genius. He had a comprehensive mind and was a hard worker. His chief merit as a lawyer and statesman lay in the purity of his motives. He was a reformer from conviction, and although it would have served his purpose better, had he been a secretly ambitious man desirous of place and pelf, to have professed advocated the conservative side in politics, he yet advanced in the estimation of the public and of those with whom he was necessitated to associate in Parliament and elsewhere perhaps far more rapidly than any other man of his time. In his death the cause of human progress has lost a true friend—one not vainly puffed up by personal success—one who, with enlarged and friendly views, believed firmly in the elevation of the masses and in their participation, so far as was compatible with the permanency of British institutions, in the present state of enlightenment among the lower orders of the people, in all governmental questions through their representatives. Cranworth's political life was a success, although he was not gifted with that quality of speech which adorns the Senate; but he was a shrewd, calm and high minded debater, on whose simple statement his opponents could fully rely. As a lawyer his opinions are respected and often quoted; but his legal labors will never be placed on the same book shelf with those of St. Leonard and other great lights of English jurisprudence. Although exceedingly learned and thoroughly acquainted with the English classics, he never attempted to make for himself a brilliant name in the arena of literature. His own successful assertion and authority, and in his lifetime received honors and

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Application for Mandamus Against the Comptroller.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Raymond & Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an application for mandamus against the Comptroller to compel him to adjust and pay the plaintiffs' claim for advertising done for the city and county of New York. Counsel submitted briefs and points, and the Court reserved its decision.

The Chicago and Rock Island Row.

Gates vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—This was a motion to admit the judgment obtained in Iowa by the defendant against another plaintiff who had commenced a suit on the grounds substantially on which this plaintiff sues. There being no opposition the motion was granted.

The Stafford Pavement Case.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—This was an application by defendant to dissolve an injunction enjoining the execution of a contract under a resolution of the Common Council authorizing the paving of Seventh avenue with Stafford pavement. The case was fully reported in the HERALD at the time of argument. The Court rendered a decision yesterday denying the motion to dissolve the injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Judge Jones rendered judgment in the following cases yesterday:—

Witherbee vs. The Bleecker and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

Shafer vs. Blake.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Gasten vs. Frank.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Henderson vs. The Economical Printing Company.—Let an order be entered directing payment to plaintiff of the sum paid into court, less $96 78, which latter sum is impounded for defendant's costs herein.

John Ayers, &c., vs. Wolf.—The justification was proper and sufficient. The motion for a reference is granted, and cause referred to St. Clair Smith to hear and determine, with $10 to abide event.

Shafer vs. Blake—Motion for a reference granted, and cause referred to John C. Bushnell to hear and determine, with $10 to abide event.

Blanchard vs. The City Shirt Company.—Motion denied without costs.

Jacquenod, &c., vs. Chome.—The answer must be stricken out as sham, with $10 cost of motion. See memrandum with clerk.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 48, 51, 61, 65, 93, 111, 100, 118, 119, 145, 159, 190.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes of the temperature for the past twenty-four hours as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway, HERALD Building:—

3 A. M.	78	3 P. M.	82
6 A. M.	75	6 P. M.	79
9 A. M.	80	9 P. M.	77
12 M.	82	12 P. M.	76

Average temperature 78
Average for Sunday 78⅜

FOUND DEAD.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Catharine O'Brien was found dead in bed at her late residence, 510 East Seventeenth street. One of the Coroners has been notified to hold an inquest on the body.

DEPARTURE OF TEMPERANCE DELEGATES.—The delegates to the National Temperance Convention at Cleveland left last evening by the Erie Railroad. It is anticipated the total attendance will be about seven hundred.

CAVING IN OF A SIDEWALK.—At a point on Bleecker street, near Sullivan, the sidewalk has caved in extensively, owing, it is thought, either to the undermining action of the recent heavy rains or the yielding of the supports to some cellar arch. The dangerous spot is properly marked.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONGRESS.—A large number of the leading "foot" lights of the United States and Canada assembled yesterday at the Bloomingdale half mile track. Several contests in walking and running were arranged, but no extraordinary displays were made.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, with moustache but no whiskers, dressed in a soldier's frock coat, black pants and shoes, was found in the water at pier 43 North river yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified.

BURGLARY ON BROADWAY.—Between the hours of eleven and two on Sunday the store of William J. Barker, No. 622 Broadway, was entered by burglars and about $5,000 worth of human hair stolen therefrom. Entrance was effected from the rear by forcing a board in the lumber room attached to the barroom of the Olympic theatre. No arrests have been made.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A man whose name is unknown committed suicide on Sunday night by jumping overboard at the foot of Franklin street, North river, and drowning himself. The body was subsequently recovered. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, light complexion, light hair and sandy chin whiskers. He was dressed in black coat and vest, light pants, white muslin shirt and wore a black cravat. The body was conveyed to the Morgue for identification.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—This Board is now engaged, as has been frequently stated, in calling up those claims in which no appearance was made when they were first reached in regular turn on the calendar. Failure to answer on this second call will result in having the claim thrown out. Yesterday the Board was engaged in hearing additional testimony in some cases previously heard, and also in the case of Robert B. Lacy, formerly employed in the City Inspector's department. The amount of the claim is $100, for services rendered the department.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.—Coroner Rollins yesterday held an inquest on the body of Henry Bertom, the German who committed suicide in a cell of the Twenty-seventh precinct police station on Sunday evening. The deceased, who lived at 113 Washington street, had been arrested on complaint of his wife, who charged him with disorderly conduct. While in the lock-up Bertom hung himself to the bars in the cell door with his suspenders. The testimony elicited before the Coroner developed no further important facts, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging. Deceased was forty-five years of age.

CASUALTIES.—A man named Francis Green was run over by a Third avenue car on Sunday at the corner of Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue, injuring his foot severely.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man was found insensible at the corner of Sixteenth street and avenue A. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At forty minutes past one P. M. yesterday John Campion was taken sick, at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and was removed to his residence, No. 343 East Thirty-fourth street.

George Shroester, while standing in the hallway of his residence, No. 57 Monroe street, about midnight on Sunday, received a severe cut in the head from a tumbler thrown by some person unknown. His wound was dressed by Dr. James.

TISHAH B'ABH.—This is the day for commemorating the destruction of Jerusalem, of the temple of Solomon and the dispersion of the Jews all over the world. Those of the orthodox school commenced fasting last evening at sundown, abstain from food to-day till sunset and spend the hours either in the temple or at private prayer at home. The services in the temple or synagogue consist mainly in reading the Megillem, or the biblical story of Esther, Mordecai and Haman, and the threatened destruction of the Jews by King Ahasuerus and their deliverance through Esther. Those of the Israelites who belong to the reformed school of their faith do not fast, nor, figuratively, clothe themselves in "sackcloth and ashes," because their belief is that the dispersion of the Jews was to them a blessing rather than a misfortune, and they hail the day as one of the causes of their present prominent position in the world.

HEALTH MATTERS.—The work of disinfecting the First, Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards, ordered by the Board of Health at its last meeting, is being proceeded with with vigor. Six two horse water carts, carrying loads of 600 gallons each, are engaged in distributing the disinfecting fluid, consisting of one gallon of carbolic acid to one hundred gallons of water, and as much copperas as will dissolve, in the streets and gutters of these wards, no interruption having occurred, even on Sunday, and this will be continued until all the filthy streets have been sprinkled twice. With this cool weather there is a noticeable abatement of the mortality, although diarrhœa is still prevalent to a great degree. The total number of deaths last week was 781, of which 366 were from acute diarrhœal diseases, principally in the First, Fifth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards, the two last being the most unhealthy wards in the city. The distribution of disinfectants will doubtless greatly improve the sanitary condition of these wards, but nothing will dispense with the necessity for properly cleaning the streets and keeping them clean. Without that the work of disinfection is but a temporary expedient and a proper hygienic condition of the city impossible.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITMENT OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.—Edward Mettrach, Edward Shehan and Cornelius McCahill, who were arrested on a charge of breaking into Ruhl's premises, No. 127 West Twentieth street, were arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday and committed for trial without bail.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Otis Clapp was arrested and yesterday arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court by officer Woodward, who charged that on the 25th Clapp cut Patrick Carroll on the wrist with a knife. Carroll is in Bellevue Hospital. The accused, who says he acted in self-defence, was held to answer.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—John Bumiel confronted Justice Kelly yesterday morning and charged one John Woods, a poor specimen of humanity, with stealing from him a pocketbook containing $100. Woods did not deny the accusation, and in default of $500 bail was committed to answer.

THEFT OF GOLD RINGS.—Yesterday afternoon an aged man named Adolph Back entered the store of Messrs. May & Stern, John street, and stole two dozen gold rings. Simon Stern, then in the store, caught Back in the act of committing the theft, and seizing hold of him took the stolen property from his possession. The accused was taken in charge by officer Morrison, of the Second precinct, and Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs for trial.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At a late hour Sunday night Henry Sinclair, a Frenchman, entered the house 64 Greenwich street with intent, as is alleged, of stealing money and clothing from the apartments of Margaret Schaffer, on the third floor. Sinclair, on being discovered, ran down stairs and attempted to escape, but was arrested by officer Lockwood, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, and taken to the station house. Justice Hogan committed the accused for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—William Murphy, arraigned on Sunday at the Jefferson Market Police Court on the charge of arson, was yesterday honorably discharged at the request of the Fire Marshal. Mrs. Roberts, whose premises, at No. 1,249 Broadway, were burned on Sunday, and who was arrested by detective Crowley, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was discharged on her arraignment at Jefferson Market. The discharge was made at the request of the Fire Marshal.

BURGLARY IN HUDSON STREET.—On Sunday officers Shields and Blackwood arrested Gerald Nugent, of No. 37 Charles street, and Alexander Hart, of No. 142 Laurens street, on the charge of burglary upon an unoccupied dwelling, No. 489 Hudson street, which they entered by forcing open a rear window. One of the prisoners was found secreted in a closet on the premises; the other was found secreted in a bed at the Old Ladies' Home adjoining, which he had entered by forcing open a skylight on being pursued by the officers. An accomplice escaped through the yard of the Home. They were committed for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday.

A SINGULAR HORSE CASE.—For two or three days Bernard O'Hara, of No. 286 West Eleventh street; Samuel McClelland, John Crogan and others of the east side have been searching for "blind justice." Detectives Young and Hibberd, of the Seventeenth precinct, and Myers, of the Fifteenth precinct, smelt a good case, and after much skirmishing, flank movements, advances and retreats, they arrested McClelland and Crogan, two respectable dealers, on the charge of horse stealing. While these arrests were being made detective Harris, of the Eighteenth precinct, came down upon Bernard O'Hara, the complainant against the above named parties, and arrested him upon the information of the defendants, that O'Hara had committed some peccadilloes in Liverpool, England. Harris consulted the British Consul, found no charges against his prisoner and released his prisoner instanter. Yesterday afternoon all these gentlemen were ushered into Jefferson Market Court, when O'Hara entered a complaint, charging McClelland and Crogan with stealing four horses worth $1,000. His complaint charges that on the 25th he took the horses, which he had just purchased, to Crogan's stable to keep; that while the horses were there McClelland went to the stable, by and with the consent of Crogan, secured the horses, took them to one Odell and sold them, appropriating the money to his own use. He charges that both parties combined to steal the horses. Mr. McClelland pleaded not guilty, and stated that O'Hara did not own the horses; the property belonged to him, as he had purchased them from one McLaughlin. Crogan also pleaded not guilty, and asserted that he knew nothing about the horses except that they were at his stable on livery. The accused were held in $1,500 each to answer and the complainant in $500 to prosecute.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

There will be a rest at the City Hall, for the Board of Aldermen has adjourned. Overcome with the heat of the weather and the weight of official cares, succumbing to the charms of Long Branch, Greenwich and boat racing, the city fathers and the attaches of the board have mutually agreed to forsake the drudgery of aldermanic responsibilities and battle with the strong waters of the Atlantic Ocean and some other factors, develop the biceps by plying the oar, or in the shade of tilletudleum watch the frisky "kybosh" on the glittering waters of the Hudson; or (better yet), on the pebbled walks of Indian arbor and the shady side of camp Grafulla, quaff the beaded amber beer and whiff the fragrant Killickinick. With so much happiness in view it is not to be wondered at that the meeting of the Board yesterday was brief and dull. The rotund clerk got through the roll and the other preliminaries, the Committee on Roads offered several unimportant reports, the resolution to re-district the Twenty-second ward was adopted, an invitation to review "the glorious Sixty-ninth" on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock was accepted, and the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in September.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Monaghan, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, ordinances re-districting the following wards, viz.:—the Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first—increasing the number of election districts—which were adopted by the "old Board," were re-enacted. An ordinance proposing to divide the Twenty-second ward into thirty-two election districts was laid over.

A resolution authorizing the heads of the various departments of the city government to close their offices at noon on Saturdays was presented and laid over.

A number of resolutions proposing to re-enact certain papers which were passed by the "old Board" were laid over for future action.

An invitation from the Mayor to join him in reviewing the Sixty-ninth regiment National Guard on Wednesday, July 29, at ten A. M., was received.

A petition was presented by residents of Hubert, Beach and Watts streets for the passage of an ordinance to remove the stagnant water on those streets, the public health being endangered thereby. The paper was referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's Investigation and Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday Coroner Flynn opened the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Anna Brown, aged twenty-two years, who was killed on the evening of the 23d inst., having been run over by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, near Fifty-ninth street. The following evidence was given:—

TESTIMONY OF E. EISENMAN.

E. Eisenman deposed as follows:—I live at Hastings, Westchester county; I rode on the rear platform of the car on the Belt Railroad on the 23d inst., a little after five o'clock in the afternoon; I was going in the direction of the Park when the car was about thirty feet from the Harlem Railroad coming up; it was distant about a block and a half; I jumped off the car and noticed that the passengers were in a state of great excitement; other passengers jumped out at the rear platform; I saw the deceased, Anna Brown, step off the car, when she was struck by the locomotive and carried some distance, and finally thrown over the embankment some three or four feet; the engineer in charge of the Harlem train had blown the whistle several times, and the whistle of the locomotive first attracted my attention to a coming train; I don't know that any passenger had called the attention of the driver or conductor to the danger of crossing the track notwithstanding the whistle of the locomotive.

TESTIMONY OF ANN E. HAWKS.

Ann E. Hawks, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at 548 Ninth avenue; I was a passenger on the horse car of the Belt Railroad on the afternoon of the accident, and was one of the passengers who remained in the car while and after it had passed over the track of the Harlem Railroad; I heard no alarm of danger as we crossed the Harlem track; and my attention to the near approach of the Harlem train was first attracted by the deceased, who rose up from her seat and running to the rear platform of the car jumped off; I next saw her lying alongside of the track; there were three other passengers in with me who remained seated and were uninjured.

TESTIMONY OF HATTIN BILLINGHAM.

Hattin Billingham next deposed—I live at 314 Hudson street; I was one of the passengers in the Belt Railroad car on the afternoon of the accident, and with a friend run for the rear platform of the car as I heard the approach of the Harlem train, and along with others jumped off the car; I heard the whistle of the locomotive when it was about half a block off; the driver of the car stopped but for a moment, and started his horses and crossed the track; I saw the deceased afterwards lying alongside of the track very much injured; I heard no one speak to either the conductor or the driver as to the danger of crossing before the locomotive.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN SMITH.

Martin Smith testified that he lived at Martinville, on the line of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and was in charge of the locomotive of the 5:10 P. M. train from Forty-second street; left Forty-second street at about 5:33; sounded his whistle at Forty-eighth street, again at Fifty-fourth street; as he was nearing the crossing at Fifty-ninth street he sounded his whistle again to attract the driver's attention; he looked up and saw the train advancing, and instead of stopping his horses urged them on; when witness discovered his inattention he blew down brakes, reversed the engine, opened throttle valve and gave her sand for three successive times; notwithstanding his exertions to stop, the driver by the usual means he crossed before the train; when witness saw him, the driver was between twenty-five and thirty feet from the track; had plenty of time to stop his horses and should have done so; the train was stopped as soon as it was possible to do so; the first witness saw of deceased she jumped ahead of the engine and fell across the right hand rail, and the truck must have passed over her legs.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'CORMICK.

John McCormick deposed that he was a passenger in the horse car on the afternoon in question; at the time of the accident it was near crossing the track when he heard the sound of the whistle of the locomotive; she was then two hundred feet south of Fifty-ninth street; witness told the driver he had plenty of time to get across, and he then urged them on and crossed the track; did not leave the car until it had reached full on the Harlem track; he passed off at the front and went to the rear of the car; the car had cleared the track before the deceased passenger had jumped off; had she remained seated she would have been uninjured, as were all the others.

TESTIMONY OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE HORSE CAR.

John McNulty deposed—I live at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and First avenue; am a conductor on the Belt Railroad, and was in charge of the car (No. 87) in which deceased, Anna Brown, was a passenger; we were approaching Fourth avenue; I was conversing with a passenger in reference to her destination, when suddenly I heard the lady passengers scream, and saw a train approaching at that time, as well as I can judge, about fifty yards from Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue; no signal was given of its approach, and the passengers becoming frightened rushed from the car when it was on the Harlem track, among the number the lady who was killed; I heard no whistle until the locomotive had neared Fifty-ninth street; my driver had continued on his course and had passed west of the Harlem track some fifteen or twenty feet before the Harlem train had crossed Fifty-ninth street; before the train had reached Fifty-ninth street I saw a man on the locomotive rush to the engine house, and before it had crossed Fifty-ninth street forty feet the train stopped; had deceased remained in her seat, as others of the passengers did, she would have been uninjured.

TESTIMONY OF JENNIE HILL.

Jennie Hill testified that she was a passenger on the horse car; on approaching Fourth avenue heard the whistle of a locomotive and ran with other passengers to the rear of the car; the deceased was behind her on leaving the car; was pushed off and rolled down the embankment; when she regained her feet saw the deceased lying alongside the track; the driver had plenty of time to stop his horses before the Fourth avenue track was reached.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HAMMOND.

John Hammond testified that he was a passenger on the Harlem road at the time of the accident; heard the whistle of the locomotive twice; noticed the car at least twenty feet east of the Harlem track; the driver of the horse car was whipping his horses; thought there would have been a collision.

TESTIMONY OF MARY DUFFY.

Mary Duffy, sworn, deposed—I live on the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, and I saw the accident on the afternoon of the 23d inst.; the horse car was approaching Fourth avenue, and at the same time I heard the whistle of an engine of an approaching train; the horse car was stopped for a moment when it had reached near Fourth avenue, and then the driver started his horses and crossed the track of the Harlem road; there is no flagman stationed at this crossing, only on Sunday; when the whistle of an approaching train is blown near this crossing the drivers of the cars on the Belt road generally stop their horses and let the train pass; I heard the whistle of the train in question blown at Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets and as it neared Fifty-ninth street.

THE VERDICT.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury retired and brought in the following verdict:—"We find that Anna Brown came by her death by injuries accidentally received, and we recommend that the Common Council cause the Harlem Railroad Company to place a flagman at the crossing at Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue."

B'NAI B'RITH.

A Correction—The Eighth and Last Day of the Convention—The Baltimore Flood and the Convention—Appointment of the Officers of the Order for Five Years—Closing Proceedings—Vote of Thanks to the Herald.

The convention opened its last day's session yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the President, Brother Adolph Moses, in the chair. Prayer was said by a lay member of the body, and immediately thereafter Brother S. Wiel, of Baltimore, announced to the convention that letters received by him brought the unwelcome information that Brother Falk Simpson, one of the Vice Presidents of the convention, had lost his all by the late flood at Baltimore. Brother Simpson was engaged in business in Harrison street, Baltimore, and his store and shop were completely gutted by ten feet of water, carrying away everything and even undermining the building. It was at once resolved that the several District Grand Lodges, through their Grand Sophers or Secretaries, be instructed to call for donations from the local lodges and their members for the relief of Brother Simpson and other brethren who may be sufferers from the late flood at Baltimore and vicinity. Another incident occurred in connection with this matter, though it was publicly mentioned in convention. The members had among themselves privately collected $600 to present a suitable testimonial to the Committee of Arrangements, intending it to be a costly set of silverware. Mr. Jas. Sulzberger, chairman, on behalf of the committee declined to receive any such mark of distinction, and it was suggested by several that the amount be divided between the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in this city and the one lately inaugurated at Cleveland, Ohio. As soon as the misfortune that befell Brother Simpson at Baltimore was known it was unanimously agreed to send the whole sum to him as a partial relief from his distress.

The regular business in order was to elect the Executive Committee, to hold office during the five years' interval between this and the next mee