RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Religious Feeling—Dedications, Revivals, &c.

The accounts for the past week foot up about 8,000 converts or accessories to various churches. Of these 3,300 are among the Methodists, 1,600 among the Baptists, about 1,000 among the United Brethren and 425 among the Presbyterians.

More churches at the east end of Long Island have experienced revivals within a year than in any previous one for the last twenty years. The churches in Easthampton, Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton, Southampton on the south side, and those in Mattituck, Southold, Greenport and East Marion on the north side, have been especially favored. Four or five hundred communicants have been added to the churches in the towns of Southold and East and South Hampton.

The first Sabbath of April was a season of remarkable interest in Rev. Dr. Fisher's church, in Utica. It was the communion Sabbath, and fifty persons, of all ages—from the age of twelve years to over sixty—stood up together to confess Christ before men. Twenty-six of these were members of the Sabbath school, their average age being sixteen. Twenty-seven received the ordinance of baptism.

The present week has been a time of unusual interest in the Brick church in Rochester, N. Y. Last Sabbath was the regular time for the communion. Some of the members gave expression to the joy they felt in view of the occasion by decorating the pulpit with choice hothouse flowers. The house was so filled as to require seats for 150 persons in the aisles. As their names were called 149 persons on profession and fourteen by letter came forward and entered into covenant with this church. Among the number were thirty eight heads of families and 113 members of the Sabbath school. There was an unusual number of young men among them.

A clergyman writes:—"There has been no revival in Rock Stream, N. Y., for at least a dozen years, and the church never had a settled pastor until I was ordained and installed over it in June of 1867. The last admission on profession of faith was six years ago this month. The membership prior to April instant was forty-five."

A work of grace has been going on during the past winter in the First Reformed (Dutch) church of Bethlehem, N. Y. Christians have been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and at the last communion season twenty-five persons were received into the church upon profession of their faith in Christ. Some seventy-five more are either entertaining a hope or deeply anxious about their soul's welfare.

The revival in Lockport, N. Y., began before Rev. E. P. Hammond went there, and has numbered hundreds among its converts, including all ranks, from the mayor of the city to the children, of whom over 200 are hopeful converts.

Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, Methodist, has been holding meetings in Stone Ridge, N. Y., and 144 have joined on probation.

The Methodists in Buffalo have received over 500 additions as the result of the present revival. They have been aided by the "praying band," composed of thirteen business men of Troy.

The Beach street Presbyterian church of Boston has received eighty accessions on profession, the result of quiet labor, with no extra meetings or rising for prayer or anxious seats. The pastor holds a weekly inquiry meeting. This makes 182 accessions within six months, including those by letter.

Of the converts in the general revival at Pittsfield, Mass., the Methodists have received 140.

The revival in Southington, Conn., is one of the most extensive ever enjoyed there.

The pastor of the Bedford street Methodist church in this city reports 400 converts as the result of the late meetings.

On Sunday, April 11, Archbishop McCloskey administered the sacrament of confirmation in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt street, to 110 persons.

Church Dedications.

Since the publication last month of the number of church dedications we have received accounts of sixty additional, distributed as follows:—

METHODIST.—Port Ewen, N. Y.; Melrose, N. Y.; Melville, N. J.; Gouldtown, N. J.; Southport, Me.; Attleboro, R. I.; Chesapeake Circuit, Md.; Westfield, Ill.; Lostrant, Ill.; Fowlerville, Mich.; Almont, Mich.; Maple Rapids, Mich.; Oxford, Mich.; Nevada, Iowa; Stacyville, Iowa; Omaha, Neb.

BAPTIST.—Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Wellsville, N. Y.; Leedsville, N. J.; Westboro, Mass.; Pleasant Plain, Ohio; Peru, Ind.; Pinckneyville, Ill.; Cassopolis, Mich.; Kinderhook, Mich.; Sun Prairie, Wis.; Marshall, Wis.; Augusta, Wis.; Council Bluffs, Iowa.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Cannonsville, N. Y.; Camden, N. Y.; Milford, N. J.; Atco, N. J.; Washington, Pa.; Winnebago, Ill.; Jefferson City, Mo., (U. P.); Kirksville, Mo., (Cumb.); Holly Springs, Mo.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Newburyport, Mass.; Auburnham, Mass.; Royalton, Vt.; Mott's Corners, N. Y.; Macon, Mo.; Independence, Iowa; Green Mountain, Iowa; Mitchell, Iowa; Junction City, Kan.; Highland, Kan.

LUTHERAN.—Annville, Pa.; Petersburg, Pa.; Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Rowan county, N. C.; Mansfield, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Dixon, Ill.; Sharon, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

The Passionists in the United States—Their Monasteries and Churches—Advancement of the Order—Some Interesting Facts Relative to their Labors.

The efforts of the Roman Catholic priesthood in the advancement of their religion are being materially felt throughout the length and breadth of the United States. There are several orders among this branch of the clergy to which the palm of merit must be liberally extended in this noble work of the redemption of souls. The Redemptorists, Dominicans, Paulists, Passionists and other orders, who number among them some of the ablest scholars in the country, are working most assiduously in behalf of the Roman Catholic faith, and that labor is productive of a vast amount of benefit to their cause.

Probably one of the most zealous and hard working of these classes of the clergy is the Order of Passionists. It has gained a strong foothold in the United States and every day through its influence new fruits are being brought forth in the advancement of religion and enlightenment. This Order was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by St. Paul of the Cross, who was born in the village of Ovada, Italy, on the night of the 3d of January, 1694. Father Pius, who wrote a life of St. Paul, says that the saint's mother "experienced sensations of supernatural pleasure and delight during her pregnancy with this favored child, and the chamber in which he was born shone with a brilliancy which for a short time obscured the lamps and dazzled those who were present." The life of St. Paul was marked with the most extraordinary evidences of divine favor, and the Roman Catholic Church, in order to perpetuate the memory of its great Apostle, in the year 1867 went through the ceremony of canonization. Never was St. Peter's so prolific of splendor and magnificent ceremonial as upon that occasion, and those who witnessed the services in the ecstasy of their description have mentioned them as being a foretaste of the seraphic joys which entrance the hearts of the faithful in the kingdom above.

It is then the Order of Passionists, founded by St. Paul, which has within the last few years established itself substantially among us. In 1852 the pioneer priests of the Order arrived in the United States—viz:—Father Anthony, Father Albinos and Father Stanislaus, with a lay brother.

They first started a foundation of the Order near Pittsburg, Pa., where they took charge of a German congregation and soon erected a splendid church and monastery. Apostolic missions were now given and the people from far and near came to hear the gospel preached from their lips. Several more priests now arrived in this country from Italy and England, and their labors became more diffused. About the year 1859 a monastery was built in Dunkirk, N. Y., near Buffalo; one year after the fine monastery at West Hoboken was commenced and last year completed. Two years ago another house was built near Baltimore. There are now about forty-five priests of the Order in the United States, and numerous parties are being brought over to the Roman Catholic faith through their efforts.

In Ireland, where the Catholic religion flourishes with so much earnestness and zeal, the Passionist Order is looked up to with the greatest veneration, and several have been sent from the Green Isle to the United States on their missionary labors. At Mount Argus, near Dublin, is a capacious college, church and monastery presided over by the Order. Students whose vocations direct them in this line of the priesthood are here educated and ordained for their high calling. The buildings at Mount Argus have not yet been completed, and a bazaar or drawing has been instituted in order to raise funds for the noble object. At this drawing prizes valued at some $20,000 will be distributed, and some of the [illegible] gentlemen of the country have taken an active part in this most charitable of enterprises. Rev. Lawrence Kieran, one of the Passionists resident at Mount Argus, has recently arrived in this country in order to induce the public to take chances in this drawing. So praiseworthy an appeal cannot fail to meet with a cordial response.

The Passionists in England have been instrumental in bringing over to the Catholic faith Dr. Newman, Father Spencer, Father Peckham—the latter being a captain in the Queen's Guards previous to his change of religion, and nephew of the Duke of Wellington. When the latter came to see his relative at Mount Argus he remarked:—"Of course I can't approve of the life you have adopted, but as you have adopted it, I would advise you to stick by your colors." Father Peckham was the founder of the Dublin Institution.

Great inducements are being held out to the Passionists in various parts of the country to establish communities, and within a few years it is expected that we will have a monastery in every large city of the Union.

Religious Liberty in Spain and State Appropriations for Sectarian Purposes.

The Evangelical Alliance of the United States, at [illegible] meeting of its Executive Committee, held March [illegible] unanimously adopted the following resolu[illegible]

[illegible] Alliance has heard with [illegible] principles of religious [illegible] with gratitude to God for what has already been secured it unites its prayers with those of Protestant Christians everywhere that the reestablishment of civil government in Spain may be accomplished with the distinct and universal recognition of the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, with none to molest or make them afraid.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly certified, be transmitted to the Minister of the United States government in Madrid.

At the same meeting the Alliance entered its protest against all appropriations of money by State Legislatures for sectarian institutions, believing such use of the public money to be contrary to the fundamental law of the land prohibiting union of Church and State.

Anticipated Distinguished Arrival from Wales.

The Rev. Dr. Price, of South Wales, G. B., editor of *Seven Cymm* (Star of Wales), is expected to arrive in this country with the City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool the 7th inst. The Doctor is one of the most eminent men in the principality of Wales, taking a lively interest in all public questions, and has effected more good, it is said, than any four of the best public men in his denomination (the Baptist.) The reverend gentleman was appointed, with the Rev. Mr. Henry, of Scotland, to visit America in the fall, on behalf of the Irish Missionary Society; but he comes thus early so that he may go among his countrymen in their various settlements previously to his entering with Mr. Henry in September upon the special mission to which they have been appointed. We learn that invitations from all parts of the country await Dr. Price's arrival.

Moving Day in a Religious Point of View.

The *Observer* has some remarks about living in hired houses and moving on the 1st of May, in the course of which it says:—"Moving shows how much rubbish there is in the house. Nobody knows how much rubbish he has, nor how much furniture he has, till he comes to move. Rubbish is sin in the soul. It must be cleared out. Sin is the rubbish, the nuisance, the curse of the world. It touched the earth when it was beautiful in the perfection of its morning and the thorns and briers sprang up to choke its fruits and flowers. It touched the cities of the plain and they were consumed with fire. It touched the world and it was drowned with water. It scourged the earth four thousand years and then it hung the Lord of Glory on a tree. It is to-day the great black cloud in your heart and mine. It must be taken away. We have a house not made with hands—eternal—we shall go no more out of it forever. It is beyond the stars. We shall have no rent to pay. It is ours—ours forever." Who can talk of high rents after this? Of course this has nothing to do with pew rents in fashionable churches.

Grand Catholic Celebration in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 13th instant states that the one hundred thousand Catholics in that city appeared to be all assembled on the previous Sunday in and around the old Cathedral of St. Louis and the Jackson square to participate in the grand celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's promotion to the sacredotal dignity, and the twenty-third anniversary of his Pontifical sovereignty. The *Times* adds:—"It was certainly one of the grandest popular manifestations ever made in this city. In point of numbers it exceeded any assemblage we ever witnessed. In the grandeur and sublimity of the scene, in the earnest enthusiasm and devotion of the multitude, in the vast array of women and children, in the tasteful and appropriate ornaments, and the solemnity of the ceremonies, everything combined to render the occasion one which impressed all beholders with an awe, reverence and respect for the sincerity and earnestness of those who had thus gathered in such vast multitude to testify their veneration for the great father and head of the Catholic Church."

A Papal Brief on the Pope's Semi-Centennial.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Pope having reference to the semi-centennial anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood (April 11):—

Pope Pius IX. to all the faithful who shall read the present letter, health and the apostolic blessing. That which we hardly hoped would be possible in the midst of our great and very grievous cares, that the Most High should grant us a term of life sufficiently long to celebrate the holy sacrifice with more solemn pomp on the fulfilment of the fiftieth year of our reception of the priesthood, will take place, if God shall so please, on the eleventh day of the approaching April. This day, which fills our heart with joy, has afforded to the faithful a fresh opportunity of manifesting their piety and proving their deference towards us. For they, with incredible desire, congratulating us on so fortunate an event, have humbly presented to us earnest prayers that we may deign to add spiritual advantages to the joys of this day, and open on their behalf the celestial treasures of the church whose distribution God has entrusted to us.

Conversion to the Jewish Faith.

The Chicago *Times* states that a few days ago there arrived in that city from Dubuque, Iowa, a little party, consisting of a mother and daughter, a young man, the affianced of the latter, and a few friends of the three. They made their home while here with an acquaintance of the mother, residing on Third avenue. The names of the principal actors in the affair are Isaac M. Platt, a young merchant doing business in the city last mentioned, and Mrs. and Miss Van Emend. The daughter, a beautiful young lady of seventeen years, is a native of this country, but Mrs. Van Emend was born in Germany. The mother has for nearly twelve years been a member in good and regular standing of a prominent Evangelical congregation in Dubuque. Saturday morning Rabbi Dr. Messinger, of the Kehillath, situated at the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue, Benay Sholon synagogue, was notified that Mrs. Van Emend and her daughter had visited Chicago solely for the purpose of formally accepting the Jewish faith. In the evening the Rabbi called at the house where the party were stopping and performed the ceremony of receiving them into the Jewish Church. These services were, at the request of the persons concerned, strictly private, no persons being admitted to the house but a few friends. The exercises requisite upon occasions of this character having been concluded, the Rabbi was informed that his work was only half concluded, the part remaining in abeyance being that of officiating at the marriage of Mr. Platt and Miss Van Emend. The time fixed for this interesting finale of the whole transaction was on yesterday afternoon, and the place selected was the synagogue already mentioned. Notice of the event was soon circulated among followers of the Hebrew creed, the result being that the place in question was completely filled with a gathering of the faith in Chicago. The beautiful, though somewhat lengthy, marriage ceremony of the Church having been completed, the bridal party returned to the residence of the friend on Third avenue, when they were waited upon and congratulated by a few acquaintances preparatory to their departure for Dubuque.

The *Times* comments editorially upon the above event, and throws out the following suggestions, which will be particularly interesting to our New England brethren:—

There have latterly been several conversions of Christians to the Hebrew faith. In each case the change has been accompanied by the immediate marriage of the parties undergoing the conversion. We think that these facts cannot but suggest to any man of ordinary observation the inquiry, may not matrimony be made effective as a missionary agency? We do not mean marriage in ordinary cases, among people living and moving in polite and Christianized society. But the inquiry has reference to the heathen who wander by the distant Ganges, and roam, uncultivated and unrestrained, among the sources of the mighty Nile. If the question can be affirmatively answered, *a priori*, its practical execution becomes the next matter of consequence. Generally, we would say, let all missionaries who go to Greenland's icy mountains and to India's coral strands, be celibatists at the time of their departure. Let no married man or woman be sent to foreign lands; but let all be young men and women, in the prime of life. Let each man of these marry some Indian maiden, and let each woman ally herself to some Hottentot brave. The work of conversion would follow as a matter of course. The idea is of value in more than its mere missionary sense. New England is full of young women who are predestined to live and die old maids, unless there occur a radical change in their condition. Let each one of these young ladies go abroad as a missionary in the sense in which we have proposed. Each would then have the proud satisfaction of having converted a heathen and gained a husband.

Death of an Episcopal Clergyman.

The Rev. Isaac Parks, D. D., died on the 15th inst., at his residence, in Whitehall, N. Y. The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following notice of the deceased:—Rev. Isaac Parks, D. D., died yesterday morning, at four o'clock, at his residence, in Whitehall. Dr. Parks was for two years the resident Methodist Episcopal minister at Whitehall. At the last Conference he was appointed presiding elder of the Poultney (Vt.) district. On Saturday last he returned to Whitehall, after attending the Quarterly Conference, and was soon after struck with paralysis. He lingered unconscious until the time of his death. Dr. Parks was one of the Regents of the University of the State, and also Commissioner of Common Schools for Washington county. He was a man of marked ability, and was highly esteemed, not only in the immediate vicinity of his residence, but wherever he was known. His incessant application to a multiplicity of duties is given as the cause of the paralyzing stroke by which he was prostrated, and which finally caused his death. He was a member of the Troy Conference, a delegation from which body will attend the funeral on Saturday morning next. Dr. Parks, at the time of his death, was sixty-seven years of age.

Prospects of the Ecumenical Council—Curious Reports from Rome.

[From the Pall Mall Budget (London), April 3.]

A curious story reaches us from Rome on authority entitled to every respect. We are informed that from a quarter whence it was least expected a serious effort is now being made to induce the Pope to prorogue indefinitely the Ecumenical Council. Special congregations have been appointed to prepare and digest the various opinions which the Vatican proposes to submit to the assembled divines for their confirmation. We are now told that in the congregation charged with the due elaboration of the two cardinal points for which the Council has been convoked—the personal infallibility of the Pope and the condemnation of political liberalism in accordance with the Pope's declarations in the Syllabus—the doctors have fallen out among themselves and cannot be brought to any agreement. But dissent on these two points ruins the whole project, which was broached in the conviction that the formal acceptance by a unanimous church of these pet articles of Jesuit doctrine might be secured. Alarmed by the discordance in this preliminary congregation, to which it was found necessary to add foreign, and especially German, divines, the Jesuits began to think it would be prudent not to find a plea for postponing the Council, and accordingly they addressed themselves to the Pope with that intention. Here, however, the fathers got a check. Pius IX. dotes on this Council as a woman dotes upon a child born to her when she thought herself past childbearing. He clings to this project with the fondness of Jacob for Benjamin, and, therefore, when these gentlemen, who had hitherto stimulated his anticipations of a glorious new paternity, approached him with a suggestion that it might be as well to give up the idea, the Pope flew into one of his constitutional furies, and sent the fathers back into their dungeon-like monastry discomfitted, to reflect on what had best be done under the circumstances. After a while they resolved to invoke the counsel of Cardinal Bilio, a prelate high in the Pope's favor, and reported to have been the chief author in the actual composition of the Syllabus. It was thought that when his first passion had subsided Pius IX. might be amenable to the voice of this approved abettor of his pet desires. The Cardinal, therefore, did go to his Holiness, spoke to him of the unfortunate perversity of mind displayed in the select congregation, and sought to open the intellect of the Holy Father to the grave danger of scandal to the Church in the event of such perversity being manifested in the Council. But the Cardinal had no more favorable reception than his prompters. The Pope, we are informed, was immovable. The Council should meet at the appointed time, he replied, and nothing should induce him to postpone its assembly. But the Pope, though passionate, is a man of infirm resolution; and if the spirit of insubordination to Jesuit influence exhibited in the congregation should prove stubborn, which, no doubt, is a considerable assumption, and if, as is affirmed, Cardinal Antonelli has become uneasy at certain manifestations, it is quite on the cards that the Ecumenical Council may be still put off as often and for as long periods as that of Trent was put off after convocation. But this is of course mere matter of speculation. All we can take for granted is that the happy concert of dummydom, which the Church was supposed to be so sure of in its select body of Episcopal tools, made in a certain period of years by Jesuit hands, seems likely to fall to pieces.

Insanity of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

The Chicago *Post* states that the Right Rev. James Duggan, Bishop of the diocese of Chicago, is now in a sad state of mental affliction, and the rumor which for some time past has prevailed among Catholic circles is at last confirmed. For some time past the least reference to local church matters has strangely agitated him, and this dates back to his first return from Rome last August. The excitement increased so that his household at last were careful not to refer to such matters in his presence. The fear of some coming danger impressed itself strongly upon his mind and kept him wakeful both day and night. When, a few weeks ago, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, visited Bishop Duggan he advised a change of scene, and suggested his removal to St. Louis, both for the latter's health and in order that he (the Archbishop) might have matters under his personal supervision.

To this Dr. Duggan agreed, but when all was ready and he was crossing the threshold to the carriage he suddenly drew back, saying that Kenrick wished to get him arrested, and retired to his private room. The idea that he has been convicted of some serious crime has for a long time filled his brain, and he believes the officers to be watching without for him, to seize him the moment he shall emerge. Though on ordinary matters he is rational, yet on ecclesiastical matters he is really insane. A number of the best physicians are attending him, but fear that he cannot recover unless removed from this place, to which all his strange fancies are connected.

This sad case is connected unpleasantly with the ecclesiastical war of last year between the Bishop and the parish priests, whose removal was the result and in one instance the death of one of them (Dr. Duane), whose proud heart could not brook the supposed disgrace of removal and reprimand, and whose death caused such an intense feeling among his flock and the Catholic people of the city generally. So great was this feeling that at the funeral services the Bishop did not deem it advisable to appear, for it was loudly proclaimed among the indignant and impulsive people that if he did appear the services should cease and the body would be removed from the church.

Help for the Georgia Baptists.

Mr. A. B. Sharp, of Georgia, is in New York, to raise money to aid in completing the First Baptist church of Atlanta. This church has been struggling hard for two years, and is now near completion, but the congregation having exhausted their own resources, the work, we learn, will have to stop, unless they can obtain a little assistance. This appeal comes endorsed by all the pastors of Atlanta, without denominational distinction, the business men of the place and all the prominent officials.

Religious Notes.

Was Job a Jew? That's the question now around meeting houses.

The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, was rector of St. Michael's church in Marblehead, Mass., more than fifty years ago. He has recently revisited Marblehead.

Deacon Oliver Emerson, a well known citizen of Lynnfield, Mass., died recently, aged eighty-three years. He leaves a widow and large posterity. He was deacon of the Baptist church in North Reading, and three of his sons have entered the clerical profession.

The Right Rev. Bishop Bahrison, Bishop of the Southern Diocese of the Moravian church; Rev. E. A. de Schweinetz and John Reich, of North Carolina, left Winston, N. C., on Thursday last for Europe, to attend a Grand Synod of their church in Germany.

A friend of Auburn Seminary offers to give one-half the sum necessary for a fire-proof library building, on condition that the remainder of this sum is made up. The library has a fund of $25,000.

A religious exchange says:—At a late meeting of twenty-four Baptist ministers in Philadelphia, it was found that thirteen—more than one-half—had been "sprinkled" in infancy, and it didn't seem to hurt 'em any.

At the Church of the Unity (Unitarian), at Springfield, Mass., on a recent Sabbath afternoon, nineteen children were brought forward by their parents—usually three at a time—and baptized "in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

The *Friend* publishes statistics to show that the Quakers in Pennsylvania are decreasing in numbers. Since 1830 but five new meeting houses have been established, while thirty-seven have been abandoned.

The Pope is said to entertain the intention of conferring on the Prince Imperial of France the title of Roman *Patrice*, which was once destined for the Emperor himself, and which was last borne by Charlemagne.

The Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention, at Bassein, agreed to recommend the introduction of the English language into all their normal schools.

Many of the Sunday schools in England and Scotland, by a simple frame work, on which a red curtain is placed, manage to give every class a sort of separate little room. At the tap of the bell the curtain can be drawn and all the classes are together again as one.

It was lately announced on posters to the people of South London that at a revival meeting to be held in a hall a certain converted burglar would "break open the doors of hell with a gospel jimmy."

An exchange pertinently says:—If, instead of the closing anthem, some of our minsters should, at the close of the service, give the orders, "Attention, worshippers! For hats—dive! For overcoats—go! Jerk—twist—plunge! Make yourselves ridiculous all!" the effect would hardly be a variation from the present style of getting ready to go out of church. The sounding of the doxology seems to be the signal for a general putting on and adjustment, and when the benediction is about to be pronounced the ruffled congregation look more like jumping out of the windows or uniting in a crushing and crowding race for the doors than listening to the solemn words of the good pastor.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The following steamships left this port yesterday:—

The Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, for Havre, with 185 cabin passengers, and a full cargo of cotton.

The England, Captain Thompson, for Liverpool and Queenstown, with 60 passengers, and a cargo of cotton, hops, bacon, pork, beef and cheese.

The Ocean Queen, Captain Seabury, for Bremen and Copenhagen via Cowes, with 15 cabin and 80 steerage passengers, and a full cargo of assorted merchandise.

The United Kingdom, Captain Stenhouse, for Glasgow and Londonderry, with 15 cabin, 19 intermediate and 55 steerage passengers, and a general cargo of assorted merchandise.

The City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, for Liverpool and Queenstown, with 85 cabin passengers and [illegible] in the steerage, and 1,000 bales of cotton, 800 [illegible] bacon, 144 hogsheads of tallow, 150 packages [illegible], 180 barrels of pork, 2,000 boxes of [illegible] and [illegible] bales of hops.

The George Cromwell, Captain Vaill, for New Orleans direct, with [illegible] 5 passengers and nearly a full cargo of assorted merchandise.

The United States, Captain Norton, for New Orleans direct, with 20 cabin and 9 steerage passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Champion, Captain [illegible], with [illegible] cabin and 10 steerage passengers and a full assorted cargo for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

The Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, [illegible] passengers and an assorted cargo.

THE TURF.

A Lively Season Anticipated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The joyous announcement of spring is to none more welcome than to the true lover of the turf, who, of long winter's nights, has "shouldered his crutch and shown how fields were won," recounted the varying fortunes of closely contested races and discussed at length the relative merits of different strains of blood. To him, besides "life and song," the incoming season brings news of the campaign having gloriously begun. The first shot has been fired, the clash of arms, or rather of hoofs, has been heard on the plains of Mobile and New Orleans, and, ceasing to live on the reminiscences of the past, he looks forward to the prospects of the future and scans minutely the promises of our racing establishments in this section of the country. In this examination we invite the reader to follow him.

A short prologue opens the play at Paterson, the pioneer of racing at the North, and then we come to the fine programme of the American Jockey Club. In the beginning of the month of June our modern games begin, and a match-day has been set aside to try the mettle of some terribly high bred colts. The first regular race day opens with a hurdle race of one mile and three-quarters, welter weights. This shows that the club has wisely turned a deaf ear to the clamors set up about the danger of hurdle and steeple chases, the necessity of discouraging them, and all the nonsense that, at stated periods, finds its way into print.

The first flat race announced is the one mile and one-quarter handicap, in which twenty have cried content and accepted their imposts. Our old friend, the indomitable mare Ruthless, heads the list with the steadying weight of 121 lbs. In her three year old form she was the queen of the turf, winner of the Belmont stakes at Fordham, the Travers and Sequel stakes at Saratoga, carrying 5 lbs. penalty in the last mentioned race, and therefore deserves this onerous honor. It is true that she succumbed to De Courcey in the St. Leger at Paterson, but she was notably out of condition, and had to be thrown out of training immediately after. Her old admirers would hail her presence at the post with joy, and would bear in mind that her clever owner would never bring her there if he were not practically certain that she can handle, with a fair show of success, her 10 lbs. above weight for age. Bayswater, at 118 lbs., follows next, and seems to be well in on paper, for he has to his credit the best time on record for one mile and a half (2:38). R. B. Connolly is fairly treated at 115, his past performances being very creditable, especially at about this distance. We have no particular fancy for Metairie and Dickens at this same weight. The "crack" three year old of 1868, General Duke, is treated with severity at 114, and we would prefer his chances in a longer race. The flying filly Nemesis at 109 will be remembered for the beating she gave Lancaster last year, making the one mile and one-quarter in 2:12¼. Among the lower weights we particularly like Corsican at 105, La Polka at 104 and Bonnie Braes at 103.

After a merry spin of five-eighths of a mile for two-year olds, of whom we have yet to form an opinion, the annual fixed event of the Belmont stakes next claims our attention. It has closed with thirty-seven nominations and promises a fine field. Our choice for this rich stake is the colt by Daniel Boone, entered by Mr. Cottrill, after whom he is named. He made his first appearance last year as a two-year old under the care of Captain Moore. He and his stable companion, Carrie P., will certainly come to contend for this valuable prize. We hope Mr. O'Fallon, with Alta Vela, will try to revenge, in this, the defeat he suffered from Cottrill at New Orleans. Colonel McDaniel has Bonnie Lass and others engaged. Mr. Morris will be represented by a formidable array of young Eclipses, who have oft carried the scarlet to the front. Mr. Sanford's fine selections of Lexington blood will be highly tried and the pick of the stable will be sent to do battle for the popular blue of their gentlemanly owner. Others too numerous to name are expected to join in this contest, and a "dark" one may be lurking in the unmentioned entries. On our second day the great race of the meeting takes place. We mean the "Westchester Cup." It has always produced a fine and close contest. The year of its inauguration it was won by Mr. Sanford's Loadstone, the gallant gray, by Lexington, out of Blue Bonnet, the worthy brother of the famous band—Thunder, Lightning and Lancaster. After making a waiting race of it under the careful guidance of the young jockey Hayward, who nursed him for one great effort, he came like an avalanche on the home-stretch and beat by a head poor Onward, who had run (as he could when in the humor) like a true, game horse. The clever riding of Hayward electrified the galleries; he looked centaurlike, as if he and the horse formed but one, and the assembled crowds gave vent to their pent-up feelings of enthusiasm in wild applause and admiring hurrahs. Last season the sporting fraternity came heavily to grief in this same race. They had picked out Captain Moore's beautiful filly, Fanny Cheatham, as the winner, and considered it such a certainty that they made her a hot favorite at 100 to 40 against a fine field. Some unexplained reason made her finish last instead of first, and Dr. Weldon's Local, a speedy son of Lightning, after a fine brush with James A. Connolly, took the prize. This year we have nineteen nominations; and such nominations! Who will venture to name the winner between Ruthless, Monday, Local, The Banshee, Plantagenet, General Duke, Vauxhall, James A. Connolly, Bayonet, Nemesis and Australia? We would name three for first honors—Bayonet, for his consecutive heats, 1:45¼, 1:45¼, in the Champion stakes last year, and his recent performance at New Orleans, 5:31 and 5:33 for three mile heats; Vauxhall, for his two handicaps at the fall meeting of 1868, won on the same day, in 3:09¼ for the one and three-quarter mile, and 2:12¾ for the one and one-quarter mile dash; Ruthless, for old friendship's sake and for what we have already mentioned of her performances in 1867. The Metropolitan stake of two mile heats has not closed as satisfactorily as we might have wished in regard to the number of entries; but two of the nominations, Mr. Morris' Monday and Mr. McConnell's Vauxhall, if they met at the post, would make ample atonement for the want of numbers. There are three others engaged in this, but we think their winning chances slim unless the two first named should prove absentees. Among the other fixed events we must not forget the Ladies' stake—for fillies only—in imitation to the Oaks of England. It has closed with twenty-seven nominations and seems to be a very open race. Our favorite for the Belmont, Cottrill, is excluded from this stake, and his stable companion of the gentler sex, Carrie P., will have to combat single-handed for the Southern interests. Most of the subscribers to the Belmont stakes are represented here, and further discussion is unnecessary. On the last day is run the Jockey Club handicap of two miles, with fifteen acceptances. Ruthless heads the list again, with the same weight, and it will take a "clinker" to beat her if she is well. There are five or six "good ones" in this, who will each have his share of admirers and backers. The most prominent at their respective weights are, to our mind, Plantagenet, R. B. Connolly, General Duke, Nemesis, Australia and La Polka.

Besides these events which we have discussed, the club has made a judicious selection of selling premiums, mile heats, a three mile dash and one or two races for gentlemen riders; but we cannot make more than a passing mention of these, as the entries only close the night before. Also several short dashes for two-year olds; but, as they are untried and unknown to the public, we can only say that the entries are numerous and promise to make interesting races.

Before closing we cannot refrain from making a few remarks on the widespread objections against what has been very properly styled the exclusive policy of the club. Our worthy president, at the last meeting of life members, proposed that each member should be allowed to take with him a friend, whose ticket (paid for at the regular rates) should entitle him to all the privileges of the club. Now this, we think, was a wise and sensible measure of reform (which we have seen advocated in your columns). It did not decrease the receipts of the club; it rather promised to increase them, for some might go that way who would scorn to be present with a quarterstretch ticket only; it did not discourage joining the club and becoming members, for a man prefers being in the position of obliging a friend rather than in that of being dependent on one. We are yet ignorant of the objections urged against this reform, but we know the fact that it was voted down under the weight of an odious amendment (that of making it read "Each life member," instead of annual member). We hear that another meeting is to be held next week, and we hope the liberal-minded members who were absent at the last will turn out in strong force, that this very measure will again be brought under consideration, and that some reform will be adopted that will satisfy the public mind.

JULIAN.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Wind-up of the Metairie Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1869.

The Metairie week closed to-day. It has been, upon the whole, one of the most successful meetings ever held in the South. Among its immediate results is the establishment of a subscription stable in New Orleans by the Metairie Club, and the probable establishment of another private training establishment by Wilson & Lipscomb, the enterprising lessees of the course, who have bought Locust Post as a nucleus. If the club would only condense the seven days' meeting into say four, and give three races a day instead of two, the Metairie spring meeting would take a deal of beating.

The two mile dash to-day for beaten horses brought out the Banshee, General Ewell and Gilroy. The General was the favorite at fifty to fifteen against the field, and few takers. His condition hardly warranted these odds, as he appeared not to have had sufficient preparation, his flesh being flabby and his coat dull. The Banshee got the best of the start. The rider of Gilroy, apparently not knowing the signal was given, did not get off until the others had made ten or twelve lengths, when he dashed after them. In Indian file, the Banshee first, Ewell second and Gilroy third, at intervals of about five lengths between each, they made the first circuit, closing up, however, a little as they came up the quarterstretch, the Banshee leading past the winning post the first time two lengths in advance of Ewell, and Gilroy about the same distance behind. After passing the quarter the second time Ewell made a push for the lead, and the struggle lasted past the half-mile post into the backstretch, where Gilroy also joined issue, and the three came in the straight well together. Although at this time Ewell appeared to be gaining on the mare he again fell off, and she came under the string a winner by a length, Gilroy three lengths behind.

The great event of the day, if not of the meeting, was the three mile sweepstakes which followed, and for which Bayonet, Plantagenet and Locust Post were entered. From 100 to 80 against the field Bayonet advanced to 100 to 90, and just before the start to 100 even against the field. Plantagenet made the running from the start for the first two rounds, Bayonet second, and Locust Post, apparently under a pull, third. On reaching the quarter post in the third round Bayonet gradually drew up to the leader, and they went along the backstretch testing each other's powers fully. When nearing the three-quarter post the white stripe jacket of Locust Post, Jock, was seen to dash up to the leaders, and almost simultaneously Plantagenet was seen to fall back, leaving Bayonet with the lead and Locust Post in close attendance. The struggle now remained between the two, but Bayonet, full of running, came on and won by a length, Plantagenet making no effort, and just getting inside the distance.

The odds after this heat increased on Bayonet, 100 to 20 and 100 to 15 being offered, with few takers. What a change from a short time previous, when just before starting for the first heat one adventurous sport offered to bet $15 against $100 that Bayonet did not win a heat. When the horses came to the post for the second heat Bayonet was as frisky as a kitten. At the drum tap Locust Post immediately went away with the lead, Bayonet, close up, second, and Plantagenet in the rear, well up, and they maintained these positions until midway between the quarter and half-mile posts on the last round, when Bayonet went for Locust Post, and, after a short struggle, passed him. At this time Plantagenet had fallen something in the rear, but he now brushed up and closed the gap between him and the leaders, and as they swung into the straight run home he passed Locust Post, and, under whip and spur, gradually drew, inch by inch, on Bayonet; but his effort had been made too late, and Bayonet passed under the string a length in advance. Bayonet pulled up lame, Locust Post seemed tired, while Plantagenet hardly showed the effect of the tremendous struggle he had made from the three-quarter post up.

GOSSIP OF THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, March 27, 1869.

The week just expiring being Passion week, actual sport has been almost completely at a stand still, and the races held in some unknown districts in various parts of the country are altogether beneath contempt. Racing men, with all their faults, have sufficient good taste to prevent them running counter to the current of public opinion, and they have accordingly confined themselves to their resorts in town. Even from these they were driven yesterday, Good Friday, and those who went to the Albert or the Victoria Clubs to get a little money on their fancies were wofully disappointed, for the doors were shut. During the earlier portion of the week, however, an enormous amount of speculation took place, more particularly on the City and Suburban, which is run on Tuesday next at Epsom, and which is at present exciting great interest.

CURIOUS MOVES IN THE "MARKET."

As illustrations of the tortuous policy sometimes indulged in by owners or managers of horses for the purpose of keeping the public "off," and thereby be in a position themselves to get "on" on favorable terms, I shall mention two cases that have occurred during the week and are causing a good deal of comment and not a little amusement. You are very likely aware that Sir Joseph Hawley, who has won so many Derbies, is so highly esteemed by all classes of sporting folks, both as a judge of racing and as an honest man, that any animal of his which he chooses to back becomes at once a tremendous favorite. On Tuesday last his City and Suburban candidate Vagabond was "tried" at Kingsclare with The Palmer, Blue Gown and King Cophetua, all of whom he beat at the weights with great ease. It was to the interest of the party, of course, to keep the fact secret; but the "touts" had been watching anxiously all the morning, and from their coverts had witnessed the experiment. The "wires" were immediately put in use for their employers, and before six o'clock at night the news was flashed to every corner of the kingdom. Those who were thus put on the alert at once sent out their agents in all directions, and before ten o'clock at night the horse had been backed for thousands of pounds down to a short price. The betting men in London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and other centres were out betimes on the following morning, and several who were not