RELIGIOUS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

church Rev. Mr. Clark preached from the words "The evening came not." His discourse was a consideration of the subject, "The Gift of Peace." At the Centre church in the morning Rev. Mr. Walker preached a discourse devoted to a consideration of the life of Christ as recorded by his three leading historians. At the St. Thomas church in the afternoon the christening service took place, four children being baptized. In the evening Rev. Dr. Beardsley, rector of the church, preached a discourse, giving a brief history of the society and the work accomplished by it. At the Chapel street church Rev. Dr. S. O. Seelye, of East Hampton, Mass., preached two able sermons, and at the College street church Rev. Mr. Staats, of Fair Haven, preached an interesting discourse in the forenoon and afternoon. At the Third church in the morning Rev. Mr. Headley preached, and in the evening the united service was held at this church, Rev. Mr. Newcomb preached from Revelations, iii. 20. His discourse indicated the ways in which Christ knocked at the door of the soul to awaken men to a consideration of their fallen condition, and to stir them and endeavor to secure their own salvation. At the St. John's Catholic church in the morning a mass was celebrated, and in the afternoon Rev. Dr. Cormody preached a discourse. At the South Reformed church Rev. Mr. Thramen, of New Jersey, preached at both morning and afternoon services.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 6, 1869.

This has been a beautiful, comfortably cool summer day, and the churches have not lacked for worshippers. In most of the Protestant houses of worship the sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered, and the morning's discourses were devoted mainly to setting forth the great sacrificial offering made by Christ of himself as an atonement for the sins of the whole world. In Calvary Presbyterian church Rev. S. H. Jagger improved the solemn occasion by preaching from the text, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." His theme was the attractive power of the crucified Christ. The chief attraction of the cross he held to be first, the personal glory and power of the Redeemer and of the Trinity in unity. The second attraction was found in the contemplation of the great work which Christ had accomplished on the cross—namely, the work of salvation. A third point made was that Christ was ordained to draw all unto Him; and, lastly, that at the day of judgment the entire universe of created intelligences would be drawn unto Him—some willingly and joyfully, others reluctantly and in dread of the endless punishment which was to follow.

At St. George's Episcopal church this afternoon were held the funeral ceremonies of Mrs. Maria Hoffman, who was the oldest resident of this place, having lived here over three-quarters of a century. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. John Brown, under whose preaching Mrs. Hoffman had sat for the past fifty-three years. The venerable minister of Christ was affected even to tears as he rehearsed the virtues and Christian graces of a parishioner whom he had known and esteemed so long. The services were very numerously attended by the citizens of Newburg and vicinity. A very large number in vehicles and on foot followed the remains to the place of interment in St. George's Cemetery.

In the evening the usual services in the Western avenue Methodist church were set aside to give the members an opportunity to discuss the great question of lay representation, which is at the present time a matter of commanding interest in the Methodist denomination. Addresses were made by Messrs. Eastbrook, Phillips, Rev. Mr. Burkins and others. The predominant feeling and drift of the addresses seemed to be opposed to making any change in the polity of the denomination. This church at least is willing to let well enough alone, being satisfied with the good old-fashioned ways of Methodism.

Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6, 1869.

The refreshing rain of Saturday purified the atmosphere and the cool west wind which followed swept back the clouds and gave us a splendid Sabbath. Accordingly all classes have filled the many places of divine worship. At the Congregational church Rev. Alman Underwood, of New Jersey, preached a sermon in the morning on the mediatorship of Christ. The reverend gentleman took his text from I. Timothy, ii., 5—"For there is one God and one mediator between God and man, the Christ Jesus." Mr. Underwood said it is no matter how many beings may be called God, there is but one God; no matter how many ways we may try to be saved, there is but one way—that is, through the mediator, Christ Jesus. A mediator implies four things—first, that there are two parties; second, that there is a disagreement between the parties; third, that the parties cannot themselves settle the disagreement, for no parties seek a mediator in cases where they can agree; and fourth, a mediator must understand the difficulty, have the confidence of both parties and be willing to undertake the case. God and man are the parties. Man having broken God's laws is thereby alienated from Him and liable to punishment. Men cannot by their good works purchase a restoration to God's power; for if they should from this time forth obey them the past remains against them, without a mediator. Christ, loving God and man, is competent to understand the case fully, and has evidenced His willingness to act by giving His life for man's redemption. At the close of the sermon Rev. Mr. Underwood administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the church, at which time he made some feeling allusions to the past, having been pastor of the church twenty-five years ago. This church has extended a call to Rev. Henry Loomis, Jr., which has been accepted, and Mr. Loomis will commence his labors on the third Sunday in this month.

The other churches in the city were well filled by attentive congregations. At the First Reformed church this evening Rev. Mr. Reed, of Virginia, preached. He selected his text from the second chapter of the Epistle to Colossians and part of tenth verse—"Ye are complete in Him." The speaker divided his sermon into four sections—the soul, the body, place and society. He stated that the soul is a distinguishing feature of humanity, and the body is a necessary condition of humanity, and it was his belief that they will be reunited in a world of bliss or world of woe, to dwell together forever. He believed that the saying "It is not good for man to be alone" has a wider meaning than relating to the marriage tie. It also included social relations. We are social beings and must dwell on earth, in heaven or in hell together. In speaking of place the reverend gentleman said the pearly gates and golden streets of the New Jerusalem were opened to the righteous. If asked if he thought the gates were of literal pearl and the streets of literal gold he would reply as heretofore to the question of a literal heaven or hell. If not literal they were that which pearl and gold best described. In referring to society he denounced the society of the present day as crazy and well nigh ruined. What means, he inquired, these prisons, these cells, war and man's jealousy and distrust? Sin, and nothing but sin. He urged all to receive into their hearts the light of Divine influence, closing his sermon in an eloquent manner, after having preached one hour. The singing at this church this evening was excellent.

Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, June 6, 1869.

The salubrious nature of the atmosphere here today had the effect of drawing large congregations to the various places of worship. The pulpits of the several churches were occupied by the local clergymen, except that at the First Reformed church, where Rev. Mr. Ballagh, a missionary, who has labored in Japan for the past eleven years, preached in the morning, and at the Second Reformed in the afternoon, concluding the day's services with a missionary sermon at the former church, on which occasion he illustrated his remarks with popular Japanese idols, brought from that distant country. At St. Mark's (Episcopal), in the forenoon, Rev. E. Guilbert discoursed to an appreciative congregation, on the antagonism between scepticism and Christianity, selecting as his text I. Timothy vi., 20, 21—"O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science, falsely so called; which some professing have erred concerning the faith." The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that in every age, since Christianity was first promulgated by its Divine founder, it has been compelled to pass through certain grievous trials. If we take up the annals of the first three centuries we find that its adherents were subjected to the persecution of those who should have been its nursing fathers; that to confess the name of Jesus led those so doing to torture, to the stake, or to the lions. In later times its foes were those of its own household; within itself it was torn and humiliated by dissensions upon questions of interpretation of doctrine, or of polity. And so it has continued; the devil, Christianity's chief adversary, remaining its bold, unscrupulous enemy, has never permitted the combat to die out. This fact being true, we cannot be surprised that evidences of this perpetual ordeal are visible at the present day. With this condition of things existing it behooves every ardent believer in Christianity, therefore, to be on the alert, to wait for the attacks that are made, and to be ready always to return to show how complete their falsity is. As the onslaughts made on Christianity are various in their nature, they require separate attention, as David met Goliath, so must the more important of them be met, singly. He proceeded to the consideration of the antagonism which exists in many instances between men of science, art and literature, extending to those given to state craft (also—and the will of God as revealed in the Bible—an antagonism which attacks and rejects the inspiration of the Bible itself. In expatiating on the subject of scepticism, he continued:—"We do not live to-day in the ninth or twelfth, but in the nineteenth century. The condition of mankind in this land has greatly changed. It is not true of us as it was of those living in past years, that the man of science, the author, the artist or the statesman lives in a microcosm of his own; speaking a different language from the merchant, the tradesman, the mechanic, the unsophisticated villager, or the young of either sex, and that outside of his own immediate circle his sentiments have no influence. All this has passed away. Types and the printing press have been invented. This is one of the facts we must remember; and our comprehensive system of education, which gives the priceless boon of knowledge to the child and the adult too, if he wishes it, has produced a population which reads with avidity every word sent forth by the agencies referred to. In view of this a single sceptic can commit his thoughts to paper, and, by means of the printing press, multiply those thoughts and scatter them far and wide, so that in a short time multitudes will be tainted with his poison. The friends of religion require to be constantly on the watch, as the opponents of Christianity were constant in season and out of season, having societies organized, which are sustained by ample capital to forward their ends." The only safety for young or old was in a thorough knowledge of the arguments that refute their apparently plausible theories. These were to be found abundantly in the Bible. He then, in a lucid manner portrayed the evils that would result from a failure of Christianity, showing that the proper ordering of society, the state of man's welfare and progress, and his ability to govern himself, and in turn be governed, depended mainly upon the influences of Christianity. To utter one thought that weakens the Gospel, to print that thought, is therefore a direct assault upon the pillar on which our whole social and governmental fabric rests, and he who does it acts with the knowledge that his intent carried to a successful issue involves social and political decay. He showed that scepticism was not necessarily the result of investigation into science or the pursuit of art or politics, and referred to the bright careers of Newton, Farraday, Milton and other great men of the past.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Thousands Taking the Air—Trips Here, There and Everywhere.

Yesterday might be called the first regular sailing Sunday of the season. Through all the month of flowers we had no such bright and sunny Sabbath, and so the thousands thought who sallied out from crowded dwelling houses and scattered themselves all over the beautiful environs of the city. An immense number took to the water by steamboat up the Hudson, up the East river, down the bay and wherever a pair of paddle wheels are accustomed to go. Picnic parties favored the rivers; health-seeking citizens went in for the saline virtues of the sea breeze. It was a truly splendid Sunday whether taken on the weather side or in the general exhibition of an improved and happier humanity.

The steamer Neversink left Peck slip at nine in the morning for College Point, Whitestone, City Island and New Rochelle, with a good many holiday folks bent on enjoying themselves, most of whom returned safe and sober at six o'clock in the evening.

The steamers Sylvan Grove and Sylvan Stream left Peck slip every hour from ten A. M. to seven P. M. for Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. They started a lively competition with the Third avenue cars, which were about the least lovely things to travel in on such a delightful day as yesterday.

At eight o'clock in the morning the steamer Sleepy Hollow, a wide-awake craft, left Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, called at Christopher street, North river, at half-past eight, at Thirty-fourth street at nine A. M., and then started on a very attractive trip for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg. She had a large number of visitors, including a good many ladies, on board, and altogether about as happy a freight as left New York through the day. She returned at a seasonable hour in the evening.

The steamer Arrowsmith left Peck slip at a quarter past nine in the morning for Glen Cove, and touched at Whitestone Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn, at each of which places she left a gay party of excursionists, but kept the main share of her passengers for the groves of Glen Cove. This delightful place has a very expressive name and an especial charm for romantic young ladies.

The steamer Thomas P. Way, left the foot of Barclay street at half-past ten yesterday morning for Newark, whither she took a good many thirsty travellers, who loved not Jersey less, but loved her lager more. The company was jolly and social, principally of the *bourgeoise* class, and consequently more free and easy in their friendly intercourse. To all appearances they made up about as happy a crowd as ever went on a Sunday excursion, but whether they all returned in the same state of lucid joy history will probably never be able to record.

Excursionists up the Hudson, desirous of having a little more time to explore the beauties of the river than a trip of a few hours affords, started on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock on the Thomas Cornell, from foot of Harrison street, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, touching at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro and Esopus. The trip was accomplished by a seasonable hour of the evening, which gave the excursionists plenty of time to dispose of themselves for the night, preparatory to awakening on the early Sabbath morning for an entire day of rural rambling and country sight-seeing. Yesterday evening they returned, and thus at slight expense of time and money saw all the historic, romantic and scenic points on the immortal Hudson.

The rush for the Fishing Banks yesterday was tremendous. All the boys of high fame in the classic region of the Bowery have been making preparations for weeks to renew their old time acquaintance with the porgies and flounders, the lines and bait, and the coffee and hard tack of the Fishing Banks. There is some indefinable charm about that distant piscatorial spot on the bosom of the Atlantic, with its heavy, sickening swells and confounded porgies, that none but a native of Manhattan, who has run "wid de machees," can properly appreciate. The steamer Wyoming, with accommodation for ladies and children, touched at different points on the North and East rivers and left at nine A. M. She was well freighted and had a prosperous voyage.

The well known Yankee cleared for the same destination on Saturday after midnight. She had a lovely load of boys on board.

The steamer C. P. Smith left for the Banks at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, with the Manhattan band and a great many amateur fishermen, who talked of bringing back salmon and soft shell crabs.

The steamer William Tittamer left pier No. 4 North river, with lines and refreshments on board, like the rest, to tempt the treasures of the Fishing Banks.

Those who failed to get off yesterday need have no apprehension that this formidable fleet devastated the region they sailed to. There is plenty of porgies and flounders left to feed all the adventurous fishermen that go to try their luck from now till doomsday.

FIRE ON TENTH AVENUE.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the ropewalk of Lewis Heinze, No. 673 Tenth avenue, which rapidly extended to adjoining buildings. Mr. Heinze's loss was $500; not insured. A shanty occupied by T. Jourdan, in the rear, was damaged $500, and was also uninsured. The residence of Matthew Hensch, in rear of No. 508 West Fifty-first street, was damaged $500; insured in the Germania Insurance Company for more than the damage. The residence of George W. Underbrick, No. 510 West Fifty-first street, in the rear, was damaged $600; insured for $300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. George Faber, occupant of the same number, lost $200, and is insured. The fire was caused by boys depositing firecrackers on the roof of the ropewalk.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Trouble in the Hartford Trust Company.

[From the Hartford Courant, June 5.]

It seems that the resignation of Mr. George D. Hastings, as Secretary of the Hartford Trust Company, was a compulsory matter, it having come to the knowledge of the President of that company that he was a defaulter while cashier of the Tolland County Bank, from which position he came here to take the secretaryship of the Trust Company. The Tolland County Bank recently discovered that Mr. Hastings' account while there was "overdrawn" to the amount of $10,000, the "overdrafts" having been concealed by incorrect footings. It has also come out recently that under Mr. Hastings' administration in the Tolland County Bank there was an over-issue of the bills of the bank to the amount of $13,000. Adding about $3,000 interest on the "overdrafts," it followed that the bank was minus about $26,000 in funds justly belonging in its vaults. But Mr. Hastings had succeeded, during the twelve years he had been using the money of the bank, in establishing a reputation for a "genial, social nature," which we suppose was considered to be worth what it cost, as it is averred that he intended to pay back the money as soon as he could earn it. The defalcation having been discovered before he earned the $26,000, his friends have paid that amount to the bank, so that Mr. Hastings can now enjoy his reputation for geniality at their expense. This seems to be just one more of the many cases which come to light (and all such do not see the light) where men established reputations for generosity, geniality, &c., on other people's money. The excuse in this case, as in most others of the kind, is that the cashier's salary was small. We are not informed what the sum was that was insufficient for his support in the quiet and inexpensive town of Tolland, and we do not know whether he ever informed the bank officers that he could not live upon his salary. We do know that many an honest man lives and supports a large family, even in this city, on an income much less than country bank cashiers usually receive. They do not, it is true, establish a reputation for "genial natures" always; they are not known everywhere as "whole-souled, generous, good fellows," but they are regarded as honest men, and such a reputation, although not as widespread as the "good fellow" sort, generally, is worth more, we believe. We suppose that there will be no cure for the much too frequent use of other people's money in extravagant living or private speculation, until "defalcation" is called by some harder name and some penalty for it prescribed and enforced. Down in our police court the word "defalcation" has no place in the vocabulary, but a much shorter dictionary word is applied to the unlawful appropriation of others' goods. As long as the heaviest defalcations are "hushed up" and as long as expensive habits are a passport to favor in society we suppose these "overdrafts" will be made by persons in places of trust who must "keep up appearances." We see no cure for the evil as long as private extravagant living is more sure to win the popular admiration than honesty in homespun and a humble home.

The stockholders of the Trust Company will be glad to know that Commissioner Mygatt has examined the accounts of Mr. Hastings there, and no irregularities have been discovered.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

BEATRICE. By the Hon. Roden Noel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869.

This is a poem of most unequal merit. Some parts are marked by great dramatic power and felicity of expression, while others are lame and halting. The story itself is quite ordinary, but is well adapted to the exhibition of poetic genius. The struggle between Clement and the duke on the brink of the precipice is admirably described, as is also the recovery of the wife and her death. The tale is that of a young nobleman who has married a girl much below him in station, who is abducted by a libertine duke in such a way as to leave the impression that she has voluntarily eloped with him. Her husband, Clement, pursues them, discovers their whereabouts, meets the duke and has a death struggle with him, which ends in the abductor being hurled over the precipice and crushed to "a hideous, quivering pulp upon the rock." He then recovers his wife, Beatrice, and she dies in his arms, and he hears from Paoli the story of her innocence. As we remarked before, the poem is not one that can be praised unqualifiedly. There are, however, many passages in it of great intensity and tenderness, which make it well worth reading.

WHY MEN DO NOT BELIEVE; OR, THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INFIDELITY. By N. J. Laforet. New York: The Catholic Publication Society.

Among the many works that have been published in defence of the Catholic religion this has taken a foremost position since its appearance. It is vigorously written and ably argued from the Catholic standpoint of the author. Of course, as a defence of Catholicity, it was to be expected that Protestantism would be attacked, but with that part of the work we have nothing to do. It is not improbable that a Protestant writer can prove to the satisfaction of his fellow Protestants that all the sin and crime in the world at the present day springs from Catholicity; even as M. Laforet in the book before us argues with great force to prove Protestantism the cause of every crime in the calendar. Aside from this, what we might term sectarian feature, the work is decidedly one of the ablest in behalf of Catholicism that have been published recently.

COLOR. By Madame Elizabeth Cavé. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons.

This little work should be in the hands of every art student. The "Cavé method of drawing," of which this is the second part, has attained great success in all of the art schools of Europe in which it has been introduced, and we think its general adoption in the United States would be of material benefit to our future artists. The volume before us treats exclusively of color, and is as interesting to read as it is instructive to study. Madame Cavé writes with much vivacity, which lends a charm to her subjects they would scarcely have possessed had she confined her pen to a mere manual of facts. The book is neatly gotten up and deserves a large circulation.

THE SUMMER TOURISTS' POCKET GUIDE TO AMERICAN WATERING PLACES. With maps and tables of distances. By E. Heffle Hall. New York: The American News Company.

The approaching summer solstice will, as usual, drive from the cities to the country many thousands of persons, to whom this pocket guide will be of value. The different summer resorts, their location, accommodations, charges and the routes to them are all faithfully described, enabling the tourist to visit any place he may desire without having to encounter the many difficulties and discomforts which travellers ordinarily encounter. The book is neatly printed and bound, and is of convenient size for the pocket. It contains a map of the watering places of New England and Canada, which will be found useful for reference.

WATERLOO: A Sequel to the Conscript of 1813. Translated from the French of Erckmann-Chatrian, with six full page illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

To those who have read "The Conscript" this book will be very welcome. It is written in that charming style of simplicity which has made the Erckmann-Chatrian works popular in every language in which they have been published. We welcome all such works as the one before us, as much for the great lesson of Christianity they teach as for their literary merit. All the profound essays, sermons and philippics against war do not so forcibly describe its horrors and show what a miserable *ignus fatuus* military glory is as does this unpretending narrative. In this country, it is true, much of the force of its argument is lost; for here, the people being the rulers, the ambition of a single man cannot plunge them into war. But even among us it can teach the lesson, frequently given and seldom learned, that there is no good which can arise from war that is not more than counterbalanced by the bloodshed, and desolation, and ruin from which it sprung.

ETHELYN'S MISTAKE; OR, THE HOME IN THE WEST. A Novel. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. New York: G. W. Carleton, publisher. 1869.

We can readily imagine with what delight a bevy of sentimental girls could listen to the perusal of this story; and, probably, there are some members of the other sex (scarcely "sterner," though) who could also feel a maudlin kind of pleasure in reading it. But, truth to tell, and without derogating from the author's ability, we do not think this book even above the ordinary run of novels written by women. It may be very delightful to read of the reunion of a wife and husband after years of separation; and we once heard a most charming young creature of seventeen declare that, to her idea, the best thing in married life is to quarrel with one's partner and afterwards make friends. Still, we stern critics cannot accept the romantic impressions of even a pretty girl, albeit we yield to her fascinations in most other things. "Ethelyn's Mistake" is based on a mistaken view of society from beginning to end. The heroine makes a mistake in marrying the Congressman from the West. She makes another mistake in leaving his home, and she makes her last and greatest mistake in returning to her husband after keeping away from him as long as she does. We suggest that even in novel writing some respect is due to consistency and to the unities. This story regards neither. While, therefore, we repeat our belief that it will be widely read by a certain class of minds, which will delight in the narrative, we cannot accord it a praise which, in our opinion, it does not deserve.

SHORT AND FAMILIAR ANSWERS TO THE MOST COMMON OBJECTIONS URGED AGAINST RELIGION. From the French of L'Abbé de Ségur. Boston: Patrick Donahue.

THE FORTY HOURS. Boston: Patrick Donahue.

Both of these are religious works, intended for Catholics, to whom, no doubt, they will be found most interesting. They are both neatly printed and bound.

COTTON SEIZURES DURING THE WAR.

T. C. Callicott a Defendant.

In the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Charleston, S. C., Chief Justice Chase presiding, on Saturday last the case of Alexander McLeod vs. T. C. Callicott was called up:—

This was a case for trial by the jury, and an action of trover for the recovery of thirty-nine bales of cotton, alleged by counsel for plaintiff to have been wrongfully taken from the possession of Dr. A. McLeod, of Marlboro' district, by Mr. T. C. Callicott, a citizen of New York, and that the property so taken was wrongfully converted by defendant to his own use, and that without probable cause, right or color of law.

Counsel for plaintiff introduced testimony to show that Dr. McLeod raised the cotton, was subjected after the war to an onerous trial by the Provost Court of Marlboro' district, acquitted, and the cotton ordered to be released. That after this, Mr. Callicott being fully advised of what had occurred, siezed the cotton at the depot of the Northeastern Railroad Company, notwithstanding the factor, Mr. L. D. Mowry, went to him, represented the circumstances of the case, and asked its release to him, offering to give security to be approved of by Mr. Callicott if he or the government of the United States or any one represented by them should establish any just claim to it. Mr. Callicott retained the cotton, and an application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and upon a statement of the facts he ordered its discharge. Counsel for plaintiff advised their client at the time not to comply with the conditions required by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring him (Dr. McLeod) to state there was probable cause for the seizure of his cotton, and Mr. Callicott required, in addition to that, a bond to indemnify himself against damages, &c.

On the part of the defendant testimony was introduced to show that Mr. Callicott was special supervising agent of the Treasury Department and received this cotton under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of March, 1863, relative to captured and abandoned property; that he took it under color of that act, received it and transmitted it according to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to Simeon Draper, the proper special agent at New York, for sale. Testimony was introduced to show that the cotton was not Dr. McLeod's; that a large portion of it was sold to the Confederate States Government in 1863; that he had no right to retain it; that he had it repacked and remarked and forwarded to Charleston.

Counsel introduced a certified official report of Mr. Callicott to the department at Washington on the subject, which report was required to be made under the act, and that Mr. Callicott acted in good faith and under strict instructions of the Treasury Department; also that the Provost Court had no jurisdiction over this cotton.

The hearing of the testimony occupied the attention of the court up to three o'clock, when the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday morning.

VELOCIPEDE NOTES.

The velocipede sensation continues to be a sensation still, and all the principal riding schools—those that men could be reasonably expected to patronize by reason of their being sufficiently commodious, clean and respectable—are in full blast.

Quite an interest is manifested in the challenge of the Britisher, Warmouth, who fulminated a defiance to all American bicyclists, and which was instantly accepted by Harding and Messinger, the two experts to whom the challenge was especially directed. In the event of their declining he expressed a desire to try a race with that great myth, "any other man," for stakes of from $500 to $1,000 a side. Warmouth will allow either of them $150 for expenses if they go to England, and will himself arrive in this city about the middle of July.

Harding and Messinger both prefer to have the race take place here. Messinger declines running on geared machines and wants a forty-three inch wheel.

If the usual bickerings which prevail among sporting men do not interfere in this case we may have an international match, which would, of course, awaken considerable interest in the sport generally.

Last Saturday W. H. Russell made a trifle over a quarter of a mile on the Nicolson pavement, Brooklyn, measured distance, in thirty-one seconds, on the Southmayd cog geared machine.

Chase's Astor Velocipedrome is doing a capital business, and numbers of down town clerks patronize the airy halls to cool themselves on the warm days. A new floor was laid a couple of weeks since, the last spike being of gold, the last plank silver tipped, and a common scrap iron hammer used to give the "finishing touches." The Pacific Railway celebration was nowhere.

Frank Rivers keeps his new stock of machines busting round at a lively rate at the Jersey City Velocipedrome. The anti-velocipedists raised a terribly triumphant howl when Frank sold off the old machines a couple of weeks since, and predicted a speedy collapse of the whole pastime.

Boyle is in training near Albany for his contest with Frank Swift, which takes place on the 23d, on the Capitoline course. Swift is the betting favorite. They ride for $500 and the championship, the Hanlon-Swift match being "off."

Three young men recently made a run of twenty miles, from Liege to Maestricht, Belgium, in one hour and twenty minutes, actual running time, halting three times for refreshment and rest.

On Saturday morning three riders, mounted on tricycles, and at least a dozen on bicycles, were taking exercise on the Mall in the Park.

There are now four velocipede clubs in the metropolis and vicinity—the American Velocipede Club, of which F. T. Carpenter is the bright, particular "star," and Messrs. Brooks, Foote, Dana and Matthews are brilliant satellites; the Brooklyn Velocipede Club, with E. H. Carlton as "the dexterous;" the Empire City Club, of which Mr. Hills is the chief prodigy; and the American Bicycle Club, formed in New York June 4. The selection of the latter title was in bad taste, with the American Velocipede Club already in existence.

A grand velocipede masquerade and carnival, under the management of the genial Frank Seoring, the ball tosser, takes place to-morrow evening at the Otto Cottage Gardens, Hoboken. Among the attractions will be a first class orchestra, and the first exhibition of the "yacht-rigged velocipedes," the "A. T. Demarest" and the "Robert L. Stephens." Copeland and Sperling will do a double act, the Tidden brothers in their quintuple feat and a tilting match. Revolving velocipedes, with revolving fireworks attached to each machine, will be displayed also.

"Katie," the *bicycledrienne* of the Astor Velocipedrome, attracts large numbers of ladies who are interested in witnessing a lady's performance and management of the bicycle.

The Amphicyclotheatron, on the Union grounds, and the Capitoline riding track, Brooklyn, are the only open air courses made expressly for velocipede riding in this vicinity and are very popular.

Professor Abner S. Brady is in town and has his "headquarters in the saddle" at the New York Velocipede Academy. The third grand entertainment at this establishment takes place to-morrow evening, and "Ab." Burroughs, Swift, Hill, Virgil Price, Jr., and other experts will assist.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

George Simons, of No. 6 Hudson terrace, Hoboken, fell out of a wagon, on Eighth avenue, near 121st street, and was seriously injured yesterday.

James Swanton, living at the corner of Monroe and Governeur streets, had a leg badly cut by jumping off a platform of a Belt Railroad car. One of the wheels passed over the man. Police surgeon McDonnell dressed his wounds and he was conveyed home.

John Body, living at No. 563 Third avenue, had a leg broken by falling off a pile of lumber on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and First avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—While essaying to mount the front platform of a Second avenue car, at Twenty-sixth street, last evening, Charles Schmeir, of No. 267 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, fell under it and sustained very severe internal and external injuries. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver arrested, and held, at the Eighteenth precinct station house, to await a hearing before Justice Dodge this morning.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN ITALIAN.

It would be something unusual for a night to pass without one or more murders, attempted murders or cutting affrays. Last night was not an exception. During a quarrel which occurred in the Seventh ward, at half-past eleven o'clock, between Cornelius O'Brien, of No. 10 Hamilton street, and an Italian named Frank Lentz, whose residence is not known. The latter inflicted with a razor upon the face of the Irishman an ugly flesh wound. The Italian was arrested by officer Minton, of the Seventh precinct, and locked up to answer the charge of felonious assault.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

A Pola correspondent of the *Triester Zeitung* describes the present condition of the Austrian fleet as deplorable. "The propeller frigate Schwarzenberg," says the writer, "which was brought into dock some months ago to undergo some pressing repairs, was found on closer examination to be in such a state that every idea of attempting to make her seaworthy again was abandoned. It was therefore decided that she should be henceforth employed as a school of artillery and be deprived of her engines. The screw frigate Adria, which has hitherto been used for this purpose, will thus be again available for active service. In consequence of the loss of the Radetzky, the wretched condition of the Schwarzenberg and the botched construction of the Heigoland, which it has been considered prudent to strike out of the list of seagoing vessels, and to offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Austrian screw steam fleet available in the contingency of war is reduced to three weak frigates, two corvettes and seven gunboats. Besides these screw ships Austria possesses seven iron-clad frigates, and in two years the number will be raised to nine, when the two casemated ships Lisa and Kaiser will be completed. The entire number of Austrian ships at the present moment capable of taking part in an action is, therefore, in all nineteen, carrying 237 pieces of cannon, eighty-four of which belong to the modern and 153 to the old and almost useless system of artillery.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

An international industrial and agricultural exhibition will be opened at Altona, North Germany, during the months of August and September.

The *Indépendance Belge* mentions that experiments, ranging over a period of twenty-six years, prove that salt mixed with all kinds of manure tends to increase the power of production in the ratio of 250 per cent. Common sea water, where easily obtainable, is equally efficient.

In Styria and Lower Austria the lower classes are very much given to eating arsenic, chiefly to obtain by that means a fresh, healthy glow in the countenance and rotundity of person. When about to ascend a hill they put a small lump of the poison in the mouth and let it dissolve, which greatly relieves them from fatigue.

Hops have not been generally employed as fodder, and their bitter taste would rather induce the belief that cattle might not fancy that kind of food. An agricultural journal, the *Bélier*, however, states that a farmer in the north of France, being short of fodder, mixed some hops with it last autumn; and that not only did his cows take to it very well, but that they rewarded him with a large increase in the production of milk.

The Madrid *Gaceta de los Caminos de Hierro* says that a new kind of cotton, called bubuy, is now being extensively cultivated in the Philippine Islands, through the exertions of a missionary, Father Rivas. The tree which produces it is of very large size; it begins to yield in its fourth year; after the fifth, it has generally attained the thickness of a man's body. Its pods measure from three to four inches; 100 of them will make up three pounds of cotton, which, cleansed, are paid at the rate of nine piastres (nine dollars) per hundredweight.

Somnambulism is a very dangerous affection, which it has hitherto been found extremely difficult to cure. Professor Pellizzari, of Florence, seems to have hit upon a successful as well as a curious plan, which simply consists in winding once or twice round one's leg, on going to bed, a thin flexible copper wire, long enough to reach the floor. Eighteen somnambulists treated in this way have been either radically cured or temporarily weaned from their unfortunate infirmity. The *Gazzetta Medica*, of Venice, which reports the fact, says that copper wire is known to dissipate magnetic somnambulism, and that this circumstance led the Professor to have recourse to this strange remedy.

A MARINE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN ITALY.

An international marine exhibition is to take place in Naples next year, which will be opened on April 1 and close on June 1, 1869. The object of the exhibition includes everything referring to naval construction, machinery, nautical instruments, fishing tackle, charts, descriptions of voyages, &c.

THE LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.

George Welsh and August Claus, late quartermasters of the United States mail steamship Mississippi, lost on her passage from Para to St. Thomas, arrived in this city yesterday. They report that on May 12, at 3:35 A. M., the vessel struck on Grand Personnel Reef, near Martinique. The captain and crew made every effort to rescue the vessel. A portion of the cargo was thrown overboard, which was effective to keep the vessel all right for twenty-four hours, after which she sprang a leak, when the water reaching the cargo, which was composed almost entirely of coffee, caused it to swell and eventually burst the vessel. The passengers and crew of the vessel were rescued from the wreck by the French steamer Acheron and taken to Port France, Martinique, and on the 20th of May conveyed to St. Thomas on board the French steamer Cacique. The Mississippi became a total loss, except a portion of her standing and running rigging and such things that were easily detached from the main deck. There were 14,000 bags of coffee on board, of which 4,000 bags were saved.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 29	Moon rises...morn	3 06
Sun sets	7 28	High water....eve	6 32

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New Orleans May 27, via Havana in 4 days and 5 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, 61 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Millville, Renear, Millville, NJ, with mdse, to master.

Ship Isabella Kerr (Br), Kerr, Calcutta, Feb. 10, Sand Head 14th, with linseed, saltpetre, &c, to William Makey & Co; vessel to Archibald Baxter & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 10, St Helena 17th. Crossed the Equator May 1, in long 23; had moderate weather most of the passage. May 30, lat 31 6 N, lon 68 10 W, spoke bark Clara, from New York for Aquadilla, 6 days out. June 1, lat 35 20, lon 69 33 W, spoke bark Anglo Indian (Br), from Jamaica for London.

Ship Ocean (NG), Gerdes, Bremen, 48 days, with mdse and 328 passengers. Unkhart & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather. Had two deaths on the passage.

Bark Jessie Anning (Br), Emmett, Guantanamo, 18 days, with sugar, to Moses Taylor. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Limerick Lass, Marshman, Cienfuegos, 19 days, with sugar and three passengers, to Bomballer, Calligas & Co; had fine weather during the passage.

Bark Constance, Johnson, St Jago, Cuba, 21 days, with sugar, &c, to Moses Taylor & Co; vessel to master. May 31, lat 35 25, lon 74 25, spoke schr Water Witch, from St Jago for Baltimore.

Bark Ennerdale (Br), Roper, St Jago, Cuba, 20 days, with sugar, to J M & L Delscorlaza. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Ernst & Benno (NG), Weltzien, Havana 9 days, with sugar to to master, is bound to Queenstown, put in here in distress, with part of crew sick with fever. June 5, the second officer jumped overboard and was drowned.

Brig San Pietro (Ital), Lauro, Trieste, 73 days, with fruit, &c, to Dutilh & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 26.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Miller, Gaboon River, WCA, 71 days, via St Thomas, May 16, with barwood, to Dollner, Potter & Co. Crossed the equator April 25 in lon 35; had moderate weather; June 5, off Barnegat, spoke brig Riverside, from Porto Rico for NYork.

Brig Dauntless (Br), Endicott, Rio Janeiro, 50 days, with coffee, to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Crossed the equator May 12, in lon 37. Had moderate weather.

Brig Europa (Old), Blohm, Rio Janeiro, 55 days, with coffee, &c, to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Crossed the Equator