TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Plebiscitum Verified by the Parliament.

Imperial and National Opposition to Papal Infallibility.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE IN ITALY.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Verification of the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

The Corps Législatif met to-day and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the *plebiscitum*. When the result was declared the members of both "Centres" and of the "Right" received the announcement with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

M. Jules Simon approached the tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. M. Simon then submitted an interpellation on the manner in which the election has been conducted, and took his seat.

The Chamber separated, with renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" from the majority.

Law and Order.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

Many persons, in addition to those previously condemned, have been convicted of participation in the late riots, and have received sentences of from ten days to two months' imprisonment.

Radicalism and Its Rewards.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

The *Marseillaise* newspaper, having appeared this morning as usual, it was promptly seized, as the judgment of the court takes effect immediately.

The editor and the director of the *Rappel* have been condemned, each to imprisonment for three months and the payment of 1,000 francs fine. The editor and the director of the *Rappel* have also been fined 1,000 francs each and will undergo two months' imprisonment.

Better Than the Barricades.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

The last number of *La Marseillaise*, seized to-day, announces that the paper will reappear on the 18th of July, and that M. Rochefort will employ the interval of two months in writing a history of the Last Empire.

A Plea for Amnesty.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

The *Constitutionnel*, semi-official organ, demands the setting aside of the banishment of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, on the ground that the government can now afford to be generous. The writer also calls attention to the signal services formerly rendered by Cernuschi.

Disease.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

The smallpox is spreading. The type is unusually virulent.

ROME.

French Opposition to Infallibility.

ROME, May 18, 1870.

There was no meeting of the Council on Sunday or Monday.

French Mitres and the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 18, 1870.

Letters from Rome to the 16th inst. say the French bishops have all sent instructions to their clergy to chant the *Te Deum* for the fortunate issue of the vote on the *plebiscitum*. The French Ambassador will have a special service of praise celebrated in the presence of the bishops.

A congregation was held on Tuesday, when the Archbishop of Paris spoke against the proposed definition of Papal infallibility.

Territorial Neutrality.

ROME, May 18, 1870.

Papal troops have been sent to Viterbo to prevent a band of insurgents, who had rebelled against the Italian government, from crossing into the Papal territory with arms in their hands.

AUSTRIA.

National Union Against Infallibility.

VIENNA, May 18, 1870.

It is reported that Baron Beust, the Prime Minister of Austria, and Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, have agreed to forbid the promulgation of any decree of the Ecumenical Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope. It is reasserted that the Austrian bishops will vote with practical unanimity against the dogma.

Democracy and Reform.

VIENNA, May 18, 1870.

A democratic manifesto has been issued, signed by eminent members of the Reichsrath. It urges the conciliation of nationalities and various liberal reforms in the laws and administration.

ITALY.

Crime and Outrage.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

Unusual outrages are reported to have been committed at Naples and in the island of Sardinia.

The brigands are charged with these crimes, but it is probable that the political factions are responsible for their perpetration.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The House of Commons was engaged to-day in the consideration of local bills. One protecting the earnings of married women was read twice. Another instituting equity jurisdiction in such cases was lost. The House adjourned.

The Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers has been made chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the property tenures of monastic institutions in England.

Captain Eyre's Sentence.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The Board of Trade, after a long hearing, have declined to reverse the judgment in the case of Captain Eyre, of the Bombay.

Gives Him Up.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the case of Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, agrees with the *Times* in the propriety of his condemnation, and declares that the facts sustain the most unfavorable estimate of his conduct.

A Wail from Nebraska.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The Lord Mayor to-day heard an epistolary complaint from some British emigrants at Omaha, Neb. They set forth the misrepresentations by which they were induced to leave their country, and state that they are unable to procure employment sufficient to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families.

Vandalism and Murder.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The valuable statuary in Christ church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night and burned into lime. The press is severe against the perpetrator of this outrage.

The Coroner's jury have found a man named Miller guilty of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hulin in Chelsea.

The Chloroform Discovery Claims.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The controversy on the discovery of the anæsthetic qualities of ether is becoming quite warm. A writer in the *Times* says chloroform was administered to the Queen at the birth of Prince Alfred in August, 1844, two years before Dr. Morton's discovery.

On the River.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The stakes for the boat race between Kelly and Renforth have already been deposited. The race will take place on the Tyne on Monday next.

CUBA.

Reported Death of Napoleon Arango's Brothers.

HAVANA, May 18, 1870.

Advices received here from Neuvitas, dated the 15th instant, state that the brothers of Napoleon Arango, who were imprisoned by the insurgents, have, it is rumored, been killed. Napoleon Arango left Neuvitas on the 14th for Guiamaro, with a column of troops, with a view of ascertaining further particulars as to their fate.

An Obnoxious Order Repealed.

HAVANA, May 18, 1870.

Captain General De Rodas has revoked his late order compelling persons going to the United States to give security to the amount of $5,000 that they will not engage in conspiracy against the Spanish government in Cuba.

The Cudlipp Sisters and Mrs. Pratt Released by the Spanish Authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1870.

The Department of State received to-day a telegram from Consul General Biddle, at Havana, stating that the Cuban government has ordered the release of the sisters Cudlipp and Mrs. Pratt.

MEXICO.

A Revolutionary Congressman—The Revolution—Congressional Business—Railway Projects—The Capital Shaken by an Earthquake.

HAVANA, May 18, 1870.

Despatches from the city of Mexico, up to the 11th of May, have been received here.

Trinidad Garcia, the revolutionary Congressman, has been turned over to the courts for trial.

The revolution throughout the republic is said to be nearly at an end. General Pedro Martinez, whose forces numbered about 500 men, recently abandoned him in a body and surrendered to the government. The bandit Bravo is still in the field. His followers number about 600 men.

Congress is still engaged in the discussion of the national finances. Railway matters have been dropped for the present. An extra session of Congress will probably be held.

Mr. Williams, the American engineer, and the government commissioner, have left the city for the purpose of inspecting the proposed route for the Tehuantepec Railroad. They will also report on the prospects of the ship canal project. No action has as yet been taken on the Alexander steamship concession, but it is probable that the concession will be granted. The Sonora papers say that the work on the Guaymas and El Paso Railroad will soon commence.

The Capital Shaken by an Earthquake.

VERA CRUZ, May 13, VIA HAVANA, May 18, 1870.

A heavy shock of earthquake was experienced in the city of Mexico on the 11th inst., but no particulars have been received.

UTAH.

Disorderly Proceedings of the Mormons—Almost an Overt Act of War.

SALT LAKE, May 18, 1870.

The Mormon authorities yesterday, during a recess of Chief Justice Wilson's court at noon, closed the house against him and the United States Marshal, and refused to allow him to continue his sitting. After a consultation, however, they surrendered the hall to the possession of the court.

THE METHODISTS.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 18, 1870.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop McPeyerre presiding, under the call of committees a large number of reports were received. Bishop Wightman was solicited to write the life of Bishop Soule. The Committee on Missions reported in favor of continuing the present system, with the exception of having only one board, to be appointed by the Bishops, of five managers; also that John Herrell be continued Superintendent of Indian Missions, and for the interchange of German teachers between Louisiana and Texas, and for German hymn books. Adopted.

The Committee on Sunday Schools recommended a general Sabbath school convention, to be held in the city of ——, on the third Thursday of May, 1871, to be composed of one delegate for each twenty-eight members of the Conference, which provoked a lengthy discussion.

The report was finally amended by substituting fifty as the number of delegates, and the recommendation was adopted. A message was received from the Methodist Protestant Church Conference, in session in Baltimore, proposing a consolidation. A committee of five was appointed to answer the message. The other proceedings were unimportant.

The Methodist Conference in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1870.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Church fraternal messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church South addressed the Conference, expressing most cordial sentiment of fraternal regard, to which the President of the Conference replied in a kindly reciprocal manner. Adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Workingmen's Convention in Boston—The Eight Hour Question—Wendell Phillips on His New Tack.

BOSTON, May 18, 1870.

A Convention, called by the Eight Hour League, was in session to-day at Horticultural Hall. George E. McNeil, of Boston, presided. Wendell Phillips presented resolutions, among them the following:—

That this Convention regards the shortening the hours of labor as the first change to be urged on the attention of the community, believing that the leisure thus secured to the workingman will in the main be well used and aid in fitting them for that system of co-operation which is the best basis for a fair and final arrangement of the relations of capital and labor.

A letter was read from Gerritt Smith sympathizing with the movement.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER spoke in opposition. He said he was a workingman, and wanted the privilege of laboring as many hours as he pleased and of hiring for as many hours as he wished.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE favored the object of the meeting.

Rev. W. H. CHANNING spoke at length upon co-operation, and described the favorable working of co-operation societies in Great Britain.

Brief addresses were made by several working men, setting forth the necessity of a reduction of a day's labor to eight hours and considering this as their immediate object, co-operation being pronounced impracticable until the first should be attained. At the evening session Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Livermore addressed the Convention. The attendance in the afternoon and evening was quite large.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway—Report of the Legislative Committee Against Granting State Aid.

BOSTON, May 18, 1870.

The Committee on Finance of the Massachusetts Legislature to which was referred the bill for granting State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, have reported against the bill, and recommended the passage of the bill presented to the House by the minority committee in the recent hearing on the subject. The committee speak of the road as in a hopeless condition, the only way out of which is through bankruptcy. One member—Mr. Jenness—dissents, and reports in favor of granting aid.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Pacific Railway—Protection Against Indian Raids.

DENVER, Col., May 18, 1870.

General Wood has been placed in charge of the Kansas Pacific Railway line from Wallace to Denver. He will station himself at the best point to overlook the work. He has four companies of cavalry and three of infantry, the garrisons at Forts Wallace, Lyons and Reynolds at his command, and is instructed on no account to let the grading be suspended for want of protection to the workmen from the Indians, who have raided the route. The band of northern Cheyennes who went South last fall are now beating back north.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE

Triumph of the Sappho in the Third Race.

The "Beat to Windward" and the Cambria Ahead for Twenty Miles.

Overhauled by the Sappho and Beaten After an Exciting Contest.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The third yacht race between the American Sappho and the English Cambria was won by the former, as stated in a previous despatch.

The evening edition of the London *Times* has the following details of the contest:—

The yachts were becalmed for a long time.

The Cambria was the winner for the first twenty miles of the race, which was a beat to the windward, and weathered the Sappho under Bonchurch Cliff.

Between there and St. Catharine's she tacked to the windward of her fourteen times successively.

In working along the island in short boards from St. Catharine's to the mark steamer, completing the first side of the triangle, the Sappho, from her greater length, forereached and weathered on the Cambria, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead.

Here the interest in the race ended.

The mark steamer had to take the Cambria in tow, as she drifted with the tide.

A good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles.

The struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement.

A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

English Claim for the Cambria—Objections Again.

LONDON, May 18, 1870.

The evening journals concede the victory of the yacht Sappho; but the report of the Press Association awards the race to the Cambria on the ground that the Sappho is obliged to allow time for difference of size to the amount of five seconds per ton by Acker's scale of measurement.

NEW YORK.

The Proposed Railway Bridge Across the Niagara River.

BUFFALO, May 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the American and Colonial International Bridge Companies was held at the Mansion House in this city this afternoon for the purpose of consolidating the stock of the two companies. The meeting was harmonious, and the Buffalo Railway Bridge Company fully organized by the election of Mr. C. J. Bridges, of Montreal, President, and E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, Vice President. The location of the bridge was fixed as required by law. A contract was concluded with Mr. C. S. Gsonski & Co. for the construction of the bridge. The work is to be completed by the end of 1871. The bridge will be connected with all railways, both sides of Niagara river, and will be a great benefit to the vast traffic between the East and West, and cannot fail to be a very remunerative undertaking.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 18, 1870.

The colored people of the Hudson river towns celebrated the adoption of the fifteenth amendment in this city to-day. In the morning there was a parade, and this afternoon addresses and music in Collingwood Opera House. The speakers were Rev. W. P. Butler and Major Taylor. To-night two colored balls are in progress.

CONNECTICUT.

Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Hartford—Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

HARTFORD, May 18, 1870.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State at its annual session to-day elected John W. Smith, of Waterbury, Grand Master, and other grand officers, and Peter L. Cunningham, of Norwalk, representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. The official reports show the present membership in the State to be 2,693, an increase of 515 during the year. The amount paid for the relief of members is $4,086. Total fund on hand in subordinate lodges, $65,148.

The colored residents of this city celebrated the adoption of the fifteenth amendment by a meeting at Allyn Hall this evening. The hall was decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Rev. Robert H. Duncan, Rev. R. B. Johns, General J. R. Hawley, Captain P. O'Farrell, Hon. Francis Gillette, Rev. Mr. Webster and Rev. N. J. Burton. The celebration closed with a festival.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor Hill on the Confederation Project.

ST. JOHNS, May 17, 1870.

Governor Hill, at the prorogation of the House to-day, expressed his regret that Newfoundland has not accepted the conditions for the admission of the island into the Dominion, and reminded those who maintain that it is not for the interest of the people of the colony to join the union that Her Majesty's government, ever awake to the welfare and prosperity of her people, not only approves of the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion as advantageous both to the colony and to Canada, but is anxious for its completion. To those who desire further time for reflection he would say it is most desirable to study the present wants of the community; to seize the proffered hand and not grasp at some ideal perfection.

MINNESOTA.

A Woman Shot by a Woman in St. Paul.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1870.

At St. Paul last evening Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch called on Miss Jessie Bush and requested to see her privately. They entered a room, when Mrs. Hatch turned the key of the door and shot Miss Bush through the lung, inflicting a fatal wound. Mrs. Hatch immediately ran from the house exclaiming, "Send a doctor quick; I did not intend to kill her, but myself." She gave herself into custody. Both the women were of impure character, and a quarrel, from jealousy on account of a paramour, existed between them.

MONTANA.

Terrible Death of Indian Thieves—Eighteen of Them Swept Over Yellow Stone Falls.

HELENA, Montana, May 18, 1870.

A party of white men while on a trip to the Falls of the Yellow Stone had their stock stolen one night by a band of Indians known as "Sheep Takers." They pursued the Indians at daybreak. The latter hastily constructed a raft and attempted to cross the Yellow Stone river. About midway across the current took the raft down stream, and its eighteen occupants were swept over the falls to instant death.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 18—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94⅜ for money and 94½ for the account. United States bonds, 1862, 89½; 1865, 88½; 1867, 90⅝; ten-forties, 86. Stocks steady; Erie Railway shares, 18¼; Illinois Central, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 18.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 75f. 7c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 18.—United States bonds opened flat; five-twenties of 1862, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 18—5 P. M.—Cotton closed steady. Middling uplands, 11d. a 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Wheat, 9s. 8d. per central for California white; red Western, 8s. 2d. a 8s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 11d. Provisions.—Beef, 106s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess. Cheese, 74s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 18.—Cotton closed quiet both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 18—P. M.—Naval stores firmer and unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 18.—Petroleum closed flat, at 53f. for standard white.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 18—5 P. M.—Tallow easier, at 44s. 6d. a 44s. 9d. Linseed oil, £32 5s. per ton. Sugar on the spot firm. Linseed oil dull.

THE SWEET INDIAN WAR-WHOOP.

Speeches by the Cherokee Delegation—Vincent Colyer and Others in Favor of More Lenient Treatment of the Noble Savage.

A meeting of those favorable to a peaceable policy towards the Indians was held yesterday at room 24 Cooper Institute. Peter Cooper called the meeting to order, and Benjamin Latham was made chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said that the object of the gathering was to sustain the policy of President Grant towards the Indians. He thought it was about time that they should adopt a pacific course towards that much-abused race.

A letter was read from the President of Griswold College, recommending that the Indians have the right of suffrage conferred upon them and be protected in their reservations.

Delegates reported from the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, the Secretary of the Indian Commission at Washington, delegates from Poughkeepsie, the city of Winchester, the Land Reform Association, &c.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Interior in which he lamented the fact that the efforts of the Indian Bureau had not been attended with more success.

A letter was also read from General Sherman, in which he suggested that the Convention might adjourn to Fort Sully or Rice, where he would be tempted to join them. He did not think they could possibly know anything of the condition of the Indians while they remained in and around New York.

Wendell Phillips was heard from by letter. He favored the granting of the right of suffrage to the Indians. He saw no other way to civilize them and make them good, industrious citizens.

The Secretary, Mr. CROMWELL, could not read the letter of Senator Morrill, it was written in such a "funny" way. The President said that he had a conversation with Senator Morrill yesterday, and that the Senator declared himself very much interested on the subject. He was about to present his views in his place in the Senate, and he did not like to come to New York before he had done so. He thought that a measure should be submitted to the people in reference to the Indians.

A long letter was read from Friend Jermey, Indian Agent at Omaha, in which he stated that the Indians had not been treated properly. He believed that if a mild and generous policy had been adopted the several tribes would now be in a fair way for civilization. He favored the introduction of good, Christian families among the tribes.

A letter was read from William Lloyd Garrison, in which he denounced General Sheridan for having recommended the promotion of Colonel Baker for having slaughtered so many helpless Indians. He thought it was shocking on the part of "Little Phil" to countenance such a butchery.

Letters were also read from L. S. Richards, E. Cromwell, A. Sargeant, M. C.; John Hill, M. C.; J. A. Logan, M. C.; G. W. Moneypenny, &c.

The PRESIDENT, in speaking of General Sherman's letter, said he regretted to have received such a letter—a letter which he could look upon in no other light than that of a sneer. It was evident to him that there was an attempt on the part of high officers to browbeat the friends of peace. He believed they could settle the Indian question with the interest of the money that was used in the barbarous war against them. (Applause.)

EVENING SESSION.

At twenty minutes past eight P. M. the meeting was called to order, and the secretary read the minutes of the morning session. A letter was read from Mr. Blake, Consul to Canada, praising English treatment of Indians, who were quiet in time of peace and their allies in war. Had recommended a similar course to Congress, which, having accorded this right to the rest of mankind, should not exclude the Indians. Mr. Booth recognized the moral of the above, but thought England could not shame the United States while she pursued the same course towards the New Zealanders which we pursued toward the Indians. Mr. Dorsay read a copy of a resolution presented in behalf of the Friends in Philadelphia. Colonel Vaun, of the Cherokees, stated that the tribes would not give up their right to self-government, rendered sacred by forty treaties. Colonel Tappan, of the Cherokees, stated that the tribe, unlike the 200,000 other Indians on the plains, had their own local government and had abolished slavery prior to the action of the general government. Rev. Vincent Colyer referred to the Indian ring of which General Sherman had stated that he (Colyer) was a member and thought that the ring, if any existed, had not received a dollar of the $2,000,000 appropriated by Grant. Dr. Holditch, President of the Methodist Home Missions, gave a review of the Methodist Missions among the Indians since 1814.

A resolution was offered by Professor Martin, of Columbia College, stating that the letter of Colonel Ely S. Parker (Ha-se-no-an-da), the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, should command the earnest and immediate action of Christians to extend their civilization. Colonel Downing, Chief of the Cherokees, was received with great applause. He said that his forefathers had made treaties with Washington as their descendants had from time to time continued them. They had always respected these compacts though the government had sometimes disregarded them. He remembered as a child being driven from a beautiful country in the South which contained the graves of his forefathers from time immemorable—driven at the point of the bayonet to the wild lands beyond the Mississippi—and now they had made that wild to blossom as a garden all they asked was peace.

Colonel Vaune, of the Cherokees, said that this people had granted to their freedmen all the benefits secured by the Civil Rights bill to the freedmen in the States, and they did this four years ago, giving them also houses and lands. They had schools, seminaries and newspapers.

OBITUARY.

Elisha Little.

This gentleman died at his residence, in Brookline, Mass., on Tuesday last. Mr. Little was the founder and editor of *Littell's Living Age*, a magazine which for a long number of years has enjoyed a good reputation. At one time it was considered one of the best magazines in the country. Deceased was an ardent free trade disciple and was never slow in making his views on this subject known. During the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, when the subject of the duties on imported goods was attracting the attention of Congress, Mr. Little drew up a scheme of revenue reform more thorough than either of the others. It proposed to reduce the duties annually until, at the end of ten years, the principle of protection, which was what the Southern politicians complained of, should disappear from the tariff and a system of duties take its place which should in no case exceed the rate of twenty per cent on the value of the commodity imported. The draft of this scheme was shown to Mr. Clay, and he adopted it, brought it before Congress, urged its enactment in several earnest speeches, and by the help of his great influence over his party it was rapidly carried through both Houses, under the name of the Compromise Tariff. At the time of his death deceased was seventy-eight years of age.

THE "ESTRAYED NUN."

Miss Bridget O'Gorman at the Cooper Institute.

Miss Bridget O'Gorman, who has already been heard at the Cooper Institute, gave the second of her course of lectures last evening. The subject was the "Priesthood and Priestcraft," and was a general attack on the Roman Catholic Church and its workings. The hall was about one-quarter full, and four persons were seated on the platform. Miss Bridget read from small, half sheets of foolscap what she had to say, in a high pitched, monotonous voice, by no means agreeable to the ear, and with a strong Celtic accent. She made no gestures, simply resting her hands on the desk before her. In the most fiery and diatribous portions of her lecture she was loudly applauded by the greater portion of her audience, while a few indulged in an occasional hiss. A portion of Miss O'Gorman's lecture was devoted to her progress from Indiana to Philadelphia, being refused assistance by any of her own relation. She spoke in strong terms against Bishop Spaulding and others, and made sweeping charges against the clergy. Amongst others that she was seized by order of the priests and conveyed to a convent in Manhattanville, where she was clothed in sackcloth and fed for many days and nights on brown bread and coffee; that another girl, Mary Ann Smith, was confined with her and suffered much, and that they both managed finally to escape. This was the pith of the discourse. The remainder was devoted to a general talk on the power and evil ways of the Church of Rome, all of which seemed to be vastly relished by the audience, while an indignation meeting was held outside the hall and the lecturer strongly condemned for her course. Those who attended the lecture were mainly quite young people.

EVANGELICAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Evangelical Press Association met yesterday afternoon at the North Reformed Dutch church corner of Fulton and William streets. Reports were read, stating that the association had procured the insertion of 75,000,000 condensed tracts and full columns in more than 1,000 weekly papers in this country and pay for only a small percentage of them. They supply plates for letter and bill heads to business houses at the cost of one dollar each, and small gummed labels, with quotations from Scripture, for affixing to memorandum and other books, &c.

Mr. George May Powell, Secretary, showed a chart and other printed matter prepared by him, and used in a system for the collection of church contributions. By the aid of this system a regular contribution is secured or the delinquent detected. A large number of vice presidents and heads of committees were chosen, including many United States Senators, and prominent men from every State in the Union.

AQUATIC.

Opening Day of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association—A Pleasant Time at Pleasant Valley—The Review, the Race and the Banquet.

Favored by the elements in every respect, the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association yesterday inaugurated the rowing season under the most agreeable auspices. The prospect is a brilliant one, and, judging from the performance of the various crews which comprise the organization, a splendid front will unquestionably be presented during the coming months. It was gratifying to witness the display yesterday up the river, its attractiveness being chiefly attributable to the vigor, spirit and enthusiasm imparted to the exhibition by the amateur oarsmen, who, by the way, spared no pains to render their inaugural entertainment as interesting as any affair of the kind could possibly be. Indeed the members of the association appear to be thoroughly earnest about their work, and it must be a source of satisfaction to those intimately connected with the association to know that the public interest in their annual reunions is vastly on the increase. Few institutions have done more to promote the

BEST OF ALL ATHLETIC EXERCISES

than that under whose providence the interesting exhibition was yesterday given. Throughout the entire "opening," as it was termed, pluck, muscle and energy were conspicuous; and it is to be hoped that the association will not confine itself to domestic strifes, but will boldly launch forth its gallant young oarsmen to struggle, in a friendly way, against more pretentious foes.

Shortly before one o'clock the club house at the foot of Christopher street was thronged to excess. Commodore Brady, president of the association, accompanied by the executive committee and others, proceeded on board the revenue cutter Jessamine, Captain Pearson, and with the most pleasant anticipations of a distinguished assemblage the swift little steamer headed up the river. Quickly following in her wake came handsome six and eight oared barges, manned by dashing young bloods, the members of the association having their quarters adjacent to the starting point. It was a glorious day and the brightest expectations filled the minds of all. Happily no one was disappointed. Pleasant Valley, the objective point, looked perfectly delightful in all its loveliness. Oarsmen were up to time, and not the least

AGREEABLE FEATURE OF THE DISPLAY

was the almost simultaneous meeting of the various clubs, their representatives being arrayed in handsome and appropriate rig. It was a gala day at Pleasant Valley. A great national festival could not have attracted a larger congregation to the shore, lined as it was by a fashionable assemblage, and not the least portion of it being composed of ladies. The national emblem was seen flapping in all directions, and had there been a little music the scene would have been quite enlivening. It was a tardy row for some of the oarsmen, but the vim mingled with the excitement incident to the occasion dispelled all appearance of fatigue. Among the clubs represented were the Atalanta, six-oared gig and eight-oared barge; the Gulick, two six-oared barges; the Waverley, a four oared gig and an eight-oared barge, in command of Mr. J. R. Bauer, a very popular and energetic member of the association; the Columbia, an eight-oared barge; the Hudson, an eight-oared barge; the Vesper, an eight-oared barge and a four-oared shell; the Atlantic, an eight-oared barge; La Favorita, a six-oared gig, and others, including a lengthened array of interested volunteers, who contributed to add to the spectacle. At half-past two o'clock the barges and shells were rowed

INTO LINE FOR REVIEW.

Commodore Brady, commanding one of the Gulick barges, made an inspection, and it was really interesting to witness the excellent decipline displayed by the members of the different clubs. Surrounded as it was by beauty, and rendered pleasing by the variegated costumes of the oarsmen, their flags, boats and general aspect, the scene was highly entertaining. After the review a single scull race was gotten up, the prize being a very handsome gold medal, presented by the president of the association. The competitors were:—J. C. O'Neil, Columbia Club; M. Van Winkle, Vesper Club; W. Moore, Atlantic Club, and J. Russell, Atlantic Club. The contestants rowed in seventeen foot working boats, and the distance was three miles, starting from a stakeboat adjacent to the landing at Pleasant Valley, down the river and return. It was a hot struggle throughout and seemed to be regarded with much admiration from the shore. O'Neil beautifully completing the distance in less than twenty-five minutes, and defeating Van Winkle by a boat's length. The victor was hailed with great cheering. Subsequently the members of the association adjourned to their annual banquet, and at the termination of

A WELL DISCUSSED ENTERTAINMENT

speeches were delivered by Commodore Brady, General Shaler, S. E. Lane and others. In response to the toast of oarsmen generally ex-Congressman Stewart delivered a pithy and humorous address. Mr. John Hashagen, of the Columbia Club, who volunteered to take charge of the association substantially, was the modest recipient of many compliments. In the course of the evening Mr. O'Neil, who carried off the honors in the single scull race was presented with the commodore's prize. After mutual congratulations between the members of the different clubs the revenue cutter steamed to the city with a crowd of delight d spectators. Altogether the inaugural day of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association was a gratifying success.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The Anniversary Meeting—Petticoats in Politics—Crowded Assemblage at the Academy of Music—The Rights of Women Defined.

Last evening the Academy of Music was filled from pit to dome with as fine an audience as ever crossed its portals, the occasion being the eleventh annual anniversary of the Law school of Columbia College. After prayer by the Rev. C. A. Duffie, D.D., Professor Theo. W. Dwight addressed the graduating class in an eloquent and appropriate manner. The great feature, however, of the evening's entertainment was the alumni oration upon the subject of "The Legal Status of Woman." Having reviewed the condition of women in England and other European countries, showing it to be deplorable indeed, the speaker said that under the constitution of the State of New York of 1846 married women were still governed by the common law as borrowed from England. The Revised Statutes enacted that every male person of the age of eighteen and upwards, and every female, not being a married woman, of the age of sixteen years and upwards, of sound mind and memory, and no others, may give and bequeath his or her personal estate by will in writing (2 R. S., 60, § 21). Prior to the passage of the act of 1849, though great liberties were accorded to women under the act of 1848, they were incapacitated from disposing of their separate personal estate even by an instrument in the nature of a will; for the common law still held its clutches on their personal property and *choses* in action, by the right it left in the husband to reduce these to his private possession during her lifetime. The act of 1848 declared that the property of any female who might thereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of her marriage, and the rents, &c., were not to be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor liable for his debts. The act of 1849 added to these the provisions that any married female might take from any person other than her husband, and hold to her sole and separate use and convey and devise real and personal property, and any interest or estate therein, as if she were unmarried. By the laws of 1850 her deposits in the savings banks were protected. In 1858 the law gave her the power to insure her husband's life for her benefit; on his death the insurance becomes due and payable to her, free of the claims of her husband's representatives and creditors. In 1860 and 1862 the law crowned the humane efforts of previous legislators by investing a married woman with absolute control over her property as if she were unmarried. It gave her power to trade alone, to make contracts a one, the right to sue and the privilege of being sued, and to use her money as she deemed fit, whether to gratify her fancy for speculation by investing in railway shares and doubtful securities, or to enhance her goods by judicious ventures in real estate and commercial transactions. If the tongue of false report smears her fair name with base slander, she may seize her traducer and meet him single-handed, face to face, in a court of justice without being compelled to lean for support on the sheltering aid of her husband's name. She may buy property when and where she pleases, and sell it when and to whom her fancy prompts. She may receive legacies, and—having a will of her own—bequeath them; earn her wages and spend them, and whenever she feels that her services are ill requited she may, imitating the sterner lords of creation, don the aggressive armor of rebellious war and strike for higher wages. In fact, there are few rights which she does not possess equally with man, and there are many privileges possessed by her of which even he is deprived. She may dispose of her property without his consent, but he can not sell his real estate without her concurrence. She may wail away her property and leave her husband a beggar. He cannot control or interfere with her right of dower. If the parties should, unhappily, sever the marriage relations by divorce, he is, if in fault, by law bound to support her; but she may throw her husband upon the cold charity of the world and leave him a prey to misery and starvation. In proceedings at law women are privileged from arrest, except for wilful injury to person, character or property. The husband, on the other hand, enjoys the cold comfort of knowing that for the same offences he may have to exchange a comfortable home for the bars of a prison cell. She may commit frauds and still roam at large under the free air of heaven, while her poor husband is made liable for her *torts* and trespasses. A man little thinks what legal liabilities he takes upon himself when getting married. He may ruin himself to the most attractive of women, love her to distraction, and feel that he enjoys eternal bliss in her cherished society; but if she have too voluble a tongue he may wake from his comforting slumber some fine morning and find himself in the custody of the law, the victim of a most unfortunate attachment, to answer for some soft slander of his dearly beloved weaker half.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sanger's oration, which was warmly applauded throughout, the following prizes were awarded:—$250 to Mr. Charles K. Offenhon, $150 to Mr. John Maclean Nash, $100 to Gilbert H. Crawford, and $200 more to the same gentleman for his greatest proficiency in the department of political science.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Star vs. Resolute.

Yesterday the Brooklyn Star Club visited Elizabeth, and there played a game with the Resolute Club, of that city, resulting in the following score:—

STAR.

Players.	O.	B.	1B.	T.
Rogers, c	3	4	2	4
Jewell, l. f	1	5	4	4
DeCamp, 2d b	4	2	1	1
Clyne, s. s	3	2	3	4
Cummings, p	3	2	2	2
Beaghan, 3d b	4	2	2	2
Worth, c. f	2	3	2	2
Packer, 1st b	3	1	4	4
Brady, r. f	4	1	2	2
Total	27	22	21	25

RESOLUTE.

Players.	O.	B.	1B.	T.
H. Campbell, p	3	1	2	2
Rich'd Wright, 2d b	3	2	2	2
M. Campbell, 1st b	3	1	1	1
Greath'd, s. s	4	1	1	1
Forsyth, 3d b	3	0	0	0
Farran, c	4	0	0	0
Amory, r. f	4	0	0	0
Fox, c. f	3	2	2	2
Beardsley, l. f	3	2	2	2
Total	27	9	10	11

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	2	4	0	2	0	5	2	0	7	7—27
Resolute	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	9

Time—Two hours.

Atlantic vs. Eckford.

The game between these clubs yesterday, at the Union grounds, resulted in a victory for the Atlantics by a score of 39 to 6. The runs made in each inning are as follows:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	6	2	0	2	4	9	5	6	12	39
Eckford	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6

The Unions Defeated by the Athletics, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1870.

The game of base ball between the Unions, of Morrisania, and Athletics, of this city, attracted a large crowd this afternoon. Not less than 5,000 were within the enclosure. The game was very spirited, and the fine play of both clubs elicited much applause from the spectators. The Athletics went to the bat, scoring six runs. The Unions also scored six, but were whitewashed on the second and third innings, giving the Athletics a start which they maintained throughout the game. Mr. Bomeisler acted as umpire. The following is the score by innings:—

| Clubs. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
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