EUROPE.

Bismarck's Circular to the Representatives of the North German Confederation.

METZ TO BE STARVED OUT.

The French Generals Captured at Sedan.

DR. JACOBI'S ARREST IN BERLIN.

The Baby Farming Trial in England.

The Cunard steamship Java, from Liverpool the 24th ult. via Queenstown the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the latest foreign mails.

THE GERMAN TERMS OF PEACE.

Count Bismarck's Circular.

The following is the text of the circular addressed by Count Bismarck to the representatives of the North German Confederation as to the conditions of peace to be exacted from France:—

MEAUX, Sept. 16 1870.

Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves, "Le Gouvernement de la Défence Nationale." I have learned, at the same time, that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to the foreign Courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor, on the one hand, to create a belief in the love for peace of the present Parisian government, and on the other request the intervention of the neutral Powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of the fruits of her victories, and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present government to make peace so long as it continues by its language and its acts at home to excite the passions of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany as unacceptable by France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation, if we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended. The demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantees for our conditions of peace could be founded only on the erroneous supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or material intervention of the neutral Powers in favor of France prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation become convinced that they having wantonly conjured up the war, and Germany having had to fight it out alone, and that they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance now surely unavailing. It would be an act of cruelty to the French people for the neutral Powers to permit the Parisian government to cherish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized and thereby to lengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace with whatever government, legitimate for the purpose, we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things and by the law of self-defence, against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German governments, the German people demands that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive power, so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasbourg, in the possession of France, is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by her. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat will attack us in the same quarrelsome and wanton manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough for it from its own strength or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared. After having had this war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect so incessantly outraged by France, we had prevented, we mean now for our future safety to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your Excellency will make these views your own and advocate them in discussions. BISMARCK.

In a previous circular, dated Rheims, September 13, Count Bismarck points out the necessity of obtaining better securities than good will as guarantees against another French attack—namely, material securities—and continues thus:—"We can only draw up our terms of peace with the aim of putting obstacles in the way of a French attack upon the Germans, and especially the hitherto unprotected South German frontier, in such a manner that we push far back those frontiers, and therewith the starting point of an attack from France, and that we bring into the power of Germany as a bulwark those fortresses with which France has threatened us."

SIEGE OF METZ.

A French Sortie and Its Repulse—The Starvation Process.

A correspondent of the London *Times* with the Prussian army before Metz, writing on the 20th of September, says:—

On the day MacMahon was attacked at Sedan Bazaine made his sortie near Courcelles. It is surprising that so little has been heard of this battle, or, rather, of these two battles. The attack was made in the first instance at about ten at night, and lasted from about ten till one, when the French were driven back, or at least withdrew, with heavy losses. It was renewed again at dawn on the following day and continued until nearly eleven A. M., but with this difference in result, that the French suffered on the second occasion far more heavily than on the first. The Prussians lay on the ground with their knapsacks in front of them, over which they fired. The French had, of course, to advance standing, and their loss was awful. Yet they never faced the Prussians at Courcelles in a manner that could be compared to the determination with which the Prussians met them under far more disadvantageous circumstances at the heights of Spicheren. Courcelles, as we in front of it can know, has decided the fate of Metz. We know that it must surrender. The Prussians have set their heart on taking it, and, if I can believe in what they say, they would rather take Metz than Paris. With the stone walls the Prussians say they do not mean to meddle. They seem far too well advised to run unnecessary risks. The stone walls they know cannot hurt them, but the men inside them can. They have only to bide their time till the great hosts which lie within them are reduced to the level of children; they have only to wait till, according to the usages of "civilized" war, the women and children in the city are starved out, and then till the army is reduced by attenuation to such a state that the stone walls and great bastions, the moats and covered causeways, and all the great defences which might make even cowards brave, will become useless in the hands of a famished crowd. There will be no blood-stained ruins here, but there will be as bad; there will be houses filled with dead and dying, or almost empty, and echoing only to the hollow voice of famine. Heaven forgive us all—for as a Christian I cannot but feel that if Metz is starved it will be a spectacle to shock the world. You have not seen what I have; you have not seen the miserable traces of starvation; you have not seen, as I have, what real starvation is, with all its horrors, not of grown men suffering, but of women and little children; I have; but yet I dread the day when we shall enter Metz after it has been starved. "Starved" in writing or in print is only a participle; think for a second of what it means, done deliberately, systematically, skilfully, and by force to 250,000 people. I would not dwell on the repulsive horrors of Sedan; I would not dwell on the abject sufferings of the French prisoners; nor can I dwell, for I have not seen it yet, on what the suffering in Metz must be, where people are kept till they die of hunger unless they yield. The troops will take all the provisions, and then think what the condition of the women and children will be. On Saturday, while at the front, the officer drew my attention to a balloon that had been sent up from Metz. He at once exclaimed, "There will be a sortie to-night." All night we anxiously waited an attack, but towards midnight three guns were fired at intervals of one minute. Nothing came of it. We therefore concluded that it was a signal to countermand the sortie. During the day we could distinctly hear the bands playing in Metz. The Prussians have now a telegraphic communication all around Metz, by which means they are enabled to collect over 8,000 men in one spot within the space of fifteen minutes, and upon a late occasion I had the opportunity of observing, when the assembly sounded, that within twenty-eight minutes a force of 22,000 men, consisting of every branch of the service, were in full marching order ready to proceed to the front.

FRENCH GENERALS CAPTURED AT SEDAN.

List of the French Generals and the Corps to Which they Were Attached Captured at Sedan.

The *Berlin Correspondent*, under date of September 20, gives the following as the list of the French generals who were captured when the Emperor capitulated after the battle of Sedan:—

First Army Corps—General Ducrot, commander of corps; Brigadier General Joly Frigola, commanding artillery; General Pelle, commanding Second division; General L'Hevilier, commanding Third division; General Lartignes, commanding Fourth division; General Michel (now dead), commanding cavalry; Brigadier General De Montmarie, First brigade; Brigadier General Grandil, Second brigade, and Brigadier Generals Lefevre, Pateretire-Court, Fraboulet de Kerleadec, De Bella Mare and Leforestier de Vaudoeuvre commanding cavalry brigades.

Fifth Army Corps—Division General Goze; General de l'Abadie d'Agdrin, commanding Second division; Brigadier General Abbatucci, commanding Second division; De Mauzieres, chief of staff; Brigadier Generals Saurin and Baron Nicolas-Nicolas.

Seventh Corps—Division General Felix Douay, commanding corps; General Renson, chief of staff; General Louis Doutrelaine; Brigadier General De St. Hilaire, commanding First division; General Lieberd, commanding Second division; General Brodas, commanding Third division; Division General Baron Ameil, commanding cavalry; and Brigadier Generals De la Bastide and De Liegard.

Twelfth Corps—General Lebrun, commanding corps; Brigadier General Gresley, chief of staff; General Grandchamp, commanding First division; General Lacretelle, Second division; General de Vassoigne, Third division; General d'Ouvrier de Villegly, commanding artillery; Division General Bucape; Brigadier Generals Cambriels, Marquiseau, Reboul, Cadart, Labaske and Bertrand. General Wimpfen with his staff is not included, because he was accorded the privilege to leave before the surrender was consummated; and Marshal MacMahon is not mentioned, because he, when the capitulation took place, lay wounded in a village near Sedan.

The actual number of prisoners from each corps is as follows:—First corps, 32,400; Fifth corps, 11,100; Seventh corps, 15,613; Twelfth corps, 25,300.

GERMANY.

The Arrest of Dr. Jacobi, a Leading Prussian Democrat.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the arrest of Dr. Jacobi, the Prussian democrat, on account of his violent speech against the dismemberment of France, says:—

The government have taken a more serious view of this agitation than has formerly been the case; for, if a single Separatist sets himself in opposition to forty millions, no very great importance is attached to him. It should, however, be considered that the resolution and speech of Dr. Jacobi find their level not only in Germany but also in France, and that the newspapers there, which daily palm off on their readers such monster lies respecting Germany, would not be candid enough to say that the attitude of Dr. Jacobi excites with us merely a shrug of the shoulders. They are already making capital out of this speech and glorifying a party in Germany which pronounces against territorial compensation, thus drawing material for encouraging the masses to further resistance. Looked at from this point of view Dr. Jacobi's agitation has quite a different significance. To furnish encouragement to our enemies is just as wrong as to supply them with weapons for continuing the war.

King William's Toast.

The *Provincial Correspondence* states that on the day after the capitulation of Sedan the King of Prussia at dinner gave the following toast:—

We must to-day, out of gratitude, drink the health of my brave army. You, War Minister Von Roon, have sharpened our sword; you, General Moltke, have guided it; and you, Count Bismarck, have for years by political management brought Prussia to its present elevation. Let us, then, drink to the army, to the three I have named, and every one else present, who, according to his ability, has contributed to the present success.

ENGLAND

The Baby Farming Case Trial—Conviction and Sentence of the Murderess.

The trial of Margaret Waters, the infamous woman whose business it was to take infants to nurse for a consideration and then to get rid of them by starvation or drugs, was concluded at the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 23d September. The trial occupied three days. She was indicted for the murder of an infant three weeks old. The close of the case is thus reported in the London *Times*:—

The jury retired, and on returning into court, after an interval of about three-quarters of an hour, said, through their foreman, they found the prisoner guilty of murder.

On being asked then by the Clerk of Arraigns if she had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon her, the prisoner said the condition in which the children were found had been exaggerated. In the first place five were not lying on a sofa. There were two, one aged three weeks old and the other five; and on two chairs in a basinet were two other children in a clean and comfortable blanket and on pillows. One was a beautiful, fat child, and that was fed thrice a day with bread food. The boy Cowen, she said, was a very fine child, and she was very much pleased with it; but it did not seem to get on, whatever she did. Thrush and diarrhœa set in, and she went on applying borax and honey to its mouth, but to no purpose. She applied a pennyworth of laudanum in six drops of brandy on flannel to his bowels, hoping to relieve him. At length she had recourse to Dr. Harris. He was a homœopathist, and the way that doctors of that class did was to leave their medicines for two or three days, with instructions that if a patient became worse they were to be sent for. That was what Dr. Harris did in this instance. The child did not get worse, and she did not send for him. He came, however, four days afterwards. Her sister had a bad breast at that time, and could not suckle the child. She could not say when next Dr. Harris came, but he saw the child three times. He afterwards asked her to pay him two pounds for attendance, adding, "Have these people any money?" She replied that they were pretty well of, upon which he asked if he could not send in a bill to them. She said he could do just as he liked about that. He saw the children up stairs and advised her to admit plenty of air into the place. He also advised her "to give it up," or otherwise she would get into trouble. He got his money, appeared quite satisfied and then went away. She was sorry to say she had led a life of deceit and falsehood, and nothing she could now say could sufficiently express her abhorrence of it. But guilty of murder she was not, nor of contributing, in the smallest degree, to the death of the child and with death and eternity before her, staring her in the face, she solemnly called God to witness that she was as innocent as a child unborn. The child Cowen, she said, was intended for a purpose. She knew a couple in affluent circumstances, and they wanted a male child. She undertook to get them one, and they promised to lavish upon it the fondest attention. They only wanted something to live and care for, and the death of the child Cowen was a great loss to her in a pecuniary point of view. She did all in her power for the child, and for all the other children. With reference to the children who died at the workhouse, she complained that they had been taken from her house early in the morning, before being dressed or fed and in their wet clothes, first to the Lambeth Police Court, where they were kept in that state until late in the afternoon, and then to the workhouse. Nevertheless, she was held responsible for the death of those little ones; but again she said she was innocent of that foul crime as any one of the little children that had perished.

The Lord Chief Baron, having assumed the black cap, proceeded to pass sentence of death, his voice at times faltering with emotion. Addressing the prisoner, he said, the painful and terrible duty was imposed upon him of passing sentence of death upon her. She had been convicted, after a trial of nearly three days' duration, by a jury who had patiently, calmly and deliberately investigated her case, of the greatest crime that could be committed by a human being. She undertook the charge of that poor innocent child, and while it was in her care and keeping, by the conduct she had adopted towards it, by shameful and scandalous neglect in not providing it with sufficient food and nourishment; by the administration of drugs calculated to put an end to its life, and by depriving it of the chance of any medical attendance when it most needed it, she had been the means of consigning it to an early and premature death. If there was any truth in the statement she had just made, or if on any other ground she was entitled to a merciful consideration, she must appeal to another tribunal than that, for he had no power to mitigate the sentence, nor to deal with her otherwise than the law required. He feared in addition to that poor child, others had become victims to her inhumanity. Four, or at least three of them, had been done to death by her. It was necessary that the strong arm of the law should vindicate the justice of the country and take up the case of those poor innocent children. It pained him to address those words to her—the last she would hear in a court of justice—but it remained for him to pass the sentence of the law upon her. If she could appeal upon any ground in any hope of relief or mitigation of punishment to any other tribunal, he trusted that appeal would be heard, and that she would receive that mercy which he had no power to extend. The learned judge then passed the sentence of death in the form prescribed by law, adding that she would stand committed to the custody of the high sheriff of Surrey, in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed, and the sentence would be executed; that her body would be buried within the precincts of the prison in which she should be last confined, and might the Lord have mercy upon her soul!

The prisoner was afterwards asked by the Clerk of Arraigns if she had anything to say why execution of the sentence should be stayed. She did not at first perceive the meaning of the question, but on its being explained to her privately by Mr. Jones, the Governor of Newgate, she made a sign in the negative and was removed from the bar.

Sarah Ellis, the sister of the convict, then pleaded "Guilty" to a misdemeanor for conspiring to obtain money by false pretences in relation to the children referred to in the preceding trial.

JULES FAVRE.

M. Jules Favre and the English Workingmen.

The following letter to the English workingmen from M. Jules Favre was to have been presented and read at the Trafalgar square demonstration in London on the 17th of September, but owing to the delay of the bearer it did not arrive in London until two days after the meeting took place:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE ENGLISH DELEGATES:—

GENTLEMEN—I feel deeply moved by the step you have taken in order to express to me your generous sympathies in favor of France. In this noble impulse of your heart I recognize the healthful influence of your free institutions and of your independence of character. I desire for my country that it may resemble yours; that it may more and more be influenced by the ideas which constitute your greatness. Say, I beg, to your countrymen that France counts upon them. At the present day public opinion is sovereign, and as sovereign has the right to dictate its laws; and whatever success may attend on mere force, justice and right will in the end triumph. I regret that my duties keep me in Paris. I should have been proud to be among you on Monday. In spirit I shall be among you, and when you shall do me the honor to speak of me to your free countrymen, my spirit will dictate to you the expression of my sincere gratitude and my patriotic affection. Say, and say it loudly, that we have always hated war; that we love Germany, and that if she will be just to us, if she will not impose terms which involve our humiliation and our ruin, she will find us ready to forget the hatred which has been kindled with such fatal results. If in our accomplishment of this work of reparation the noble English people act as mediator, it will, in conjunction with us, be the protector of humanity and civilization. I beg you, gentlemen, as delegates of the English people to accept yourselves and offer to your countrymen the expression of my sentiments of loyal friendship and lasting esteem. JULES FAVRE.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, PARIS.

THE IMPERIAL EXILE.

Louis Napoleon Interviewed at Wilhelmshohe.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* gives the following as the result of an interview with the fallen Emperor:—

If I am asked what was the predominant impression left on me by the conversation which followed, I reply unhesitatingly the strong feeling of the Emperor with respect to England. Almost the first words that passed his lips were an expression of gratification at the numerous letters of condolence and sympathy he had received "since his misfortunes" from persons who were perfect strangers to him, and there was nothing on which he seemed to dwell with so much pleasure as on the advance which has been made during his reign in the cordial understanding between the two countries. "When I came to Paris," he said, "there were still great remains of the old ill-feeling;" and he dwelt with marked gratification on the change that had since taken place. He was much interested, too, in the condition of English feeling at the present time, questioning me closely on the subject, and expressing his regret at the tone assumed by a portion of the London press. The monstrous statement of his having misappropriated some fifty millions of the army votes seemed particularly galling to him. "As if," he said, "I could possibly have done such a thing even if I had desired it." He spoke most feelingly also of the terrible catastrophe of the Captain, expressing the strongest sympathy, and dwelling upon some of the details of the accident in a manner which showed fully the interest he had taken in it. The assistance given by England to his wounded soldiers had evidently also made a great impression upon him. Speaking of France, and of the present condition of affairs there, his tone—which in dealing with other matters had been earnest, but not uncheerful—saddened visibly, and he sighed heavily as he spoke of the state of things at Lyons and elsewhere, and of a not impossible future in store for Paris. There was not the slightest appearance of resentment in the way in which he spoke of the changes that had recently taken place, but a terrible foreboding of what might come. I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that, before long, we might see him once more at the Tuileries. He sat for some moments silent; then, with a sigh, turned again to me and said, "No one can tell; no one can tell, sir, what may happen now."

THE DOCTORS' IMBROGLIO.

Dr. Merrill Discharged—How Citizens Are Arrested and Imprisoned—Signing Warrants and Commitments in Blank.

The inquest in the case of John Linehan, late of No. 19 Albany street, who was alleged to have died from the effects of malpractice at the hands of Dr. J. N. Merrill, the attending physician, was yesterday taken up before Coroner Flynn, at the City Hall. For reasons best known to the Coroner Dr. Shine vacated the clerical chair, which was taken by Dr. Morton, who read to a jury of medical gentlemen the statements of the widow and sister of the deceased, reduced to writing some days ago.

Before the reading, however, ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for Dr. Merrill, arose and said he believed there had already been an investigation and an autopsy in this case, or what purported to be one, which he characterized as informal and illegal, inasmuch as such proceedings were not had in the presence of the Coroner. Judge Stuart, in continuation, said he believed the warrant for Dr. Merrill's arrest was not signed by Coroner Flynn, and consequently it was a forgery, and the counsel thought the same of the commitment which consigned his client to the Tombs and kept him there for several hours. The Judge characterized the arrest as an outrage, and said it was not done to further the ends of justice, but to gratify private malice and for revenge.

Counsel asked Coroner Flynn if he had signed the warrant and commitment in the case of Dr. Merrill, and the Coroner was understood to say that he might not to have done so in this particular case. Coroner Flynn said that when absenting himself from the city he was in the habit of signing warrants and commitments in blank, leaving them for his deputy (Shine) to fill up, believing that he (Shine) had power to do so, as he was a commissioner of deeds. Shine, notwithstanding the declaration of his superior that he may not have signed the process which deprived Dr. Merrill of his liberty, in a somewhat excited manner asserted that Coroner Flynn had signed both the warrant and commitment.

Judge Stuart persisted in saying that all the previous proceedings had in the case in the absence of the Coroner were illegal and a fraud.

Dr. John A. Robinson, of 184 Grand street, who was called in consultation thirty hours before Linehan's death, testified at considerable length. He found deceased suffering excruciating pain, legs drawn up, pulse small and frequent, tongue coated, and the Doctor described the other symptoms in detail. In conclusion, the Doctor said he considered the case one of bilious cholic; in a conversation with Dr. Merrill after the death of the patient Dr. Merrill informed him that he had given a certificate of death to the effect that Linehan died from acute peritonitis, the result of perspiration and extravasation; the witness then said, "You have committed yourself," and when asked why he did so in reply said "he had been talked into it by Dr. Shine and others."

This Dr. Shine, who was cross-examining the witness, denied, and said he had not seen Dr. Merrill immediately after the death of Linehan.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found "that deceased came to his death from peritonitis, the result of obstruction of the bowels."

There not being a taint of suspicion of any malpractice on the part of Dr. Merrill in treating deceased, he received the congratulations of his friends, with whom he left the court. Before leaving, Judge Stuart announced that he should take prompt action for false arrest and imprisonment, in consequence of which his client had been so great a sufferer both in body and mind.

Thus the attempt of Dr. Shine to injure the professional reputation of Dr. Merrill by causing his illegal arrest on a grave charge out of revenge for having himself been arrested for committing an unwarrantable and brutal assault on Dr. Merrill in a sick room has proved a disastrous failure, and for which in turn he may be made to suffer.

Below will be found the names of the medical gentlemen composing the jury, whom Dr. Shine had summoned personally, doubtless with the belief that their opinions as to the cause of Linehan's death would correspond with his own and result in a verdict of censure, if nothing more, against Dr. Merrill.

Their names are J. C. Morton, M. D.; H. W. Good, M. D.; Stephen J. Clark, M. D.; J. F. Chauveau, M. D.; Thos. C. Finnell, M. D.; John O'Toole, M. D.

THE EAST.

A Town Destroyed by an Earthquake—Upwards of Two Thousand Lives Lost—Dreadful Scenes of Suffering.

The Roman Catholic bishop at Batang, on the confines of Thibet, China, and Burmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at five in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The "large and splendid" Lamaseri, inhabited by 3,000 Lamas, fell with a crash. The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, fifty-seven soldiers and 2,812 "common people." A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pung-mon-tang, the place at which Mr. T. T. Cooper met Seer Suggut Sing, the Nepaulese Ambassador in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses that "robbers, like wild beasts, run everywhere." To conclude in the Bishop's own words, "the imperial highway from Pekin to Lhassa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze-tin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one."

NARRAGANSET PARK.

What It Has Done for the Trotting World.

The Abuses It Has Corrected and the Impetus Given to the Sport—Its Location and Its Buildings—How Providence Fashionables Feel Over the Gloomy Prospects Preceding the Opening Day of the Autumn Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 3, 1870.

To-morrow has been set down as the opening day of the autumn trotting meeting at Narraganset Park—an event hailed with delight by all turfites in the country. Since this association for the improvement of the breed of horses opened its gates to the public—three years ago—and the community of gentlemen interested in the objects for which it was organized were convinced that Amasa Sprague in his Alexandrian way, with his Macedonian phalanx of wealth and fair dealing, would be at the head of its management, its success was assured, and to-day, as its owner stands out like a Colossus in the commercial world, attaining greater growth and strength as each day goes by, so Narraganset Park, like a jewel, glitters radiantly from an eminence which no other like association in the land has reached. The secret of its wonderful progress is easily told. We all know that "to err is human;" it is a part of man's heritage; hence the necessity of human laws to hold in check and punish the bad for the protection of the good. These truths are particularly pertinent when applied to the sports of the turf, and the laws and rules enacted by Narraganset to operate as a check upon the unrestrained exercise of the evil propensities of the dishonorable, whose names are legion among turfmen, have not remained as a dead letter, and their code of laws unused, but they have been enforced, and when any conniving scoundrel of a driver has striven to throw dust in the eyes of its officers for a bad purpose he has found to his cost that they were not of the class to wink at wrong, but to expose venality whenever detected, to remove the evil and nip it in the bud. In turf reform in the trotting world Narraganset took the lead of all the associations in the country. Its management appreciated the truth that to be successful in what they had mapped out they must begin at the root of the evil. They did. Only efficient and honest men, able and desirous of executing the rules made, were appointed as judges at the annual meetings, and without fear or favor they discharged their duty to the public, to the association and to themselves. "Before I shall suffer wrong to be practised upon my course I would plough it up and use its buildings for firewood," said Amasa Sprague, and he meant it. Neither he nor those associated with him have cared aught to curry favor with horsemen of note as a bid for their patronage; they would never permit incompetent men who have a little outside reputation as "good fellows" to enter the judges' stand and pass upon the different contests, nor would they for a moment countenance the presence in such responsible positions, as is too often the case on other tracks, of those who are in collusion with tricksters and who boldly rob the public by awarding races to those least entitled to them. The leaven of reform created by Narraganset has already done much among the honest turfmen of the country to elevate the sport, and in time, with the hearty co-operation of sister associations, will yet do more, until such a barrier shall be erected that the perpetration of frauds will be the exception and not the rule.

A trotting meeting here is always hailed with delight by the entire amusement loving communities of the Eastern States. Its fairness in the distribution of heavy purses, and the exercise of all the honorable attributes already referred to, has made it such a favorite that many—and with justice, too—say that "there is not another track like it in existence." It is also in great favor with the trotting elements in the West and South, and where a few years ago in the latter sections of our land nothing but running horses were known or would be owned by breeders of prominence, the trotting horse is now bred and reared for his speed and consequent prospective value. The old prejudices against trotting, by the magnificent purses given by Narraganset, were undermined, and when the breeders of the South and West noted what estimation was here placed upon the first class trotter, and the price it would bring and the enthusiasm its performance was hailed with by assemblages of tens of thousands, their reasonings swept away the old cobwebs of objection and prejudice against the trotter, and their personal interests caused them to turn their attention to their breeding as well as those of runners. This Narraganset, more than any other association, has, with the other of its victories, achieved, and all owners of valuable horses, and those with hearts big enough to love the sports of the turf, turn with a profound obeisance to its management for the good work they have accomplished.

Narraganset Park is but a "step or two" from the line of Providence proper. It is delightfully situated and the drive thereto one of the loveliest character in the bright days of autumn's glories. Lordly mansions, fields of beauty and villages of thrift are on the way, short as it is, and the eye never tires of drinking in the sweetness of the scene. Elmwood is passed, and its villas everywhere betoken wealth and respectability. Trees, brilliant in their hues of scarlet, emerald and russet, line the road, and everywhere, marshalled in attractive array, are groves and ponds to add variety to the marvellous landscape. Pass Elmwood and its picturesque surroundings, speed by Mashapaug and Spectacle ponds, with their mammoth icehouses and banks of greenwood, and the village of Spragueville, looking like an encampment, the houses of the operatives who day by day attend the countless spindles working away as though instinct with life and intelligence in the mills close by, looms up simultaneously with the high white fence surrounding the track. None of the thousands who have visited it and felt rejoiced that they did so have ever spoken aught of its beauties and convenient location. Nature has done much for its surroundings. Sockanossett hill on the north and Neutacon-Kaunt hill on the south give the adjacent country that boldness that makes the landscape so agreeable. Of its gorgeous grand stand, its reception parlors for ladies, its parlors for gentlemen, its roomy rooms for conversation and consultation, its unique judges' stands and convenient pool rooms little need here be said. They are known to be the finest of any similar buildings in the country. The stables are very numerous and so pleasant that trainers and all whose business it is to be about the horses stalled therein are loud in their praises of them. Nothing that money can obtain tending to the convenience and comfort of all concerned has been left undone in the arrangement and establishment of Narraganset Park. During the approaching meeting every facility will be extended for the quick transportation from the city to the track of all who wish to attend the races. Ample accommodations have been made in the way of both horse and steam cars, and they will leave central points promptly and in quick succession.

There are now in the stables at the Park nearly all the many horses entered for the splendid purses of the meeting. The class of horses is much better than the average, the fields are large, and with good weather the greatest success will certainly attend it. Speaking of weather, it must be said that Providence is under a cloud to-day. It has been very disagreeable, in fact one of the worst of days that the clerk of the weather has here chronicled in months. From early morning the rain descended and the wind blew and beat upon the city, its streets and inhabitants until they pronounced it, in prospective of the race meeting, "too bad." Miss Fashion has stayed indoors all day, and the mental mist and fog that hung upon her mind could only be equalled by the dripping leaves, moist earth and wet grass outside—visions with the race track sodden with the rain; of the road, its hard surface beaten into mud; of the grand stand, cold, dreary and damp; of the barouche, hot and close, in its drawn covers, and of a time of general discomfort, floated across her eyes as she held the curtains apart, until, wearied of their ill features, she shut them out and made—that mystery of human operations—her toilet supplant the doubt of the morrow. The turfites already in town shared in the general disappointment, and no mariner ever cast his eye more anxiously to windward than they have done in attempted divination of the secret locked up in the clouds. Bedtime to-night matters look bad in this wise for the opening day, but all retired with the wish that they might awaken in the morning with a clear sky overhead. So mote it be.

First Day of the Annual Horse Fair at Narraganset Park—Capital Trotting—Lady Hughes the Winner of the Three Minute Purse, and Belle Strickland of the Purse for Horses that Never Beat 2:27.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 4, 1870.

The northeast storm which raged so furiously yesterday over this city spent its wrath before daybreak this morning, the clouds broke away and a bright sunshine greeted the spectators of the sport incident to the opening of the autumn trotting meeting at Narraganset Park. The events of the day were two—both mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The first was a purse of $500, for horses that had never trotted better than three minutes; $325 to first, $125 to second and $50 to third. For this there were fourteen entries—W. O. Chapin's bay mare Nancy Sykes, Dan Mace's black gelding Contraband, Edwin Thorne's bay stallion Sentinel, Benjamin S. Wright's brown mare Moscow, Thomas Carpenter's bay mare Another Such, George G. Thayer's bay horse Jack, C. H. Whipple's chestnut mare Nellie, L. B. Brown's brown gelding Rocket, Harry Bradley's roan horse Andy Johnson, William H. Woodruff's chestnut mare Gypsy, Alex. Patterson's bay mare Lady Hughes, J. J. Bowen's bay gelding Billy Butler, William H. Borst's bay gelding Doubtful and B. F. Acker's bay horse Kansas Pet. Of these Nancy Sykes, Sentinel, Moscow, Jack, Rocket and Billy Butler were withdrawn, leaving eight starters.

Lady Hughes was a great favorite in the pools, Contraband selling for second choice, Another Such third and the others as the field. Before the race the owner of Lady Hughes went up in the judges' stand and entered a formal protest against Contraband starting. When asked for his proof he produced Mr. J. D. Chase, the manager of Piscatquios Park, of Foxcroft, Me., who made affidavit that on the 4th of July, 1866, Contraband trotted and won a race in three straight heats on that track, the time being 2:36, 2:37 and 2:38; and that he was the driver of one of the contesting horses at the time. This settled the matter, and Contraband was compelled to leave the track, being ruled out by the judges.

The second race was for a purse of $2,000, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:27—$1,300 to first, $500 to second and $200 to third. Those entered for this race were F. J. Nodine's chestnut mare Belle Strickland, George M. Rollinson's spotted gelding Colonel Lakeman, Dan Mace's bay gelding Harry Harley, O. A. Hickok's brown mare Western Girl, W. S. Briggs' bay gelding Twang, L. B. Brown's chestnut gelding Locust, M. Roden's black stallion Charles E. Leow, Budd Doble's black mare Jesse Wales, F. W. Burnham's chestnut mare None Such, and White & Doolittle's bay gelding Ed. White. Of these the bay gelding Twang was the only one withdrawn, leaving nine starters.

Charles E. Leow was the favorite with the betting fraternity before the start.

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Andy Johnson was on the inside. The horses were sent away at the fifth attempt, Gypsy leading, Andy Johnson next, Lady Hughes third, Kansas Pet fourth, and the rest straggling behind. On the turn Gypsy opened the advanced position which she attained at the start, and at the quarter pole—passed in thirty-seven seconds—was two lengths in front, Andy Johnson second, Lady Hughes third, and the rest as before. Down the backstretch Lady Hughes struck a fine gait and went up to Andy Johnson's wheel, and as the half-mile pole was reached the order was, Gypsy three lengths in front, Andy Johnson a neck in advance of Lady Hughes, Another Such fourth, and the balance so far behind that they were already practically out of the race. Time to this point, 1:14. At the three-quarter pole Lady Hughes collared Gypsy at such a rattling pace the latter went into the air, and both the Lady and Johnson gave her the "go-by." They came into the homestretch in this manner; but near the drawgate Johnson fell back to fourth place. The struggle was close and the excitement quite keen as they came sweeping along to the score. But Lady Hughes had too much speed for her competitors, and won the heat by a length; Kansas Pet second, half a length ahead of Gypsy, and Andy Johnson fourth. Another Such, Nellie and Doubtful were distanced. Time of the heat, 2:33¼.

Second Heat.—Andy Johnson had the best of the send-off, Gypsy second, Kansas Pet third and Lady Hughes last. Going around the lower turn Gypsy went to the front, and at the quarter-pole—passed in thirty-nine seconds—she led her competitors two lengths, Andy Johnson second, one length in advance of Lady Hughes, and Kansas Pet fourth. Down the backstretch Andy Johnson broke up, and before he could be caught fell back to fourth position. At the half-mile pole—in 1:18—Gypsy still held the post of honor by three lengths, Lady Hughes second, well in hand, half a length ahead of Kansas Pet, who was five lengths in front of Andy Johnson. On the lower turn Lady Hughes went up to Gypsy in gallant style, and at the three-quarter pole was leading her a length. Kansas Pet followed the example of Lady Hughes, and made a successful effort to cut down Gypsy, who was compelled to take third position. All efforts for the Pet to reach Lady Hughes were fruitless, and the latter passed under the string winner of the heat by a length, Kansas Pet second, four lengths in front of Gypsy, who was half a length in advance of Andy Johnson. Time of the heat, 2:36.

Third Heat.—Andy Johnson again had a slight lead on the turn. Lady Hughes took first position and led Gypsy one length, Andy Johnson third and Kansas Pet fourth. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-six seconds, Lady Hughes was three lengths in front, Gypsy second, one length ahead of Andy Johnson, who was ten lengths in advance of Kansas Pet. As the half-mile pole was reached—in 1:16—their positions remained as before, with Lady Hughes trotting in such style that it was a foregone conclusion she would keep her place. On the lower turn Kansas Pet was taken in hand, and trotting very prettily overtook Andy Johnson at the three-quarter pole. They rattled down the homestretch in elegant style and went under the string—Lady Hughes winner of the heat and race, three lengths in advance of Gypsy; Kansas Pet third, half a length ahead of Andy Johnson. Time of the heat, 2:34. Kansas Pet took second money and Gypsy third prize.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSET PARK, October 4.—Purse $500—For horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $325 to the first horse, $125 to the second and $50 to the third, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. Patterson entered b. m. Lady Hughes....	1	1	1
B. F. Ackers entered b. h. Kansas Pet........	2	2	3
W. H. Woodruff entered ch. m. Gypsy.........	3	3	2
Harry Bradley entered r. h. Andy Johnson..	4	4	4
Thos. Carpenter entered b. m. Another Such.	dis.		
Chas. H. Whipple entered ch. m. Nellie.....	dis.		
W. H. Borst entered b. g. Doubtful..........	dis.		
Dan Mace entered blk. g. Contraband........	r. o.		
W. O. Chapin entered b. m. Nancy Sykes....	dr.		
Edwin Thorn entered b. s. Sentinel..........	dr.		
B. S. Wright entered br. m. Moscow.........	dr.		
Geo. G. Thayer entered b. h. Jack............	dr.		
L. B. Brown entered br. g. Rocket............	dr.		
J. J. Bowen entered b. g. Billy Butler.......	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat............	37	1:14	2:33¼
Second heat.........	39	1:18	2:36
Third heat...........	38	1:16	2:34

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—Belle Strickland won the pole. At the fourth attempt they got the word, Belle Strickland having a slight advantage on the turn. She increased her lead in fine style, and at the quarter pole (passed in thirty-five and a quarter seconds) she was six lengths ahead, Nonsuch second, Jessie Wales third, Chas. E. Leow fourth, and the rest strung out a long distance behind. Down the backstretch it was evident from the clipping work being done by Belle Strickland that she would keep the post of honor, and her action drew from the spectators merited applause. Nonsuch, Jessie Wales and Charles E. Loew now went at each other in slashing style, and at the half-mile pole, in 1:10, they were in the following order:—Belle Strickland four lengths in advance, Nonsuch second, two lengths ahead of Loew; Jessie Wales fourth, and the others practically as before. Entering the home stretch the positions of the four leading horses remained the same, and those in the rear made earnest work to get within the distance flag. Nonsuch endeavored to catch Belle Strickland, but the latter trotted so steadily that the effort was a vain one and they went under the string, presenting a magnificent picture, in the following order:—Belle Strickland one length in advance, Nonsuch second, half a length ahead of Charles E. Loew; Jessie Wales fourth, Locust fifth, Ed White sixth, Harry Harley seventh, Western Girl eighth and Colonel Lakeman ninth. Time of the heat, 2:26.

Second Heat.—Belle Strickland went away at the fifth attempt with the advantage, Jessie Wales second, Charles E. Loew third, Harry Harley fourth, and the rest in a bunch. On the turn Jessie Wales and Charles E. Loew left their feet, but were quickly caught, not losing much by the mishap. At the quarter pole, passed in thirty-seconds, Belle Strickland had opened the distance to three lengths, Charles E. Loew second, Jessie Wales third and Harry Harley fourth, the rest straggling at various distances in the rear. Going along the backstretch Western Girl took fourth place, after a gallant struggle with Harley, and at the half-mile pole, in 1:10½, Belle Strickland was first, four lengths in front of Charles E. Loew, who was one length in advance of Jessie Wales, Western Girl fourth, Harley fifth, the others as before. On the lower turn an effort of the most determined character was made by Charles E. Loew to overtake the steady-going Belle, but it was unsuccessful, as he left his feet, and it was then apparent that the stallion must be content with second position, and Belle Strickland won the heat in style, two lengths in advance of Charles E. Loew, who was four lengths ahead of Western Girl, Harry Harley fourth, Jessie Wales fifth, Locust sixth, Colonel Lakeman seventh, Ed White eighth and Nonesuch ninth. Time of heat, 2:26.

Third Heat.—When scoring for this heat Hiram Howe, the driver of Locust, was thrown from his sulky, it being accidentally overturned by O. A. Hickok, the driver of Western Girl, running into him. The horse being frightened ran away and after rushing by the stand brought up against a picket fence on the upper turn. Providentially neither the driver nor horse was badly hurt. Hiram, notwithstanding the accident, evinced his determination to drive Locust during the heat, and was heartily applauded for his action. Belle Strickland was well up when the word was given. On the turn Jessie Wales and Charles E. Loew went into the air, and Harry Harley took second position. At the quarter pole, passd in thirty-five seconds, Belle Strickland led the field six lengths, Harley second, Charles E. Loew third, and the rest in such a bunch as to be difficult to distinguish. At the half-mile pole, in 1:10, Belle showed the way ten lengths in advance, which she maintained to the three quarter pole. When Harley came for her and shut up the daylight as they swung into the homestretch to two lengths. To the score there was a brilliant attempt made by Harley to catch the mare, but it was unsuccessful, and Belle passed under the string winner of the heat and race one length ahead of Harry Harley, Charles E. Loow third, Western Girl fourth, Jessie Wales fifth, Nonesuch sixth, Ed White seventh, Locust eighth, and Colonel Lakeman distanced. Time of the heat 2:27. The horse named after the aspirant for clerk of the county of New York took second money, and Harry Harley the third prize.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:27; $1,300 to the first horse, $500 to the second and $200 to the third, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

F. J. Nodine entered ch. m. Belle Strickland..............	1	1	1
M. Roden entered blk. s. Charles E. Loew..	3	2	3
Dan Mace entered b. g. Harry Harley......	7	4	2
F. W. Burnham entered ch. m. Nonsuch....	2	9	6
O. A. Hickok entered b. m. Western Girl....	8	3	4
Budd Doble entered blk. m. Jessie Wales..	4	5	5
L. B. Brown entered ch. g. Locust...........	5	6	8
White and Doolittle entered b. g. Edward White..............	6	8	7
G. M. Rollinson entered sp. g. Colonel Lakeman..............	9	7	9
W. S. Briggs entered b. g. Twang.........	dist.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat.............	35¼	1:10	2:26
Second heat...........	35	1:10½	2:26
Third heat.............	35	1:10	2:27

TROTTING AT BOSTON.

Last Day of the Fall Meeting at Mystic Park—A Great Contest Between American Girl, Lucy, Hotspur and Mountain Boy—American Girl the Winner.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1870.

At last the fall meeting at Mystic Park has come to an eminently satisfactory conclusion. The rain which has prevailed during the past three days has necessarily delayed the exhibition of the final trot on the programe—the sweepstake—until to-day, when, although the sky seemed somewhat lowery, the horses, with but two exceptions, all put in an appearance.

It is proper to state that although the proprietors of the track generously offered to refund the entrance fees and declare the race "off," because not only of the unfavorable weather, but that all the horses who were to participate were entered in the race at Narraganset Park, there was a general desire among the drivers to contest for the several purses, and, as said above, only two of them failed to come to the score.

The track was in a somewhat heavy condition, good judges deeming it two seconds slower than usual. There was a much better attendance than was expected and pool selling went on in a lively manner. The contest was for a purse of $2,500, for all horses, barring Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid and George Palmer; $1,500 to first horse, $700 to second and $300 to third.

The following were the entries and positions at the start:—W. H. Doble's b. m. Lucy inside; Budd Doble's b. g. Hotspur second; Ben Daniel's b. m. American Girl third; James McMann's b. g. Mountain Boy on the outside of the track. Before the race pools were selling at the rate of $100 to $50 on American Girl.

First Heat.—The Girl took a slight lead at the start and contested the position with Lucy till the quarter, leading one length. Hotspur jogged four lengths behind the Girl, and just at the heels of the Vanderbilt gelding. At the third quarter the Girl had taken a lead of two lengths, which she kept till the heat was finished. Lucy was second and Mountain Boy third. Time, 2:23¼. Hotspur broke badly at the half and also at the upper turn, but trotted fast enough to give Mountain Boy a tug for the third position, losing it by more than half a neck.

Second Heat.—Hotspur was way behind at the start and was running under the wire. Lucy trotted to the front and fought her way with American Girl to the half mile, both horses being close together and trotting finely. For a while it seemed to be anybody's race, until at the half Lucy dropped behind and the Girl took a slight lead. This she preserved into the homestretch, when Lucy was forced beside her and the horses trotted down neck and neck. Daniels lashed his mare into a break when within forty feet of the score, and thereby prevented what might otherwise have been a dead heat. Lucy won in 2:24¼. Hotspur was third, and Mountain Boy trailed three lengths in the rear. The backers of the little mare hailed the result with great enthusiasm. The betting, however, was still very much in favor of American Girl against the field.

Third Heat.—There could not have been a better send-off than was given in this heat. The two mares went first around the turn, Lucy a little ahead. Hotspur was breaking badly and behind. From the quarter to the half there was an exciting contest, Mountain Boy making excellent speed. Lucy cast a shoe before reaching the half, but it seemed to make no difference with her speed. At three quarter pole the Girl pushed ahead, but had hard work, despite Lucy's misfortune, to win the heat, only succeeding by half a neck. Time, 2:24¼. Hotspur, who made several disastrous breaks, took the third position.

Fourth Heat.—Both the Girl and Mountain Boy were ahead at the word "Go," Lucy somewhat behind and off her feet. Her breaks were not particularly losing ones, though, for at the half she had gotten into the front. From there to the home turn there was a splendid race, every horse doing the best that was possible, Lucy, American Girl and Hotspur being almost on an even footing, and Mountain Boy but a little in the rear. Lucy and American Girl came under the wire so nearly together that it was difficult to decide which was ahead. The judges awarded the heat to Lucy. Time, 2:26. Hotspur was third and Mountain Boy fourth.

Fifth Heat.—It had then become so dark that it was almost impossible to distinguish the horses, and patrol judges were sent out to view the track. The heat was trotted by moonlight. American Girl led at the start and won by a good length. Hotspur was second, Lucy third and Mountain Boy fourth.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

MYSTIC PARK, Oct. 4.—Purse $2,500, for all horses except Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid and George Palmer; $1,500 to the first horse, $700 to the second and $300 to the third; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

Ben Daniels entered b. m. American Girl..............	1	2	1	2	1
W. H. Doble entered b. m. Lucy......	2	1	2	1	4
Budd Doble entered b. g. Hotspur....	4	3	3	3	2
James McMann entered b. g. Mountain Boy..............	3	4	4	4	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat..............	35¼	1:10½	2:23¼
Second heat...........	35½	1:11½	2:24¼
Third heat.............	35½	1:11½	2:24¼
Fourth heat...........	36	1:11½	2:26
Fifth heat..............	37½	1:14	2:27

YOM KIPPUR.

The Great Fasting Day of the Jews—Some Few Historical Reminiscences.

Last evening, beginning at sunset, the great fasting festival of the Jews commenced, called Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement. It is the tenth day of the month of Tisbry, and it is observed in obedience to the following commandment, which is found in Leviticus xvi., verses 29, 30:—

And this shall be a statute forever unto you: that in the seventh month (Tishri), on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you: For on that day shall the priest make an atonement for you, to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your sins before the Lord.

In obedience to this command the Israelite renounces all worldly things: for upwards of twenty-four hours he fasts, whether he be of the orthodox or reformed school; and while the former spends the whole day in his synagogue, clad in the garments of death, the latter, a Reform Jew, also secludes himself from the world and considers it as a day of rest, contrition and atonement.

The orthodox Jews know very well what the "Kol Nidre" means, because on the evening of the day of atonement it is sung in the synagogue, and the following verses from Isaiah will also be known to most of the Jews:—

I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake; and will not remember thy sins.
I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins: return unto me for I have redeemed thee.

Among what are called the orthodox the day calls for five prayers or Tephilloth—one in the evening, one in the morning, one as Musaph, one as Vesper and one as Neila, for concluding Tephila—after each of which follows the confession. Among the ceremonies in the synagogues this forenoon will be the reading of the seventh benediction, the "Alenu" prayer will be recited and sung and the "Jigdal Elohim" will be chanted, and all present ask the Lord as follows:—

O Lord, forgive the sins, the transgressions of which the house of Israel has been guilty.

DROWNING CASUALTY ON THE HUDSON.

An inquest was held at Tarrytown, Westchester county, yesterday, by Coroner Van Tassel, on the body of Edward Merkle, sailing master of the sloop Quackenbush, who was drowned on Sunday night under somewhat singular circumstances. It appears that the craft named was laying at anchor opposite Tarrytown, and as the hour of midnight approached, deceased desired the crew to "turn in," remarking that he would keep watch on deck. A brother of the deceased, who was on board, testified that after remaining below for about ten minutes he thought he heard indications of an approaching storm and on ascending to the deck found that deceased had disappeared. The body was not found until yesterday morning, and the mystery of its getting overboard still remains unexplained. Deceased was about thirty-five years old and was a resident of Rondout, where he leaves a widow and child. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.