NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Green Mountain State Again Within the Democratic Fold.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Governor Elect in Concord.

Inaugural Address of Governor Weston.

Calm Review of State and National Affairs.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14, 1871.

The gala day of the New Hampshire democracy commenced at sunrise. A salute of thirty-four rounds, fired with one cannon, aroused the democracy and everybody else. The country people pour into town from all quarters, and up to eleven o'clock ninety car loads had arrived. The idea of barbacuing one of Colonel Frank Jones fat oxen was abandoned, though the ox is the largest in the State, a pair of them weighing 6,500. They were freely offered by the generous "Gambrinus" of Portsmouth.

The special train of twenty-five cars over the Concord road arrived at eleven o'clock A. M., in charge of General Donahoe, bringing the Governor elect, the Amoskeag Veterans, General Head commander; the Head Guard and a volunteer military organization of Manchester known as the Sheridan Guards, and a large number of others. The arrival was greeted by a salute of guns. Governor Weston was received at the depot by Governor Stearns and other distinguished persons.

The Legislature having met, took a recess and proceeded in a body to the depot, where a procession formed and escorted the Governor elect to the Capitol.

GOVERNOR STEARNS' VALEDICTORY.

Governor Stearns then delivered his valedictory address, in which he gave a favorable account of the material interests of the State. The debt is $2,360,000, on which the interest does not exceed six per cent, with an annual reduction of six per cent of the debt. The tax of one per cent exacted from the receipts of foreign insurance companies has realized to the Treasury nearly $15,000 in the last twenty months. In conclusion Governor Stearns expresses the hope that under the blessing of Divine Providence the industry, intelligence and virtue of our people will continue to increase, and that through the influence of our religious and educational institutions we may perpetuate the love of freedom.

GOVERNOR WESTON'S MESSAGE.

Governor Weston then took the oath of office, and proceeded to read the following address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Having taken the oaths which are prescribed by the constitution as a prerequisite to the performance of the duties of the office to which I have been elected, I desire to express to the people of the State my sense of gratitude for this manifestation of their confidence and trust. On this occasion it is fit that we should render to the Author of every good the homage of grateful hearts for His care over us and His goodness in continuing unimpaired to the people of the State their social, religious and civil rights.

In undertaking the duties of the position to which I have been called I am not unaware of the embarrassments which surround me. I am deeply impressed with the grave responsibility which the duties of the office impose, and I feel a greater degree of anxiety on this subject from the want of experience in public affairs. The custom has long prevailed in this State, on the assembling of the Legislature in each successive year, for the Executive to communicate to the Senate and House of Representatives his views on the subject of legislation that seem likely to be brought before them, to recommend to their attention such measures as appear especially to demand their action, and to suggest the passage of such laws as in his judgment the public good may require. Under the peculiar circumstances of my election I have not had an opportunity to ascertain the details of many of the subjects likely to be presented for your consideration, and shall only call your attention briefly to some of the principal interests of the State, and offer such recommendations and suggestions as appear to be most important. I am not unmindful, however, of the fact that the members of the Legislature, coming from all parts of the State, must necessarily be the best judges of the wants and wishes of the people; and such measures, therefore, as may receive your sanction will be carefully considered, and a strong sense of duty will alone induce me to withhold my official approbation.

The most important matter that will require your attention is the subject of the finances. I am informed that the receipts into the treasury of the State the past year from all sources have been $1,152,[illegible]. The expenditures have been $1,058,[illegible], of which sum $419,201 have been applied to the payment of the state debt, the details of which will appear at length in the forthcoming report of the State Treasurer, by which it will appear what the debt is now.

The indebtedness of the State has for years been reduced at a rapid rate, the amount applied to its liquidation having been derived mainly from taxation; and it may well be questioned whether the interests of the people would not be better promoted by a more moderate rate of payment, and a more moderate rate of taxation with which to meet such payment. In my opinion the best interests of the State will be best subserved by the annual appropriation, for this purpose, of a sum equal to the interest of the debt and $100,000 of the principal, which will cancel the whole debt within a reasonable period. It is believed that, by a rigidly economical administration of the finances of the State, the ordinary expenditures may be reduced much below their present amount. This result, and the limitation of the payment of the debt, as proposed, would permit a material reduction of the annual state tax. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the extinguishment of the debt by permanent laws, which shall fix the amount to be paid annually at such definite sum as would pay the whole debt and interest within a fixed number of years. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed for the assumption by the state of a portion of the several town debts, and it is expected that the commissioners appointed agreeably to the provisions of the act will, early in the session, make their report, embracing the results of their investigation, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper. The adoption of the plan contemplated by the statute, although apparently increasing the State debt, will relieve the towns from a considerable burden, on which some of them at least are paying a comparatively high rate of interest. By giving the credit of the state to this class of indebtedness the payment may be extended over a longer period, and the immediate burden of its liquidation rendered less oppressive.

Your careful consideration is invited to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State. The figures of the last census indicate that the state has retrograded in population, and that its position can only be maintained by the active development of its mechanical and manufacturing resources, which will create a home market for our products and increase our agricultural prosperity. As the manufacturing capacity of the State depends mainly upon its water power you will consider whether any further legislation is required to aid in determining the extent and amount that can be made available, and whether the survey authorized a few years since to indicate the amount of the undeveloped power had better be continued on a basis sufficiently extended to enable an accurate estimate to be made of the manufacturing capacity of the State and to demonstrate its value and importance. That the promotion of the cause of education among the people of the State as the first establishment of a government within its limits, was deemed a matter of paramount importance is duly evinced by the constitution, which provides that "knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to promote this end, it shall be the duty of legislators and magistrates in all future periods of this government to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences and all seminaries and public schools." It is recommended that careful examination be instituted to ascertain whether the advantages to be derived from our free public schools cannot in some way be enhanced. Great as these advantages now are it is manifest that perfection has not yet been attained, and constant inquiry should be made to see if any changes in the existing laws are required to render the school system of the State more efficient and more conducive to practical usefulness.

The Reports required by law to be made relating to the affairs of the Asylum for the Insane, the Reform School and other state charities, as well as those of the Warden of the State Prison, Commissioners on Fisheries, Adjutant General and the Trustees of the State Library will furnish you information as to their present condition. From them you will no doubt be able to ascertain such facts as are requisite to guide you in any action it may be necessary to take in reference to the administration of the affairs of these departments. These reports are commended to your attention, with the suggestion that such appropriations should be made for these objects, as the interests of the people and the exigencies of the public service shall require. I am not advised that any special appropriation will be required in connection with any of these subjects. All legislation should be for the whole people, and, as far as practicable, general in its application. There seems to be no sufficient reason why the Legislature at each session should be applied to for so many special enactments. There is need that a reformation should be had in this respect, and that the powers of corporations of different classes should be made uniform, governed by general laws, applicable to all parts of the State and with provisions ample enough to cover all the ordinary subjects for which special legislation is sought. Upon the adoption of such a system legislation of this character will rarely occur, and the controversies which usually have been the occasion of it will be otherwise determined.

"Economy being a most essential virtue in all States," the people have a right to insist that the government shall be prudently and honestly administered. Absolute equality of burdens and advantages cannot be expected under any form of government, but the inequality of both is aggravated by extravagance, and experience shows, uniformly to the detriment of labor. Capital by its facilities for combination, can take care of itself. There is reason to apprehend that unless the burdens necessarily imposed for the support of government are made as moderate and as uniform as practicable, we shall realize in our own experience the wide disparity of condition that exists between the extremes of society in the Old World. I trust that in your deliberations special care will be exercised to provide, so far as may be, that the expenses incident to the support of government may be equally distributed.

It will not be expected of me to discuss the details of national politics. The administration of the federal government should be simple, economical, impartial and obviously constitutional. I apprehend that the present administration will not abide at these tests and that this view is not held by one political party alone. It is my sincere conviction that there is good ground for many complaints. If the expenses of the government are unnecessarily large, the money is collected here and disbursed elsewhere; if extraordinary land grants are made to railroad corporations the land is ours, but the railroads are not; if one portion of the people are unnecessarily overawed by the presence of military force it is we who pay the expenses, if capital is exempt from equal taxation it is of it belongs to us, and it is, perhaps, not extravagant to affirm that most of the grievances of which the people rightly complain would be mitigated or wholly removed if the federal government would confine the sphere of its operations within clearly constitutional limits.

It is the occasion of congratulation that the Union is restored and that all citizens are entitled to protection in the rights guaranteed by the constitution; and it behooves all to endeavor to cultivate those relations of amity in which the Union had its origin, but which must be fully restored if we would realize the obvious advantages the Union was designed to secure. However diverse the interests of different sections of the country may appear they are really identical; and the utmost hope of the Union will never be realized until we feel ourselves to be one people, and until we are equally careful of the good name and equally jealous of the rights of all. Let us cherish with care a steady devotion to the Union and all those sentiments of fidelity, charity and brotherhood which alone can make the Union blessed.

But while we cannot be indifferent to the policy of the general government, we must not forget that the theory of our institutions invests the government of the state with those practical duties which most intimately affect the welfare of its people. The result of the recent election cannot be regarded as the occasion of personal congratulation merely or mainly, but as the triumph of those great principles of constitutional liberty for which we have always contended, and which we hope may be illustrated in our deliberations and conduct during the current year.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—You are now assembled to discharge the duties of the offices to which you have been elected. Those will be performed, I trust, with the wisdom and dispassionate temper their importance demands. The Executive will cheerfully co-operate in any measures tending to the public good. It is believed that the necessary business of the session will not detain you long; and it is hoped that it may be done with sole reference to the welfare of our beloved State.

After the delivery of the Message of Governor Weston, the Legislature, not being in a working condition, adjourned till ten o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

RUNNING NOTES---POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The Mobile *Register* declares for General Hancock for the democratic Presidential nomination, and says:—

He (General Hancock) is the only soldier who graduated from the war on the federal side with true and constitutional ideas of civil freedom. Nor did he tarry in making those ideas known and felt. In the height of the high tide of intense sectional bitterness, and in the seat of Phil Sheridan, as Military Governor of Louisiana and Texas, he issued his famous order, No. 40, and thereby indelibly stamped his name as a statesman, a patriot and a lover of civil liberty on the history of his country.

The Boston *Traveller*, republican organ, makes the significant remark that "this is the busy season on the Southern plantations, and Ku Klux outrages are less frequent than they were a few weeks ago." In other words, the negroes, having something else to do, have ceased their depredations upon smoke houses, sweet potato patches and pig yards.

The Peoria (Ill.) papers are very wroth at members of the Legislature who refused to vote for the removal of the State capital from Springfield to Peoria. They denounce them as having been "bought," "sold out," "liars," "perjurers," &c. The Springfield papers regard these phrases as the compliments of the Peoria lobby.

The Chicago *Times* says it may be assumed that "Mr. Jefferson Davis is 'corked' for the remainder of his natural life." Does the *Tim's* mean that Jeff is going into the Ethiopian minstrel business, and if so, will he play the part of one of the "end men?"

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* rather likes the idea of the meeting of colored delegates from the various Southern States in convention in Columbia, S. C., in October next, but thinks Christmas would be the more preferable day, inasmuch as it would allow "all hands and the cook" to be present and put in their claims for a fair share of the public treacle.

In the Illinois Senate the other day Senator Snapp threatened to "warm the jacket" of Senator Voris, of Shelby, if outside the Senate chamber. It was only a case of snap judgment, however, for when Voris invited the bellicose Senator out of doors he didn't go.

The Atlanta *True Georgian*, having flung out the Hoffman flag, inscribes upon it this motto:—

The *Daily True Georgian* will fight it out on the accept-the-situation platform at all hazards, at any cost and through all seasons.

William Williams, of Fort Wayne, is named as a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor of Indiana. If elected he will no doubt keep a sharp lookout for corrupt "bills."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* thinks that Senator Sumner would be the most suitable candidate for the democracy on the New Departure platform.

The Boston *Traveller* thinks Mr. Greeley's "New Departure" for the republican party will prove a "final departure" if attempted.

The Legislature of New Hampshire elected a whig for Governor in 1848, a democrat in 1851, a Know Nothing in 1856 and a democrat in 1871. For the first time in sixteen years New Hampshire has now a democratic Governor—James A. Weston—whose principal official record is that of Mayor of Manchester. He is forty-four years of age.

At a political row in California lately a man named Colt was pitched out of a three story window. This might be called the California game of quoits.

The Boston *Traveller* (republican) remarks that recent movements of the *Tribune* editor indicate that his going bail for Jeff Davis was dictated, not by his philanthropy, but by his ambition, and that he was even then looking forward for the votes of the grateful South.

TEHUANTEPEC CANAL.

Communication from Minister Nelson—A Surface Route Discovered.

(Translated from the Diario Official of May 10.)

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, May 1, 1871.

SIR—I have received a communication from Captain R. W. Shufeldt, dated at Minatitlan April 19, which contains the gratifying intelligence that a practicable surface canal route has been discovered across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the surveying expedition under his command. This route begins at the mouth of Goatzacoalcos river, on the north passes, through Tarifa at the summit, and terminates probably at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific. The canal will be about one hundred and ten miles long, exclusive of rivers and lagoons utilized, and will require a "feeder" of thirty miles in length. The water will be taken from the "Rio Corte" at a point where an abundant supply can be obtained at the proper elevation.

Captain Shufeldt, on the eve of his departure from the Isthmus, requested me to convey to the federal government of Mexico his warm appreciation of its hospitality, and also to express his hope that the favorable result that has been attained in harmony with the Mexican Commissioners, who have joined his party in some of their most arduous explorations, will prove satisfactory, and, in the end, redound to the material advancement of Mexico.

I need scarcely add that in these expectations and good wishes I most cordially join.

I have the honor to remain with great respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. MANUEL ARRIROZ, Department for Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

THE BROOKLYN MORTUARY REPORT.

The mortuary report of the Board of Health shows the number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week to have been 191, which is the same as that of the previous week. The only disease which appears to have increased is the smallpox, that claiming twenty-two victims.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE MYSTERY.

The Coroner's Investigation—Conflicting Evidence—Suspicion of Foul Play—An Open Verdict Rendered.

It was sought yesterday morning by Coroner Young to unravel the mystery surrounding the death of Andrew McCraig, the man who fell or was pushed from a fourth story window of the tenement house 1,369 Third avenue, on Sunday night last. Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, made every effort to procure testimony to show how McCraig got out the window, but was unsuccessful. Hugh Smith and his wife, who occupy the apartments, and with whom deceased boarded, are persons of intemperate habits and could not or would not make any satisfactory explanation; their evidence was conflicting in some material points, which satisfied that either one or the other of them deviated from the truth. One witness testified that deceased was subject to fits, more particularly when he was under the influence of liquor, and it is within the bounds of possibility that he was seized with a fit after he had retired, jumped up, opened the window and blinds and fell out. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the evidence and the verdict of the jury.

Bridget Carroll, living at No. 1,369 Third avenue, deposed that at ten o'clock on Sunday night she heard quarrelling in Mr. Smith's rooms; it sounded like a man and woman quarrelling, and heard a woman scream, saying, "Don't strike me in the face, and stop pulling my hair;" soon heard Mr. Smith leave his room and go in the front room; then all seemed quiet; some time afterwards heard the noise of the shutters banging, and then Smith's door was opened and Mrs. Smith's daughter said, "This must be the window he went out of;" some one down stairs said deceased had fallen out of the window; looked out and saw the body on the sidewalk; the people in the front room were very drunk that night; in fact, they are continually drunk.

Ellen Fitzee, living in the same house, but two floors below the Smiths, saw a body falling from an upper window, and saw the body strike on the sidewalk; it lay in the middle of the walk; the Smith folks were very quarrelsome people, and witness raised the alarm of "Murder," and some officers came and took the body away.

James Reynolds said that about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Sunday night he heard a rattle while on the opposite side of the street, and, looking up, saw a body come from a window and fall on the sidewalk; the body came out straight; saw no person behind the body; the room was dark from the window of which it fell.

Ann O. Smith, of 1,369 Third avenue, testified that deceased boarded with her; the only persons in her rooms on Sunday night were Mr. Smith, her little daughter, Mr. Hart—who was asleep in his bed—and the witness; she went to bed at half-past nine o'clock; McCraig and Smith were in the back room; there was no quarrelling there that night; Smith went to bed about ten o'clock; later he got up at her request and put out the light; after looking around he returned to bed and said, "Good God Almighty, Ann, something is the matter—Andy is gone!" the window was up as high as it could be and the blinds were both open; looked out and saw a body on the sidewalk; the light in the front room was not put out all night.

Hugh Smith was called, and his testimony contradicted that given by his wife. He said she and McCraig had some difficulty about board, and she ordered him to leave; Smith and his wife also had difficulty that night, while she testified that she had no difficulty with her husband or any one else.

Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct police, testified that after the occurrence on Sunday night he saw Smith at the station house and observed that he had a cut on his hand, and he told two different stories as to the manner in which he received the injuries.

The medical testimony showed that deceased, in falling, received a compound fracture of the skull, and that was the cause of death.

The jury, to whom the case was then submitted, found "that deceased received his injuries by falling from a fourth story window of house 1,369 Third avenue on the night of Sunday."

Hart and Smith, on the rendition of the verdict, were discharged by Coroner Young, the latter with a severe reprimand and a caution to be more careful in future.

SINGULAR STABLE SLAUGHTER.

Death Caused by a Fracture of the Skull—Wall Committed for Trial.

Coroner Young and his assistant, Dr. Marsh, yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick Cahill, of 159 West Thirty-third street, who was almost instantly killed on Tuesday evening in the stable Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third street, by John Wall, a fellow employé. Dr. Marsh made a post mortem examination of the body, expecting to find the spinal column of deceased broken, as the papers of yesterday declared, on the authority of the attending physician, was the case, but after making a deep incision in the back of the neck no evidence of violence was found beyond slight discolorization of the skin. He then removed the upper section of the skull, with Coroner Young's assistance, and found a fracture of the left parietal bone to be the cause of death. The skull on the left temple had been broken in and two splinters of the skull were found lying between it and the brain. An examination of the brain brought to light two pieces of the skull that had been forced down into the brain, causing death.

The inquest was held at the Twentieth precinct station house, when

Dennis O'Brien, foreman of the stable, who witnessed the assault, testified that about eight P. M. Wall and deceased were quarrelling about the feed in the stable; Cahill did not seem to be angry; Wall was drunk; thought the men were sober, although they sometimes drank so much that they could not attend to business; Cahill was sitting on a window sill; Wall said to him, "I am as good a man as you are;" Cahill, a moment after, while Wall was walking down the floor with a forkful of feed, said, "Well, settle it right here," and, with his shirt sleeves rolled up, rushed at Wall, who struck him about the head with the fork; at that time Cahill was excited; witness seized Wall, who flourished the fork about; Cahill, after receiving one blow, fell, and never moved; Wall and another man, Thomas Cronnins, of No. 261 West Thirty-second street, finding that the man was insensible, bathed his head with water. Cahill was a very quiet man; Wall was very easily excited; Cahill laughed when he was sitting on the window sill; witness is positive that but one blow was struck; after Wall struck him he said to Cahill, "Now, have it out with me, will you?"

Thomas Cronnins, of No. 261 West Thirty-third street, deceased's cousin, testified that the fracas, which was about the distribution of feed to the horses, as stated in the HERALD yesterday; but did not see the blow struck; was called by last witness, and they saw O'Brien attempting to disarm Wall, and Cahill lying down; Wall was not usually quarrelsome and Cahill was the quietest man in America.

Dr. Clark, of No. 216 West Thirty-third street, who was called to attend the deceased, testified that when he arrived the pulse had ceased to beat; there was no respiration nor movement of the heart; but he made no examination to decide as to the cause of death.

Officer John Donohue, Twentieth precinct, testified that he was called by the proprietor of the stable, Mr. Dugan, who told him one of the men had killed another; Dugan showed witness where Wall lived; when witness arrested him he was changing his clothes; witness told him he would have to take him to the station house; he went with witness, and on the way expressed his regret at the assault.

John Dugan, proprietor of the stables, bore testimony to the previous good character of the principals in the homicide and the fact that they were sober; when he approached the body the pulse was still beating, and Wall was within four feet of him; I asked what he did it for and he replied that Cahill wanted to fight him, and any one else would do the same.

This closed the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a blow on the temple from a fork in the hands of John Wall, who was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. Wall admitted striking the fatal blow, but declared that he had no intention of killing him, and he did not believe death resulted from the blow. The wife of the accused was present at the inquest holding in her arms an infant aged about four months, and throughout the proceedings wept so audibly that much sympathy was excited in her behalf.

A MILITARY MUDDLE.

Anniversary Parade of the Westchester County Militia—How "the Order of the Day" Was Not Carried Out.

That portion of the State troops located in Westchester county, and comprising the Third regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., held its first anniversary parade yesterday, on the old Union base ball grounds at Morrisania. Eight companies only were represented, and these appeared numerically meagre, the aggregate presenting something under three hundred muskets. An elaborate programme, including a variety of field evolutions, addresses and other side scenes calculated to gratify the martial pride of officers and men, had been studiously prepared and liberally circulated; but an unlooked-for event occurred which was instrumental in completely setting aside the "order of the day." After the regiment had formed in the forenoon, and a few preliminary exercises concluded, the men were, injudiciously, allowed an intermission for dinner, and as this repast was partaken of in the immediate vicinity of a lager beer brewery the result can be readily conjectured. The worship of Gambrinus was carried to such an extent that a number of the soldiers became demoralized, and, while burning with military ardor, succeeded in varying the programme by indulging in numerous internecine battles, which happily did not result seriously in any case. After considerable difficulty the regiment was re-formed about five o'clock in the afternoon; but the movements of the men while going through the manual of arms displayed a lack of celerity and precision, qualities which can only be attained by thorough discipline and careful practice.

A MAN'S FOOT TORN OFF.

On Wednesday morning Frank Carney, in charge of a boat on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near the Trenton Prison lock, had his foot torn off by the tow line about an inch above the ankle. The cut with the line was so rapid that the dismembered foot was thrown across the pathway. The sufferer resides at Fort Richmond, Pa. He had three inches more amputated, and was sent to Philadelphia.

LONG BRANCH.

Opening of the Summer Season—Excitement About the Regatta on the 24th—The President Closeted with His Despatches.

LONG BRANCH, June 14, 1871.

The advent of the millennium, with its great rewards, is not more ardently prayed for by hasty Christians, panting for the promised joys, than is the opening of the fashionable season here by the hotel keepers, business people and residents generally. It cannot be far off now; in fact, it may be said to have already opened. Sea bathing has not commenced, and will not, perhaps, for another week; but a large number of people are here enjoying the cool breezes of the beach and the magnificent drives about the Branch. It is undoubtedly the best time of the year for the enjoyment of walking and driving, which, in the cool, clear, bracing air, must be the very acme of pleasure to those who have escaped for a time the heat and dust of the metropolis. Very many of the private houses and cottages that skirt the shore for miles are already occupied by their owners, and a surprising number of elegant turnouts can be seen on the roads and drives. Flags are flying from many buildings along the shore, while all the hotels have their bunting out.

THE WEST END HOTEL

was opened last Saturday, and is now in full working order. It has been newly painted and decorated, and now looks exceedingly handsome. A small army of mechanics and darkies are working might and main at the Continental, to have it ready by to-morrow, when it will be opened to the public. It also has been thoroughly overhauled and painted. The United States, Mansion House and other hotels will be ready for the reception of guests this week.

THE REGATTA

of the New York Yacht Club, on the 24th inst., awakens great interest here, from the fact that the yachts will turn the stakeboat in front of the West End Hotel. An immense crowd is expected from New York and Philadelphia to witness what will undoubtedly be a magnificent sight. Ample preparations will be made to accommodate them. The proprietors of the West End have sent orders to New York to have a fine band of music in attendance on that day, and have also taken measures to have seats in front of the house provided for all of their guests who cannot find room in the windows overlooking the sea. The proprietors of

THE OTHER HOTELS

will doubtless be equally enterprising, so that the day will be a glorious one for the visitors to the Branch.

Some thirty or forty ladies and gentlemen came down by the trains last night—the *avant garde* of the army getting ready to march hitherward.

THE PRESIDENT AND FAMILY

were followed by a long string of carriages, and the scene was quite lively. We have a number of fresh arrivals this morning, and they proclaim that the season is open enough for them. President Grant has remained in his cottage since his arrival, refusing to see visitors. He is devoting his time to his despatches and mails which accumulated during his absence at West Point. The members of his family, however, drive, walk and enjoy the appetizing fragrance of Old Ocean.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Report from the City Superintendent.

The Board of Public Instruction held their usual business meeting yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, Bernard Smyth in the chair.

A communication was received from the Committee on Normal and Evening Schools, nominating Cornelius Sullivan principal of the male evening school of the First ward.

A protest was received from the Trustees of the Seventh ward against the consolidation of Grammar School No. 31 with Grammar School No. 12.

Communications were received from various wards relative to the absence of teachers.

The Comptroller's report of the apportionment of money for the Department of Public Instruction was read, as follows:—For the Normal College of the city of New York, $117,176; for the erection of buildings, $20,000; for uses of public instruction, $2,433,250.

Mr. Bell submitted a report of the contracts taken up for the new Normal College building—For mason work, $143,197; for carpenters' work, $52,000; for granite, $12,800; for Dorchester stone, $40,670.

A resolution was introduced providing that the Saturday Normal School continue till June, 1872.

The question of closing the public schools two weeks earlier than usual was reported upon as inexpedient. After somewhat lengthy remarks by Commissioner Wood the report was adopted by a majority of eight.

Commissioner Gross offered a report in regard to the age at which children should begin scientific studies. He thought that children should be taught to think for themselves instead of being crammed with facts they should acquire an intellectual habit of observation, and the kind of teaching that would insure this should be begun as early as possible.

The following report was read from the City Superintendent:—

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 14, 1871.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report for the month ending May 31, 1871:—

The number of schools visited by the undersigned for examination and inspection was forty, as follows:—The several departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 11, 17, 23, 25, 29, 34, 37, 40, 41, 50, 53, 58; Primary Schools Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 22, 26, 31, 39; the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 13 and Colored School No. 6. The accommodations in Allen street provided for the last mentioned school by recent action of your Board are much superior to those formerly possessed by it, and the attendance of pupils at the school has somewhat increased. There is no doubt that it will receive still further accessions.

During the month examinations were held by the Assistant Superintendents in the following schools—namely, Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 9, 10, 15, 17, 22, 23, 25, 29, 34, 37, 40, 41, 47, 51, 54, and Primary Schools Nos. 3, 5, 17, 31, 33, 39 and 41, making in all thirty-five departments or schools.

In these schools 326 classes have been carefully and minutely examined in their respective grades; and in 143 the instruction was found to be excellent; in 143, good; in 28, fair, and in 3, indifferent; the deficiency, therefore, amounting to but little over ten per cent.

The discipline of 298 of these classes appeared to be excellent; of 25 it was only fair or indifferent.

The general management in most of the schools examined appeared to be excellent.

The usual monthly returns made by the principals of the several schools show that during the month of May the average attendance of pupils was 54,840, which is 1,779 less than during the corresponding month in 18[illegible], but 365 in excess of the average attendance for the month of April last.

The absence of teachers during the month of May last amounts in the aggregate to 2,068 days, which is 49 more than during the corresponding month last year, and 360 in excess of the number reported for the preceding month.

This constant absence of teachers is a source of great embarrassment to the schools, and very considerably interferes with their efficiency and progress.

Respectfully submitted, HENRY KIDDLE, City Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned to two weeks from date.

THE PIRATES OF THE SOUND.

Raid on the Cold Spring Harbor Freight House—Barrels of Flour, Pork and Lard Carried Off—Father Crowley's Butt of Claret Saved—Chase After the Fugitives.

Cold Spring Harbor, the quiet little arm of the Sound which had the doubtful honor last month of being the scene chosen for the Collins-Edwards fight by the bullies and rowdies of New York, was visited on Tuesday night by some of their river thief kindred. An ill-looking, dingy-sheeted schooner dropped anchor in the afternoon. She exhibited no lights and furled up her sails as innocently as

A BAT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

With the exception of a guest stopping at Dr. Petitjean's hotel, the Wawepex House, no one suspected anything of the schooner or its human cargo. At about two A. M. the guests of the hotel were aroused by the barking of the dogs. Attributing it to some rural cause the dogs were called in, and the unsuspecting host and his company of boarders went to bed again. On the arrival of the D. R. Martin at six o'clock yesterday morning it was found that the freight house at Jones' dock had been broken into and an elephantine swag taken therefrom.

AMONG THE MISSING TRIFLES

were twelve barrels of flour, four barrels of pork, six barrels of lard, 800 pounds dried sheepskins and three or four trunks packed with summer clothes. Owing to the alarm given by the doctor's favorite dog the pirates were evidently frightened off without completing their swoop, for there were found on the dock, ready for the nefarious shipment, twenty barrels of flour, several valuable trunks, full of clothing, belonging to Admiral Spalding, and, best of all,

FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHURCH,

a barrel of claret destined for Rev. Father Crowley, of Huntingdon, Long Island, a case of special providential interposition. As soon as the piracy was made manifest to the startled crew of the steamer she made ready for the return trip as soon as possible, and started for City Island, with Dr. Petitjean and Mr. Sylvester Smith, his suspecting guest, on board. It is not necessary to remark that the villainous looking schooner had vanished long before. As the steamer ran down the Sound the form of

THE PIRATE WAS MADE OUT

sailing eastward. On arriving at City Island a fast sailing scoop was chartered, and, taking on board the mate of the D. R. Martin, Mr. John Merritt, Mr. Sylvester Smith and Mr. Gilbert James, of Cold Springs who has charge of the rifled freight house, started swiftly after the fugitives. The three men are old Sound rats, knowing every turn of the shore, and it is expected that they will overhaul the scoundrelly raiders.

BRICK-CARRYING SCHOONERS' REGATTA.—The usual Fourth of July Regatta for the North river brick-carrying schooners takes place this year at Haverstraw.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Metropolitan Notes.

The Berger family have agreed to play at Lina Edwin's theatre, commencing July 10.

Oliver Doud Byron is playing "Across the Continent" at the Park theatre, Brooklyn.

The Lydia Thompson troupe will play at Wallack's theatre on their return from England.

Johnny Allen opens with his play of "Schneider" at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, on the 19th inst.

E. A. Sothern plays at Niblo's Garden in October. Mr. Sefton, his agent, has concluded this engagement.

Eliza Weathersby and sister sailed for Europe by the Virginia on the 10th inst. They will return to this country late in August.

James Ward produces his sensational play, "Through by Daylight," at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, commencing on June 26.

Booth's theatre will be the star theatre of New York next season. The manager has already secured Owens, Walter Montgomery, Lotta, Joseph Jefferson, Maggie Mitchell, and Mr. Booth will of course play during the season.

Provincial Notes.

Ella Wesner sails for California on the 19th inst.

Lucy Rushton opens in Totonto, Canada, on the 12th inst.

Venturoli, *danseuse*, opens at the Boston theatre on June 19.

John E. Owens' engagement in Montreal the past week was not a success.

Ben De Bar plays Falstaff at the Montreal theatre the week commencing June 19.

Lotta and Lucille Western play with Ben De Bar in St. Louis and New Orleans next summer.

Miss Marion Mordaunt, leading lady, who has been very sick for several weeks, is now convalescent.

Charley Day will manage the theatre at Montgomery, Ala., next season. Charley Hall will be his leading heavy man.

Alexander Fitzgerald has been secured by Ben De Bar as his stage manager for the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, next season.

S. S. Purdy, we are informed by telegram, opened in San Francisco, Cal., with Emerson's Minstrels on the 5th inst., and met with considerable favor.

Beyond the Sea.

Leopold Auer has arrived in London from St. Petersburg.

Mlle. Sternberg, a soprano of repute in Brussels, has arrived in London.

"Chilpéric," with Mr. Herve in his original character, is, it is said, in rehearsal at the Globe, London.

"The School for Scandal" is in rehearsal at the St. James', London, for which Mr. Barry Sullivan has been engaged.

At the Teatro Nuovo, Florence, a new opera, entitled "Il Quadro Parlante," by Signor Bacchini, has lately been brought out.

Ravina, a pianist and composer of several *morceaux de Salon*, well known in Russia and Paris, is shortly expected in London.

The New Royalty, London, will shortly fall into the hands of Mr. W. H. C. Nation. A new two-act comedy, by Dr. Westland Marston, is among the novelties with which the new management will commence.

At Vienna Herr Sontheim is singing to overflowing audiences at the Imperial Opera House. Mlle. Troust, from Salzburg, is engaged. Herr R. Wagner's "Rienzi" is still in active rehearsal, and will be produced very shortly indeed.

Mr. Watts Phillips has written a drama for the Princess', London, which will be produced early in the autumn. Mr. Webster and Mr. Phelps will both appear in it. Some time has elapsed since a new drama has appeared from the author of the "Dead Heart."

Mrs. Wood, the manager of St. James' theatre, took her benefit June 3, with a supplementary force of attraction from the theatrical and musical ranks. Mr. Webster, Miss Furtado, Mr. Sothern, Sir Julius Benedict and Signor Tito Mattei did honor to the occasion.

The great annual Whitsuntide gathering, May 29, of Sunday school children, took place at Shenfield, in Norfolk Park, in that town, upwards of twenty thousand children assembled on one side of the natural amphitheatre, and sang hymns. There were upwards of fifty thousand spectators standing on the opposite hills; the effect of the combined voices being grand.

MUNICH.—Herr Schmitt, formerly Intendanzrath at the Theatre Royal, died suddenly, a few days since, of apoplexy. It was Herr Schmitt who was the first to bring out Mlle. Stehle, the now popular favorite here, and Herr Vogel, the tenor. The latter was a poor usher, and came to beg of Herr Schmitt an engagement as chorus singer. A week or so ago he was offered one with a salary of 20,000 florins a year, at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna. When the Wagnerites invaded the theatre and began ordering every one about, in a very high and mighty fashion, Herr Schmitt among the rest, that gentleman soon had enough of them. He tendered his resignation, and, in 1868, retired on a pension.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—M. Jules Favre's house in Paris was burned to the ground by the Communists.

—Louis Napoleon, according to a statement in the *Gaulois*, has ordered 30,000 uniforms in Belgium.

—King Leopold of Belgium has been petitioned by the Belgian Bishops in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

—The Duke of Cambridge desires a reform of the English army. He is an admirer of Prussian institutions and German military organization.

—M. Thiers' collection of objects of art, which had been for the greater part transferred to the Tuileries, was burned amid the general conflagration. Several of these objects were, however, bought up by curiosity shops, and will be restored to M. Thiers.

—Prince Bismarck has issued a rescript, dated the 16th of May, ordering that all persons natives of or settled in Alsace and Lorraine who were required to leave the country by the German authorities during the war, may now return to their homes without hindrance.

—John Martin, the Irish nationalist, goes down to the House of Commons in a "deer-stalker" hat, and when some one pointed out that it was not usual to wear these in the House he said to have replied that he had a chimney pot hat in Ireland, but never wore it except at weddings and funerals.

—Mr. Ronzi, an Italian gentleman, who rendered great service to the French during the war of the invasion and the civil war on the battle field as a member of the American ambulance, was killed in the Rue de Rivoli on the third day of the Paris insurrection. Deceased was married a few years since to a Boston lady.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., 41 Lombard street, London, England, for the week ending June 3, 1871:—

J. Baldwin Hay, United States Consulate, Beirut; H. R. Lindemann and family, and W. S. Lindsay, Washington, D. C.; J. Hays Carson and George V. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; L. B. Montonya, L. Morton Montgomery, G. T. James, G. Valvis, W. H. Appleton and family, William Bayard, W. W. Phelps and wife, New York; Rev. Mattison M. Smith, D. D., New Jersey; James O. Tucker, Paris; L. M. Morgan, wife and son, Rochester; Charles F. Dennis, Boston.

ANOTHER ALLEGED MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Beating an Old Woman to Death—A Fatal Revenge.

Yesterday afternoon a man named James Crosby was arrested on a charge of having caused the death of an old lady named Mrs. Ann Ellis, over whose body Coroner Whitehill was notified to hold an inquest, at No. 33 York street. A physician who had been called to attend the deceased notified the Coroner that her illness