SAENGERFEST.

Opening Concert at the Academy of Music.

MONSTER REHEARSAL AT THE RINK.

Grand Reception at Liederkranz Hall Last Night.

The twelfth national Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund opened formally last night with a grand reception concert, given by the very *crème de la crème* of New York singing societies, the Liederkranz and Sing Academie and New York Saengerbund, consisting of eight hundred voices. A very large audience was present, the parquet and balcony being completely filled and the greater number of the boxes.

THE PROGRAMME

consisted of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," solo by Mme. Lichtmay, Mme. Becker and Mr. William Candidus, and the chorus (male and female) by the Liederkranz and Sing Academie; concerto for violin (opus 61, first movement), Beethoven, played by Dr. Leopold Damrosch; the "Battle Hymn" from Wagner's "Rienzi," sung by Mr. Candidus and the male chorus of the New York Saengerbund, and Lindpaintner's Test Overture.

A better performance of Mendelssohn's great work has never been given in this city, and this was accomplished in the face of the most serious obstacles, which, unhappily, had been overlooked by the Committee of Arrangements. The usual additional stage which is erected on great occasions, when the ordinary Academy stage cannot accommodate the required number of performers, was on hand, and from the foot of the proscenium arch to the edge of this stage a large space was left occupied by empty benches alone. Instead of closing the sides and the top of the space allotted to the singers and the orchestra, as is always done at Philharmonic concerts, the *coulisses* were drawn back and heavy borders let down, as if for an ordinary stage "set." The orchestra was then massed

IN FRONT OF THE CHORUS,

many of the latter singing from behind the scenes. The effect of this queer arrangement was that more than half the volume of voice disappeared in the regions above, where the scenic artist and the carpenters are supposed to dwell; another portion went into the various dressing rooms, and a very small proportion reached the audience. Even this was diluted still further in passing through the orchestra. Were it not for the admirable skill of the conductor,

MR. AGRICOLA PAUR,

and the unerring method, unanimity of feeling and thorough musical training of the chorus, the consequences might have been disastrous to Mendelssohn and Wagner. The orchestra, about forty in number, did its part well, and gave the introduction with all the spirit, expression and nicety possible. In those passages in triple time in which the strings give

ALTERNATE PHRASES

with the reeds and brasses every delicate *nuance* was rendered with artistic effect. Even the brasses were on good terms for once with their companions in the orchestra. Such a rendering of this noble work is like a mirror in which every great thought is clearly reflected and nothing is left obscure.

MME. LICHTMAY,

the prima donna of the German opera, was an attractive feature in the oratorio. Although the quality of her voice points more to opera than anything else, and *tours de force* are not calculated for sacred music, yet there is a decisive tone and a brilliancy about it, united with a thorough musical cultivation, that makes it a pleasure always to hear Mme. Lichtmay sing. Her enunciation and phrasing is clear, intelligible and well defined.

MR. CANDIDUS

added much to his previously high reputation by his excellent singing last night. He was in splendid voice, and both in the "Lobgesang" and the very trying tenor solo from "Rienzi" he awoke the enthusiasm of the critical audience. His career in the world of art has been an eminently progressive one, and every year adds much to his acquirements in music. Mme. Becker did what little that fell to her share full justice.

But the triumph of the evening was the rendering of the Beethoven concerto by the prince of virtuosi,

DR. DAMROSCH.

The only regret that was felt was that he did not give the entire work, and not the first movement alone. Miss Marie Kreus, it appears, was engaged to play a piano concerto at this concert, but failing to appear, for some reason or other, Dr. Damrosch became a substitute. A truly efficient one he was too, for we know not of another violinist in America who can be placed on an equal standard with him. Every passage was interpreted not only with

MIRROR LIKE CLEARNESS

(a rare quality among violinists), but declaimed, sung or "poetised" in a manner that is seldom heard in any concert hall. The long and extremely perilous cadenza towards the end of the movement was absolutely faultless in the execution. A tidal wave of applause passed over the house and bore him back again and again to bow his acknowledgments and to receive a handsome laurel wreath. Lindpaintner's noisy but brilliant "Test Overture" brought the concert to a conclusion.

THE RINK

on Third avenue was an inspiring sight yesterday morning. Mr. A. Paur waved his baton over 2,000 singers. The works rehearsed were Rietz's "Morgenlied" and Max Bruch's cantata "Frithjof's Sarg." The rehearsal commenced at ten o'clock and lasted until nearly one in the afternoon. It was not amusement to the conductor by any means, but downright hard work. The Rink is beautifully decorated and at the concert this evening it will present a gorgeous appearance.

At Liederkranz Hall there was a magnificent reception after the concert last night. The decorations were very elegant. In the great hall on the first floor of the building a large wreath of flowers, borne toward the skies by angels, is attached to the wall in the rear. It is a representation of the Liederkranz (Lieder wreath). A gigantic figure of Apollo, made of a peculiar frosted material, and all the allegorical representations of progress and musical science which surround Apollo, excited attention. At the back of the hall, in a recess, is a bust of Beethoven, to which are attached golden wings. On the western wall the names of the societies which are guests are woven in flowers. And everywhere evergreen festoons, beautiful garlands, wreaths and drapery are scattered in profusion. On the front of the building the noticeable feature is the central word "Willkommen," in huge letters. Calcium lights gleamed from every part of the building and from the opposite side of the street. A long line of carriages passed along Fourth street, and up the broad steps of the Club House tripped ladies in full evening dress and others in the latest styles of costumes. Speeches, music, supper and dancing occupied the attention of the jolly Liederkranzers all night, and more than likely many of them are at it yet. Nothing can be more conducive to drawing closer the bonds of brotherhood and harmony that should exist between various communities in this country than a Saengerfest. Here representatives of every trade and profession from all the leading cities in the Union meet on the common platform of

BUNDESSCHAFT

and good fellowship. A saengerfest thus serves to break down local prejudices and to create a right, healthful feeling between men. Such a thing as a quarrel or an honder-handing can never enter where Germans meet to sing and be jolly.

The programme to-day is as follows:—

In the afternoon a matinee in Steinway Hall. Nineteen societies from the Philadelphia and Baltimore sections will join in a great prize contest. The local societies are not permitted to participate in the prize singing. The contesting societies are to be arranged in three classes, according to their number, and will sing the following:—First class, "Spring and Love;" second class, "Charm of the Woods;" third class, "The Dark Green Foliage is Doing That." Before the singing of the several classes an orchestra of forty musicians will perform the "Jubilee Overture," by Weber; the "Masonic March," by Liszt, and the "Overture from Ruy Blas," by Mendelssohn. The prize judges are Messrs. F. L. Ritter, Geo. Matzka, S. P. Warren, F. Von Breuning and H. C. Timm, and the prizes to be awarded consist for the first class of a grand piano, valued at $1,500; for the second class of a cyclopedi piano, valued at $700, and for the third class of a closet for music books, valued at $200.

In the evening the first mass concert is to be given in the skating rink, with the following programme:—1. Symphony, by Beethoven. 2. "Morning Song," by Rietz. 3. "Frithjof's Sage," a cantata, by Max Bruch. Mme. Rotter Diefenbach, Mr. Lew. Vierling, all the singers of the Saengerbund and an orchestra of 150 musicians will participate.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERING AND BRUISING.

Detective Corr yesterday arrested Michael Brogan, a laborer, forty-four years old, for feloniously assaulting Mrs. Brogan, his wife, and dangerously cutting her head with a sharp instrument. The affectionate husband was handed over to the custody of the Fourth precinct police. Thomas Garrigan, residing in Twentieth street, near Sixth avenue, was assaulted yesterday afternoon while passing along Fifth avenue by Michael and Stephen Flynn, one of whom used brass knuckles, cutting him over the left eye. The wound, though severe, is not considered dangerous. The Flynns were arrested by Sergeant Maher and locked up to answer.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Swindling an Emigrant—Captain "Smiler" Kennedy Does Some Quick Work—Arrest of Exchanger Becker McDermott.

John Geiger came into court yesterday morning in company with Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, and stated that on the 23d of June he arrived from the West in Jersey City on his way to Germany. He had but recently lost his wife, and could not bear to remain in the country where she died, so he resolved to go back to Prussia. On his way from Jersey City to New York Geiger says that he met a man on board the ferryboat who asked him where he was going to. Geiger answered that he was on his way to Europe, and in turn questioned the stranger about the location of Oelrichs' office, in Broad street. The man immediately told him that he was going that way himself, and that he would take him with him. They arrived in the city, and the unknown man took him to an office in Canal street, where he met Henry McDermott. After being in the office a short time talking about different matters McDermott asked him if he had

ANY MONEY TO CHANGE,

telling him at the same time that his money would not be so valuable in Europe now as some that he could give him. The late war, McDermott said, had completely altered the currency and American money was a most valueless. Geiger pulled out his wallet, with $1,0 in it, and handed it to McDermott, telling him it was all he had left after the expenses of burying his wife and paying his passage home. McDermott took the money and told him to come back in the morning for the exchange. The poor man, full of confidence, left the office and came back the next morning, when they gave him sixteen twenty franc gold pieces and some silver coins, telling him that was all right and

WISHING HIM A SAFE VOYAGE.

Geiger, suspecting things were not all right, went to some German friend who told him he had been rob ed, and both came out on the sidewalk talking about the swindle. Just then Captain Kennedy, who happened to be prowling about his precinct, came up, and seeing the men looking at the money and earnestly discussing it, asked them what was the matter. They told him, and the Captain started for the place and arrested McDermott just as he was on the point of starting on a little summer tour to Cape May. McDermott had on his person $750 at the time of his arrest, which the Captain brought into court yesterday. Geiger recognized McDermott at once as the man that had swindled him out of his money. The prisoner was held to answer, and Captain Kennedy is taking care of the foreigner and his little boy to be ready for the examination to-day.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man's Skull Fractured in the Twentieth Ward.

At half-past eleven o'clock Saturday night Bernard Leavy, of 442 West Forty-first street, had a slight misunderstanding with his wife, during which she struck him a blow on the side of the head with some instrument, inflicting a severe wound. Charles McGinniss, a neighbor, hearing the affray, visited their apartments, and while in the act of dressing the injured man's wounds Mrs. Leavy entered the room and attempted to strike her husband the second time, but was prevented by McGinniss, who held her. She, however, after a desperate struggle succeeded in hitting her husband on the head with a teacup, completely demolishing the latter. Leavy, after receiving the latter wound, lay down on a sofa for three-quarters of an hour, when he got up and renewed the fight. They were separated by William Quinn, after which Christopher Farrell, a nephew of Mrs. Leavy, who resided with them, seeing a large crowd gathered in front of the store, seized a large knife from a meat stand, and, in company with Leavy, who was armed with a shovel, made an assault upon the crowd, when the latter commenced to throw stones and bricks at them, which had the effect of knocking Leavy down, when the crowd fell upon him and beat him in a brutal manner. Leavy was removed to the Twentieth precinct station house and attended by Dr. Armstrong, who found his skull fractured and several severe cuts on the head and mouth. After being properly cared for he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

James Moore, of 568 West Forty-first street, one of the parties who assaulted Leavy, was arrested by an officer of the Twentieth precinct, and will be held to await the result of the injuries.

A NEWARK ROTGUT RIOT.

An Alderman, an Assemblyman and a Policeman Restore Order—A Brewer Seriously Stabbed.

Some time ago the temperance men of Newark in the Third and Ninth wards, two of the most peaceable, orderly and respectable in the city, organized into associations, and with a great flourish of trumpets declared their intention to compel liquor and lager beer saloon keepers to observe the law and close up shop on Sundays. One or two arrests in a whole year have been made, but law continues to be disregarded more than ever. Latterly not a Sunday passes without witnessing one or more disgraceful and more or less serious rows. Last Sunday, on the corner of Morris avenue and Warren street, in the saloon of Louis Fuest, a fierce fight was commenced and carried to the street. It ended in several persons being badly beaten and the saloon being gutted. Yesterday the usual batch of blackguard scrimmages took place, caused, as of old, by an overplus of vile Newark rotgut. The most serious was in Spring street. It commenced in a low groggery near clay street. One Arthur McMahon was set upon by a crowd and pummelled seriously. A regular row followed, which was transferred to the street, and here it assumed the dimensions almost of a riot. Officer Hawkins, who lives in the neighborhood, was off duty, but, hearing the trouble, rushed out, club in hand, and soon caused a scattering. At this juncture Alderman Reynolds, one of the most powerful members of the Common Council, physically as well as mentally, and Assemblyman Kitchell appeared on the scene, and, with the officer, succeeded in quelling the riot. Several persons were badly used up and a child of Martin Bergen's was seriously hurt by a stone, thrown, as alleged, by one Patrick Brown. Joseph Malcolm, Thomas Delany, Owen Delany, Isaac O'Neil and John Mullen have been arrested and a warrant is out for Brown. Great excitement prevailed in Spring street. Here is a grand field for the anti-Sunday liquor men if they are really sincere.

In Hamburg place also yesterday afternoon a fierce fight took place between a party of German brewers, in the course of which one man was terribly cut up with a knife. One of his thighs was laid open, so that he had to be instantly removed to the hospital. His name is Ignatz Rummel. No arrests were made.

IMPOSING MASONIC FUNERAL.

Obsequies to Sir Knight George B. Ambler in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, June 25, 1871.

Quite in contrast with the drizzle of the previous day was the beautiful sunshine of this afternoon. As a consequence, and further induced by the announcement in last evening's papers that solemn Masonic funeral rites would be celebrated over the remains of Sir Knight George B. Ambler, large crowds of people wended their way in hacks, carriages and other vehicles to the residence of deceased, at Nichol's Farms, a few miles from the city. At two o'clock a large assemblage, numbering at least two thousand, had arrived, many of them coming twenty miles to pay the last tribute of respect to one long known and beloved. For several hours previous to the time appointed for the ceremonies citizens, a large share of them ladies, filed through the hall to take a last look at the deceased, who lay in a splendid rosewood casket, and on whose countenance was depicted the awful blow by which he had lost his life. At its conclusion short prayers were said by Rev. J. Hobart De Mille of the Episcopal church, to whose flock deceased belonged; after which the Sir Knights, numbering about 100, and members of the various lodges in great number passed through. The body was then conveyed to the place of sepulture, where the beautiful burial rites of the Episcopal Church were said by the rector, assisted by Rev. Sylvester Clarke, of Trinity church, Bridgeport. Then followed the impressive Masonic ceremonials, with appropriate music, conducted in the symbolic portion by the Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 8, of Stratford, of which lodge Mr. Ambler was a member. The Templar service was rendered by Sir Knight Chancey M. Hatch, Grand Lecturer of the State, as Prelate of Hamilton Commandery, this city.

The people of this vicinity, and, indeed, the state, have met with no small loss in the death of this good man, whom all parties and creeds honored and respected. In political life Mr. Ambler was known as an honest, outspoken democrat, and as such had a wide acquaintance all through this section of the State. He had been often honored by his townsmen with local offices, and last year represented his town in the Legislature. Socially Mr. Ambler was universally esteemed by all who knew him, and those who knew him best loved him most.

BROOKLYN FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT GOING TO POUGHKEEPSIE.—There arrived in town last evening Quartermaster Griffin, Adjutant Gossman and Captain Doughty, of the Forty-seventh regiment, of Brooklyn, who constitute a committee to make arrangements for the visit of the command to this city on July 19. The visitors were taken in hand by the officers of the Twenty-first regiment, whose guests they will be while they remain in the city.—*Poughkeepsie Press, June 22.*

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS JUBILEE.

The following is the last encyclical letter that has been published by the Holy Father:—

Our Holy Lord, Pius IX., Pope by Divine Providence, to all the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and others having grace and communion with the Apostolic See:—

VENERABLE BRETHREN—Greetings and Apostolic benediction!

The blessings of God move us to celebrate the glory of His majesty and His goodness in manifesting His protection over us. Already we see the commencement of the twenty-fifth year since we received, by dispensation of God, the ministry of the Apostolic See, the trials and miseries of which are so well known to you that we need not explain them at length. Verily, may it be adduced, my venerable brethren, from the series of so many events, that the Church wends her way through numerous combats and through victories. Verily, God does alleviate and govern the vicissitudes of things in this world, which is the footstool to His throne. Verily, He does often make use of instruments in themselves detestable in order to carry out the decrees of His wisdom.

He who ever lives and reigns in this seat of Rome—Jesus Christ Our Lord, Author and Guide of the Church, which He has sealed with His blood, has deigned to direct and sustain by His grace and virtue our infirmity and feebleness for the greater glory of His name and the greater benefit of His people.

Thus, relying upon His divine aid, and availing ourselves of the counsels of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and of your counsels also, venerable brethren, who have come at different times to Rome to assist us collectively and to enrich this seat of truth with the splendors of your virtue and piety, have we been able to proclaim in the course of this Pontificate according to our desire and that of the Catholic world the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin mother of God, and to render honors to several heroes of our religion. We count not that their assistance, chiefly that of the Holy Mother, will not fail the Catholic Church in these tempestuous times.

By the help and for the glory of God and by means of the laborers of the Gospel we have been able to spread the light of the true faith in remote and inhospitable regions, to constitute in several places the ecclesiastical hierarchy and to pronounce a solemn condemnation upon errors that are as contrary to human reason as they are to the divine order of things—errors which have acquired great power in our time. It was by divine assistance still that we have taken care to associate by a bond of concord the ecclesiastical power and the civil power in Europe and in America and to devote our solicitude to the necessities of the Eastern Church upon which, ever since the beginning of our apostolic ministry, we have looked with paternal affection.

It was also our lot to undertake and to pursue the work of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, the suspension of which we have had to decree.

After gathering from it abundant fruits, and expecting to gather more on account of the revolution, which you are well aware of, we have never neglected, my venerable brethren, to accomplish, by the help of God, what the right and office of our empire demanded of us. The applause and congratulations which, as you remember, greeted the beginning of our Pontificate were soon turned into insults and attacks, until at last we had to go forth as an exile from our well beloved city. But as soon as we were re-established in our Pontifical seat by the combined efforts and the arms of the Catholic peoples and princes we directed our zeal and all our energies toward the establishment of a solid (not fallacious) prosperity that we owe our subjects—a matter which we have always recognized as the most important business of our secular sovereignty. But the temporal capacity of a neighboring potentate led him to desire the possession of countries living under our sway. He obstinately preferred the counsels of sects—doomed to perdition—to our repeated admonitions and paternal words, and surpassing by far the insolence of that prodigal child whom the Gospel speaks of—he has attacked by force this city, which belongs to us, and which he claimed and now retains in his power against all justice as a property which is none of his. We cannot help being moved at this criminal usurpation. We are full of anxiety, as we also know where these counsels do tend, viz.:—To destroy our civil sovereignty and at the same time, if such a thing were possible, to efface from the face of the earth our spiritual power and the reign of Christ. We are full of anxiety at the view of such great misfortunes—misfortunes that threaten the eternal salvation of our people. And in all this bitterness nothing grieves us more than in our inability to remedy these great evils. To these causes of our sorrow is added yet this long and painful series of calamities and misfortunes that have fallen and brought so much grief upon the very generous nation of France. You can readily imagine what our sentiments must have been when these misfortunes filled the whole world with fear and horror, aggravated as they were by enormities hitherto unknown, among others by the indignities and the patricide inflicted upon our very venerable brother the Archbishop of Paris.

We have, my venerable brethren, still another cause, and a greater one, for grief, when we see that so many rebellious sons, bound to us by so many ties of allegiance, persist in disregarding our paternal voice and their own salvation, throwing away the time which God yet offers them for repentance and preferring to incur the anger of divine retribution rather than to avail themselves in time of the fruits of mercy.

Protected by all-merciful God we shall shortly arrive at that anniversary of our elevation to the Pontifical throne to which we succeeded the ever blessed Peter, and upon which, though vastly inferior to him in merit, we have equalled the years of his apostolic service. This is, certainly, a new and extraordinary gift of divine munificence—a gift which, in the long line of Popes (our predecessors throughout nineteen centuries), has by a dispensation of God, been only accorded to ourselves alone. In this we recognize a still greater mark of His divine benevolence toward us when we consider that we have in these times been deemed worthy to suffer persecutions for justice's sake, and when we see these beautiful sentiments of love and devotion by which the Christian people of the whole earth is attracted toward the Holy See.

Now that these great gifts—so ill-merited—have been bestowed upon us, we do not feel strength enough to acquit ourselves of the duty of rendering thanks for them as we ought to do. We therefore beseech the Holy Virgin Mother of God to teach us how to render glory to the Most High in the same spirit as she did when pronouncing these sublime words, "The Almighty has done great things for me." And we beseech you also, venerable brethren, in unison with your flocks, to render thanks to God by hymns of praise and songs of thanksgiving. As for ourselves, now that we can justly say, in the words of the royal prophet, that "our exile prolongs," we need your prayers, in order to acquire force and confidence and to render our soul to the Prince of Pastors, in whose bosom alone can be found the consolation for the ills of this troubled life and the blessed haven of peace and of eternal tranquillity. But in order that the glory of God should profit by the blessings which His bountifulness has bestowed upon our Pontificate, we empower each of you, venerable brethren, to give the Papal blessing, with absolution, in the ordinary form of the Catholic Church, and with our apostolic authority, on the 16th and 21st of this month, or any other day at your choice.

Desiring to watch over the spiritual welfare of the faithful, we grant, in the Lord, by these presents, that all christians of both sexes, in whatever diocese they may be, who have made confession, entered into the holy communion, and have addressed to God pious prayers for the concord of Christian princes, the extirpation of heresy and the exaltation of our holy mother Church, should obtain absolution of all their sins.

In the meantime, venerable brethren, we implore for you of God Almighty constancy, celestial hope and every consolation, in token of which and as a token of our benevolence we desire that you receive the apostolic benediction which we accord from the fulness of our heart to you, the clergy and the people confided to every one of you.

ROME, at St. Peter's, the 4th of June, year 1871, and twenty-fifth of our Pontificate. PIUS IX.

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Cincinnatians Still Celebrating the Occasion.

CINCINNATI, June 25, 1871.

The Catholics of Cincinnati and vicinity celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius the Ninth's pontificate to-day, principally with a grand procession in the afternoon. The churches were generally decorated with evergreens, and the American and Papal flags were displayed from the summit of the steeple of the Holy Trinity, where a cross of gas jets was displayed last night and to-night, discernible for miles in all directions. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in Cincinnati and occupied two hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point. About 20,000 persons participated. Covington, Newport, Ludlow and Dayton, Kentucky, united in an independent celebration, having a procession about two miles long.

St. Louis Celebrating the Anniversary Also.

ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1871.

The Catholic demonstration this afternoon in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius IX.'s pontificate, was the largest and most imposing religious procession that ever took place here. There were about 15,000 people in the procession, which was one hour and forty minutes in passing a given point. The decorations were very profuse and bands of music abundant.

A CRAZY JAIL BREAKER.

A crazy negro, named Hall, confined in the Suffolk county jail, at Riverhead, thought he could demolish that building, and breaking up his iron bedstead made an attack upon the walls. When discovered he had made a hole in the brick work three feet long, one foot wide and nearly a foot deep. He was removed to another cell with much difficulty and everything of a nature to do injury to himself or building removed. On Thursday flames were discovered issuing from the window of his cell, to the consternation of the other prisoners, but they were soon extinguished. It was then found that Hall had set fire to his bedding and that the poor lunatic was insensible from suffocation. He has since been removed to the asylum.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 26—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer existing Saturday evening north and east of Virginia has been to-day succeeded by a steady rise. A tendency to fall is now noticed in Northern New York. The pressure has risen in the Southern and Gulf States, and to a less extent on the upper Lakes. A small area of low barometer has to-day passed from Missouri to Indiana without serious disturbance. The temperature has alien on the mid-Atlantic, and is elsewhere sensibly stationary. Light northerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States are now succeeded by calms and light southwesterly winds. Light winds have prevailed at all of the stations east of the Rocky Mountains during Sunday. Clear and cloudy weather are now reported from all points east of the Rock Mountains. Western and Northwestern reports are not yet received.

Probabilities.

Clear and partially cloudy weather, with fresh southwest winds, will probably prevail on Monday very generally on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes. Light winds are probable for the upper lakes and Gulf coast.

The Weather in the City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	80	65	3 P. M.	86	82½
6 A. M.	82	66	6 P. M.	90½	75
9 A. M.	85	70	9 P. M.	90	73
12 M.	92	74	12 P. M.	88	70

Average temperature yesterday 71½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 88½

THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE.

Services on Board in Honor of the Birth of George Alexandrovich.

The Russian imperial steam corvette Vsadnick had religious services on board yesterday for the first time in three years. They had been cruising in Asiatic waters where there was no priest of their denomination in any of the ports that they visited. The ship's crew, numbering 140, and some fifteen or twenty invited guests, including M. Catacazy and several distinguished officers of the United States Navy, assisted at the mass. It was celebrated by Rev. Nicholas Bjerring in the Russian tongue. At the conclusion the *Te Deum Laudamus* was chanted in devout recognition of the birth of George Alexandrovich, infant son of the heir apparent to the imperial crown of Russia and the Grand Duchess Marie Feodlovna, better known as the beautiful Princess of Denmark.

An improvised altar had been constructed on the gundeck, and was beautifully draped with Russian and American flags and festoons of flowers. A large picture of St. Nicholas, surrounded by other favorite patrons of the Greek Church, hung in an extensive gilt frame over the tabernacle.

After the mass the invited guests and the officers of the vessel sat down to an elegant dinner, at which the President of the United States, the emperor of Russia and the Russian Ministe were severally and individually toasted. Speeches were made by M. Catacazy and others congratulatory of the fraternal relations of the two nations and wishing the Vsadnick a speedy and safe voyage home. The steamer will leave here for Cronstadt to-morrow, stopping at Plymouth and Kiel on the way. It is expected that she will return with the Grand Duke Alexis and party, who are now lying out at Cronstadt and intend to start in August, arriving here early in October.

Two of the officers of the Vsadnick—Lieutenants Dessatnoon and Kolchak—having been seized with a bad attack of diphtheria, are unable to be removed and are now under the care of the Navy Department in the United States Naval Hospital, where they are receiving every possible attention.

BASE BALL NOTES.

To-day the Mutuals will play the Keklongas, of Fort Wayne, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. Should the weather be fine there will undoubtedly be a large crowd present. The lads from the far West have made for themselves a good record, although they have fared rather badly on the tour in the East. The betting is, of course, largely in favor of the Mutuals.

The Boston Nine play the Athletics to-day at Philadelphia. Mr. Cammeyer has made arrangements with the telegraph company to have the result of each innings sent immediately to the Union ground, where the figures will be posted in a conspicuous place.

The Athenians, of this city, will play the Stars to-day at the Capitoline ground.

FROM THE RIVERS.

The body of an unknown man, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with dark hair, but no whiskers or mustache, was found floating in the dock foot of pier 34 East river by Michael Hayes, of 328 Water street. Deceased wore a dark coat and vest, dark gray pants, plaid shirt and congress gaiters. The body was sent to the morgue, but was too much decomposed to be placed on view. Coroner Keenan was notified.

The remains of the unfortunate gentleman who threw himself off the dock foot of Seventy-ninth street, North river, last Thursday, were yesterday, about half-past seven o'clock, found and taken ashore foot of Seventy-second street. He was identified by a party who had seen him shortly before his act of self-destruction. Mr. Brakey was born in Ireland, has a sister, now residing in Brooklyn, and is supposed to have left some money. Railroad stock trouble are said to have caused his ending his life. Remains are in charge of the police.

THE ERIE CANAL AND GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

[From the Albany Argus, June 24.]

Those of our readers who are interested in the canals will be gratified to learn that they were never in better condition, both as to shipments and repairs, than at the present time. The amount of shipments eastward this year demonstrate the policy of low tolls. Notwithstanding nearly two weeks were lost in consequence of the disastrous break at Ox-bow, the shipments from Oswego and Buffalo show a large increase over last year. From Buffalo the increase is over ninety per cent, while from Oswego it is over sixty per cent.

The following statistics speak for themselves and prove the wisdom of the present management of the canals:—

The shipments eastward from Buffalo by canal, from opening of navigation to June 17, were as follows:—

Bushels.	1871.	1870.
Wheat	3,754,620	3,759,240
Corn	3,926,316	477,705
Oats	914,410	274,348
Barley	71,400	—
Rye	43,695	10,095
Total grain	8,712,441	4,521,388

The shipments eastward from Oswego by canal, from opening of navigation to June 14, were as follows:—

	1871.	1870.
Flour	33,326	11,355
Wheat	751,033	611,172
Rye	35,178	149,853
Corn	464,467	82,174
Barley	30,728	7,420
Oats	42,257	14,497
Tons	41,295	26,466

TWO MEN TO BE HUNG IN ROCHESTER.—Two convicted murderers are now in the Monroe County Jail, in Rochester, awaiting sentence for their crime—David Montgomery and Joseph Messner.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JUNE 26.

1870—Queen Isabella abdicated the throne of Spain in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias.
1862—Battle of Mechanicsville, Va.; General McClellan repulsed General Lee's rebel forces.
1830—King George IV. of Eng and died.
1794—Battle of Fleurus, Belgium; the French defeated the allies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 30	Moon sets	morn 12 28
Sun sets	7 35	High water	morn 2 11

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Limerick	June 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Siddonian	June 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Peruvian	July 1	Havre	58 Broadway.
Atlantic	July 1	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	July 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	July 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	July 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship George Cromwell, Crowell, New Orleans June 18, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. 21st, lat 26 18, lon 79 45, passed bark J D Harris (of Montreal), from Matanzas for Philadelphia, 2 days out; 23d, lat 36 10, lon 72 46, bark Montana, from Calbarien for New York; 23d, lat 34, lon 75 40, schr Frank Jameson (of Rockland), bound north.

Steamship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah June 22, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship B C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Charles H Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool May 18, with mdse and 291 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Had one death, an infant. June 22, off Nantucket, signalized steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; same day took a pilot from boat A Leggett, No 4.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool, May 19, with mdse, to Spofford, Bros & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather. The Orient is anchored on the bar.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London May 18, and the Isle of Wight 23d with mdse and 27 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the middle passage and had light, baffling winds; June 20, lat 39 45, lon 66, exchanged signals with ship Congress, hence for London.

Ship Bessie Parker (Br), Cox, Shields, May 10, with coal to H & F Weyer; vessel to J W Elwell & Co.

Ship Navarin, Lowe, Cardiff, May 24, with railway iron to William Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Ocean (Nor), Gerdes, Bremen 42 days, with mdse and 206 passengers, to Unkhardt & Co. Took the northern passage and had fine weather; had one birth and one death on the passage; was 24 days west of the Banks.

Ship Marianna V (Port), Ferreira, Lisbon 36 days, with salt and cork, to L E Amsinck & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather.

Bark Fidar (Nor), Johannesen, Port Talbot 30 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; no date, off Sable Island, spoke bark Konkordia (Nor), from Cardiff for New York; has been 17 days west of the Banks.

Bark Konkordia (Nor), Schilling, Cardiff, 38 days, with railway iron, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had light, variable weather. Has been 15 days west of the Banks.

Bark Chief (of Boston), Harding, Trieste April 16, with mdse, to W S Murray. Passed Gibraltar May 20; had fine weather.

Bark Atlantic (of New Haven), Dickerson, Martinique 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge & Sons. Had fine weather.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St Croix 13 days, with sugar and molasses, to Roche Bros & Co. Has been 4 days north of Absecom, with heavy squalls from NW to NE, with thick fog. June 20, lat 37 50, lon 74 25, spoke schr Charles Miller, hence for Corpus Christi.

Bark Brilliant, Sprague, Calbarien, 9 days, with sugar to J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Mary (Br), Wallace, Malaga, 37 days, with fruit, to master. Passed Gibraltar May 22. Took the middle passage and had fine weather.

Brig A J Raymond (Br), Smith, Nevis 26 days, with sugar and molasses to Jones & Lough. Has been 13 days north of Hatteras with W and NW winds; June 15, lat 37 40, lon 67 40, spoke bark Tidal Wave, from Cape Hayti for Plymouth, E.

Brig Oliver Cutts (Br), Nelson, Port au Prince, 13 days, with logwood to R Murray, Jr. Had moderate weather.

Brig Margarethe (Br), Bosch, St Jonns, NB, 9 days, with lumber, to John Boynton, Son & Co—vessel to Wenott, Tetens & Bockmann. Had moderate weather.

Brig Napier (Br), Dodd, Sydney, CB, 12 days, with coal, to C H Swain & Son. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Isola (of Castine), Snowman, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with cotton to W R T Jones—vessel to S C Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Ernest Marie (Hay), Gorman, Port au Prince, 16 days, with logwood to G A Van Bonkelen. Had light winds and calms; has been 7 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Four Sisters (of Boston), Geyer, Cardenas, 10 days with molasses to S C Loud & Co. Had fine weather; 20th inst, off Hatteras, Henry Stetson, seaman, a native of Germany, 30 years, fell from aloft on deck and was killed.

Schr Fleetwing (Br), Evans, Cat island, 11 days, with pineapples to Montell & Bartow. Had fine weather. June 21, lat 33 09, lon 74 41, spoke brig Violet, from ——— for Baltimore.

Schr M E Morgan (of Staten Island), Beveridge, Eleuthera, 10 days, with pineapples to James Douglas. Had fine weather.

Schr Hattie, McClintock, Savannah 8 days, with lumber to M A Wilder, Son & Co—vessel to master.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to Zephyr Mills.

Schr A H Haines, Seal, Virginia.

Schr A M Aldridge, Fisher, Virginia.

Schr Lottie Klots, Van Name, Georgetown, DC.

Schr C H Moller, Brown, Philadelphia for Hyannis.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Fernando & Wood.

Brig Memphis (Br), McCumber, Windsor, NS, for New York, 10 days, with plaster to Crandall, Bernaux & Co.

Brig Rhone, McDougall, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to C H Swain & Son—vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Sultana, Pierrote, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to master.

Brig G J Stroup, Sands, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to National Coal Co.

Schr Vincent White, Robinson, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Humming Bird, Smith, St