RETRIBUTION.

The Westfield Disaster Submitted to the Grand Jury in General Sessions.

Recorder Hackett's Just and Fearless Charge.

"A Whole Nation Awaiting the Judicial Action of Our Courts."

A Great and Beneficial Example To Be Set.

The Grand Jury were yesterday morning reconvened in the Court of General Sessions, when Recorder Hackett delivered the following charge:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—

You have been reconvened to consider bills of indictment against parties charged with criminal negligence in the matter of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Westfield.

It was a shocking disaster and its details are too heartrending to be recapitulated. One hundred fresh graves and several hundred grief-stricken families and sympathizing friends and acquaintances on the one hand, and the living community demanding protection by example on the other hand, constitute cogent stimulants to our duty. But this would be plain if only one life had been sacrificed.

Preliminary tribunals have already affixed responsibility for the disaster upon individuals. The law now devolves upon you a continuance of the inquiry. For your guidance I shall now read and refer you to the following provisions of law, which have direct application to your investigation of the facts:—

SECTION 13. If the captain or any other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the boiler of such boat or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam, shall from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, create or allow to be created such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed, every such captain, engineer or other person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

SEC. 19. Every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not declared in this chapter murder, or in this title manslaughter of some other degree, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree upon a careful consideration of the evidence.

If you shall become satisfied upon a careful consideration of the evidence that there is probable cause to believe that

THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR CARELESSLY OR NEGLIGENTLY

inspected the boiler of the Westfield or was otherwise officially in fault when giving his certificates then an indictment under the latter section would be proper, charging him with criminal contribution to the deplorable result. If you are satisfied from the evidence that

MR. VANDERBILT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, OR MR. BRAISTED, ITS SUPERINTENDENT,

was put upon such personal notice of the incompetency of the engineer or the insecurity of the boiler as to compel a degree of care and inspection greater than they both or either one exercised afterwards then it will be proper further to inquire if they did not also, in the language of the section last quoted, superinduce the result by their culpable negligence.

The first section will apply to the engineer's act if the facts fit the law.

It is said that the engineer improperly absented himself from his post, and thereby too great a volume of steam for so defective a boiler was generated, and beyond the amount the boiler was permitted to carry.

But, whatever may be the engineer's condition on the law and facts, resolutely and fearlessly examine into the culpability of the more educated principals behind him.

It is too often the case that subordinates are made scapegoats for erring officials who are over them, and who are more powerful in place and means.

If it is possible under facts and law to hold presidents, directors and superintendents of common carrier companies responsible for accidents happening to the passengers, whose lives and limbs they are in law bound to insure against negligence, then

A GREAT AND BENEFICIAL EXAMPLE WOULD BE SET.

These officials exact liberal commutations and fares. They should be held to the utmost vigilance. They have the means of knowing whether their boats, cars, engines and boilers are or ought to be safe. From the nature of the relation which is sustained to them by passengers the latter give trust and confidence. The hues of laborers and mechanics, who infuse energy into the body cohtic: of capitalists, who stimulate commercial prosperity, are, in a mere moneyed aspect, great trusts to be committed to the common carrier. How much more sacred is the trust in a social view where the common carrier invites, for his own profit, the husband, father, wife, mother, sister and tender-aged child to take their holiday upon his passenger boat, and becomes, in law, the guarantor of their safety, and they, confiding in his skill and means of knowledge, unhesitatingly commit to his keeping what our criminal law and its administration should most rigidly guard—personal security.

Gentlemen, I have the utmost confidence in your fearlessness and impartiality, as I have in the promptitude of the District Attorney and his love of justice.

With a whole nation looking at our judicial action upon this great catastrophe let us all give no room for after reproaches from any quarter.

A MONSTER FLOATING PALACE.

The New Steamship Spain, of the National Line.

As stated in yesterday's HERALD, the steamer Spain arrived in this port on Sunday, making the passage from Queenstown in nine days and some odd hours, travelling only at three-quarter speed. With the exception of the Great Eastern she is the largest vessel that ever entered American waters, and is at least as fine as any steamer afloat. She is 437 feet long, breadth of beam 43 feet and 29 feet in depth from the hold to the main deck. Her gross register is 4,900 tons. She is provided with improved engines fed by six boilers—each being 11 feet in diameter, 17 feet three inches long, and each heated by four furnaces, making twenty-four furnaces in all. The boilers, though capable of withstanding a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, are never laden beyond seventy-five, thus insuring absolute safety from

THE HORRORS OF AN EXPLOSION.

The steam works in two cylinders—one on the high pressure system with a diameter of 106 inches, the other on the low pressure plan, each being five feet long, giving a piston stroke of four feet and a half. The steam, after forcing the piston of the small high pressure cylinder upwards, escapes into the larger cylinder and then drives the other piston. By these means the engines perform a work

EQUIVALENT TO THREE THOUSAND HORSE POWER.

Some of the castings weigh twenty-five tons and were constructed by Bayliff & Co. and by Chaz. Inman & Co. The Spain was built on the Mersey by Laird & Brothers, of Birkenhead. The screw is on the Griffith plan, twenty-one feet in diameter. There are four decks, two of them plated with steel beneath the woodwork; 120 first class and 1,400 steerage passengers can be accommodated with ease. Abaft the engine room is a saloon 110 feet long, which dazzles the eye with pier glasses, mounted doors, cushioned seats and rows of glittering glasses pending over the tables. Still behind is a saloon for ladies. The sleeping apartments are provided with patent steam heating apparatus. The rudder is worked from either of two wheel houses, and the pilot conveys his orders to the men at the wheel by telegraphic signals. The crew numbers 146 men. The arrangements for the preservation of the health of the passengers are all that can be desired. The office of chief engineer has been assigned to Mr. James Ramsey. The construction of this steamer occupied seventeen months and

COST UPWARD OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

There are now thirteen vessels on the National Line, managed on this side by F. W. J. Hurst.

The Spain is under the command of the Commodore of the National line, Captain Grace, who superintended her construction on the part of the company and who commanded the Italy on her first trip. G. H. Marshall, the veteran purser of this line, has been assigned to the same position on this vessel. The veteran surgeon of the line, Dr. William J. Ring, who served on the Queen in the Abyssinian expedition, and later on the Denmark and France, is entrusted with the sanitary arrangements, so that the company have shown great care and judgment in the selection of officers for this magnificent vessel.

MAINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Brunswick Bank Defaulter in Prison—Firearms as Playthings for Children—Wreck of a Portland Steamer.

PORTLAND, Me., August 28, 1871.

James Rogers, the defaulting cashier of the Pejepscot National Bank, of Brunswick, was brought before Commissioner Edward M. Rand to-day and his bail fixed at $20,000. He failed to procure it and was committed.

A daughter of Charles Rundlett, of Portland, aged eleven years, was accidentally shot at Charleston, Me., by a little boy who was playing with an old musket. After lingering several days she died, and her body was brought here to-day.

The steamer Linda, Captain Suhs, is ashore at High Head, N. S., and will probably prove a total loss. She was a screw propeller, 450 tons, and owned by W. L. Clement & Co., of Yarmouth. She sailed hence on Saturday with thirty passengers and a cargo of 500 barrels of flour, 100 packages of cheese and miscellaneous merchandise.

THE BURGLARS' HARVEST.

Depredations in Closed Dwelling Houses—Red-Nosed Barney Again in Trouble.

Ever since the occupants of fashionable brown stone front private residences in this city have been spending the summer abroad the burglars and thieves who infest the city have been reaping rich rewards. On Sunday afternoon the neighbors of Paul Relf, 77 Grand street, discovered that burglars had effected an entrance to the house and were preparing to carry off what plunder they could conveniently lay their hands on, among which was a quantity of valuable jewelry. Entering the house they found John Hanley, alias John Drake, and Thomas Smith, alias Thomas Murray, alias red-nosed Barney, in possession of the premises, and another, they having effected an entrance by forcing open the front door with a "jimmy."

Hanley succeeded in making his escape, but

RED-NOSED BARRY WAS TAKEN

in custody, and while being marched from the house the voluntary officers were met by James Joyce, alias James English, who informed them he was a detective, and demanded the prisoners be turned over to him, so that he could convey them to the station house. The prisoner was accordingly delivered, and after being marched a few blocks was liberated and allowed to go scot free. Detective Dunn, learning of the occurrence, subsequently arrested all three, and arraigned them before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, when they were held for trial.

IN THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

As Officer Brennan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was passing the dwelling house of Thomas Hodgskin, No. 34 East Thirty-first street, on Saturday morning, he discovered the front basement door open, and, knowing the family were spending the summer at Brookhaven, L. I., concluded something was wrong. The officer entered the house and found in one of the front rooms on the third floor a notorious burglar, named James Williams. As soon as the latter saw the officer he shouted to his companion, Charles Reilly, "Come here, Charley, and give it to the ——; there's

ONLY ONE OF THE 'COPS.'"

Drawing his revolver the officer promised if they made any resistance he would shoot them dead. The burglars, observing the officer's determined look, allowed him to "surround" them, and they were marched triumphantly to the station house in West Thirtieth street. They were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and fully committed for trial.

THE CAREER OF A COQUETTE.

A Curious History—Secretly Married, Once Deserted and Then Divorced—How She Took Her Revenge.

A few years ago the daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic family of Ellsworth, Ulster county, at that time a noted belle of about eighteen years, a brunette of marvellous beauty, with Grecian features, dark, expressive eyes and black, lustrous hair, exquisitely formed, and possessed of the highest order of attainments, fell hopelessly in love with a young man of somewhat questionable character and was married to him privately.

Soon after this event the newly-fledged husband deserted her and went to California, she following in pursuit. Upon her arrival there she took up her residence in San Francisco and began searching for her truant lord. At last one evening she found him promenading Montgomery street and beseeched him to return with her, which he promised to do. Accordingly, a few days after, they started homewards. About a month after their return he again deserted her and fled a second time to California, where he subsequently obtained a divorce.

A year had scarcely elapsed since her desertion when she, more charming than ever, left her seclusion, and appeared as a bright and shining star in society, attracting to her side countless suitors. Among them was a young jeweller, who was very devoted and profuse in his addresses. The lady did not repulse him, but, on the contrary, seemed flattered with his attentions, and apparently reciprocated his affections.

In the same village was a young man from Pennsylvania, stylish and attractive, and versed in all those little arts which serve to please and captivate. He also became infatuated with the lady, and sought to supplant the jeweller in her affections. She, however, treated him coolly and apparently gave him little encouragement. After a short courtship it was rumored that the lady and the jeweller were engaged, when the Pennsylvanian relinquished his attentions. The rumor was at first not generally credited, as it was known she could not lawfully marry; but when it became known that the wedding day was appointed for August 27 the gossips were in high glee, and the approaching nuptials were the theme of general comment. It was announced that the wedding was to be a grand affair, in keeping with the high family position of both parties. The bride had prepared an extensive outfit, costly bridal gifts were purchased and invitations sent both far and near. Indeed, the affair was to be gilt-edged throughout.

But on the evening prior to the appointed marriage day the friends of both bride and groom were shocked and intensely mortified by the announcement that in the afternoon the lady had privately left her father's house, and, meeting the Pennsylvania gentleman at an appointed rendezvous, had been driven to a clergyman's residence and there married, the happy pair starting for Pennsylvania on their bridal tour immediately after. The forsaken lover is disconsolate, and his friends now threaten to have the lady indicted for bigamy.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Preparations for the Opening on September 7—Goods Coming In—The Classification.

The doors of the Skating Rink at Sixty-fourth street and Third avenue were thrown open yesterday for the reception of goods for the annual National Industrial Exposition, which will open to the public on the 7th of September next. The articles for exhibition commenced coming in quite rapidly, and the managers announce that this time the Fair will be in complete order on the opening day, something sadly behindhand in years past. An array of articles of American manufacture is expected greater than any hitherto got together, there being more applications for space than ever. It has not been decided who will deliver the opening address. Governor Morton was at first agreed on; but political appointments in the canvass prevent his fulfilling that task. He will, however, deliver the closing oration. Dr. Deems will pray on the 7th and a poem by Walt Whitman will be read. An addition on the Third avenue frontage has been built of forty-eight by 200 feet, with galleries, which will be devoted to photographic specimens and musical instruments. Another addition to second avenue has been built in connection with the machinery department, which, as in previous years, will occupy the east end of the rink. The articles will be classed under seven departments as follows:—Fine arts and education, dwelling appliances, dress and handicraft, chemistry and mineralogy, engines and machinery, intercommunication, agriculture and horticulture. On entering the building an ornamental fountain will be the first object to please the eye in the central avenue of the building; beyond that, in the centre of the rink, will probably be the music stand, surrounded by flower stands, with a grand soda fountain still further on. The decorations are promised to be on a grander scale than heretofore.

MUTINIES ON SHIPBOARD.

SAVANNAH, August 24, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have just read in the HERALD an account of the mutiny on board the ship Nevada on her passage to Rio Janeiro, and was struck with the truth of the remark made in regard to the character of sailors now going to sea. Hardly a paper can be read without seeing an account of a mutiny on board some vessel, more frequently of an account of some poor sailor being ill-used. Now, sir, I do not believe that any man will be ill-used on board a vessel if he does his duty, or even tries to. I have made many voyages from New York, in every capacity, and nearly every time we go under way there was trouble with the crew. Often the first order given is replied to with insulting language by men who come on board as sailors and men to make trouble in order to have some excuse for arresting the officers at the end of the voyage, knowing they will not be punished for mutiny and being sure that the captain will be found guilty of ill-treating them, and all the papers will cry out, "pity the poor sailor!"

You have in your city a number of men who make it their business to prowl around sailor boarding houses, and, vessels arriving from foreign ports, to ascertain if any of the crews wish to make a complaint against any of their officers. If so, they take charge of the case and get all they can out of both plaintiff and defendant and pocket the profits. Many a dollar is paid in this way by men who are innocent rather than be dragged into court to answer a trumped up charge. Conspicuous among such men is one named Smith, well known the whole length of South street. The writer of this was obliged to leave his vessel in New York last fall on account of him, he having procured a warrant for his arrest because he rescued his mate from the hands of his crew, who had him down and were about to murder him as the vessel came to anchor inside of Sandy Hook. Such cases are almost daily occurrence in New York. If you would send one of your reporters on board a few ships as they get under way off the Battery, and let him report what captains have to contend with, it would serve to change public opinion in regard to masters of vessels. Truly yours,

TILDEN HALL, Jr., Master of Brig Proteus.

BLUEFISH AGAIN.

The family of Mr. Charles Smith were poisoned on Sunday by eating bluefish. The fish were freshly caught, and nothing about them indicated that there was danger in eating them. Mr. Smith, his wife and wife's father and mother all were affected; but prompt medical aid relieved them of danger. Mr. Smith and family have been stopping in Whitestone during the summer.

THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

Tammany Moves and Defies the Defamers.

A Square Challenge to Examine All the City and County Accounts—The Committee of Investigation Invite the Co-operation of Leading Citizens—Experts To Be Employed—Plain Words from Mayor Hall—The Committee Resolved to Do Their Duty.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen, whose business it is to thoroughly investigate the alleged charges of larceny, profligacy, trick and device, &c., against Tammany Hall, held a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon in the Supervisor's room, New Court House. The committee consists of five Aldermen and the Supervisors, and these gentlemen were on hand punctually at the hour named, wearing

VERY SOLEMN FACES

and evidently seeming as if they knew they had an important work upon their shoulders, and that upon the diligence and the ability with which they were to act depended the honorable repute, fair fame and future power of the Tammany rulers. It might have been expected that a large crowd of politicians would be around the building, eagerly on hand to lend the countenance of their presence to the chosen light; but this was not so, and no one would have thought by a cursory glance in the vicinity of the Supervisors' room that

MATTERS OF VAST MOMENT

to the future of this city and State were on the tapis; that questions were about to be solved which had been the grand political sensation of nine days or thereabouts, and explanations to be given which shall bring confusion to numberless Paul Prys and other reprobates of the sneaky sort.

The committee had a long secret session previous to throwing open the doors to representatives of the press, and the latter, when at last they did get in, rushed like

VULTURES UPON THEIR PREY

to the reporters' table, and seized with not unusual zeal upon all the documents, chairs and as much of the table as was possible.

Alderman Dimond was in the chair.

On motion of Alderman PLUNKITT, Recorder Hackett was made permanent chairman, and thereupon Alderman Dimond explained that the Recorder had been present at an earlier hour, but that he was obliged to return to his Court, where an important trial was being held.

It was then adopted that Mr. John Hardy act as clerk to the committee, and Messrs. A. J. Fullerton and James McGowan act as sergeants-at-arms.

On motion of Alderman WALSH, Alderman Dimond was elected as temporary chairman, and business was then proceeded with.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, the Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen, in view of the importance of making a thorough and satisfactory examination of the city and county accounts, deem it desirable to have associated with them prominent citizens of this city; therefore,

Resolved, That each member of the Committee designate two citizens of this city to be associated with this Committee in the matter of investigating the city and county accounts, and that citizens so designated be invited to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts under their immediate supervision and that said citizens so designated give the result of their investigation to the people of this city and State in conjunction with the Committee.

Conversation then occurred as to how these citizens should be chosen, and it was determined that each member of the Committee should name two citizens, thus making the Board to consist, for working purposes, of twenty-four gentlemen of experience.

The CLERK then, after stating that Recorder Hackett had already sent in his selections, called over the names of the members of the committee, with the following result:—

THE SELECTED CITIZENS.

Recorder HACKETT—Robert Lennox Kennedy, President of the Bank of Commerce; William A. Booth, of Messrs. Booth & Edgar.

Supervisor JEROME—Royal Phelps, of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.'s; Robert L. Cutting.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—D. Bissenger, President German Savings Bank; James Brown, of Brown, Bro. & Co.'s.

Alderman DIMOND—Paul N. Spofford, of Spofford Bros. & Co.'s; Courtlandt Palmer.

Alderman WELSH—Samuel Willets, B. L. Solomon.

Alderman PLUNKITT—Horace B. Claflin, of H. B. Claflin & Co.'s; Hon. John K. Porter, ex-Judge of Court of Appeals.

Supervisor IRVING—Seth B. Hunt, Thomas W. Pearsall.

Supervisor WOLTMAN—Thomas F. Jeremiah, Sr., President of Bowery Savings Bank; William E. Dodge, Jr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s.

Alderman SCHLICHTING expressed himself as in favor of appointing a committee of two to inform the gentlemen selected of the action of the Committee; but Alderman Plunkitt, Alderman Jerome and others believed that no such sub committee was needed, as, the Committee being in earnest in this work, the refusal of any gentleman to act with them

RELIEVED THEM OF RESPONSIBILITY,

and it would then become necessary at a future meeting to appoint some one else. This view seeming to prevail, Alderman Schlicting withdrew his motion.

SQUARE SPEAKING.

The following circular, coming from Mayor Hall and to be sent to each of the above-named selected citizens, was then read:—

The Mayor having suggested in his messages to the boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, dated August 16, and transmitted on the 23d inst., that it would be well for a non-partisan committee of taxpayers to be associated with the committee appointed by the Boards to examine the public accounts, the undersigned respectfully invites you to act in that capacity with the committee which they have appointed. The gross attacks of a partisan journal upon the credit of the city should be answered by a full report of a committee of citizens in whom the committee have the greatest confidence, as the good name of our city, its prosperity and every interest dear to its people must suffer from ideas so gross and attacks so false and exaggerated. A full statement of the city and county and the condition of the sinking fund have been officially published on three separate occasions within the last two months, but their accuracy having been impeached it is due alike to the taxpayers and bondholders that this important question should be settled beyond dispute or doubt. In order to reach this important end your co-operation is solicited, and you are cordially invited to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts, under your immediate supervision, and give the result of your investigation to the people of the city and State in conjunction with ourselves.

Some debate followed as to whether or not a copy of

THE VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENTS

setting forth the city and county accounts should also be sent to each of the selected citizens; but it was finally considered unnecessary to do so, as all these will be at the disposal of the full committee when it comes to be ready for work.

This informal meeting was then declared over, and an adjournment was adopted subject to the call of the Chair.

Members of the Committee then came over to the reporters' table and requested that it should be known to the world that this investigation would be thorough and complete,

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE,"

but with a high regard for the public interests and the fame of the Empire City. Anything like an attempt at

TRICKERY WAS DISCARDED,

and it was promised that a fair, open and minute examination would be made into every charge preferred against the officeholders.

It now remains for the gentlemen selected to participate in the work, to give in their adhesion, to stopping, once for all, the cry,

"STOP THIEF!"

or to enlighten the world, if the charge is well founded, as to the robberies, peculations, embezzlements and official abominations of Tammany Hall. Here is a chance for every enemy—a square challenge that there is no getting over.

NEW JERSEY ITEMS.

A gang of river thieves coolly rowed in a yawl to the Cunard dock on Sunday evening and ogled a few cases of goods consigned to Gillespie & Co. Shortly afterwards they opened them and found they contained cotton and lace goods, of which they abstracted a heavy sample and leisurely rowed away. No one attempted to prevent them, and they escaped.

A boy nine years of age, named Snyder, while playing on the end of the dock at Bergen Point, yesterday, fell overboard. There being no one near, he sank and was drowned.

Captain Creesy, of Trenton, fell down the hold of a vessel at Bergen Point on Tuesday night, alighting on his head, and was injured so that his recovery is doubtful.

Two laborers on the New Jersey Midland Railroad attempted to cross Long Pond on Sunday night in a small boat. The boat was capsized and both were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

A lunar rainbow was a singular and beautiful phenomenon visible in Paterson on Sunday night.

A meeting of property owners was held in Hoboken last evening to protest against the alleged dishonest assessments made under pretence of constructing the Newark street sewer. There seems to be a screw loose somewhere in the levying of taxes on some of the Hoboken property owners.

The heavy rains have caused the Delaware River to rise considerably. The track of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad has been slightly damaged by the floods, and trains have been delayed.

Yesterday afternoon a laborer named Michael Drake, employed on a sewer at the corner of Fulton and Broad streets, Newark, N. J., was buried through the giving way of the embankment. He was covered above his waist and was rescued before being seriously injured.

John M. Yatman, a carpenter, employed by Meeker & Hedden, fell from a scaffolding and was injured so that he has since died.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Prospect Park.

There were 170,258 visitors at Prospect Park, according to the account kept by the keepers of that public pleasure ground, during the past week. On Sunday 41,092 people visited the place. The labor force, numbering 1,100, was reduced on Saturday night by the discharge of 200 men.

Drowned While Bathing.

Coroner Whitehill held an inquest yesterday over the body of August Maas, a youth of eighteen years, who was drowned on Sunday while bathing in the river at the foot of Twentieth street, South Brooklyn. Deceased resided with his parents at No. 20 Ridge street, New York, and was over on a visit to a friend, a Mr. Charles Bohnke, of No. 321 Seventeenth street. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Ferry Precautions Against Accident.

The law requires that each ferry boat shall be provided with one hundred and fifty life preservers. The actual number of life preservers, life buoys and rings carried by the Union Ferry Company's boats—Winona, Columbia and Mineola—is as follows:—Small life preservers, 27; large buoys (on the upper deck), 60; rings, 6; total, 93. Thus are the requirements of the law fully (?) respected by this Corporation.

Weed Worsted.

In the month of June, 1870, William Weed, an aged resident of Brooklyn and a cousin of Thurlow Weed, was arrested on suspicion of arson, and was indicted by the Grand Jury for the offence. The alleged crime consisted in setting fire to the furniture store of John J. Werner, corner Fulton and Nassau streets. The accused escaped, but was yesterday rearrested by one of the District Attorney's officers and is now locked up for trial. Werner, the owner of the store, is also under arrest for the same offence.

Aid for the Afflicted.

The fund for the relief of the Brooklyn sufferers of the Westfield explosion has been augmented to the following figures:—

Previously acknowledged	$469
Morris & Pearsall	25
Mrs. H. D. Talmage	10
Robert Dix, New York	25
Workmen of Robert Dix	23
Total	$552

There is now $157 in the hands of the Mayor for a second distribution. Some of those who received a share of the first distribution will not need any further help, but there are others to whom it will afford great relief, and will enable them to take measures to support themselves and children in the future.

District Attorney Morris and his assistant, Tom E. Pearsall, have volunteered to commence proceedings against the Staten Island Ferry Company on behalf of any of the sufferers free of cost.

The Dread Scott Decision.

David Scott has been for some time past laboring under the impression that he is one of the most abused of mortals, and his domestic affairs are in a most disorganized condition. He failed to see his way out of the difficulty, and thereupon determined to take his life. About noon yesterday Dave wrote a letter at his residence, No. 225 Twentieth street, which he addressed to his brother. He then took a revolver and his departure for the woods in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Scarcely had he left the house, however, than the individual to whom the missive was directed happened to come in and receive the note, which was simply a declaration that David was tired of longer battling the breakers of this world and had determined upon winging his way to the dark unknown land beyond the grave. Officer Thompson, of the Eighth precinct, was notified of the mad purpose of Scott, and in company of the sane relative of David, into whose hands the letter fell, started in pursuit of the would-be suicide, who was found in the woods alive and well as ever. He was locked up for the night and disarmed.

METEORIC.

August Meteors, 1871, As Seen in France.

M. Leverrier, member of the French Institute and President of the French Scientific Association, has established through that society twenty-five temporary observatories with a staff of competent observers properly trained and supplied with special maps and chronometers. Telegraphic signals were exchanged between the different stations for the reduction of observations. The observers, more than 200 in number, kept a regular watch during the three critical nights 9-10, 10-11, 11-12 August inst. Some of the stations had the view of a clear sky, but by far the greater number were disturbed by cloudy or stormy weather. Some of the observers were satisfied with giving the number of meteors actually visible; some others rejected every apparition which had not been recorded on the maps. An ulterior discussion will be worked out, but the following numbers, even in their crude state, might be considered as bearing a general interest:—Bordeaux has seen 362 stars; Chartres, 980; La Guerche, 197; Le Mans, 200; Limoges, 217—all of them had their paths registered on the map; Marseilles, 448, partly registered; Montpellier, 973—of these 321 were registered on the maps; Poitiers, 650; St. Honorine, 306; Toulouse, 136; St. Lo, 810; Tournay, 910; Paris (Belleville), 775. No number has been given for the National Observatory, which is not in connection with the association. Lyons, 80—all of them mapped; Barcelonette, 650; that station was the most promising, M. Bareilly, the celebrated Marseilles observatory astronomer, having been despatched thereto; but the observations were much disturbed by a storm raging in Piedmont. At Genis 1,696 stars were seen; no special account has yet been given; only a telegram received. At Agde 301 stars were seen; at Laressore, in the Pyrenean district, 250; at Nice, 200; at Toulon, 189—more than 10,000 in total. These falling stars were generally very small, greatly inferior, most of them, to Capella. They were mostly coming from Perseus, but some of them were seen coming towards it. In some places, as Agde and St. Lo, the apparition can be said to have been in some respects spasmodic. The coming of numerous meteors from the same part of the heavens was followed up by a period of absolute calm. Some of the meteors were following the same path at a very small distance indeed in degrees and in times. Very few were leaving behind them a visible track. But two exceptions are to be noticed. August 10, 11h. 2m.—Southern apparition, twice the brilliancy of Venus, duration, 1-6th sec.; strong whitish light, similar to an electric spark, seen at Angers. August 11, 1h. 32m. 48s., seen at Tremont, A. R. 235 degrees, P. D. 20 degrees, burst with a strong red light, A. R. 235 degrees, P. D. 39 degrees; left a luminous track, visible during 33 seconds. The night August 10-11 was decidedly the time for the greatest brilliancy of the meteoric display. Time of maximum was at Angers from one to two in the morning on the 11th of August, with 65 stars seen in that time; at Barcelonette, from two to three in the morning, 84 stars were seen during that time. According to St. Lo observers the radiant point was situated between *i b* Persei for the first night and *i d* of the same constellation for the second night. For the third night it could not be determined. As far as it can be ascertained from preliminary disquisitions the Polar star has a radiant of its own, less important by far than Persei ambulatory radiant.

As Seen in England.

Meteors having been expected to be numerous during the last few evenings a careful watch has been maintained, and the following are the numbers that have come under observation:—

H. M.	H. M.	No.	H. M.	H. M.	No.
August 9 ..11	30 to 12	0...7	August 11..10	35 to 10	50...18
August 9 ..12	0 to 13	0...27	August 11..10	0 to 12	0...29
August 9 ..13	0 to 14	0...8	August 11..12	0 to 12	15...16
August 9 ..14	0 to 15	0...21	August 11..12	15 to 12	30...15
August 10..10	0 to 11	0...17	August 11..12	30 to 13	0...23
August 10..11	0 to 12	0...27	August 11..13	0 to 13	15...11
August 10..12	0 to 12	30...27	August 11..13	15 to 13	30...14

The majority of the meteors observed, especially those on the 9th of August, were exceedingly small, and many of them were scarcely discernible. Several brilliant ones were, however, observed. At 12:23 on the 10th of August one of great lustre, and starlike in appearance, diverged from Perseus toward the horizon. It was of a blue color, and left a trail of light, marking its path, which endured for about four seconds. At 10:44 on the 11th of August another brilliant one was witnessed. It was about equal to Venus, and was visible in Ursa Minor. The train which it left remained perceptible for a few seconds. It was, however, at 12:50 on the latter date that the most brilliant meteor was observed. It passed between the fourth magnitude stars Epsilon and Zeta in Cygnus, and soon afterwards disappeared, leaving in its flight a train which could be seen for about seven seconds after the extinction of the meteor itself. This one, like the great majority of those observed, radiated from the small star B Cameleopardali, situated at R. A. 48 deg. 37 min., and N. D. 59 deg. 18 minutes. There were several small ones seen in close proximity to this point. Not many were observed to come from other directions. One instance may be adduced. At 11:25 on the 10th of August a rather brilliant one passed from the bright star Scheat in Pegasus to Cassiopeia.

The majority of the meteors were accompanied with trains, which, however, were of short duration. Most of the meteors seen were white, but several appeared of a light blue, and some of a yellowish color. No sound was heard after the explosion of any one of them. They were more numerous on the 11th than on the 9th or 10th. The same fact was noticed in regard to the August meteors of 1869.

OPENING OF A MUSEUM OF EQUINE ANATOMY.

On Saturday night last Dr. Braley and Mr. J. D. Walton gave a grand opening at their Museum and modern horse shoeing establishment, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway. A large number of horsemen attended and viewed the anatomical specimens (a very large and fine collection) with great interest. Wine flowed, and the "Anvil Chorus" was given by an opera troupe in good style. Dr. Braley is a surgeon of thirty years' experience in the United States Army, and will give lectures at his Museum the coming winter about all matters pertaining to the horse. This is the first collection of the kind ever shown in New York, and is free to the public.

CHICAGO CHEERFUL.

The Mutuals Defeated After a Close Struggle—Heavy Hitting, but Bad Judgment—Score 6 to 4.

Nine ragged-breeched, bare-footed urchins, such as are seen practising at the national game every day on any vacant lot they can find, could have played a game with better judgment and far more life than the Mutuals did yesterday. The occasion was the fourth game of the championship series between the Mutuals, of this city, and the White Stockings, of Chicago. The first game was won by the Mutes and the second and third by the Chicagoans. This game was, therefore, looked forward to with much interest and the result anticipated with a great deal of anxiety, so much so, indeed, that by far the largest crowd that has been collected on the Union grounds for months assembled there yesterday. The heavy and almost incessant rain with which we have recently been visited left

THE GROUND IN HEAVY CONDITION.

The fine play exhibited by the Mutuals in their recent contests with the Rockford and Boston clubs caused many persons to believe that the present struggle would result in an easy victory for the Mutes, and, had the ground not been so heavy and consequently so much against the batting, it is quite possible they would have won easily; but it required something beyond mere mechanical skill to win, and as the Mutuals do not appear to have advanced further than the elementary branches of the game they could not be expected to win against such foxy antagonists as the Chicagoans, especially when the latter were captained by the wily Jamie Wood. The Mutes were made warm favorites again yesterday, the pools selling at 100 to 80 in their favor, and once more did their

BACKERS GET A SEVERE LESSON.

Although the game opened badly for them the Mutes never had a finer chance of winning than they had yesterday. From the third inning till the eighth they held the lead, and had they used but ordinary judgment in availing themselves of the many chances offered to them they could not possibly have lost. With such a team to handle the captain ought to work like a beaver, but Ferguson was very remiss in this respect. Instead of calling out to his men, "You can now look out for yourselves," he ought to look out for them. He is elected to that office for that purpose, and he

OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER

than to allow them to "run alone." Mr. N. O. Young was chosen umpire and the game commenced at twenty-five minutes past three, with the Chicagoans at the bat.

By a muff of Dickey Pierce's they scored one run, and then very prettily whitewashed the Mutes. The same operation was performed in the second inning; but the run they made was on this occasion earned. This made matters look rather black for the New Yorkers; but a muff by Duffy and an overthrow by Foley enabled the Mutes to tie the game, after they had blanked the Chicagoans in the third inning. The next four innings were played without an error by the Mutes, and they disposed of the White Stockings in each without letting them get a run, while they made one run in the fourth and one in the sixth inning. These might have been very easily doubled had the slightest judgment been shown in running the bases; but, as has been previously remarked, this is a portion of the game of which they have not the faintest conception. In the eighth inning a bad throw from Higham to Start gave the Chicagoans one run, and a bad throw from Ferguson to Start gave them another. They then, amid tremendous excitement, disposed of the Mutes for a duck's egg, Eggler being run out at second. This made the game

ONCE MORE A TIE,

and the ninth inning was commenced and watched throughout with almost breathless attention. Duffy went first to the bat and was missed by Mills on the foul bound. He then made his base on a good hit to centre; he got to his second on a passed ball, and to his third on Wood's (who was next man) hit to left centre, and Wood stole to his second. Tracy then hit to short, and Pearce fielded the ball to Mills to cut off Duffy at the home plate; but Charlie failed to hold the ball, it bounding out of his hands six or seven feet to the right of the home plate, where he rushed and picked it up. Having secured it he stuck to it, holding it fast for some extraordinary though no apparent reason till Wood ran from third to the home plate. The three next White Stocking men then went out, leaving the Mutes two runs to make to tie the game. Pearce began and was disposed of at first. Higham then made his first base on a good hit to left, and got to his second on a passed ball. Hatfield then made his base on a good hit to centre, and sent Higham to third when he ought to have gone home on a passed ball; but he stood, as Patterson had done in the earlier part of the game,

SHILLY-SHALLYING TILL IT WAS TOO LATE.

Still another chance was offered him when Patterson was taken on the fly by Treacy far out in the left field, but instead of being on his bag ready to run he stood half way between the base and the home plate, waiting to see if the ball would be caught. He was then obliged to return to his base, and of course could not get home. Mills was next and was taken on the fly by Wood, the Mutes losing the game and the championship series through nothing but the merest folly and lack of judgment. The following is the score:—

CHICAGO.

Players.	O.	R.	1B.	2B.	3B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Duffy, s.s.	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Wood, 2d b.	1	2	3	4	6	4	2	0
Treacy, l. f.	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
McAtee, 1st b	3	0	0	0	13	1	0	0
Simmons, r. f.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Foley, c. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinkham, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	1
Hodes, c.	2	0	2	2	2	3	1	0
Zettlein, p.	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	4
Totals	27	6	9	10	27	17	4	7

MUTUALS.

Players.	O.	R.	1B.	2B.	3B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hatfield, l. f.	3	1	1