FLEETWOOD PARK.

Fine Trotting, an Elegant Attendance and Delightful Weather.

The grounds of the Fleetwood Park were finely filled yesterday afternoon by the lovers of sports of the turf, and the Club House and grand stand presented a magnificent appearance. The trotting consisted of two contests for purses, besides the unfinished race of the previous day, which was one of the most stubbornly contested events that ever took place in this country, eight heats in all having been gone through with before a result was arrived at. On the previous day four heats came off, Charley Green winning two and Medoc two. When the horses appeared for business yesterday the winners of the heats of the day previous were great favorites over the others; but neither of them won another heat, while Young Bruno, who did not act well on the first day, came out on the second full of life and vigor and won the race.

Then followed the regular business of the day, which was two trots for large purses, the first being for horses that had never beaten 2:50 and the other for horses that had never trotted faster than 2:38, each race being mile heats, best three in five, in harness. In both races there were nine entries, but in the first there were only four starters and in the second but five. The first race was decided in three heats, while the second had to be postponed until to-day at two o'clock, after three heats had been trotted, the last one being a dead heat.

The starters in the 2:50 purse were M. Rodin's bay gelding Castle Boy, G. M. Ferguson's bay mare Bright Eyes, J. J. Bowen's brown gelding Jack Poor, and D. Pfifer's bay mare Louisa Moore. Castle Boy was the favorite before the start over the field. He won the race quite easily in three straight heats, Bright Eyes winning second money and Jack Poor the third. Castle Boy is a beautiful trotting horse, and has a brilliant career before him.

The starters in the second race were Alden Goldsmith's bay gelding Bodine, A. Patterson's chestnut mare Belle of Oneida, J. Splan's brown mare Constance, L. Morris' bay mare Nettie Morris, and H. J. Doremus' chestnut gelding Joe. The latter was the favorite over the field before the start, but he acted so badly that he was distanced on the second heat. This horse came from California about two years ago and was taken to Pennsylvania, where he has been kept in the shade waiting for a "good thing." The good thing came yesterday, and the horse got it as well as his sanguine backers. This horse has a great turn of speed, but he has a will of his own, and he will trot only when it suits him. He ran away with Dan Mace on the second heat, and acted like a brute, as he is, and his backers fell heavily in consequence.

The following are the details of the trotting yesterday, commencing with

THE UNFINISHED TROT OF MONDAY:—

FLEETWOOD PARK, September 18 and 19—Purse No. 4, $2,000, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:28—$1,300 to the first, $500 to the second and $200 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Lovett entered br. g. Young Bruno	10	10	10	2	8	1	1	1
R. Mace entered w. g. Medoc	5	2	1	1	5	8	3	4
John Murphy entered ch. g. Charley Green	1	1	3	4	3	3	2	3
T. Carpenter entered s. m. Susie	4	9	2	3	1	4	7	2
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Lady Ross	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	5
A. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught	7	4	9	8	7	5	6	6
J. J. Bowen entered g. m. Sea Foam	11	7	8	7	2	7	5	7
M. Carroll entered b. g. Ben Starr	9	5	5	6	dr.			
J. L. Doty entered br. m. Lady Augusta	8	8	7	9	6	6	dr.	
M. Roden entered br. g. James H. Coleman	6	6	6	dr.				
E. McLaughlin entered b. m. Mary	2	11	dis.					
James Raftus entered b. g. Dresden	dis.							

	TIME. Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:13½	2:30¼
Second heat	37	1:12½	2:30½
Third heat	35½	1:13½	2:29½
Fourth heat	36¼	1:12½	2:28½
Fifth heat	36½	1:12½	2:28
Sixth heat	37½	1:13	2:30½
Seventh heat	38	1:14	2:32½
Eighth heat	38	1:13½	2:32¾

Fifth Heat.—Medoc was the favorite. After a great deal of manœuvring the horses were given the word and got away in a straggling manner, Charley Green in front, Medoc second, Lady Ross third, Sea Foam fourth, Susie fifth, the others trailing. At the quarter pole they were in the same positions. This point was passed in thirty-six seconds and a half, Going around the lower turn Susie worked her way through to the front and led one length at the half-mile pole in 1:12½, Charley Green second, Lady Ross third, Sea Foam fourth, Medoc fifth, Dreadnaught sixth, Young Bruno seventh and Lady Augusta eighth. Going up the backstretch Susie kept in front, and Sea Foam went up to Charley Green. Coming into the homestretch the struggle was exciting between these three, and they had a close engagement to the end, the other horses being practically out of the fight. Susie won the heat by two lengths, Sea Foam second, one length in front of Charley Green, the latter being several lengths in advance of Lady Ross, Medoc fifth, Lady Augusta sixth, Dreadnaught seventh, and Young Bruno eighth. Time, 2:28.

Sixth Heat.—Susie was away first, Young Bruno second, Charley Green third, the others in a bunch. Susie led to the quarter pole in thirty-seven and a quarter seconds, Sea Foam second, Lady Ross third, Young Bruno fourth the others trailing. At the half-mile pole Susie was still in front, Young Bruno second, Sea Foam third, Lady Ross fourth, Charley Green fifth, Dreadnaught sixth, Medoc seventh and Lady Augusta eighth. Time, 1:13. Sea Foam trotted rapidly up the backstretch, and took the lead before she reached the quarter pole, but she broke up as she came into the homestretch and fell back. The struggle was afterwards between Susie and Bruno, and as they passed under the wire Bruno had a few inches the best of it. Susie was second, Charley Green third, Lady Ross fourth, Dreadnaught fifth, Lady Augusta sixth, Sea Foam seventh and Medoc eighth. Time of the heat, 2:30½.

Seventh Heat.—Lady Augusta was then withdrawn. When the word was given Young Bruno, Medoc, Susie and Lady Ross were side and side, Charley Green fifth, Dreadnaught sixth and Sea Foam seventh. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-eight seconds, Young Bruno led, Charley Green second, Lady Ross third, Susie fourth, Medoc fifth, Sea Foam sixth and Dreadnaught seventh. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:14, Bruno led one length, Lady Ross second, Charley Green third, Susie fourth, Medoc fifth, Dreadnaught sixth and Sea Foam seventh. Bruno kept in front to the end, being pressed all the way by Charley Green from the half-mile pole. He won the race by two lengths, Charley Green second, Medoc third, Lady Ross fourth, Sea Foam fifth, Dreadnaught sixth and Susie seventh. Time of the heat 2:32¾.

Eighth Heat.—Lady Ross had the best of the send off, Charley Green second, Young Bruno third, Susie fourth, Medoc fifth, Dreadnaught sixth and Sea Foam seventh. When they passed the quarter pole Young Bruno was in front, in thirty-eight seconds, Lady Ross second, Susie third, Charley Green fourth, Medoc fifth, Dreadnaught sixth and Sea Foam seventh, the latter having broke up badly on the way. At the half-mile pole Bruno was still in front, in 1:13½, and he continued to lead up the backstretch, notwithstanding that Charley Green ran all the way. Bruno kept steadily at his work; but when he got into the homestretch Charley Green came on with a rush, and as they passed under the wire the latter was a neck in front of Bruno. The judges, however, gave the heat and race to Bruno and placed Susie second, Charley Green third, Medoc fourth, Lady Ross fifth, Dreadnaught sixth and Sea Foam seventh. The time of the heat was 2:32¾.

THE FIRST REGULAR TROT.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Sept. 19—Purse No. 5, $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $500 to the first horse, $250 to the second and $150 to the third, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:—

M. Roden entered b. g. Castle Boy	1	1	1
G. M. Ferguson, b. m. Bright Eyes	2	4	2
J. J. Bowen, br. g. Jack Poor	3	2	3
D. Pfifer, b. m. Louisa Moore	4	3	4
P. Haskins, b. g. P. Haskins	dis.		
John Lovett, b. g. Heathen Chinee	dr.		
T. Carpenter, b. m. May Bee	dr.		
M. Goodin, g. g. Safe	dr.		
S. T. Bane, s. m. Ida May	dr.		

	TIME. Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:14½	2:34¼
Second heat	38	1:15	2:36¼
Third heat	38½	1:15¼	2:40

First Heat.—Castle Boy was the favorite over the field. Bright Eyes took the lead, Louisa Moore second, Jack Poor third, Castle Boy fourth and P. Haskins fifth, the latter being far behind when the word was given. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-eight seconds, Bright Eyes still led, Castle Boy second, Jack Poor third, P. Haskins fourth, Louisa Moore fifth, having broken before reaching there. On the lower turn Castle Boy went to the front and at the half-mile pole, as fast as three lengths ahead in 1:14½, Jack Poor third, Bright Eyes third, P. Haskins fourth and Louisa Moore fifth. Castle Boy kept in front, Willow strong and won easily by three lengths, Bright Eyes second, two lengths ahead of Jack Poor. This morning, Louisa was just inside the distance pole outset to end is outside. Time of the heat, 2:34.

Second Heat.—Lou[illegible] nothing [illegible] the best of a good start, [illegible] husband's hand[illegible] Bright Eyes third, Jack Poor [illegible] which [illegible] recorder [illegible] pole Castle Boy had the l[illegible] Willow to the seconds, Bright Eyes second, Ja[illegible] Louisa Moore fourth, having br[illegible] badly [illegible] the turn. At the half-mile pole Castl[illegible] was five lengths in front in 1:15; but he s[illegible]erward broke up, and Jack Poor lapped him [illegible] he recovered; but, getting steady, he came aw[illegible] and won the heat by two lengths, Jack Poor s[illegible]d, five lengths ahead of Louisa Moore, who beat Bright Eyes two lengths. Time of the heat, 2:36¾.

Third Heat.—Castle Boy took the lead, was never headed, and won in a jog. He passed the quarter pole six lengths in front of Bright Eyes, in thirty-eight and a quarter seconds, the half-mile pole ten lengths in 1:15¼, and jogged home a winner by two lengths in 2:40, Bright Eyes second, Jack Poor third and Louisa Moore fourth.

SAME DAY—Purse No. 6—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second and $200 to the third, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. Goldsmith entered b. g. Bodine	1	1	0
R. Patterson entered ch. m. Belle of Oneida	2	2	0
J. Splan entered br. m. Constance	3	3	3
L. Morris entered b. m. Nettie Morris	4	4	4
H. J. Doremus entered s. g. Joe	5	dis.	
D. Dunley entered g. g. Thomas Jefferson	dr.		
S. Snyder entered b. g. Westchester	dr.		
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta	dr.		
Bassett & Mar entered br. g. Bismarck	dr.		

	TIME. Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:12½	2:31
Second heat	36	1:12	2:30¼
Third heat	36¼	1:13½	2:33

First Heat.—Joe was the favorite over the field at odds. Bodine had the best of the send-off, Oneida second, Nettie Morris third, Constance fourth and Joe last. The latter broke up as soon as the word was given and never recovered until he was a distance out. At the quarter pole Bodine led three lengths, Oneida second, Constance third, Nettie Morris fourth and Joe one hundred yards behind. Time, thirty-six seconds. At the half-mile pole Bodine was several lengths in front, Oneida second, the others practically out of the race. Bodine came on steadily and won the heat by three lengths, Oneida second, Constance third, Nettie Morris fourth and Joe just inside the distance flag on a run. Time of the heat, 2:31.

Second Heat.—Belle of Oneida took the lead, Bodine second, Nettie Morris third, Constance fourth, Joe fifth. At the quarter pole Bodine was three lengths in front of Belle of Oneida, Constance third, Nettie Morris fourth, Joe, on a break, far behind. The time to this point was thirty-six seconds. From this point to the finish Bodine kept in front, and there was no chance of place by the other horses. The half-mile pole was passed by Bodine in 1:12, and he came home an easy winner of the race in 2:30¼. Belle of Oneida was second, Constance third, Nettie Morris fourth and Joe distanced.

Third Heat.—Bodine had the best of the start, Constance second, Nettie Morris third, Belle of Oneida fourth. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-six and three-quarter seconds, Bodine led three lengths, Constance second, two lengths in front of Belle of Oneida, who was two lengths ahead of Nettie Morris. At the half-mile pole Constance, Bodine and Nettie Morris were close together, Bodine having cast a shoe on the lower turn. Time, 1:13¼. Belle of Oneida went to the front on the backstretch, and at the three-quarter pole she led two lengths, Bodine second, Constance third and Nettie Morris fourth. Bodine then forgot the want of the shoe, and, trotting faithfully to the end, made a dead heat with Belle of Oneida. Constance was two lengths behind, Nettie Morris fourth. The time of the heat was 2:33.

Darkness now closed in on the track, and the judges postponed the trot until to-morrow at two o'clock, when a general stampede took place by the assemblage.

Fleetwood Park To-Day.

In addition to the unfinished 2:38 purse, the trotting to-day at Fleetwood Park will be of the most exciting character. The first event is the purse of $4,000, free for all horses—$2,500 to the first, $900 to the second, and $650 to the third horse. Entered for this are three clippers, these being Dan Mace's brown gelding George Palmer, M. Rodin's bay gelding Henry and Benjamin Daniel's bay mare American Girl. This race has been earnestly talked of for many days, and it is expected to be one of the grandest struggles seen on the turf in this section for a long time.

The second event, a purse of $2,600, is for horses that have never beaten 2:31—$1,300 to the first, $500 to the second, and $200 to the third horse. For this are entered Beal Mace's sorrel gelding Climax, Jno. H. Whitson's chestnut gelding Clarence, M. DeGange's sorrel gelding Fleetwood, R. Johnson's bay mare Lotta, D. Tallman's brown stallion Daniel Boone, Dan Pfifer's gray gelding Lottery, B. Daniel's bay mare Topsy, Thos. S. Foster's brown stallion Dauntless, and C. Hoagland's gray gelding Gray Jack.

Pools were sold on these events last night at the rooms of Messrs. Marshall & Johnson, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. The sporting assemblage present was very large and the betting of the most spirited nature. On the "free for all" purse at least $10,000 was deposited in the box. The following figures will give a good idea of the prevailing feeling as to the favorites:—

FREE FOR ALL PURSE.

George Palmer	$150	150	220	115
Henry	125	120	185	110
American Girl	115	105	165	85

2:31 PURSE.

Fleetwood	$110	100	100	100
Lottery	50	70	85	75
Gray Jack	45	45	45	35
Daniel Boone	20	25	25	21
Climax	16	16	16	13
Field	24	16	20	21

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Funeral of Ex-Judge Stuart.

A numerous gathering of the friends of the late Judge assembled at his residence, No. 84 West Eighty-fourth street, yesterday, to pay the last rites of friendship and honor to the departed.

The remains were enclosed in a large rosewood casket, lined with white satin, and the plate and handles were of solid silver. The hands of the corpse were crossed upon the breast, and at the feet was placed a cross and anchor, composed of camelias and tuberoses. A long line of sympathizing friends passed in single file through the parlors and turned around the coffin to take a last look at the dead friend and associate. Among the visitors present were District Attorney Garvin, Judges Bedford, Larremore, Jones, Curtis, Cardozo and Dowling; James Hayes, Michael Tuomey, Thomas Whalen, Henry Hill and several prominent lawyers.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin delivered the funeral discourse, which was followed by prayer, and the remains were removed to the family vault in Greenwood.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your obituary, in yesterday's issue, of Judge Sydney H. Stuart, there are some inaccuracies which, with your permission, I will point out. Judge Stuart was born at Branchville, Sussex county, N. J., at that time a hamlet lying at the foot of the Blue Mountains, and twelve miles, or thereabouts, this side of the Delaware River. He received a common school education at his native place, under the instruction of one Simeon Bishop, a man of superior education and abilities to those usually found in those days following the avocation of "country schoolmaster." When young Stuart left school he learned the trade of saddler and harness maker, which, as apprentice and journeyman, he followed until about 1832 or 1833, when he came to New York and for several years thereafter was salesman in an auction store on Pearl street. So far from his being unable to read or write at the time of his coming to New York he was, during the first year, the author of a play, which was, I think, produced at some one of the minor theatres. His subsequent career is well known, and is as stated in your obituary notice. R. A. H.

MRS. J. J. CONNOLLY.

She is a Raving Maniac and Removed to an Asylum.

Mrs. J. J. Connolly, wife of the late Dr. Connolly, who a short time since destroyed two of his children and subsequently committed suicide, was yesterday afternoon declared by Dr. Willard Parker to be a raving maniac, and an order was demanded from Judge Dowling to have her forwarded to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. It will be remembered that about a fortnight since Mrs. Connolly was in the French cathedral at Montreal, and while the service was being performed she was seized with a sudden aberration, and has since lost all control of her mental powers. She returned to New York a few days ago, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel; but she has gradually become worse, until her friends applied for an opinion from Dr. Parker as to her case. The Judge was desired to call at the hotel last night, when an order was signed for her removal to the asylum. The Doctor stated that hers was an almost hopeless case, and in his mind grave doubts arose whether she could ever recover.

THE VAN BUSKIRK CASE.

Madam Van Buskirk and "Doctor" Benjamin Perry, of New York, who were indicted on the charge of having caused the death of Miss Emily A. Post, of Somerville, N. J., were arraigned in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge McCue, yesterday morning. Mr. Cooney, for the defence, asked for a postponement in consequence of the recent death of ex-Judge Stuart, the senior counsel in the case. Mr. Cooney said that he was unprepared to go on with the trial of the case by himself, and, therefore, he wanted a delay of a few days before entering pleas for the prisoners. District Attorney Morris, for the people, said he would be ready to proceed to-day (Wednesday), but would consent to a delay until Thursday. Mr. Cooney asked for a postponement until Monday, but the Court refused to grant it, and the trial was finally set down for Friday.

HUNTING HOBOKEN HOGS.

At the Common Council meeting in Hoboken, last evening, a resolution was introduced recommending the immediate prosecution of several citizens residing on the meadows for harboring hogs within their doors. A crowd of hog owners was in attendance, and evidently made an impression on the Aldermen, as the latter postponed action on the resolution. Though the hogs are a decided nuisance, it is generally considered very hard to deprive upwards of a hundred paupers of the only means which they have of eking out an existence, especially when the animals are confined to the meadows, which are far more dangerous to public health than the hog tribe.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Mr. Russel Gurney's Arrival in New York—Time Appointed for the First Meeting of the American and British Mixed Commission.

Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of the city of London and Commissioner of the British Commission, arrived in this city yesterday on board the Cunard steamship China. The United States and British Mixed Commission, under the Treaty of Washington, of which Mr. Gurney is the Commissioner representing Great Britain, for the investigation and decision of claims of the two countries other than the "Alabama claims," will commence their meetings in Washington on Monday, the 25th inst.

Mr. Gurney's Departure from Southampton—Liberals and Conservatives Unite in Wishing Him Godspeed in His Mission.

Just before his departure for the United States the Corporation and citizens of Southampton, England, presented an address to their Member of Parliament, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, appointed by the English government one of the Commissioners, under the Treaty of Washington, for the adjustment of the Alabama claims. Both liberals and conservatives took part in paying this compliment to the high character of Mr. Gurney. The address was presented by the Mayor in Hartley Hall, who took occasion to say that a more competent or better man could not have been chosen for the difficult and delicate duties of arbitrator. When Mr. Gurney rose to respond he was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and, thanking the audience for the cordiality of their reception, he said he knew that the meeting was meant not merely to show personal kindness to himself, but especially to indicate a hearty interest in the work he had undertaken and in which he was soon to be engaged. He did not consider the language of the address too strong when it said that there was reason to hope that the Treaty of Washington will form an era in the history of civilization and of the English nation. He said that he did not go as the advocate of British or as the opponent of American claims. "We are to consider," said he, "every claim that is brought before us, without considering for a single moment by whom that claim is preferred or by whom it is opposed, and in so doing I believe I shall be best consulting the interests of both countries. It is a matter of very small importance to a country like Great Britain or the United States whether a smaller or larger sum of money be paid or received by one country or the other; but what is important to both of them is that the people of both countries should believe that the questions that have arisen between them have been fairly and justly decided. I believe that it would be less serious to the interest of either of those countries that they should be called upon to pay almost any sum that can be named than that it should be a matter of belief among the people of the country that the payment had been avoided by unfairness in the arbitration. I confess that I have no fear of any such termination of our labors. I have for my colleague, appointed by the United States, a gentleman who has for a long time filled the office of judge with honor to himself, and I know of nothing so calculated to fit him for the office of arbitrator under the treaty as a long judicial experience, which almost necessarily has the effect of forming habits in the mind of the person who has had it, which prevented his being advocate instead of the judge, and at the same time almost necessarily secures his impartiality. Thus it is not merely that sense of duty which I believe would, under the same circumstances, animate all men alike, but it is the habit of mind and thought, formed by long judicial experience, which will lead my colleague to look to both sides of a question, and to ground his decision upon a fair examination of both sides. For the third commissioner we have a gentleman of high position, who has taken the office at the earnest request of both governments—a gentleman of perfect honor and great intelligence, in whom both governments have unlimited confidence. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the tribunal, and I think, therefore, I am justified in saying that I have every confidence as to the result. I know perfectly well, from information that has already reached me, that the causes which will be brought before us are numerous; some, no doubt, will be of a complicated nature; some will involve difficult questions of maritime and international law; but I have very great faith in our honest endeavors to do right. Feeling as I do that that will be the determination of both my colleagues, and trusting that I myself shall not fail therein, I must again, though it does not become him that putteth on the harness to boast himself like unto him that taketh it off, yet I cannot doubt that we shall be able to arrive at that just decision in the matters referred to us which is most earnestly desired by the governments and peoples of both countries. For myself I can only say that if at any time, amid the difficulties and anxieties of the untried scenes which are before me, I should be disposed to regret the sacrifice I have made of home, ease and comfort, I shall be cheered by the recollection of the kindly feeling that has dictated this address.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Nineteenth Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar in Baltimore—Four Thousand Knights in Attendance.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19, 1871.

The Nineteenth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States commenced in this city this morning. Notwithstanding the cloudy and threatening sky, at nine o'clock the several commanderies which took part in the procession left their headquarters and marched to the general rendezvous, in front of Barnum's Hotel, for the purpose of escorting the Grand Commandery to the Masonic Temple on Charles street. The procession was a display of the most brilliant and imposing character. The magnificent but chaste uniform of the Knights—full suits of black, with chapeaux and spotless white plumes and burnished swords—notwithstanding the lack of sunshine, presented a grand spectacle. Thousands of spectators crowded the streets along the line of march. The entire city is dressed with Masonic banners and national flags.

The ceremonies at the Masonic Temple were short and simple, consisting of a welcome address to the Knights by Most Worshipful J. H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master of Freemasons of the State of Maryland, which was responded to by Sir William Small Gardner, Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

It is expected that fully 4,000 Knights Templar will attend this conclave, representing every State in the Union.

NORTH CAROLINA KU KLUX TRIALS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 19, 1871.

In the Ku Klux trials the testimony on the part of the State concluded at half-past twelve today and the defence announced that they had no testimony to offer. The Court then adjourned till four o'clock P. M.

In the afternoon session T. C. Fuller led in behalf of the defence and spoke for two hours, and was followed by Colonel Mark Erwin, for the prosecution. Mr. Erwin spoke three-quarters of an hour, and the Court then adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow morning, when George Strong will close for the defence. The case will then be put to the jury. Great interest is manifested in the result.

It has leaked out that Judge Bond has refused the injunction restraining President Warren and Speaker Jarvis from appointing directors and proxies in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19, 1871.

There was one death from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

The Board of Health, after a thorough examination of the eight wards of the city, publish the following statement:—

The reports from the various wards show the city to be in a remarkably healthy condition, even when compared with years when no yellow fever existed. The number of cases of yellow fever in course of treatment does not exceed an average of two in each ward, and the number of persons sick from other causes is astonishingly few.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 19, 1871.

No yellow fever here and the island perfectly healthy.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Casualties Among Officers During the Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1871.

The circular from the Adjutant General's Office, reporting the list of casualties among the commissioned officers of the army for the week ending September 16, contains the following names:—Professor Dennis H. Mahan, drowned in the Hudson River; Major Samuel G. Decamp, died at Saratoga; Captain George W. Ballantine, resigned; First Lieutenant William W. Parry, Thirteenth Infantry, died at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1871.

Lieutenant Commander N. M. Dyer has been detailed from the Ossipee and placed on waiting orders.

Movements of the South Atlantic Squadron.

RIO JANEIRO, August 26, 1871.

Flagship Lancaster, Admiral Lanmann, commanding South Atlantic squadron; sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commander A. H. Sems, will sail for the United States in a few days. Corvette Ticonderoga, Captain O. C. Badger, arrived at Rio August 23, 1871. Gunboat Wasp, J. M. Quackenbush, at Montevideo.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A Patent Suit.

Christian Horn vs. Bernhard Welleck.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the manufacture of tables known as the "patent falling leaf extension tables." Judge Blatchford decides that the plaintiff has failed to establish his right to an injunction.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

The United States vs. Henry Werfelman.—The defendant was held in default of $2,000 bail to await an examination to-day on a charge of having passed a $20 counterfeit bill of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, on Dr. E. D. Ramsdell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decision.

By Judge Barnard.

Emma Bartlett vs. H. S. Close et al.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Blind Father Obtains Possession of His Child.

Before Judge McCunn.

In the Matter of Patrick Burke.—The relator, who is blind, obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his child, three years old. The child was in the custody of its mother. It was shown that the mother was an unfit person to be entrusted with its custody, and the Judge directed that it be given over to the care of its father. The mother said that before she gave the child up she would tear it in pieces; but this she did not do.

Decisions.

Wm. H. Westervelt et al. vs. Charles Parsons et al. and Six Other Causes.—Order of discontinuance granted.

Charles E. Betts et al. vs. Isaac Copp.—Reference ordered.

Benjamin T. Stephen vs. Thomas Holloway.—Order extending time twenty days to answer.

Henry R. Moryan vs. Francis Skiddy.—Order granted.

John Christie vs. Josephine Christie.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Freedman.

Augustin Daly vs. J. Paulding.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

John Courtney vs. Frederick Burke et al.—Memoranda for counsel.

Russell & Miner vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.—Same.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Humanity Versus Horseflesh—A Warning to the Street Railroad Officials—Bergh Will Defend Travellers Against Suffocation.

Before Judge Dowling.

The question of overcrowding the street railroad cars has frequently been discussed, but no practical results have ever been arrived at to prevent the city railroad corporations from carrying more than three times the legitimate number of passengers in their cars—much to their own profit, but greatly to the disgust of the general public. About two weeks ago the indomitable Bergh, Chief of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw a car belonging to the Forty-second street and Crosstown line loaded almost to suffocation, and, in addition to the load, he saw that the horses were lame. The latter fact at once called for his services as an officer of the society, and he had the car stopped for the purpose of releasing the animals. The crowd stepped off the car and Mr. Bergh counted the passengers, ascertaining their number to be seventy-five. This struck the humane Bergh as being monstrous, not so much against the horseflesh as against humanity, and he immediately arrested the conductor and driver—Thomas Boyle and Peter McLaughlin.

Generally Mr. Bergh's arrests are of minor importance, and the proceedings in the courts unworthy of much public comment; but in this case he maintained that it involved a principle as to whether human beings should be subjected to treatment such as men would scarcely inflict on horses, without the offence being visited with condign punishment. He maintained that to pack

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS ON A CAR

made to carry about thirty at the outside was a gross violation of every social and humane law.

The two prisoners were taken before the Court of Special Sessions last week, but as the Court wished to ascertain exactly the bearing of the law upon the case they were remanded until yesterday, so that a proper investigation might be instituted and a judgment rendered according to the statute.

The Court of Special Sessions was closely crowded before the proceedings commenced by conductors and other railroad officials, who evinced a lively interest in the case.

When the case was called Boyle only answered, the other defendant being sick—at least according to counsel engaged to defend him—and on this a motion to adjourn the case was made and promptly denied.

JUDGE DOWLING—It would be useless to prolong a case of this sort, involving, as it does, so much that is of general interest to the travelling public, and I therefore proceed to state my decision in the matter:—

JUDGE DOWLING'S JUDGMENT.

The defendants have been convicted for violating a most humane law. It is true, as has been urged in their behalf, that the law does not restrict them as to the number of passengers to be conveyed in a single car, and, as far as the Court is informed, the conductors and drivers have no orders to that effect from the superintendents or others having the management and control of the city railroads. But this cannot shield them from the consequences of a violation of law. Their own sense of what was just and proper and the common feelings of humanity most assuredly would have taught them that compelling a pair of horses to draw a car containing over seventy passengers was

A MOST UNNECESSARY ACT OF CRUELTY.

Of all animals the horse is most useful to man, and when men so far forget themselves as to abuse or ill-treat them they deserve and should be severely punished. It would be well, if possible, if those having the management or the city railroads could regulate the number of passengers to be carried in each car, so that the conductors and drivers might act understandingly, and if orders were then disobeyed they would have no excuse.

The question of punishment in these cases is one surrounded with embarrassment to the Court. The conductors and drivers are usually poor men, almost entirely dependent on their situations for the support of their families, and in nowise interested in the amount returned to their employers as the result of each trip. To inflict a punishment or penalty upon them would, it seems to me, be a great injustice and hardship. But if, in any case, it can be shown to the Court that these acts of the conductors and drivers are

SANCTIONED OR AUTHORIZED BY THE OFFICERS

of the railroad companies, or if any of these officers are shown to be upon the cars, countenancing a violation of the law, the Court will visit upon them the severest penalty prescribed for such offence. Under the circumstances of this case, believing that the defendants did not act wilfully and maliciously, but heedlessly and without due thought or consideration, I have concluded not to punish them at this time, but to discharge them with the caution that if again brought for a like offence they must expect no mercy.

Judgment of the Court suspended.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Tracey.—No. 6062, Wilmott vs. Bell, Bell vs. Townsend, Nos. 6188, 6336, 6367, 6419, 6421, 6464, 6596, 7274, 6600, Eller vs. Holmes, 6909, 6248, 7164. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 7393, 5121, 5998, 6273, 6363, 6268, 6379, 6361, 6261, 6218, 6028, 5976, 6276, 6306, 5950, 6078, 6266, 7358. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 6526, 7174, 7196, Brez vs. Sneider, Liebman vs. Klein, Murphy vs. Newman, Whytal vs. Shaw, and Hebbard vs. Mangels.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—No. 79. Call No. 114.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Part 1—Judge Neilson.—Nos. 32, 33, 81, 91, 95, 137, 170, 179, 183, 199, 205, 231, 235, 262, 263, 264. Part 2—Judge McCue.—Criminal trials.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) COURTS.

The Pet Halsted Murder and Other Notorious Newark Criminalities.

The September term of the Essex County Courts opened yesterday at the Court House in Newark. Mr. O'Fake, a colored man, was among the Grand Jurors. Judge Depue delivered his charge, a lengthy document, the most important parts of which are those bearing on

THE "PET" HALSTED MURDER

by George Botts, and on the frightful slaughter on the Newark and New York Railroad.

The inquisition taken first in order was upon the body of Oliver S. Halstead, Jr., a known citizen of this city. The charge in the inquisition is that the said George Botts is guilty of murder. It is sufficient on this occasion to say that if the same testimony shall be produced before you in an indictment for the grave offence indicated by the Coroner's jury it should be found that the accused may be put upon trial.

THE BRILLS SWITCHES SLAUGHTER.

The second of these inquisitions was taken upon the bodies of five persons who came to their death upon the Newark and New York Railroad on the 9th day of July last, in a collision between two trains on that road, caused by a misplacement of a switch, which was then in charge of one William Thompson. The Coroner's jury find that the accident resulted from the carelessness of the switchtender. The law on this subject has recently received consideration by the Supreme Court and is well settled. If the omission to perform a duty such as devolves upon a person having charge of a switch upon a railroad is wilful and death results therefrom, the crime is murder. If the default is the result of negligence the offence is manslaughter.

THE TRIAL OF BOTTS

will not take place for ten days. He has lately been extremely morose, and not long ago tried to obtain laudanum with which to kill himself. He still madly loves the woman Wilson. The latter has kept herself entirely secluded, since the Coroner's inquest, in her father's house.

THE FERRY ENCROACHMENT.

The Committee from the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn Confers With the Representatives of the Union Ferry Company.

At noon yesterday Messrs. Morse and Smith, President and Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company, met the committee from the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn to confer with them in regard to the question of encroachment of the new ferry house at the foot of Fulton street on city property. Messrs. Smith and Morse were seconded by the counsel for the ferry company, Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman. That gentleman opened the proceedings with a lengthy argument in support of the ferry company. He declared that the company had no selfish or mercenary motives in the construction of the ferry building to its present line, and that it was the desire of the company to harmonize with the city government and to respect the city officials. The substance of Mr. Silliman's argument bore upon the acceptance by the committee of a proposition from the ferry company to pay to the city the nominal sum of $1 for the privilege of using the ground encroached upon by the ferry building. The structure, he said, had cost the company $100,000, and the company would not receive an additional cent more fare by its construction. The city ought to be satisfied to yield the strip of land encroached upon for the public interest and for the nominal sum of $1. The counsel assured the committee in a positive manner that the ferry company was not organized or operated for the purpose of money making. That with its capital of $1,000,000 the directors of the company hold less than $28,000 worth of the stock. Their interests were in Brooklyn and they felt a pride in the growth and prosperity of the city. Of the 10,000 shares but 2,000 are held in New York and Brooklyn; the larger portion of them are held in Queens and Suffolk counties and other localities.

Corporation Counsel De Witt replied to the argument of Mr. Silliman, and considered it a "remarkable address," but he supposed that an examination was to be held between the ferry company and the city. The company, he remarked, had remained in the same position with their old building for twenty-five years, and when the officials of the Brooklyn departments were absent from the city in the summer the ferry company deliberately encroached upon the street and claimed ownership. He did not appreciate their interest as Brooklyn men nor the nominal sum proposed by the company. The company ought to pay rent for the ground encroached upon in accordance with its worth. New York