FISK-STOKES-MANSFIELD.

Motion to Change Place of Trial and to Set Aside Stay of Proceedings.

Argument in the Supreme Court, Chambers—Appeal from the Action of Judge Pratt—These Letters Still Kept in the Background.

It being understood that the Fisk-Stokes case would come up yesterday before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, the Chambers, in which room the Judge is at present holding court, was crowded by an eager and expectant assemblage. The supposition was—and, it is needless to say, of course, a strong abiding hope also—that the letters and affidavits connected with the case regarding which such strongly persistent and successful efforts have been made hitherto to keep from the public knowledge, would be unearthed and spread out in all their repulsiveness. But such expectancy and hope were not gratified. The proceedings, in fact, were of the dullest character imaginable, though involving certainly important legal principles. There was not even the enlivening presence of either of the contestants to give *éclat* to the occasion, and those who expected to see Mrs. Mansfield, the Helen of this legal warfare, in court were grievously disappointed. The case came up on a motion to show cause why the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Pratt, pending the appeal from his order removing the cause, should not be set aside.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

Mr. SHEPARD read a brief affidavit, showing that when the order staying proceedings was mooted they had stated they would rather argue the question on the merits than have this stay granted. The consequence was that they were restrained, unless this stay were set aside, from doing anything. He thought the Court had full power to set aside this stay of proceedings.

Mr. BEACH said the authority cited by the counsel applies only to the case where a motion is made upon additional facts—a motion to vacate the order previously granted by the Court. I am not aware of any decision which justifies an application to a co-ordinate Judge to review and vacate upon the same facts without any new allegations an order made upon a litigated motion, and the hearing of the parties before another Judge. When the injunction was granted in this case, an order was taken to show cause why it should not be continued, returnable on a future day, giving the opposite party ample opportunity to prepare to argue the motion. When we appeared on the return day of the order we were met by a motion on the part of the defendant for a change of the place of trial, and by the arrangement of counsel, with the approbation of the Judge, the hearing of

THE TWO MOTIONS

was adjourned to a subsequent day, and upon that occasion the motion to change the place of trial was argued, and pending that argument and the suspension of that decision, the Judge took the papers and the argument for the continuance of the injunction was suspended. We appeared before Judge Pratt at an adjourned day for the settlement of the order, or rather for the argument why the injunction should not be continued. He said he was inclined to find the motion for a change of venue in favor of the defendants, and, if so, it seemed hardly necessary to argue the other motion before him. There was, therefore, no argument. On the settlement of the order I insisted that, as we intended to appeal, it seemed to be desirable that all proceedings on the

MAIN QUESTION SHOULD BE SUSPENDED

until the proper venue was determined. I have no time to inquire now as to the propriety of the order granted by Judge Pratt. My associates will submit the affidavits on either side used on that motion. With great respect to Judge Pratt, I believe

HIS ORDER WAS ERRONEOUS

and will be reversed. It was not an appeal to his discretion for the convenience of witnesses, but a demand for a change of venue under the section of the code requiring an action to be brought where some one of the parties resides. We produced the clearest evidence that one of the parties lived in Brooklyn, the clearest evidence that he was a substantial party, and made a party in good faith. Nevertheless the Judge remarked that New York was the place where the principal controversy arose and where the witnesses resided, and was the proper locality for its trial. It was in vain I suggested that this was a question not arising on the motion, but to be presented subsequent to the formation of issues in the suit. I have advised an appeal. An appeal has been taken, and the question as to the propriety of staying proceedings pending that appeal was argued by the learned gentleman and myself. On a litigated motion Judge Pratt, sitting in a co-ordinate branch of this court, makes the order staying the proceedings as a condition upon which he makes the order changing the venue—as a part of the order upon a contested motion. Now, if your Honor please, if the practice is to be adopted in this Court, as between its different branches, that the order made by this Court with full jurisdiction—upon a contest and the full hearing of counsel, deliberately made, taking the papers for consideration—is to be reviewed and vacated by a co-ordinate branch without any new facts or new allegations justifying such an appeal, it is a practice which, with great respect to the Court, does not seem to me professional or entitled to judicial approbation. Your Honor is asked to sit here in the character of an appellate tribunal, passing upon the same facts which Judge Pratt passed upon, without any apology for a renewal of the application without any new developments calling for a change of the order, without any new necessities calling for a new action. It is simply an appeal from a decision of Judge Pratt upon the same facts. I submit that that practice will not be indulged, and I think it will be difficult to produce any reported authority, however much the practice may have prevailed in some departments of the Court, for the introduction of that practice. Your Honor will pardon me for saying that I happen to be engaged just at this moment in a cause now progressing in the other Court, and if any further discussion is to be had I desire an adjournment.

Judge BRADY—Was not the effect of

THE ORDER MADE BY JUDGE PRATT

to transfer that cause immediately to this district?

Mr. BEACH—It would have been unless the order staying proceedings was simultaneous with the order changing the place of trial, which is a part of the order.

Judge BRADY asked in which department the appeal had been noticed.

Mr. BEACH said he believed in the Kings County Department, but if that "practice" was wrong there was time still to correct it.

Judge BRADY—I have a very strong disposition to hold that the Supreme Court of this district has

THE RIGHT TO CONTROL

its own business. It is a very serious matter, if Judge Pratt, upon due deliberation, application having been made therefor, determined that that stay should be made and should continue; it is very questionable if I, sitting here in Special Term, have the power to vacate that order. But I have a very strong disposition to confine the control of cases in this district to the Judges in this district. With all due respect to Judge Pratt, I think it would have been more appropriate for him to have let that question remain in this district.

Mr. BEACH—In regard to the continuement of the business to the Judges of this district, I hope your Honor will not suppose for one instant that it was the design of this notice of appeal to withdraw from the consideration of the General Term of this district the propriety of this order. I stated to Your Honor that it is an entire mistake of practice and we are quite willing to serve our notice of appeal from that order for this district. I would greatly prefer it, and we will do so within the proper time. Instead of having an order to stay proceedings I would rather have proceeded with the

MOTION UPON THE INJUNCTION.

Mr. Shepard now states to the Court what he did not state in his affidavit, that we had once accepted that offer. I was there ready to argue the motion for a continuance of the injunction—anxious to argue it, and without any vanity I can profess the conviction that I can maintain the propriety of the injunction, in the material parts of it, before any Court or any Judge. In regard to some of its general provisions which more directly affect the

DEFENDANT MANSFIELD,

I have conceded such modifications of the injunction to Mr. Courtney as will enable him to see any papers, letters or documents which she may have relating to a litigation pending between her and Mr. Fisk. There is no desire to restrain the proper use of any letters or documents.

Judge BRADY—I know nothing of this case except what I have seen in some articles in the newspapers.

Mr. BEACH—The complaint was filed mainly to restrain the publication, unauthorized and unmeritorious, of

PRIVATE LETTERS PASSING FROM FISK

to Mrs. Mansfield; and upon the foot of an agreement precedent to the submission of matters between Stokes and Fisk to the arbitration of Mr. Clarence A. Seward, we also asked to restrain the publication of Mrs. Mansfield's affidavit, which, under that agreement, was to be cancelled and destroyed, but which, on the motion to set aside the award of Mr. Seward, was spread out, part of the letters and the old affidavit which

MR. STOKES AGREED TO DESTROY,

in an affidavit presented to Judge Ingraham. We made a motion to suppress that affidavit as scandalous and impertinent, which was granted; and then, to prevent the publication of these private letters, we filed our bill. I am ready to argue the motion in reference to the continuance of an injunction before your Honor.

Mr. SHEPARD—That is just what we desire.

Mr. BEACH—I suppose the gentlemen would be very willing and anxious to have me leave the little case in the other room to argue this important case of the private correspondence between Mr. James Fisk and Mrs. Mansfield. I have not the slightest objection to argue the motion for a continuance of the injunction upon some convenient day upon which my friends could agree.

Mr. SHEPARD—Will your Honor, then, set the case down for Monday of next week?

Mr. BEACH—Oh Monday I am obliged to go to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. COURTNEY—Why not to-morrow? Saturday is a good day.

Mr. BEACH—It is very unlucky that I happen to be engaged on that day, though it is seldom that I am engaged on Saturday.

Judge BRADY—I will put it down for the fourth Monday of this month.

There being some dispute as to what was then to be argued, and as to the continuance of the stay meanwhile, Judge BRADY said that the stay would be so far vacated as to enable counsel to proceed with the main motion.

Mr. COURTNEY—Will you modify it enough to permit my client to talk to me? Her mouth has been sealed tight by this injunction.

Judge BRADY—Is your client a woman?

Mr. COURTNEY—Yes, sir, Mrs. Mansfield—a very handsome woman, too.

Judge BRADY—Do you suppose any injunction could restrain her from using her tongue? I shall dissolve that *ex necessitate rei*. (Laughter.)

The case was then adjourned.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

The report of the doctors at Quarantine yesterday was favorable. No new cases of cholera had appeared and no deaths had occurred since those already reported. All the patients at West Bank were improving, and six of them were so far convalescent as to be able to return to the ship.

The bark George Beaker, Captain Baade, yesterday arrived, and was at once boarded by Dr. Mosher. The Captain stated at first that the bark hailed from Taganrog, but the Doctor's investigation showed that she hailed from Constantinople. Under the circumstances, though the bark had no case of cholera on board, Dr. Mosher very properly detained her at Quarantine to await developments.

A VERY SERIOUS CASE.

ON BOARD THE BALTIC LLOYD STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN, HALIFAX, Nov. 6, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Being convinced that it will be of service to others, we beg that you will give the following statement an insertion in the HERALD, as it relates to the treatment of the passengers on the Franklin and to the way in which the said ship has been managed on this voyage.

After making a twenty-five days' run from New York to Stettin, where it arrived on the 5th of October last, it discharged its cargo, and, in a way, got ready to leave on the 10th of October, calling at Copenhagen and Christiansand, Norway, where it completed its amount of 588 steerage passengers and twenty-two in the cabin. It left the last place in the morning, October 15. Now we understand that the engines were defective from some cause or other on the last voyage; not, no notice being taken of this fact, the vessel was hurried off from Stettin, in order, we suppose, to secure a fat return freight awaiting it at New York. So care had been taken to provision the vessel properly, and, worst of all, the amount of fresh water taken on board was altogether insufficient.

It appears that Captain Dreyer, having tried the sailing capacity of his vessel (which is third rate at the best) on the last voyage, might know that a two weeks' supply was entirely inadequate. After being at sea about two weeks the passengers were partly treated to water condensed from steam and partly sea water, of which last they made coffee and cooked their victuals, fresh water being all gone, or nearly so. The consequence has been that disease set in, first in the shape of dysentery, of which we lost several lives; and up to to-day there has died on board in all, we think, thirty-one persons, more than one half by cholera. According to the Doctor's statement, we have now on board quite a number of sick people more or less reduced.

Another circumstance ought to be shown. After knowing, as said before, how slow his vessel is, Captain Dreyer did not provide sufficient coal, for last night the last remnant of this necessary article was entirely consumed, and they had recourse to the bunks of steerage passengers and sundry other loose boards about deck to get steam enough to take her into this port, which was nothing else but a piece of good luck; for if we had had the misfortune to be exposed to a gale from the west last night or yesterday we should undoubtedly have been driven out to sea short of water and coal, with nearly seven hundred people on board, and unmanageable—for the sail the vessel carries is next to nothing, and not enough to keep her head to the wind. The Captain was advised and requested, as we understand, by the Doctor, when fresh water was getting scarce, to make the first possible port for fresh water if he thought anything of the health of the passengers; but he (the Captain) told him he knew his own business, which it now appears is very doubtful. The cooks and stewards on board have been a dirty set, with one exception, who did not know their duty. Most of them had never been to sea before and are supposed to have been picked up in the streets of Stettin in a hurry, not keeping in view what duties they had to perform. The vessel has not had a full complement of seamen, and the poor fellows complain of being starved. The decks have been washed three times in three weeks, and the steerage looks now more like a dunghill or a hogpen than a habitation for human beings. More might be added, but enough is sufficient. All these facts can be verified by all the passengers and sailors if necessary.

Christian Lee, from Wisconsin; G. Erickson, from Wisconsin; L. Muth-Rasmussen, from Kjöbenhavn; A. P. Scow, from Chicago; Martin Bertz, from Copenhagen; Olaf Lee, from Norway; Andreas Linde, from Copenhagen; M. Greticis, from Elbing; M. Leranz, from Guesenber, Posen; Rich. Gershel, from Laubegratz; Nathan Rosenberg, from New Stettin; Louis Rosenberg, from Berlin.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

How Importers are Swindled and Their Property Abstracted While in Bond—"Received in Bad Order"—"Can Such Things Be?"

Messrs. Shultz & Clark are importers of foreign wines and liquors in Vesey street. They do business with many houses in Europe, and, consequently, pay a large amount of duty at the Custom House. On several occasions, according to their statement, when goods consigned to them were received at this port, the boxes containing those goods were broken open, either at the dock, upon the landing of the goods or in the public store, and quantities of the imported article abstracted. To such an extent has this grievance gone that Messrs. Clark & Shultz have, in order to obtain some redress, recently addressed

A LETTER TO MR. MURPHY, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT,

in the following terms:—

We beg to call your attention to the following facts:—On October 16 we received per the ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, ten cases of sauce marked Clark & Shultz, 44 Broadway, New York. In this case the usual practice of sending one case to the public store was departed from, and the whole lot of ten cases was sent to the public store. They were there "passed by Smith," and we received them on the 21st of October. Although from information and belief we can certify that all the cases went into the public store in good order, a number of those returned to us were marked, "Received in bad order," which, to speak mildly, is a cover for any deficiency the importer may afterwards find out. One of the cases we sold to-day, November 16, and had it opened. It should have contained six dozen bottles, and it only contained five and a half dozen. The other cases, nine in number, are now in our store, "plumbed," and marked as we received them. We should like them to be examined and opened in the presence of a Custom House officer, so that we may make a claim for the excess of duty we have paid, and ascertain to what extent we have been robbed. We paid duty on them as if they had been all received in good order. We also call your attention to the shameful system of robbery carried on on the docks from all classes of merchandise, and under the very eyes of Custom House officers. This is a state of things unexampled in any civilized mercantile community.

On previous occasions Messrs. Clark & Shultz, having had to complain of similar wrongs at the hands of the Custom House officials, wrote to Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, but were not favored with any reply.

Messrs. Shultz & Clark further state that in one importation by the ship Blue Nose, from Rotterdam, one case of gin, containing fifteen bottles, went into public store, and when returned to them it only contained nine bottles. It was marked "Received in bad order." To prove that it was in the Custom House the bottles had been taken out it is shown that the spaces which had been rendered vacant by taking out the bottles had been filled with wooden shavings, and these shavings could not have been had on board the vessel. With regard to this particular instance of fraud Clark & Shultz

WROTE TO MR. BOUTWELL

in the following language on the 1st of November:—

We desire to call your attention to a matter which, we think, deserves your notice. As we and other merchants are exposed to similar loss and inconvenience, we think it right to put the matter before you. In the beginning of last month we imported twenty-five cases of Holland gin by the ship Blue Nose, from Rotterdam. These goods were received in good order from the ship. The importers state that they had a man at the dock watching the goods as they were landed. But, during their transit by the Custom House carman, or in the sample office, six bottles were extracted from one case. The case is marked outside, "Passed by Farrington, October 20." A notice of short quantity is attached to one of the bottles remaining in the case. We desire to draw the attention of the authorities at the Custom House to this case; but we also deem it proper to lay it before you to secure due recognition of the loss we have sustained.

A VISIT FROM A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL.

A Custom House officer subsequently called upon Messrs. Shultz & Clark and inquired why they did not apply to Mr. Murphy, the Collector, in the first instance. This official looked at the case, took particular notice of it and then went away. A Custom House carman also called, stating that he did not rob the case, because he would not have any wooden shavings in his cart to put in place of the bottles. He wanted Clark & Shultz to sign a letter exonerating him; but they declined to do so, because it is their belief that either the carman or some one of the customs officials in the sample office stole the goods. Messrs. Clark & Shultz have, at present, taken the only remedy in their power to abate the crying evil of which they complain—namely, to call to it the attention of the mercantile community and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is to be hoped that the Secretary will order an investigation into the affair.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1871.

The Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital has issued a circular invitation to all the Superintendents of the Poor of the counties comprising the hospital district to meet at that institution on Tuesday next to obtain an expression of opinion as to the class of patients to be admitted; also to adopt measures for ancient provision for the insane of this district.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The Orthodox Church in Russia and the Russian Chapel in New York, No. 951 Second Avenue.

So little is known in detail among the people of the United States respecting the Russian Church, and its statistics are so inaccessible to most persons, that we deem it proper to give some important statistics of this Church from a report of the Ober-Procurator of the Holy Governing Synod to His Majesty the Emperor Alexander Nicolaiwitsch, for a few years ago.

From this report we learn that the Russian Church (a branch of the Holy Eastern Church) is divided into 58 dioceses, and numbers 87 bishops, several dioceses having one or more vicar bishops. The inferior clergy consist of 37,950 priests, 12,444 deacons and 63,421 clerks. Adding to these the clergy in retreat, who embrace 3,513 priests, 1,904 deacons and 6,932 clerks, the secular clergy alone, not including monks, number 126,164.

The number of convents in Russia is 624. Of this number 477 are for males, and contain 5,648 monks and 4,879 novices. The convents for females number 137, and contain 2,931 nuns and 7,669 novices. Efforts are being made to utilize the monastic establishments of the empire by establishing in connection with them hospitals and schools. They already number sixty-seven hospitals and twenty-three hospices, while the convents for females have organized thirty-three schools for the daughters of the clergy.

The endowed parishes number 17,615—584 of these endowments having been made during the year ending in 1861. In connection with parish churches there are 31 hospitals and 583 hospices.

The offerings of the churches during the year preceding the report amounted to 7,640,629 roubles, or $5,730,021 75.

The orthodox population of Russia, exclusive of the army and navy, is 52,034,660, of whom 37,612,978 received the Holy Eucharist at Easter. Among those who did not avail themselves of this privilege 9,150,358 were children, and 1,032,180 abstained from reasonable motives, so that only 4,239,134 persons failed through negligence.

The converts to the Russian Church in 1861 were 17,733, of which number 1,157 were Pagans, 579 Mohammedans, 427 Jews, 1,109 Roman Catholics, 536 Lutherans, and 5,519 were Raskolnicks (a class of dissenters), reconciled to the Church. And besides these the report mentions an Embassy from Persia, making an application in behalf of 8,000 families of Nestorians, asking to be reconciled to the orthodox Church.

The missionary operations of the Russian Church we cannot pause to specify, but would only mention, as most interesting to the people of the United States, that, extending across the eastern hemisphere, they have reached, to bless our American Continent, by the conversion to Christianity and civilization of thousands of pagans on its northwestern coasts.

The ecclesiastical schools in Russia are 255, supplied by 1,893 professors and embracing 54,131 students.

There are four ecclesiastical academies (which are the highest grade of training schools for the clergy) under the direction of 86 professors, and embracing 372 students.

The seminaries, which are the next grade below, and from the prize scholars of which the ecclesiastical academies are supplied, are 50 in number, with 636 professors and 15,060 students. The schools of the third grade number 201, with 1,111 professors and 38,699 pupils, preparing for admission into the seminaries. In the year 1861 alone (the year in which emancipation was proclaimed) 10,686 common schools for the peasants were established.

And if it be remembered in this connection that, in the estimation of the great body of the Russians, the knowledge, in comparison with which all other is valueless, is the knowledge of God and of His Word, and that in all these schools for the masses, which are multiplying with such rapidity, religious instruction, including the reading and study of the New Testament, is the first and last consideration, it is not difficult to predict the future religious character of that mighty and widely spreading people and their influence for good upon the human race.

THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL AT NEW YORK.

A numerous audience was assembled in the Russian chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, last Sunday. The chapel is chiefly visited by the higher classes of society, and admission is granted to every one, so far as the room allows. Every Saturday at seven o'clock P. M., and every Sunday and holiday at half-past ten o'clock, there is service in the English and Russian languages. As we understand, there is now a sermon in English every first Sunday in the month.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

It was rumored some time ago that Professor Huxley, one of the most eminent of English scientific writers and lecturers, would visit America, and that we should have the pleasure of hearing from him in person the wonderful discoveries of recent science. It was known that he had expressed the desire to come, on the invitation of our leading scientific men, and it is not yet certain but that we shall have a visit from this distinguished man before the close of the coming year. Apropos of Professor Huxley, Professor Doremus, who as an eloquent speaker and brilliant illustrator resembles his English friend, is announced to give next week a new course of lectures on "The Blessings of Modern Science," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The title is, no doubt, suggested by one of Huxley's "Lay Sermons" on the increase of human happiness, induced by the growth of natural knowledge. We are assured that Professor Doremus will bring to his aid all the costly and beautiful apparatus with which he accompanies his lectures, and that in this case he has procured from abroad special machinery for his magnificent illustrations. The cause in behalf of which these lectures are given is a good one, and appeals to all our citizens; but, aside from this, we feel sure that this course will be the event of this lecture season. We are tempted to suggest that this should not be the only public scientific course given by the association, and that it should avail itself of the advantages of its beautiful building and hall to open permanent, instructive and amusing entertainments for the masses.

METHODIST STATE CONVENTION.

The following have been appointed delegates to represent Newburg district (extending from Saugerties on the north to Warwick on the south, and from the Hudson to the Walkill) in the Methodist State Convention which is to be held at Syracuse December 5, 6, 7 and 8:—Clerical—Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakely, Presiding Elder and Chairman of the Committee; Rev. Messrs. J. Y. Bates, Z. N. Lewis, J. W. B. Wood, P. L. Hoyt, W. E. Clark, D. Buck, D. D. Gillespie, C. W. Millard, E. E. Finney, Laymen—O. B. Welling, J. T. Van Dalfsen, H. Fowks, N. Barnes, N. Strong, F. Reeves, N. Ryerson, H. L. F. Finger, H. C. Connelly, S. McKee.

HUDSON CHURCH REBELLION.

Singular Action of Bishop Conroy.

The investigating committee on the affairs of the Hudson Catholic church trouble has concluded its labors. Father O'Sullivan's character and official action have been fully vindicated. It is, however, rumored that he will be removed by the Bishop, which action, it is feared, will weaken the authority of the Church in similar cases.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Great Excitement at Hunter's Point—The Police Guarding the School House.

The meeting held on Thursday evening at Singleton's Hall, although quiet and orderly, seems to have raised considerable excitement among the Catholic population of Long Island City, and especially Hunter's Point. The meeting was presided over by W. Paul Brown, a Justice of the Peace. A Mr. Libby, of New York, was the principal speaker. He said the Bible which was now being forced in the public school by the Board of Education was a version denounced by the ablest and most learned Protestants of England and America. He denounced the Mayor and demanded that he should remove the Commissioners. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Whereas the civil authorities of this city have introduced into our public schools (which are supported at the expense of the citizens at large) a certain "rule of faith" called the Sacred Scriptures, acknowledged and professed by only a class of our fellow citizens; and whereas the "rule of faith" of any other class is not admitted; and whereas many of our children have been expelled from the said public schools for refusing to listen to the reading of the said "rule of faith," believing it to be obnoxious and dangerous to the faith taught them by their parents; and whereas the parents themselves have been abused, arrested and threatened with arrest for remonstrating against the course pursued by the authorities; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Long Island City, in mass meeting assembled, declare against such actions as being in open violation of every right of conscience and of religious liberty sacredly guaranteed by the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States, and respectfully demand the repeal of said action by the Board of Education of said city.

A committee of ten was appointed to ascertain what action has been taken by the trustees before the Commissioners with reference to the matter and to receive such complaints as may be offered. The following are the names of the committee:—John Horan, Patrick Lonergan, James Monaghan, Joseph O'Connor, Thomas Raiter, Patrick McKenna, C. J. Dillon, Dennis Hennessey, John Smith and John Hunt. Yesterday the topic of conversation throughout the entire city was the meeting, and so violent were some of the demonstrations that it was thought best to protect the First ward school. Four policemen, in command of Officer Fantry, were detailed for the service and were in quiet possession all day. Nine-tenths of the residents of the First ward are Catholics, and although threats were freely made yesterday against the Commissioners and teachers, the better disposed condemn any illegal measures and intend to solve the question at the ballot box.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Grand Team Race Between Honest Allen and Mate and Kingston and Mate.

Fine Contest—Good Day and Track—Kingston and Mate the Winners.

It will be remembered by all sportsmen that on Thursday of last week, at the finish of the exciting race at Fleetwood Park between the chestnut stallion Honest Allen and running mate and the brown gelding Kingston and running mate, which required two days and six heats to decide, the teams were matched for a second race of the same character. This was appointed to take place on the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Monday last, $2,000 the amount to be decided by the result. The utter unfitness of that day, because of the snow storm and chilling winds for such a contest, caused the race to be put off until yesterday, and the postponement, in the matter of a good track and pleasant weather, proved to have been wise and timely. Ever since the match was made speculation as to the result has been of the liveliest character among the sporting fraternity, as, in the first place, it is not often that such an attraction is presented at this late period of the season; and, secondly, there were many of the betting men who did not hesitate to declare that they thought the Kingston team did not get all that belonged to them at Fleetwood. There can be no doubt that this is true, as, perhaps, the result of yesterday's contest is some proof, tending in a measure to demonstrate the abilities of the respective trotters with running mates. The Kingston team won the race after four heats, scoring the second, third and fourth. The betting before the horses came upon the track was slightly in favor of the Allen team, but when they appeared it changed very quickly, and the Kingston team became first choice, although it will be noted, as below, that there was but little difference in the betting.

The day was very pleasant, the track in capital order for the season and the attendance quite satisfactory, many ladies being observed at the club house. The character of the contest was such that none, not even the most inveterate grumbler, could find fault with the least detail. Victory was squarely battled for from the onset, and the heats were fine exhibitions of speed, the second being made in 2:17¾.

BEFORE THE FIRST HEAT.

Allen and mate	$45	50	60	80	100	100
Kingston and mate	40	40	55	85	105	115

BEFORE THE SECOND HEAT.

Kingston and mate	$25	85	100	100	150	220
Allen and mate	55	75	90	100	140	210

BEFORE THE THIRD HEAT.

Kingston and mate	$105	100	160	105	120	150
Allen and mate	20	15	45	20	27	25

THE RACE.

First Heat.—Allen and mate won the pole. At the second attempt they got the word, with Allen and mate half a length in front. On the turn Carpenter had sent Kingston and mate up to them, and the teams were head and head for an instant; but at the quarter pole, in thirty-three and a half seconds, Allen and mate led half a length, which they maintained down the backstretch and increased to three lengths, caused by Kingston making a "fly." He was quickly caught, and when Allen and mate passed the half-mile their lead was but two lengths, with both teams doing excellent work. This point was reached in 1:08. Along the lower turn Kingston put on a little more steam and reduced the lead of Allen still another length; but at the three-quarter pole the latter had again opened the gap, and the teams entered the stretch with Allen and mate two lengths in front. Carpenter tried to catch the leaders in the straight work, but it was in vain, and Allen and mate went under the wire winners of the heat by two open lengths, amid much applause. Time, 2:19½.

Second Heat.—They got away at the first trial on even terms, but fifty yards from the stand Allen left his feet and Kingston and mate shot in front, showing on the turn a clear length the advantage, which was increased to two open lengths at the quarter, in thirty-four seconds, with Kingston and mate having the pole. Down the backstretch Borst made the greatest endeavor to reduce this distance, but Kingston and mate in the most excellent manner maintained the post of honor, and went by the half-mile in 1:08, still two lengths in advance. Now Allen and mate were pushed to their work, and along the lower turn they reduced the gap to one and a half length, but they could not hold it, and at the three-quarter pole Kingston and mate were the old two lengths in front, and in this manner they entered the homestretch. They both came along with a rush, Allen and mate under the whip, and, although responding nobly to the call and making a game contest, Kingston and mate were "too many guns," and went under the wire winners of the heat by one and a half length. Time, 2:17¾, the last half mile being made in 1:09¼.

Third Heat.—They got away very evenly, and Allen and mate at once worked themselves to the front in magnificent style fully half a length; but Borst going so far on the outside, Kingston and mate joined issue with them, and on the turn were half a length to the front, in which manner they passed the quarter-pole, in thirty-three and a half seconds. Down the backstretch they held the same positions, and did such excellent work that the assemblage cheered them heartily. At the half-mile pole Carpenter urged Kingston a little, and, his mate, doing all that was required of him, opened the gap to a length, passing that point in 1:08, making the same time here as had been made in the preceding heats. Along the lower turn Kingston and mate increased their advantage to two lengths, passing the three-quarter pole and entering the stretch that distance in front. Homeward it was nip and tuck with them, Borst using the whip; but Kingston and mate stuck to their work magnificently and went under the wire winners of the heat by one length. Time, 2:18¼.

Fourth Heat.—There were no pools sold, but several private bets were made at $100 to $10 on the Kingston team. They got away on the first trial, Allen and mate leading half a length, but on the turn Kingston and mate assumed command and showed one length to the front, which advantage Carpenter held at the quarter pole in thirty-four seconds. Down the backstretch it was evident that the mate of Allen was tiring, while the helper of Kingston was aiding him splendidly, as the latter team, at the half-mile in 1:09, were three lengths to the front and drawing away from their opponents all the time. At the three-quarters Kingston and mate were six lengths ahead, and doing their work so squarely that nothing but an accident could prevent them from scoring the heat, and, Carpenter keeping them dashing away, they passed under the string five lengths to the front, winners of the race. Time, 2:20. The game Honest Allen had much to contend with in this heat, in the fact of his running mate being in an exhausted condition.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Nov. 17.—Match, $2,000; mile heats, best three in five.

Thomas Carpenter named br. g. Kingston and running mate 2 1 1 1
William Borst named ch. s. Honest Allen and running mate 1 2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	33½	1:08	2:19½
Second heat	34	1:08	2:17¾
Third heat	33½	1:08	2:18½
Fourth heat	34	1:09	2:20

THE SAME TEAMS MATCHED AGAIN.

When the above contest had been decided the owner or representative of the Honest Allen team desired to make another match with the Kingston team for $1,000 a side, and he was at once accommodated by their owner. The race will take place on Monday next over the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and will be one of the attractions of the day, as Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are then advertised to appear for a large purse.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two Trotting Contests—Grace Bertram Beats Topsy, and William the Rock of Ages.

After three days of gloom and disappointment, occasioned by bad weather, the sun put in an appearance yesterday, and a few of the patrons of Fleetwood Park took advantage of the fine weather to go out and see the sports announced to come off at that popular place of amusement. There were not enough, however, of the old rank and file of the pool buyers to make business brisk in that line, and as a matter of course the trotting passed off very tamely.

The first affair brought on was the match between Mr. McMahon's chestnut mare Grace Bertram, in harness, and B. Daniels' gray mare Topsy, to wagons, mile heats, best three in five, for $500. It will be remembered that these two mares trotted a match last week in harness, and Topsy was the winner in good time, and, it was supposed, with something to spare. The owner of Grace Bertram, however, was under the impression that he could beat the big mare if he could get her handicapped to a wagon. He proposed a match of that kind, and it was accepted. The event came off yesterday afternoon, and Grace Bertram won this race as easily as Topsy did the previous one.

The second trot was a match between two roadsters for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Mr. George Smith named bay gelding William, and Mr. West Bone named bay gelding Rock of Ages. They had four heats, and the race was won by William. It was a very uninteresting affair, and before it was finished all but those who had money pending on the result had left the grounds.

Previous to the close of the trotting Mr. Humphreys, the owner of the trotting horse Judge Fullerton, drove on the track, and announced that the match between his horse and George Wilkes was off; that he had seen Mr. Borst, and they had mutually agreed to withdraw the stakes.

The following are the details of the trotting as it came off:—

THE FIRST TROT.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Nov. 17—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five.

W. D. McMahon named ch. m. Grace Bertram, in harness 1 1 1
B. Daniels named b. m. Topsy, to wagon 2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:14½	2:35
Second heat	38	1:15½	2:36
Third heat	38	1:14	2:36

First Heat.—Grace Bertram was the favorite at two and a half to one. The mares had a very even start, but Topsy, having the pole, showed in front around the turn and was a length ahead of Grace at the quarter pole in thirty-seven and a half seconds. She soon afterwards broke up badly, and Grace went to the front and led six lengths to the half-mile pole in 1:14½. Topsy had no chance afterwards, and Grace Bertram won the heat by six lengths in 2:35.

Second Heat.—Topsy broke up soon after leaving the score, and Grace led around the turn half a dozen lengths. This advantage she carried to the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds. Topsy broke up twice on the lower turn and Grace was eight lengths in front at the half-mile pole in 1:15½. Grace Bertram trotted steadily on and won the heat by five lengths in 2:36.

Third Heat.—Topsy had the best of the send-off, but she soon left her legs, and that was the last of her. Grace Bertram led six lengths to the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds, about the same distance to the half-mile pole in 1:14, and came home a winner of the heat and race by eight lengths in 2:36.

THE SECOND TROT.

SAME DAY—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

George Smith named b. g. William 2 1 1 1
West Bone named b. g. Rock of Ages 1 2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	49	1:37½	3:15
Second heat	44	1:32	3:08½
Third heat	46	1:33	3:07½
Fourth heat	46	1:33	3:09

First Heat.—William was the favorite at two to one. The horses had an even start, but Rock of Ages broke to pieces before he made the turn, and William led him to the quarter pole four lengths. On the lower turn the driver of William pulled his horse until Rock of Ages was two lengths in front of him, and in this way they passed the half-mile pole. Then Rock of Ages broke up and William had to take the lead; but after passing the three-quarter pole he was deliberately pulled again, and Rock of Ages passed him, and, being allowed to stay in front, won the heat by half a length in 3:15.

William still being the favorite at long odds—his throwing the first heat being too apparent to alter the betting—he went on and won the race, as the summary above shows.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Queen Victoria is now in a good state of health.

—Ex-Queen Isabella's frequent indispositions are, says the *Epoca*, due to a cause, the existence of which must be a source of satisfaction to Her Majesty's friends and well-wishers.

—M. Léon Say has presented to the Council General of the Department of the Seine a plan for the construction of a railway through the interior of Paris.

—M. Benedetti is reported to be very much disgusted with the late government for allowing him to print his defence without informing him that the official papers capable of refuting his statements were in the hands of the enemy.

—The Emperor William has caused his grandson, Frederick William, son of the hereditary Prince, to be enrolled in the regiment of the Guard of St. Petersburg, now in garrison at Warsaw. The Empress Augusta, attended by a numerous suite, has just taken up her winter residence at Coblentz.

—The Rev. S. Watson, charged with the murder of his wife at Stockwell, England, was brought up for final examination at the Lambeth Police Court. Dr. Rugg, as a student of diseases of the brain, deposed that in his opinion the prisoner was suffering from homicidal mania, and was not of sound mind when he perpetrated the act. He was, however, committed for trial on the capital charge.

—Prince Napoleon and M. Rouher have quarrelled on account of the discomfiture of the Prince in Corsica, which M. Rouher fears may injure his own canvass for a seat in the Assembly. Rouher, who traced out the Prince's campaign, says that if he had obeyed instructions he would have been successful. The Prince lays the whole blame of the *fiasco* upon Rouher, whom he accuses of having led him into a snare.

—Dr. Lankester, of London, in his report to the vestry of St. James', Westminster, says:—"The smallpox is now slowly departing from the metropolis after slaying 5,000 persons, and maiming, disfiguring and pauperizing about 100,000 more. It must have cost the metropolis at least £100,000, a tenth part of which sum judiciously expended would have cut short this epidemic at its very commencement." Who will say that vaccination ever did one-hundredth part the harm?

—Victor Hugo has written a letter four columns long, on the state of France, to the *Rappel*, which has just reappeared in Paris. M. Hugo says that France had her material grandeur and her moral grandeur. Her physical power has alone been injured; her intellectual power remains intact. She has lost two provinces, but she