EUROPE.

Celebration of the Ex-Empress Eugenie's Fete Day at Chiselhurst.

GEN. DUCROT'S EXPLANATION.

President Thiers on the Commercial Treaty Between England and France.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL

The steamship Oceanic, of the White Star Line, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. She brings mails up to the 16th instant, one day later than those already received.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper says the Pope has determined to leave Rome. The Chateau of Pau will be placed at his disposal as a residence.

It was rumored in London, but no credence is given to the sensation, that the generals in Paris have formed a plan for seizing M. Thiers and proclaiming the Emperor.

Advices from Rome state that great anxiety has been felt there owing to the rise of the Tiber and the fears that an inundation would take place. Preparations have been made in providing against the threatened calamity, but rain had ceased to fall, and as the river no longer rose it was considered that for the present danger was over.

From Vienna it is ascertained there is not the slightest anxiety in political circles that the resignation of Count Beust will be followed by any alteration of the principles on which the foreign affairs of Austria have been conducted hitherto. According to the *Eastern Budget* the surest proof of this is to be found in the fact that Count Beust has accepted the post of ambassador in London.

About midnight on Tuesday, the 14th inst., an explosion took place at the Spring pit, Hendley Green, between Wigan and Bolton. Upwards of sixty lives having been lost at this pit in 1868, it was then made a strict rule that no powder should be used except during the night, when the majority of the men were away, and then only under the direction of a properly qualified foreman. Seven men were in the east part of the pit last night when the explosion occurred; six were killed and the other, the foreman, was so burned that his recovery is almost hopeless.

ENGLAND.

The Progress of the Tichborne Trial—More Witnesses Recognize the Claimant—Testimony of a Catholic Priest—What He Has to Say About Tichborne's Education—Pictures Produced.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1871.

I enclose you a very complete *résumé* of the proceedings in the Court yesterday of the Tichborne case. It is taken from the London *Telegraph* of this morning.

This case was resumed yesterday, the Court presenting that which has become its normal appearance. The first witness called was Ann Noble, wife of Henry Noble, of Tichborne, who is now forty-four years old, and was dairymaid there in 1849, during the lives of Sir Edward Doughty and Lady Tichborne, having known Mr. R. Tichborne well. When she saw the claimant at the Swan, at Alresford, in 1866, she thought by his features that he was one of the Tichborne family. Subsequently she again saw the claimant, and, having conversed with him, became convinced most assuredly of his identity. Something was done in cross-examination to indicate that the witness had been prepared by previous conversations about Mr. Tichborne's return to England for recognizing as him any one shown to her; but in a generally simple manner, just tinged with smartness, she in the main held to her first assertion, denying emphatically that she ever told any one that she did not recognize the claimant. This witness' husband, farm bailiff at Tichborne, next appeared to state that he had seen the claimant at the period that his wife spoke to several times; knew him from the first to be Mr. Tichborne, by every feature and gesture, by gait and voice, except that he was much stouter and his broken English mitigated. His walk was like that of old Sir James, and that witness observed from a distance. The witness being slightly deaf, the peculiar inflexions of voice which gave so much point to the cross-examinations of the Attorney General were necessarily somewhat ineffectual. He admitted having heard that Lady Tichborne had recognized the claimant before he saw him. Two photographs—one representing the claimant in his comparative youth and the other as he is now, were shown to the witness. The first he did not recognize as a likeness of any one he knew, the latter he said was like Roger Tichborne; a third, which was taken in Chile, he could make nothing of.

Mr. Meyrick, priest of the Catholic church, Bristol, who graduated at Oxford in 1838, and took first class honors, said he was on a visit to the then Mr. and Mrs. James Tichborne, in Paris, when he saw young Roger Tichborne as a child, dressed in blue and white, as a "*vœu*" to the Blessed Virgin. He saw the Tichbornes afterwards in Rome. Witness went to Stoneyhurst in 1847, where young Tichborne was then, and was pained at the state of his education, as the heir of a great Catholic family, though otherwise his impression of him was favorable. Witness was sure Tichborne could not have construed Greek or translated a line of Latin—not even the words "*Laus Deo semper*." Having read the cross-examination of the claimant, and consequently written a letter—[an attempt to put in this letter was disallowed by the Judge]—the witness negatived the probability of Tichborne's being acquainted with anything that was going on in the Retreat at Hurstgreen, near Stoneyhurst. The quadrangle at Stoneyhurst, which the claimant could not remember, was not in existence in his time. Generally the examination in chief of this witness was directed to verify, and, as it were, to account for apparent inaccuracies in the evidence in reference to Stoneyhurst given by the claimant—as to persons, customs and localities. Having seen the claimant on Monday and Tuesday last, the witness had tested him by questions, and had no doubt that he was the person whom he had known in early youth and at Stoneyhurst. The witness frankly admitted that, from books and otherwise, information at out Stoneyhurst was easily attainable. The witness stated that he had been a private tutor of Mr. Henry Seymour, uncle of Roger Tichborne, at Oxford, which led to an association between them. The cross-examination of the witness was very prolonged, and exhaustive of every point of his examination-in-chief. The early photograph of Tichborne, the witness said, reminded him generally of him when a boy; there was something of his mother in it—a languishing expression—and in his opinion claimant had at times that expression now. The modern portrait, too, had some points of resemblance to the young man he knew in 1848. No test of the claimant's knowledge of Greek or Latin was made personally by the witness. (Several times the witness was told by the Chief Justice that he almost systematically avoided giving direct answers to questions put to him.)

An elderly woman named Eleanor Smith, of Alresford, whose husband was bailiff to Sir Henry Tichborne, spoke of knowing the family, and especially Sir Alfred; and of the claimant's coming to her place in 1867 to ask for a glass of water. She knew him immediately as Roger Tichborne, talked to him, and had now not the least doubt about it. Exercising his special faculty that way, Mr. Hawkins, in his cross-examination, got much amusement out of his colloquy with the witness, who at last said pathetically that she was made very nervous. The witness stuck to her text, that she knew the claimant at once, notwithstanding his change from a very thin to a very stout man, from his mixed likeness to his mother and the Tichborne family, while the claimant said that he should have known her anywhere. Among other things the claimant asked her if she still had a large oil picture of the "Reformers," and he was shown it. Altogether, despite of any "nervousness" she might have felt, she was a steady and staunch witness. A Mr. James Howleston, who had been in the employment of Mr. Hopkins, in Poole, in 1851, told of his remembering Sir G. Phillips, M. P. for the borough, resuming from the representation, and a deputation going to Upton, where Mr. R. C. Tichborne was staying. He knew that gentleman at that time, and having seen him on Tuesday was convinced that he was the same person. The claimant spoke to him of Mr. Hopkins and his sons, particularly one with curly black hair.

In an interval of the proceedings Sergeant Ballantine stated that he had underrated the number of witnesses he had to call, and therefore he could form no idea as to when the plaintiff's case would be concluded. The Judge suggested that the Court should sit on Friday instead of adjourning to Monday, as had been arranged, but the counsel on both sides seeming to desire to adhere to the arrangement it stood.

The picture of Lady Tichborne, which had been spoken of by Colonel Lushington as being recognized by the claimant at Tichborne as that of his mother, was here produced in Court, and appeared as a life-size, sitting, half length, of a lady in the prime of her age, richly draped, of handsome features and fine figure, with a profusion of dark ringlets pendant on each side of the face; but it is difficult to say that any resemblance could be traced to the claimant of to-day. After this the cross-examination of Howleston was resumed, and it was sought to damage his account of the deputation which went from Poole to Upton—a suggestion being, as it were, insinuated that it went to Mr. Henry Seymour, then one of the members for Poole, and not to Mr. Tichborne.

Then came John Cooper, of Alresford, master bricklayer, who spoke of knowing many of the Tichborne family, Roger among them, and having known him from 1846 to 1852, and having seen and conversed with the claimant many times since his return to England. Witness knew him as the same person, particularly by his knock-knees, which was a peculiarity of most of the Tichborne family. In the conversation between witness and the claimant there was much mention of some spurs, stirrups and stuffed birds, which the claimant said he had sent home from America, and which witness had seen, and the cross-examination sought to shake the witness' account of all this and more of their talk.

One Bailey, landlord of an inn at Wrotley, professed to be well acquainted with Roger Tichborne's person, and believed the claimant to be him.

The case was then adjourned.

The Empress Eugenie's Birthday—How It Was Spent at Chiselhurst—The Ladies of Paris and Their Beloved Sovereign—The Emperor Receives a Parisian Deputation—Address and His Majesty's Reply.

[From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 16.]

Tuesday was the "*fête* day" (Ste. Eugénie) of the Empress, on which anniversary it is the custom on the Continent to make presents and offerings of affection to those whose names correspond with that on the calendar. The present chosen by the people of Paris, or at least by the sympathizers with the ex-imperial family, as a mark of their affection for the Empress Eugenie, consisted of a couple of bouquets four feet in circumference, so arranged as to form an elaborate monogram "Eugenie" and a magnificent album, covered with purple velvet and mounted in gold, with the letter "E," surmounted by the imperial crown of France, on the upper cover, also in solid gold. The album contains the names of persons and firms in Paris, representing in all upwards of thirty thousand individuals, who thus availed themselves of the only opportunity at present afforded them of assuring the Emperor of their lasting attachment. There was, in addition, a present, in the shape of a series of small bouquets, from the ladies of Paris, a testimonial of affection, headed by Madame Lefebre, the wife of the late Prefect of Dijon, and a similar emblem of devotion from some officers of the late Imperial Guard.

The deputation numbered nine gentlemen and three ladies. Arriving at the Chiselhurst station the two cases, of enormous dimensions, containing the flowers were placed on the top of a cab, which followed in the rear of the deputation, who walked leisurely up to Camden House. At the entrance gates the card of one of the party was sent to the Emperor, with the message that a deputation from Paris desired an interview. After the lapse of a few minutes they were admitted, and upon reaching the house they were received in the entrance hall by Comte Davillers, who, after ascertaining the object of the visit, left them to communicate his information to the Emperor. He returned in about ten minutes, and a moment afterward the Emperor walked slowly into the room. He looked extremely well, but appeared moved by the presence of his visitors and the object of their interview. After a few words from the Emperor, in recognition of the feeling thus evinced towards him, the gentleman who was appointed to act as spokesman commenced to read an address prepared for the occasion, but, after reading a couple of sentences, he too burst into a flood of tears and was unable to proceed. His Majesty thereupon said in French—"Lend me the book and I will read it." He accordingly read in silence the address, of which the following is a translation:—

SIRE—We bear you the regrets of the country of which we are the faithful echo. Will Your Majesty deign to offer them to Her Majesty the Empress on her return from Spain? It would have been a great pleasure to us to contemplate the features of our much loved Sovereign; but as fate has decided otherwise, we shall await the privilege of seeing Her Majesty till it has pleased God to fix the day. Until that time we shall continue to hope, offering our prayers for the happiness and the speedy return to France of the Imperial family.

Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!

SIRE—The youthful generation represented here presents Your Imperial Highness the assurance for the present and the future of the energetic continuation of sympathy and devotedness without limit, which the fathers vowed to the father and which the sons to-day pledge to the son.

The Emperor then retired and the deputation were invited by the Comte Davillers to partake of refreshment. Upon subsequently returning to the reception room His Majesty came in, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, whom he introduced to the deputation, observing, "He is growing quite a man," placing at the same time his arm on his boy's shoulder. The young Prince then gave his carte-de-visite to each member of the deputation, to each of whom a photograph of the Emperor was presented.

FRANCE.

President Thiers and the Pope.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter, which, it states, was really sent by M. Thiers to the Pope on the occasion of His Holiness completing the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—The French Catholics salute with respectful joy the twenty-fifth anniversary of your Holiness' pontificate. In my capacity of Chief of the Executive Power of the French republic, I associate myself with their sentiments, and hasten to make myself the interpreter of their wishes. Like them, I have admired the noble firmness with which your Holiness has constantly shown yourself superior to the events which God has permitted to occur during this long succession of years. Adversity could not overcome you, and has but illustrated the greatness of your faith and the splendor of your apostolic virtues. France, also tried by misfortune, has found great consolation in the generous charity of your paternal heart; she offers you the expression of her gratitude. It is for me a distinguished honor to be at this solemn moment her faithful interpreter, and to be able to lay at the feet of Your Holiness the assurance of her profound respect, of her lively gratitude and of the ardent wishes that she cherishes that Pius the Ninth may continue for long years to come his memorable Pontificate. The chief of the executive power of the French republic, A. THIERS.

General Ducrot and the Conference of November, 1870.

The *Patrie* of the 15th ult. publishes the following letter from General Ducrot:—

The *Patrie* of the 10th of November contained an article in which I was in some degree called upon to communicate to the public what passed at the conference respecting the armistice in the early part of November, 1870. I regret that I am unable to respond to that invitation, but I am of the opinion of those who think that a soldier, like a statesman or a diplomatist, has no right to divulge the secrets with which he may become entrusted by virtue of his public functions. Having been interrogated by the committee of the National Assembly to inquire into the conduct of the government of the 4th of September, I stated in respect of the interview at the Bridge of Sevres and of many other matters all that I had to tell as a public man. My deposition was faithfully recorded by the shorthand writers, I am certain. If the sovereign Assembly should think it proper to make public the results of that inquiry your desire will be gratified. In the meanwhile I would venture to observe that you are strangely mistaken in attributing to me any portion whatever of responsibility for the acts of the government of September the 4th. Allow me also to tell you that I am surprised to find a journal like yours making itself the echo of the miserable organs of the Commune by repeating a charge that the only accusation which, notwithstanding their rage and burning hatred, they have been able to bring against a man who, during the siege of Paris, never quitted the advanced posts, and who, if he has been a general unfortunate or incapable—history will decide—has at least given proof of some devotion, and has shown himself more careful of the lives of his soldiers than of his own.

Thiers on the Commercial Treaty with England and the Bonnapartes.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* reports a conversation which he had with the President of the French Republic. The correspondent, alluding to the Commercial Treaty, told M. Thiers that a feeling was springing up in English commercial circles towards France which was, to say the least of it, to be deplored:—

M. THIERS said—The French government is fully aware of what you state, and no one can deplore it more than we do. At the same time permit me to say that if the English nation has, as a rule, misunderstood both our reasons for doing what we are attempting and the details of the modifications we ask. The treaty consists of nearly a hundred articles. Of these we only wish for a change in three, and even those three may some day be restored to their present condition. In all that regards iron, coal, mineral oils, beer and numerous other goods, we leave the treaty as it is; what we ask is a slightly increased tariff upon cotton, cotton goods and cotton twist, so as to put them upon something like an equality with our own goods of the same kind, which (being greatly in want of money) we are obliged to tax more heavily than before. Your countrymen, who are by far the most practicable people in Europe, hardly realize the enormous weight of the payments we have to make to Germany and the stupendous expenses entailed upon us by the late wicked war. All these payments must be made; we must, above and before all things, keep our credit and meet our financial engagements. Even our most determined enemies will admit this. But engagements cannot be met, payments cannot be made, without money; and the clearest-headed financial men in France admit that to increase the taxes on our own manufactured goods—which must, of course, be met by a corresponding taxation of the same goods from other countries—is one of the most legitimate ways of putting ourselves in funds. Moreover, let me tell you—what I have never yet seen stated in any French or English paper, but which I know admits of proof to be a fact—the empire had before the war fully intended to modify the same articles of the treaty which we propose to touch, and to quite as great an extent. We are by no means enemies of the treaty; had we been so we might have denounced it some months ago, and it would now have only a few months to run. If all negotiations fail, and we denounce it in February next, there will still be a year before it comes to an end; but we hope and trust it never will come to an end. If it be denounced in February we shall be able during the following year to come to an understanding respecting the modifications which we require to be made in it for the interests of France. And I believe that if the modifications we propose are carried out to the full the trade between England and France will not be diminished in the least. I have read in some of the English papers—and in your own correspondence from Paris—that in adopting this temporary protectionist policy we are killing the bird for the sake of the eggs. This is a mistake. The utmost people can say with justice against our policy is that, being sorely in want of funds, we are about to mortgage for a short time a valuable source of income. I know that our enemies are everywhere making the most of this act of what they term protectionist policy. The partisans of the late dynasty have evidently stirred up the public mind against us in England as well as here. We value the friendship of England, and admire your great nation far too much to be indifferent to these things. But our tongues are tied. It is only in the Assembly that we can vindicate our acts; and foreign countries seldom read speeches on financial matters, or if they read them they do not take much interest in them. I repeat that commercial men in England have either misunderstood or have been led away by those who wish them to misunderstand the details of these proposed modifications in the Treaty of Commerce; and they will find that, if carried out to the full, the balance of trade between the two countries will not be one iota more unfavorable to them than it is now. And I am quite sure that when your men of business look at the subject from other than a mere partial view they will be of the same opinion.

The correspondent asked M. Thiers whether or not he believed in the stories of Bonapartist intrigues and an Imperialist reaction.

"In those intrigues I do believe," he said, "but not in any reaction. What is your opinion? You see a great many of all classes and opinions, and they don't hesitate to speak their minds before an Englishman; do you think there has been any reaction in favor of the empire?" "I do not," I replied. "I have never yet met a man of any position in Paris, and still less in the Provinces, who said he wished to see the Emperor return. There are Parisian shopkeepers who say so, confessing their wishes to be inspired by the belief that there would be more money circulating about, and that their sales would be greater than they are now. There are also journalists who talk loudly about the return of the Emperor, and declare that there is nothing else for France than personal government. But these men do not form the real opinion of France. Strangers in Paris read these journals, see only what is on the surface, know nothing as to how the wires are pulled or who pulls them, and give credence to what they see in print merely because it is in print." M. Thiers listened with attention to my remarks, and said he believed I had formed a true opinion of the matter. With respect to the articles that have appeared of late in some ultra radical newspapers, M. Thiers was exceedingly cautious. He said that there was a point beyond which no government—not even that of England, where every one had full liberty to say and to print his opinions—could permit the press to transgress; but that great allowance must be made at the present time for the excited state of people's feelings, which would in time probably calm down.

A few words respecting the greatly improved discipline and appearance of the army naturally brought up the question of France's preparing for war. Nothing could be more decided than M. Thiers' expressions to the effect that the country had need of a defensive, but certainly not of an offensive army; and that all her hopes of prosperity lay in a steady determination to maintain peace with her neighbors. I mentioned the reports that had got abroad in the French press, affirming that M. Thiers himself hoped to be the instrument of avenging the disasters of the late war. He laughed heartily, saying that if those gentlemen, who seemed to know his thoughts better than he did himself, could only feel his weight of years and of work, they would be more circumscribed in the license they gave their powers of invention. In this I confess I could hardly agree with him. With the exception of Lord Palmerston I never saw a man who bore age and toil as M. Thiers does. From five A. M. until midnight, with the exception of an hour for breakfast, two hours for walking or driving and two hours for dinner, he never ceases from work—not even on Sunday, according to the very bad custom of France.

BERTHA'S BETROTHAL.

A Lady's Wardrobe Lost and Won—Virtue Triumphant.

Bertha Imter, a young and blooming German fraulein, with rosy cheeks and hair of the hue of the Gothic blonde, some time ago was working in a saloon in Chatham street, where she formed the acquaintance of a countryman of her's named Julius Seffers. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship and their.

FRIENDSHIP INTO INTIMACY.

Julius was unremitting in his attentions to the fair Bertha, and with a woman's trust she confided everything in him. In due course of time one Charlie Marx, with more money than Julius, but less attractive exterior, came upon the scene. He lavished his love and wealth upon Bertha, bedecked her with jewels and wrapped her fair form in costly silks and broché shawls. Having thus won Bertha's gratitude he was graciously admitted to the circle of her admirers. Continued intercourse served only to increase and to enhance the charms of his enslaver. A marriage proposal followed, as a natural sequence, and

BERTHA ACQUIESCED.

Supplied with funds by the aforesaid Charlie, she repaired to her mother's home in Springfield, Mass., to prepare for the approaching nuptials. She departed accordingly, but retaining her simple faith in Julius, entrusted her now ample wardrobe to his keeping. Julius, probably stung by jealousy or actuated by some baser impulse, proved faithless to his trust, and

HYPOTHECATED THE VALUABLES

committed to his care. The watchful Charlie, however, was not so easily deluded, and kept a vigilant eye on the "slippery" Julius, and detected him in his clandestine operations. Bertha was away, but, determined to lose no time, he at once applied to a magistrate for legal redress. The lady's absence, however, proved an insuperable bar, as no complaint could be entertained without

HER PERSONAL PRESENCE.

Not to be foiled, with business-like promptitude he procured the seizure of the articles, and they were at once removed to the Tenth precinct station house. A telegram was immediately forwarded to the owner, to which she was prompt to respond in person. Yesterday morning she appeared in Essex Market Court, before Justice Ledwith, and made her formal complaint. The recreant Julius, who had so abused his trust, seemed completely crestfallen, and could hardly realize that his Gothic blonde should, in police parlance, ignominiously

"HAVE GONE BACK ON HIM."

Charlie Marx, on the contrary, looked radiant, and his eyes gleamed with more than satisfaction. He said naught, but calmly awaited the decision of the Justice. When the magistrate decided to hold Julius under $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions Charlie's features assumed a glow of virtuous triumph, he offered his arm to the rosy and laughing Bertha, cast back one of his blandest smiles on

HIS DEJECTED RIVAL,

and thus vanished from the court room. With the two attendant policemen bearing Bertha's wardrobe the victorious party formed a triumphal procession up Grand street.

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

Meeting of Indignant Depositors—A Committee of Investigation Appointed.

A meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank was held yesterday evening in the Sinclair House for the purpose of instituting some inquiry relative to the affairs of the establishment. It will be remembered that this bank suspended payment on the 12th ult., and that on the following Tuesday a receiver was appointed. Since that time it would appear that the depositors have been anything but satisfied at the manner in which business has been carried on, many of them alleging that the bank officials declined to afford facilities for an examination into the actual condition. The meeting last evening was numerously attended. Ex-Judge Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, presided. The general objects of the meeting having been set forth, Mr. Collamore, the ex-president of the institution, underwent some questioning from Mr. Hayes, who interrogated him as to the general course pursued by the bank officials. Mr. Collamore stated that there had been a loan of $138,000 made to a Mr. Hartman, but there had only been security for $38,000. The bank had done mostly a discount business. He would not venture, however, to give any definite opinion upon the subject, not being acquainted with the interior operations of the establishment. He understood that the bank would be able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. T. Kelly said that from what he had learned he thought the bank could not pay more than sixty cents on the dollar. After considerable wrangling and a great deal of confusion, the depositors all the while asserting their rights and claiming an investigation, a committee was appointed to confer with the receiver, examine the accounts and report in a week, the following being the names of the gentlemen nominated:—F. T. Hayes, C. W. Dreyfer, William White, John T. Kelly and J. A. Dongan. The chairman was also added to the committee. A vote of thanks having been passed to the proprietors of the hotel for the use of the parlor, the meeting adjourned.

THE WORK OF THE CORONERS.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday at the Seventeenth precinct station in the case of a man named Beberick, who was run over on Monday night in First avenue, by an express wagon, driven by a man named Henry Harris. The testimony disclosed that the deceased was grossly intoxicated at the time, and that the driver did his best to stop the horses. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A woman named Mary Ann Brown, aged thirty-five years, died yesterday at her late residence, No. 95 East Eighth street, from burns which she received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Philip Bicken, a seaman, died at the Centre Street Hospital yesterday from injuries received by a fall on board the steamship De Ruyter, at Pier No. 3 North River.

A child named Thomas Vaughan died yesterday of convulsions, produced by a teaspoonful of whiskey, which was given to him Monday night. It is supposed that the whiskey was poisoned, and a rigid investigation will be made.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Young in the case of Jacob Kopke, who shot himself through the head, at 77 Christopher street, on November 26. The particulars have already appeared in the HERALD. A verdict of suicide, while in an unsound state of mind, was returned.

A child named Eliza Connors, who was burned on Monday died yesterday.

Coroner Hermann held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named John Monahan, who was injured on the morning of the 18th of November by a piece of rock which fell on him in Ninth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that the stone, which was being hoisted out of a cutting by a chain, slipped and struck deceased first on the shoulder and then fell on his foot and broke it. Most of them testified that the deceased had no right to stand under the stone, and if he had watched it as it ascended that he must have seen it and been able to get out of the way. The medical testimony went on to show that there was a chance of saving the man's life if the limb was amputated, but his relatives refused to permit the operation.

The jury retired, and after remaining away three-quarters of an hour returned with the following verdict:—"We accord $2,000 to the widow of the deceased." The Coroner informed them that they were only to inquire into the cause of death, and they again retired. In a short time the following verdict was returned:—"We find that deceased came to his death by being struck with a piece of rock, on First avenue, and we censure the contractors, J. M. Miner and J. Crawley, for not employing a capable man to sling stones."

THE METAIRIE COURSE RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1871.

The race horses for the coming meeting at the Metairie Course are collecting in force. Mr. Sanford's string are here, all well, and so are Babcock's; but Gaffney & Tully's string have not yet reached the city. They are expected in the morning. There are about forty horses at the grounds. A spirited meeting is anticipated. The Louisiana State Fair is still well attended and will continue several days longer.

THE MACE-COBURN PRIZE FIGHT.

Sensation in New Orleans—Arrival of Mace—What He Says—The Betting.

[From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 24.]

This distinguished exponent of the "manly art" reached town on Wednesday night, and, having taken up his quarters at Hilborn's, No. 17 St. Charles street, has been successfully interviewed by a host of the curiously inclined, for whom a sight at a prize ring champion possesses a fascination which even many very inconvenient neck stretchings fail to destroy. Jem has been training at Cincinnati under the mentorship of Jim Cusick and Pooley Mace, who arrived with him; and, contrary to extensively circulated reports, his *regime* has brought him into fine condition—in fact, he declares that he never felt in better trim in his life. An interview with Mr. Mace failed to elicit much, except that he is quite reticent in an expression of opinion touching both his antagonist and the coming fight, and is withal decidedly a non-committal person. The burden of his sentiments seem to point to but one thing, and that is his determination to bring the coming contest to a fistic issue, if there be any such thing possible. He stigmatizes as "absurd" the theory that there will be no fight, and says:—"Do you think I would come all the way down here if I wasn't as determined to fight as I am to live? Why," said he, "so anxious and decided am I that rather than there should be no fight I will agree to meet Coburn alone and have it out in a six by nine room or anywhere else." The betting ranges at the odds of about two to one in favor of Mace both here and in New York, several bets having been made last night at 100 to 60 and 50. Jem left the city yesterday, for a convenient point on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, between this city and Donaldsonville, where he will put the finishing touches on his "form divine." To the question, "Do you propose to give an exhibition before the match?" he replied, "No, sir; I came down here to fight, not to give exhibitions." Although public confidence is very "shaky" concerning a belief in a fair prize fight, there can be no doubt that in this instance the affair will not only come off, but it will be decided on its merits, and it promises to be one of the toughest contests ever known to the ring. The stakeholder expresses himself to the effect that if either man attempts to shirk the responsibility of a fair meeting he will hand over his portion of the battle money to some charitable association.

Coburn is getting on finely, his condition being reported as superb, and although both men will be equally matched in size and weight—each expecting to fight at 165. Coburn will have the advantage of youth, his age being thirty-six, while Mace kicks the beam of time at forty-one.

There will probably be a larger gathering at the ring on the morning of the 30th than has ever been seen upon a similar occasion, there being already in the city large delegations from New York and other cities, a noticeable feature of which, however, is the absence of the rough thieving element usual at such events. Their failure to put in an appearance will be a source of congratulation, although it is said that a certain amount of respect for the peculiar ideas of Judge Lynch is answerable for the very excellent course adopted by these outlaws of society. Press reporters from all the first class journals of the country are gathered here like some vast host, all eager for the fray, which will afford the exquisite pleasure of flashing to their millions of readers the intelligence "that Joe got home on the horn of Jem, and that Jem hit Joe a dig in the ribs that made him sick."

The friends and admirers of Coburn have tendered him a complimentary testimonial sparring exhibition, which will take place at Turner Hall, Saturday evening, November 25, upon which occasion he will be assisted by Ned O'Baldwin and other boxers, who will "rise to explain" all about the delightful mysteries connected with the noble art which results so frequently in bloody noses and broken heads *ad libitum*.

The Fighting Fever on the Increase at New Orleans—Condition of the Men—The Betting.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 28, 1871.

The fighting fever seems to increase as the time approaches for the encounter between Mace and Coburn. Nothing is talked of in the clubs or about the various hotels but the probabilities of the issue. Coburn was here to-day, busting about the business part of town, and was an object of great interest. The odds on Mace to-day were one hundred to forty. Jem is fifty miles away from here, keeping quiet, but will be on the battle ground at the appointed time.

THE WAR OF CREEDS.

The Long Island Bible Row—More Scholars Dismissed—The Infection Catching.

The Biblical war still continues to occupy a large portion of the public attention, not only in the place where it first originated, Hunter's Point, but also in Long Island City, which, unfortunately, has too often been troubled by similar difficulties. It now seems that the infection has rapidly spread itself all round, and it is feared by lovers of peace and harmony that it will, if not stopped before it increases too much, cause considerable anxiety to the public mind.

Another batch of scholars has been suspended, and it is needless to add that all those children that refuse to read King James' version are Roman Catholics. Yesterday brought forth in its train another day of trial in the Long Island City school trouble. It seems that on the assemblage of the scholars at the school yesterday morning a fair proportion of the number of scholars suspended were found in their respective seats. This action on the part of the scholars was owing to the fact that their parents had promised a compliance on the part of the scholars with all the regulations established by the Board of Education. On the commencement of the reading of the Lord's Prayer by Mr. Seiburg, the Principal, it appears that Miss Katie Dennen, the little culprit who first commenced the row, jumped up and expressed herself after the manner that she considered it a sacrilege to listen to the recital of the Bible as read in the public schools. Another followed and nearly the same scenes took place that were enacted on Monday. She was promptly expelled. Thirteen other scholars were suspended. All day yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed among the parents and friends of the scholars in the neighborhood of the school. A large number of the parents called at the school, and in almost every instance they used very disrespectful and even, sometimes, outrageous language towards the Principal.

In one case Mr. Seiburg's life was threatened by some man, who was promptly arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. The rage even took possession of the women, since one was carried down stairs by two policemen. It was justly considered at the time that her language was entirely unfit for any kind of decent society or delicate ears. Although everything that really could be expressed to exasperate the feelings of a man was hurled against Mr. Seiburg, he very kindly gave everybody an audience, including, of course, a large corps of the New York reportorial staff. The most of the suspended scholars managed to get taken back on the parents' promise of good behavior and obedience to the rules. Yesterday, at the opening of the school exercises in the second ward the boys commenced most outrageous proceedings, hallooing, yelling and making most unearthly noises. One of the older ones told the Principal to take his Bible and go to hell with it. Finally the riotous scholars were persuaded to leave and quiet was restored. The police force at the schools has been doubled. On Sunday night the lower windows of the First ward school were all broken, and the sashes of many of them. By some it is proposed that all the schools be closed until the excitement subsides and quiet is once more restored. By others a conference committee is suggested. The latter plan, it is understood, will be acceptable to the Catholics.

DRIVEN TO CRIME.

A Starving Frenchman Commits a Burglary on Tiffany & Co.'s Store.

Tiffany & Co., Union square, on account of the large amount of valuables contained in their store, employ twelve watchmen to sleep therein during the hours it remains closed. About five o'clock on Monday morning Robert Castor, one of the watchmen, was awakened by hearing a noise on the first floor, and getting out of bed in his stocking feet proceeded part way down stairs, and was somewhat surprised on seeing a dirty, ragged-looking individual standing at one of the large showcases, which contained a large number of valuable watches, endeavoring to force it open. So quiet was his descent the burglar did not hear him, and proceeding to a side door he emerged into the street and secured the services of officer Mead, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. The two, upon returning to the store, still found the burglar industriously at work.

Upon approaching him he quietly surrendered, and accompanied the officer to the station house in Thirtieth street, where he gave his name as François Fournier, and residence at 22 South Fifth avenue. He stated it was poverty and want that had compelled him to commit this, his first crime, as he had not tasted food for two days nor slept in a bed for one week; that he came to this city about three months ago from France, where he had served all through the war and been honorably discharged. He is a stone mason by trade, and, being unable to obtain work, became envious of Tiffany's wealth and concluded to appropriate some of it in order to make himself comfortable and keep the wolf from the door. When asked how he effected an entrance he stated that on Sunday afternoon he made his way to the roof of the Spingler house, from which place he crossed over the roof of Tiffany & Co.'s store, where he remained until about four o'clock in the morning, when he forced open the skylight, and taking off his shoes made his way to the first floor. On his person was found several burglar's tools. He had no opportunity of using, owing to the short time he was in the place. He was arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson, yesterday morning, and, pleading guilty to the charge, was fully committed for trial.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

FIRES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

A Lecture by Professor Doremus.

The second of the series of lectures by Professor Doremus on science was delivered last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject was "Fire and Its Treatment." A good deal of valuable information was given relative to the nature and origin of the element. Fire assumes various forms. Sometimes, as heat, it cheers and revivifies the system enfeebled by cold; at other times it assumes the more terrific shape of conflagration, as it has lately done in the West, and carries with it all the elements of desolation and terror. It is the most awful exhibition given to man of the potency of the Creator, its power, either for good or evil, being incalculable. Various have been the theories held at various times as to its nature. Lord Bacon maintained it was a mode of motion; the same view was held by Sir Isaac Newton, and in our own time the theory has been revived by a number of eminent chemists, chief among them Sir John Tyndal, who has written a book in defence of its truth. It had been considered by the ancients to be one of the elements; but this is not maintained at the present day, and we are in a certain sense at sea as to its proper place in creation. The causes which produce fire, however, are well known, the chief among them being combustion, which is probably the principal, the main, cause of most of the fires which occur in our large cities. Particles of matter brought into contact with each other have a natural affinity, and, attracted with the wind, will, in numerous instances, kindle into a flame. We frequently read of instances where the leaves of trees, rustled by the blast, ignite and produce terrible conflagrations, such as have lately occurred in Wisconsin and Michigan, where whole forests were destroyed from this simple cause. On the same principle a body travelling with great velocity coming in contact with an opposing force produces fire—as, for instance, a projectile striking against the side of a ship will send forth sparks of flame. The popular theories which will be intelligible to all relative to the production of this element are easily explained. It is by chemical means that we are daily mastering all the difficulties of science, and among them this principle of fire. Chemistry explains what is known as spontaneous combustion, which would otherwise seem very mysterious. If carbon or charcoal be exposed to the air it can easily ignite, and in the same way soft coal. In one year the Metropolitan Gas Company lost $125,000 by the burning of their soft coal when exposed to the air, and in the same time twenty-eight of the coal ships which left Liverpool were never heard of—supposed to have been lost for the same reason. Another great cause of fire is electricity, which has been fearfully illustrated by the destruction of Chicago. The air is surcharged with the ether electric force, and in such weather as we have at present this can be easily proved. If a person who walks a distance a day like this comes into a warm room and rubs his feet for a length of time on a carpet or rug in a short time the electricity will penetrate to the very tips of his fingers, and a match applied to them will ignite a flame. This theory explains such phenomena as we read about in the papers in connection with the destruction of Chicago. People who lived long distances from where the fire was raging, who had no idea of moving to a place of refuge, suddenly discovered their houses on fire in a manner that seemed inexplicable to them. The truth of the theory is easily explained. Great fires, such as that one, create a strong current of electric air, which travels over great distances, frequently firing a city in places widely apart. The knowledge of this principle should create a counter element to prevent such disasters, and it is believed chemistry is able with its comparatively limited knowledge to suggest one. Apart from this, some valuable hints are being thrown out by men of science relative to the building of our cities. The long, narrow streets are, it is said, very dangerous in the presence of a fire, short, broad streets on the European plan being much safer and less exposed to the action of the flames. Some improvements might be made in our Fire Department. It has been suggested that instead of water being solely depended upon as an extinguisher a reservoir should be provided in all our larger cities filled with either carbolic or sulphuric acid, which would be much more efficacious than water. If pipes were connected with the reservoirs, leading to our large establishments, in case of a fire breaking out at any time, the mere action of turning on a valve and filling the burning apartment with the gas would extinguish the flames. The same method could be employed at sea, on ships, and the disasters that are now so frequent could be easily prevented and controlled.

A number of other valuable suggestions relative to the means which it would be advisable to take to prevent fires in our houses, cities and on our persons were offered by the Professor, and well received by the audience. The lecture was beautifully illustrated, the experiments being of the most elaborate kind, and the audience testified their appreciation by repeated plaudits.

ORDERS OF NOBILITY.

Lecture by the Rev. E. H. Chapin Last Evening.

At the Plymouth Baptist church, in Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the Rev. E. H. Chapin lectured last evening before a large and very fashionable audience. His subject was "Orders of Nobility." The reverend lecturer descanted at some length on the many growing evils of American society, one of the principal ones being that so many rush into work and callings that they are not fit for, because they think that what they are capable to perform is vulgar and degrading, all the professions becoming thus filled with incompetent nobodies, while good mechanics and ag