THE REFUGE HORROR.

Fourth and Last Day of the Trial of Justus Dunn for the Killing of Keeper Calvert.

"Pope" Jones Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting.

"THE DEATH OF A TORMENTOR."

Judge Bedford's Charge to the Jury.

The Prisoner Sentenced to One Year's Hard Labor at the State Prison.

A GREAT PRINCIPLE VINDICATED.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the people began to fill the stairways and passages leading to the Court of General Sessions, in the brown stone building fronting on Chambers street. Every man and woman there in that immense gathering was eager to learn whether the boy Dunn, who had been charged with the killing of Calvert, the keeper of the House of Refuge, was to be sentenced to death or to be allowed to go free. For twenty years the trials in the Court of Sessions have been dull in their way, and the interest that was yesterday manifested has never before been known in any criminal cause.

The jurymen, who had been instructed by Howe and by Stewart as to the course they should take, seemed troubled. The question of religious belief had been raised for three days, and the jurymen, who were eleven for one idea, and one for an idea diametrically opposite, still hesitated. It was not really a difference in religious belief; but the cruelty and true villany which had been displayed toward the boys in the House of Refuge made every grown man in the Court mad. The recital of the dastardly acts that had been done to the boys was unequalled in the history of criminal jurisprudence in New York city. The lawyer who had been sitting by the District Attorney for three days, and who had been a teacher in the House of Refuge, and who had been proven to have inflicted cruel punishment on two boys, left his place out of sheer disgust. He was no longer wanted in that seat. The seat burned under him.

For three days Judge Bedford, amid the clamor of religious and political partisans, had ruled in a manner which should always hereafter be a precedent to magistrates. Every witness was allowed to speak his mind without fear or reproach. To bring out the intense scoundrelism of the officers of the House of Refuge in open court it was necessary to make some allowance for the heat manifested by the District Attorney and the counsel for the defence of the boy Dunn. During the arguments of these two gentlemen individuals in the jury box yawned. Three or four days is a long time for a man taken from his business or from his daily labor to sit in a close, confined room; but they were patient and waited to hear the evidence.

When the Court opened, and after the counsel sat down, there was a great stillness, and every man and woman seemed to feel that a great principle was about to be decided.

The lad Dunn, in his gray homespun jacket and trousers, was alone among all those people. There was no father or mother to speak a word to him; his sisters had deserted him. He was alone!—his counsel only to stand by him in that moment when life and death hung in the balance.

Judge Bedford took his seat and the court became very still. Briefly his Honor spoke and directed the counsel for the defence, Mr. Howe, to address the jury, who waited in suspense.

"I WILL WASH MINE HANDS."

Mr. William F. Howe rose, amid breathless silence, and proceeded in an eloquent strain to say that the question to be decided by the jury was not whether the boy at the bar was guilty of homicide or not, but it involved the eternal principles of liberty and protection to the human race. It involved the consideration as to whether the children of poor parents becoming the offspring of crime shall, in addition to the punishment which the law has wisely provided, be subject to the tortures, barbarities, fiendish and devilish devices, repeating in history the horrors and the iniquities of the Spanish inquisition.

"EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW."

He rejoiced that an opportunity was afforded to the jury to send forth an edict against cruelty and barbarity, and to hoist the banner of religious tolerance and proclaim to the universe that an American jury will protect the rights and the liberties of citizens. Rev. Dr. Pierce, no doubt, was an estimable gentleman; but Catholics and Jews were compelled to listen to his Methodistic teaching, which was seed sown upon stony ground. The House of Refuge was an excellent institution in itself, and presided over by gentlemen of great intellectual and moral worth—humanitarian and tolerant citizens—who now having had these cruelties brought to their knowledge will take immediate steps to remove that despot of tyranny, that king of cruelties, that emperor of barbarities the falsifying hypocrite Jones. If that end should be brought about by this trial the investigation will not be in vain. Youthful minds will be spared degredations, tortures and punishments. People will know that when the law sends the child to a place of so-called reformation, that when it is divested of its Jones, its Sprouls, its Gildersleeves and its Brushes that young criminals will be treated in such a manner as to give them a chance to reform.

"STARVATION AND TORTURE"

Mr. Howe referred to the evidence, showing how the boys were tortured and almost starved. He believed that but for the devilish barbarities inflicted upon the boy Dunn, Calvert, who was killed by accident, would not be in his grave. Had not Calvert gone into the cell and pulled the boy out by the ear and struck and kicked him with his heavy foot the unprotected boy never would have used the knife which he happened to have in his hand cutting tobacco. The evidence demonstrated that there was no premeditated design to kill the deceased, for he did not strike at a vital part; so that the verdict ought to be justifiable homicide. In the House of Refuge the poor Jewish boy was compelled to work on his Sabbath and to eat food which his religion forbade him.

"JONES IS NOT AFRAID."

The Catholic boy must not ask for a priest, even when *in extremis*, unless the threat of punishment goes out. So that, said Mr. Howe, we have a pest-hole in which bodies are tortured and souls destroyed to suit the specious purposes of the cunning fiend, the sermonizing Jones, who would have you believe all that was good and holy was carried on in that place. The counsel asked the jury if they believed that Jones was sincere when on the stand, or was his conduct that of a studied canting, Uriah Heep of a hypocrite?

There was a striking contrast between Jones' testimony and that of the eight boys who underwent his tortures. The youthful victims were corroborated by the production of the cord and by the cross-examination of Gildersleeve, hypocrite No. 2, who said that he watched the poor boys tied up by their thumbs out of "curiosity." For the sake of apparent decency, Gildersleeve wanted to take that word "curiosity" back. He could no more withdraw that expression than he could take back the torture and agony imposed upon the witnesses. He regretted that Brush did not favor them with his presence, but Jones and Gildersleeve were two torturing villains whose names would go down to descoration and everlasting contempt.

"I WILL NOT SIT WITH THE WICKED."

If Jones wanted immortality he has achieved it now, but it will be the immortality of loathing and contempt. Mr. Howe hoped that the jury would teach the Joneses, the Sprouls and the Gildersleeves that this is free America, and not the dungeon of the Spanish inquisition. The only witness against Dunn was the little boy Burns, who was a *protégé* of Jones, who was promised by the king of fanatics and emperor of demons, Jones, a free pardon for coming into Court to testify. He (the counsel) believed that Jones was the man from whom Dickens took the original Squeers in Dotheboys Hall. When Squeers was asked one day about a poor boy who died in his establishment he said,

"DICKENS CALLED FROM THE GRAVE.

"Yes, poor boy (as Jones did here), I felt very sorry for him. Mrs. Squeers was a mother to the lad. She gave him warm tea and toast every night when he could not drink or eat it, and the night before he died we sent up the best dictionary to lay under his head for a pillow." That is Jones all over; and (continued Mr. Howe), had I been that man, sooner than have come into a court of justice and avowed myself the originator of that instrument of torture I would have resigned my position, taken a broom and become a member of Captain Thorne's brigade. Mr. Howe closed with a fervent appeal in behalf of his youthful client, who acted in self-defence when he used the knife to repel the brutal assault of his inhuman keeper.

"TWELVE HONEST MEN."

Assistant District Attorney Stewart summed up for the people, and in his opening remarks said that the trial had been protracted to a length which he did not anticipate at its commencement by the introduction of issues which he believed had no relevance to the issue to be determined by the jury. He reviewed the evidence bearing upon the killing of Calvert, and read the testimony of Mr. Jones, eulogizing that gentleman by saying that the Board of Managers, whom the counsel so warmly commended, kept him in the position of Superintendent of the institution.

"HE WAS NEVER PUNISHED (?)"

The defendant Dunn had been in the House of Refuge seventeen months, the first time he was sent there, during which period he was never punished. Mr. Stewart affirmed that the witnesses for the defence were young desperadoes sent to the House of Refuge for picking pockets and burglary, having lied to the justices that sent them there in reference to their age; for if they had not told falsehoods, the boys would have been sent to the Penitentiary, where they would have been watched over by armed sentinels. The prosecuting officer ridiculed the idea that the counsel sought to enforce upon the jury that this was a religious persecution, stating that the slayer (Dunn), if he was anything, was a Protestant and Calvert a Catholic. He claimed that the evidence warranted the rendition of a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Mr. Stewart proceeded at length to speak of the religious questions involved in the case, asserting that the religious teaching inculcated in the House of Refuge was that which did not conflict with the tenets of any of the churches.

"JUSTICE AT LAST."

He further said that his own judgment was that the Board of Managers ought to provide suitable spiritual instruction for the inmates. If a boy believed that the ministrations of a Catholic priest would be of more benefit to him than those of a Protestant minister he ought to have them.

At the conclusion of the remarks by the learned District Attorney the audience, who had been patiently listening until the afternoon of the fourth day, took breath and waited with eagerness for the charge of Judge Bedford to the jury.

The officers of the Court told the people to sit down, and the order was obeyed.

"LET THE LAW TAKE ITS COURSE."

Judge Bedford delivered his charge to the jury in a clear, solemn and sententious voice. The prisoner, while the charge was being delivered, wept, and many persons were visibly moved.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner at the bar has been indicted for the crime of manslaughter. This offence consists of four degrees; but considering the testimony in this case I charge you as matter of law that the first and second degrees must be laid aside, and should you find a verdict against the prisoner it can only be third or fourth degree. The statutory definition of the third degree is

"THE KILLING OF ANOTHER IN THE HEAT OF PASSION,

without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case except such wherein the killing of another is declared to be justifiable or excusable." The definition of the fourth degree is "the involuntary killing of another by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, in any cases other than those which are declared to be excusable homicides." The importance of this case to the public cannot be overrated. The aim and object of every criminal prosecution carried on in behalf of the people is simply to arrive at the mere naked truth, and upon that truth to stand or fall as regards the accusation against the prisoner on trial. The considerations of this case under the line of defence largely interests the entire community. For may I not well ask, what question raised in behalf of the people can possibly be so important as whether a prison keeper shall be inexcusably slain by a prison inmate without example being made? And what question upon the side of the defence more important than whether a jury will condemn a prison inmate for

EXCUSABLY KILLING HIS TORMENTOR,

jailer or his despotic keeper while the latter is actually engaged in violence towards the accused? Necessarily comprehended under both these questions is the great query whether a penal institution originally founded in the joint names of Hope, Charity and Justice, and to a very large extent sustained by public grants of moneys, shall degenerate its management into such kind of prison torments as the great novelist, Reade, has described in the early chapters of his "Never Too Late to Mend." Gentlemen, I shall not comment upon the evidence in this case. It has been exhaustively summed up by both counsel and is at this moment perfectly fresh in your minds. Testimony has been given by the defence with a view of showing either mitigation as regards the degree of manslaughter or exculpation. Provocation being great always reduces the grade of homicide. Thus provocation is the basis of self-defence. And

VERY GREAT PROVOCATION,

coupled with proper fear of life in an attack, engenders the law of self-defence. Provocation is either of growth, or it is sudden. It may grow into malice and murder. It may be resisted in the mind, but yet become so strong in its influence upon volition as to induce sudden attack. In the investigation of this case I deemed it but just and proper to allow the widest latitude, and have endeavored to strip this trial of all legal technicalities, in order that the naked truth might stand prominently and alone before you twelve gentlemen. Judges have been but too often reprehended for excluding testimony and allowing new trials for error. To my mind it is best to err if error it be on the side of latitude, and this consideration induced me to rule so that all the testimony offered on both sides was permitted. And now that it is all in I well perceive that it was competent for the purpose of showing the system of lie surrounding the prisoner, and from which surroundings provocation could be engendered, so that

THE JURY

might see whether or not the system had, as it were, germinated provocation in the mind of the prisoner, and to what extent. Although the testimony was competent, yet some of it was not very relevant. Upon this head the District Attorney has spoken fully. But remember, the Judge decides whether testimony is competent, and the jury gives to it its proper weight, nothing more nor less. If the school was well conducted, then certainly the school had nothing to fear from the testimony; while on the other hand, if the school was improperly conducted, then the testimony bears on the effect produced towards provocation in the mind of the inmate and prisoner. The deceased was an exponent of the system, whatever it was. A great deal has been said, *pro* and *con*, in summing up about this system, and it is unmistakably of great public importance. The reformatory school in question is under private influence and government

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

The same presumptions which attach to acts of public officers do not attach to those of private governors. Yet the motive to be oppressive is to be looked at. Certainly the managers have no motive of gain or of a sordid character. They, no doubt, serve freely and conscientiously. But their agents are paid and are subject to all the law relating to master and servant. A servant, while being unduly corrected by a master, is sometimes justified in defence. It is of great importance to the public that all institutions should be humanely conducted. What effect undue beatings, the memory of illegal and harsh punishments may have produced in the mind of the inmate and servant, who is prisoner, in inducing

PROVOCATION TO ATTACK

or to defend himself against the official and master is, in every sense of the word, a most proper subject for you, gentlemen, to consider, under all this evidence. Because a prisoner in a correctional institution is a bad person is no excuse for severe attacks upon him by those in authority. The law of self-defence certainly exists as a fact for a prisoner wherever the authority is exercised just as much as it does for a private citizen not a criminal or under restraint. The law relative to the testimony in this case is very brief. And I charge you that if the defendant, at the time of the blow which he gave, was violating prison rules (whether they were good rules or impolitic ones is no matter of inquiry), and the deceased was properly using authority over the prisoner, then there was no excuse for the fatal blow, and the prisoner is to be convicted of

EITHER THIRD OR FOURTH DEGREE OF MANSLAUGHTER,

according as in your judgments the facts fall within the legal definition of those degrees which I have read to you. While, on the other hand, if the deceased exceeded his authority as master and corrector—and of this you are to judge from the facts and comments—if he was using undue violence to the prisoner and the latter struck the fatal blow believing his life in danger or himself to be in imminent bodily harm, then the prisoner was excused and is to be acquitted, unless, however, at this fatal moment the circumstances were, in your judgment, sufficient to justify this belief you may lay them aside. But you may take into consideration as an element of this belief the knowledge by the accused of any system of undue severity which was usual for the deceased to pursue and which he was likely to pursue. And now in conclusion, gentlemen, I tell you, if, on the one hand, the killing was unlawful, a conviction will set an example to prisoners. While, on the other hand, if the killing was excusable, acquittal will set a very wholesome example to wardens, jailers and keepers to be

IN THE FUTURE HUMANE

and to protect the rights of even the unfortunate, the vicious, the depraved or the hardened criminal.

The charge was given to the jury of twelve men. During its delivery all were intent and when it was done a dead silence fell on the court.

The jury retired at fifteen minutes past one and were absent eight minutes. They came back at the expiration of that time and took their seats quietly and in a solemn manner.

"GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY."

"What do you say, gentlemen of the jury; is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" Thus spoke the Clerk.

Foreman of the jury (a gentleman with a black moustache)—"Guilty of manslaughter in the third degree."

The boy prisoner looked at his counsel and looked around for his family, who were not present in that hour to him so momentous. The tears were in his eyes as he listened to the sentence. "Prisoner, come to the Bar."

He looked around to see if any one could save him. There was not one.

"GOING TO THE BAR."

As he walked up to the bar the manhood and justice and honor of a great State walked side by side with him, and it seemed wretched and unprotected, bad as he was, that the verdict which was to decide his fate must be a verdict that would justify the waiting expectations of a million of people who have been looking for six days to hear and hearken to the twelve men in the jury box of the Court of General Sessions.

"What have you to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon you according to law?" asked the clerk, Mr. Sparks.

The prisoner (sixteen years of age)—"I have nothing to say; nothing to say, sir," and he trembled.

The Judge took his seat and pronounced judgment.

"JUDGMENT."

"Dunn, I shall sentence you for the lowest term prescribed by the law, which is one year in the State Prison, at hard labor."

The lad was taken away, placed in the box, and in a few minutes came out, his wrists fastened with steel handcuffs, to be taken to the Tombs, *en route* for Sing Sing State Prison.

And so has ended a trial which shall give food for thought many days to come to the people of New York.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE VERDICT.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 14, 1872.

In the Superior Court of this city yesterday, in the action against the Germania Life Insurance Company to recover $2,000, the amount of a policy issued by the company on the life of Lewis Fallman, who committed suicide in 1871, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount, Judge Dobbin having ruled that the company was liable if the jury found from the evidence that the deceased (Fallman) had killed himself in a fit of insanity which overpowered his consciousness and reason.

HEAT AND HURRICANE.

From Hot to Cold---Quiet to Alarm.

The Storm of Yesterday and What It Accomplished—Loss of Life and Damage to Buildings and Shipping.

The heat yesterday was simply intense. The weather has been so cool during the spring that those who are accustomed to parade the streets were not prepared for the sudden change that commenced two days ago. Yesterday was a foretaste of the days of July and August of last year. The sun, unobstructed by a single cloud of less impenetrable texture than fleecy gauze, beat down upon stone and iron pavements and white sidewalks with an intensity of heat quite Saharan. The reflected beams irritated the eyes of the passerby, the heated surface of the flagstones warmed the soles of his feet through the leather of his boots, and the general heat parched all the fountains of the milk of human kindness in his soul. Greetings were short, undemonstrative and unkindly. Usually they amounted to about this:—"How, Jones—hot, ain't it?" a mopping of streaming foreheads with silk handkerchiefs and then, without more ado, a languid continuance on their way "each as his separate business did incline him." As the day advanced pedestrians lost all control of their tempers and were driven from the sidewalks to the poor protection of the street cars and stages; and none who possessed a five-cent nickel and were near a street car line, failed to seek the shade for the nonce. Later in the day, as Old Sol played his tricks upon the travellers, few were to be found bold enough to venture on the sunny side of the thoroughfares, where the marble and iron pavements reflected back his rays and caused every unfortunate wight at large upon the streets to curse the ill luck that called him from his desk or bench. The animals attached to cars and stages suffered severely during the day, and several were taken out of the harness exhausted. In the afternoon a storm blew up, and, clearing the atmosphere, rendered travel much more inviting, notwithstanding the rain, that for several hours came down in copious supply. Compared with the corresponding day of last year yesterday was unusually hot. The thermometer at Hudnut's, in the HERALD building, marked the following figures:—

	1871. Degrees.	1872. Degrees.
3 A. M.	65	72
6 A. M.	64	74
9 A. M.	69	79
12 M.	73	90
3 P. M.	80	87
9 P. M.	77	62

The storm of wind and rain that occurred in the evening somewhat cleared the atmosphere, and late in the night the thermometer indicated a cooler period. The damage caused by the hurricane—for such it proved to be—cannot be calculated at this writing; but reports from this city and environs will be found below.

IN GREENPOINT.

Buildings Unroofed—Killing and Maiming of Occupants—Marine Disasters on the River.

The terrific gale which swept over the city between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon was appalling in its effects wherever it was felt. Greenpoint, the Seventeenth ward of the city of Brooklyn, was severely visited. Windows were smashed, houses unroofed, and trees torn up by the roots in every direction. At a late hour last night the following items of a serious nature had been reported at the station house:—

The roof of the New York Dye Works, at the corner or Freeman and West streets, blew off, causing damage to the amount of $3,000. A little boy named Christopher Rosser, aged six years, residing at No. 46 Freeman street, was struck by a piece of timber and instantly killed. One of the rafters of the building, three and a half inches thick, six inches wide and thirty feet long was blown two hundred and fifty feet, passing through a shed in the yard of the premises owned by Frank Smith, and sinking deep into the ground within a few feet of where Mr. Smith was standing. His escape was very narrow.

The brig G. E. Jewitt was torn from her moorings in East River, and was driven into the draw of the bridge which spans Newtown Creek, and which was open at the time, jamming herself in so tightly that neither the brig nor the bridge could be moved, thereby cutting off communication between Greenpoint and Long Island City. It is feared that both are a total loss.

A man rowing in a small boat off the ferry slip at the foot of Greenpoint avenue was capsized, but swam ashore at Pottery Point.

It is reported that a man was blown overboard from Lorillard's yacht Wanderer, now lying at the foot of Kent avenue, and that in consequence of the violence of the storm it was found impossible to rescue him.

The roof of a house occupied by John Gillis, corner of Freeman and West streets, was blown off. Damage $600.

The roofs of houses Nos. 172 and 174 West street, occupied by Robert Kirk and Mr. McGuinness, were blown off. Damages not ascertained.

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Buildings Unroofed—Loss of Life—Several Persons Maimed.

During the prevalence of the storm that swept over the Eastern District of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon a three story frame building in course of erection at the corner of Broadway and Lynch street was blown down, while many workmen were engaged upon it. George Beers, a gasfitter, twenty-one years of age, was killed. He resided in North Sixth street, near Ninth. William Bayer, a mason, residing at 239 Humboldt street, sustained a fracture of the right leg. John Dissler, a mason, residing at No. 180 Meserole street, sustained a spinal injury. Gregory Gotz, a laborer, residing at No. 204 Johnson avenue, sustained serious injuries. R. McMulien, a gas fitter, residing at No. 49 Taylor street, was also seriously injured. Captain Mullen, of the Sixth precinct, and the officers of his command took care of the injured men.

IN HOBOKEN.

Docks Swept Away, Trees Uprooted, and Other Damage.

Although the damage to property in Hoboken and vicinity was not so great as on former occasions, numerous accidents occurred at the sudden approach of the gust. Part of the dock fence at the foot of Second street was swept away, massive trees were uprooted in Hudson and Washington streets, and a man standing under a tree in the Elysian Fields was severely injured by the trunk, which was torn up and fell upon him. Houses in course of erection were more or less demolished, and the roofs of many dwellings were rid of much loose material. It is probable that in West Hoboken and the surrounding districts considerable losses have been sustained, as the storm broke out there with unusual fury.

TRENTON, N. J.

A Tornado of Dust—Signs Blown Down and Other Freaks of the Weather.

A fearful hurricane passed over Trenton yesterday afternoon. There was wind, dust, and afterwards rain. For nearly half an hour the streets were filled with dust that nearly blinded street passengers. Doors were blown open, signs were blown down, the thunder rolled and lightning flashed, and when the rain began to fall relief was experienced.

"FOUND DROWNED."

There was brought to the Morgue last evening, from pier 45 East River, the body of an unknown man, age about twenty-five years, height five feet five inches, light mustache, dark hair. Had on linen coat, black pants and white shirt.

Also the body of an unknown woman, from foot of Sixteenth street, North River, age about twenty-five years, five feet four inches in height, brown hair. Had on black alpaca dress, white skirt, white stockings, hoop skirt and gaiter shoes.

Also the body of an unknown woman, about twenty-six years of age, dressed in buff-colored dress, plaid shawl, white and blue hood, from Fourth precinct station house, by Officer Latton.

Also the body of an unknown man, about five feet seven inches high, from foot of Seventh street, East River. Had on blue pilot coat, dark ribbed pants, green plaid shirt and Wellington boots.

All the above were too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

STABBING AFFRAY.

William Hartling, twenty-seven years of age, of No. 116 Ridge street, was stabbed in the right arm last evening by Robert Rowan, during an altercation in a lounge factory, at No. 399 East Eighth street. Rowan was also badly cut on the head, and was taken home to Suffolk street by some friends. He was subsequently visited by Dr. Harrington, of Bellevue Hospital, who found his wounds of such a dangerous character that he ordered him to be sent to the hospital.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Races To-Day at Jerome Park—Pool Selling Last Night.

The spring racing meeting at Jerome Park will wind up brilliantly to-day with three handicap sweepstakes and a grand steeple chase. The first on the card is the sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and five furlongs. Entered for this are Thomas W. Doswell's bay mare Midday, 113 lbs., and bay mare Wine Sap, 104 lbs.; Bacon & Holland's brown horse Frank Hampton, 113 lbs.; Coffin & Lawrence's gray gelding Allagog, 104 lbs.; J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, chestnut horse Edwin, 103 lbs., and John O'Donnell's gray mare Mary Louise, 98 lbs.

The second event is the sweepstakes of $25, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth. In this there will probably be Bacon & Holland's brown horse Frank Hampton, 114 lbs.; Coffin & Lawrence's bay horse Lochiel, 107 lbs.; W. W. Glenn's bay horse Quintard, 104 lbs.; Jos. Donahue's bay horse Lord Byron, 101 lbs.; H. C. Dawson's bay mare Albuera, 98 lbs., and Monson & Gray's bay colt Vim, 83 lbs.

The third race is the sweepstakes of $40 each, if not declared out, with $800 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; two miles and an eighth. For this the acceptances include Jos. Donahue's chestnut horse Alroy, 115 lbs.; Bacon Holland's brown horse Frank Hampton, 113 lbs.; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' chestnut mare Metella, 106 lbs.; and J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, chestnut horse Edwin, 103 lbs.

The fourth and last event will be the steeple chase, purse $800, of which $200 goes to the second horse; about two miles and a half. The acceptances for this event comprise William Jennings' brown horse Blind Tom, 156 lbs.; Joseph Donahue's chestnut gelding Tammany, 156 lbs.; Coffin & Lawrence's bay gelding Jim Tisdale, 154 lbs., and bay horse Lochiel, 153 lbs.; James Thompson's brown mare Lobella, 148 lbs.; Richard Shea's brown horse Astronomer, 147 lbs.; J. H. Tully's bay gelding Vesuvius, 147 lbs.; W. Jay's brown gelding Mackintosh, 145 lbs., and Hugh Gaffney's bay mare Mary Hennessey, 140 lbs.

Pools were sold on these events last night at the Jockey Club rooms, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, by Underwood & McGowan, and at Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, by Marshall & Johnson. The betting was quite spirited by the turimen at the respective places, the average pools of each race sold up to half past nine o'clock being as follows:—

BY UNDERWOOD & M'GOWAN.

One Mile and Five Furlongs.

Doswell's stable	$65	160	165	260	460
Edwin	27	40	55	125	155
Frank Hampton	36	40	55	90	130
Mary Louise	18	30	25	45	55
Allagog	9	25	26	31	40

One Mile and an Eighth.

Frank Hampton	$20	Lord Byron	$14
Quintard	19	Vim	5
Lochiel	15	Albuera	1

Two Miles and an Eighth.

Alroy	$35	Edwin	$17
Frank Hampton	18	Metella	11

Steeple Chase.

Blind Tom	$35	Astronomer	$10
Donahue's entry	30	Lobella	6
Jim Tisdale	20	Mackintosh	4
Vesuvius	20		

BY MARSHALL & JOHNSON.

One Mile and Five Furlongs.

Doswell's stable	$70	85	90	80	55
Frank Hampton	60	70	60	40	40
Edwin	30	35	25	20	35
Mary Louise	21	20	20	15	20
Allagog	15	10	10	12	9

One Mile and an Eighth.

Frank Hampton	$50			35
Lochiel	45			35
Quintard	35			30
Lord Byron	20			15
Albuera	10			10
Vim	12			10

Two Miles and an Eighth.

Alroy	$65	105	100	50
Frank Hampton	40	60	50	20
Metella	26	35	26	13
Edwin	20	35	25	11

THOROUGHBRED HORSES AT AUCTION.

Sale at Jerome Park—The Prices and Purchasers.

The sale of blood horses at Jerome Park, first announced for the 6th inst., took place yesterday. The attendance of buyers was very limited and the bidding spiritless. Dr. Underwood was the auctioneer. The following list comprises the horses offered and their disposition:—

General York, ch. h., 8 years, by Planet; dam Albine; owner, C. Livingston; $200 offered; withdrawn.

Comet, ch. h., aged, by imp. Trustee, dam Ornament; owner, James Bathgate; withdrawn.

Bay colt, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Blue Ribbon; owner, James Bathgate; withdrawn.

Vespucius, ch. h., 6 years, by Planet, dam Columbia; owner, D. D. Withers; withdrawn.

Brown filly (imp.), 2 years, by Saunterer, dam Moula; owner, D. D. Withers; $350; Mr. Hunter.

Blue Ribbon, ch. m., foaled 1859, by Revenue, dam Parachute; owner, L. Lorillard; no bid.

Zaidee, ch. m., foaled 1856, by Belshazzar, dam Victoire; owner, L. Lorillard; withdrawn.

Bay filly (untried), 2 years, by Kentucky, dam Satinstone; owner, L. Lorillard; $125; Mr. Purdy.

Bay filly, foaled in 1871, by Kentucky, dam Blue Ribbon; owner, L. Lorillard; $160; Mr. Doswell.

Athlone, ch. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama; owner, James Thompson; $50; Mr. McKee.

Slasher, b. h., 11 years, by Childe Harold, dam Sarah Washington; owner, F. Morris; $250; William Brown.

Cavalier, br. c., 5 years, by Eclipse, dam Etiquette; owner, F. Morris; no bid.

Puck, b. g., 7 years, by Scythian, by Little Peggy; owner, M. H. Sanford; $310; J. K. Lawrence.

Salute, ch. g., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Sally Polk; owner, M. H. Sanford; $175; James Irving.

White Hose, ch. g., 3 years, by King Lear, dam Earring; owner, M. H. Sanford; $175; Robert Center.

Jerseyman, ch. h., 5 years, by Vandal, dam Emma Wright; owner, M. H. Sanford; $260; Mr. McKee.

Keep Dark, br. f., 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Maroon; owner, A. Belmont; $140; Mr. McKee.

Chestnut colt, yearling, by Censor, dam Jenny Rose; owners, Hunter & Travers; $100; Mr. Rogers.

Chestnut colt, yearling, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Fern; owners, Hunter & Travers; $75; Eph. Snedicker.

Chestnut colt, yearling, by Censor, dam Intrigue; owners, Hunter & Travers; $150; bid in.

Brown filly, yearling, by Censor, dam Nemesis; owners, Hunter & Travers; $500; bid in.

Chestnut filly, yearling, by Censor, dam Genista; owners, Hunter & Travers; $500; bid in.

Bay colt, yearling, by Kentucky, dam Zaidee; owner, L. Lorillard; $205; Mr. Holland.

Rosetta, b. f., 3 years, by Censor, dam Spiletta; owner, A. Belmont; $250; bid in.

Bay gelding, by Prophet, dam Jennie Dickson; no bid.

Mr. J. Carter Brown's Thunderbolt, black colt, 2 years old, and Miss Arnica, brown filly, yearling, were not offered.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y., June 14, 1872.—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

F. Lownds named b. m. Butcher Girl	1	2	2	1
Benj. Mace named b. m. Lady Lovell	2	1	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42½	1:25	2:56¼
Second heat	48¼	1:35	3:10
Third heat	47½	1:33¼	3:10½
Fourth heat	47½	1:30	3:05
Fifth heat	46½	1:30	3:06¼

Between the first and second heats a terrific thunder storm came up and deluged the track, making it look like a river in some places. The second race, sweepstakes of $450, between B. Mace's bay mare Topsy, W. E. Weeks' black gelding Eight Bells and Colonel Dickey's dun gelding G. L. Fox, was postponed until a more favorable day.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall, at the Central Park, on Saturday (to-day), 15th instant, commencing at 3:30 P. M. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

"Park March."
1. Overture—"Othello" ..... Rossini
2. Waltz—"Il Sorno," as sung by Mme. Pauline Lucca ..... F. Abt
3. Duet—cornet and euphonium, from "Oberto Conti di S. Bonifacio" ..... Verdi

PART II.

4. Grand March—"Maid of Orleans" ..... Cowen
5. Aria—"Praise of Tear" ..... Schubert
6. Cornet obligato—"Excelsior Polka" ..... Levi
7. Selection—"Genevieve de Brabant" ..... Offenbach

PART III.

8. March—"Parade" ..... Unrath
9. Polka Mazurka—"Take Holyday" ..... Wallerstein
10. Concert quadrille—"Gems from German Songs" ..... Dodworth
11. Waltz—"New Vienna" ..... Strauss
12. Finale—"The Union."

STABBING IN STANTON STREET.

Louis Gluck, of Forty-sixth street and Second avenue, and August Scheer, of Williamsburg, had an altercation in the lager beer saloon No. 80 Stanton street, during which Gluck stabbed Scheer in the left hand with a shoemaker's knife. In defence Scheer cut Gluck in the face with a tumbler. The police entered the saloon during the row and arrested Gluck. Scheer was sent to his home with a number of friends.

"ON STRIKE."

The Men All Quiet and the Reported Rioting a Canard.

EMPLOYERS VS. EMPLOYES.

New Unions Continue To Take the Field as the Old Ones Move Out.

Meetings of the Carpenters, Coach Painters, Sewing Machine Makers, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Housesmiths.

As the strike proceeds there threatens to be a warfare, of words at least, inaugurated in regard to what has been done, as well as what remains to be done. The Eight-Hour League claims to be in possession of the signatures of some of the leading firms of the city, and show what they allege to be these attached to their printed form of contract, guaranteeing the adoption of the eight-hour system. The firms in question stoutly deny the statement, and, of course, the authenticity of their signatures.

Some of the pianoforte makers are again at work, and a certain bitterness is felt by those who remain in the attitude of striking. A canard was circulated about the street early yesterday that an attack in force would be made on the factory of the Messrs. Steinway, but so far as could be learned there was little or no foundation for the report.

Trouble was apprehended in the Nineteenth precinct yesterday from the employés of the Hudson River and Harlem and New Haven Railroad machine shops. Superintendent Kelso instructed Captain Gunner to protect the peace at all hazards, and if reinforcements were needed to telegraph to Police Headquarters and they would be sent. No demonstration was made, and at a late hour last night all was quiet and orderly in the city.

Undue importance was sought to be attached to a street row, from the fact that two of the parties engaged in it were members of the Cabinet Makers' Union. It, however, failed to excite much attention, save from Justice Shandley, who committed the assailants, at Jefferson Market Police Court, for trial at the Special Sessions.

An important secret meeting of the American Carpenters and Joiners' Union was held during the evening at Masonic Hall. The subject under discussion was the devising of means for the prevention of what is technically called "jumping," by which many of the non-unionists seek to evade the eight-hour system established by the carpenters' strike.

The Coach Painters.

About one hundred and thirty coach painters met at Military Hall, in the Bowery, yesterday afternoon, and adopted a constitution and bylaws. William Long, of the Executive Committee, acted as Chairman during the reading and discussion. This is the second week of the strike for this union, and twenty-five of the firms employing them have acceded to their demands. Some two hundred and thirty of these men are now at work under the eight-hour rule, leaving about one hundred and seventy still out of employment.

Singer Company's Employes.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company's employés met last night. The Willcox and Gibb's Company were reported as having acceded to the demands of their men early in the evening. It having been announced that Howe's establishment would be reopened on Monday, a committee reported a notice posted up on the door of the factory, stating that it would not be reopened.

It was announced that the needleworkers of the city were all on strike.

A committee was sent to the rooms of the packers at work in Delancey street to endeavor to get the men to strike.

A despatch was received from the employés of the company in Glasgow, Scotland, stating that they were working only eight and a half hours per day. It was at the same time stated that Mr. MacKenzie, of the company, had telegraphed to the managers in Glasgow to run the factory there double hours.

Considerable excitement was created by the reported conversation of one of the men with a contractor, wherein the latter, it is alleged, stated that the Singer Company had compelled all its employés to vote for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864, under penalty of dismissal, and that they intended in like manner to force them to vote for the re-election of President Grant, should they remain in their employ the coming autumn.

The Howe Machine Company.

The men of this company resolved yesterday that they would "support no newspaper hereafter that they had reason to believe was working in the interests of capitalists," and that a copy of the resolution be printed in every daily paper in the city. A delegation from the Manhattan Sewing Machine Company announced that they are to strike to-day.

A committee was appointed to go to Boston to confer with the sewing machine men there.

**Mass Meeting of Mach