THE PAPACY.

The Holy See and the People.

Vatican Preparation for the Coming Conclave.

ROME, May 20, 1874.

It cannot but be that the whole of Christendom should be looking forward to the next conclave to be assembled for the election of a successor to the present Pontiff with curiosity and interest, and a large portion of Christendom with more than interest—with anxiety. There have been periods in European history when rulers and statesmen busied themselves much about such elections, and when it was believed that the election of this or that man to the throne of St. Peter might have important influence on this, that or the other move on the great chessboard of dynastic intrigue and the clashing ambitions of princes and sovereigns. These times are over—gone forever! But interests of a different kind still cause the rulers of nations and the nations themselves, not of Europe only, but of the whole civilized world, to look with anxiety to the doings of the two or three score of old men who will shortly be choosing in Rome a head of the universal Catholic Church. A strange thing to look at when one thinks of it. But one of the most notable facts of the general aspect of human affairs within the last year or two is the tendency which all national questions and national parties seem to have to become entangled with questions of religion, and in many cases to depend almost, if not quite wholly, upon religious considerations. The cause of this tendency I suppose to be the general and almost intuitive feeling that a very decisive time of struggle is at hand between believers and non-believers in the statements and dogmas which have for the last fifteen centuries made the religion and ruled the life of all the civilized portion of the human race. We have not yet reached the Niagara of that struggle, but the influence of the rapids which precede the fall is already felt, and men feel disposed, in view of the coming struggle, to regard all questions of policy with reference to their probable bearing on it. This I take to be the cause of a phenomenon which no observer of the times we live in can fail to be struck by. It is a consequence of the same phenomenon that statesmen are compelled to take a lively interest in the doings of the Roman Sacred College, not as heretofore with reference to the small intrigues and rivalries of crowned heads, but for the sake of the wide effects which will be produced on the nations they have to govern and the results which will show themselves in making them governable by such or such means, or, perhaps, ungovernable by any. There is no government in the world that would not be very glad to have the countenance, the patronage, the assistance of that old man sitting aloof there in the Vatican, for there is none that does not know that the business of governing would thereby be made easier to it. But that countenance, that patronage, that assistance is only to be had at a price which even the most Catholic governments of the Old World have learned to consider too high a one, and the result is that the most important of the European countries are at more or less open war with the Pope and the Papacy. The remarkable degree to which this is the case has suggested to more than one observer of the course of affairs the probability that the Church, finding no support on any side from the princes and potentates of the earth, might turn from them to the popular masses, trust her cause wholly to the effects her teaching and preaching may be able to produce upon them, and throw in her lot with them in opposition to those governing classes, from which she has ceased to hope anything.

WILL THE DEMOCRACY BE SANCTIFIED?

Now it is hardly necessary to point out to any one who has in any degree kept his eyes open to the general course of popular feeling and opinion in the world the very serious results which might—which in all probability would—follow the adoption of such a policy on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. Many a generation has come and gone since the Church has attempted anything of the kind. The Church has leaned for support on the secular arm of the various repressive governments of the Continent of Europe for so many centuries that it has come to seem to be a part of the nature of it to be on the side of "authority" as against popular wishes and feelings, on the side of conservatism as against progress, on the side of the tyrant as against the oppressed. But it was not always so. The time has been when the Church was a popular body, animated by popular ideas and emotions—was, in a word, on the side of the masses as against their rulers. Are we on the eve of seeing a renewal of such a state of things? Has the Church still enough of sap and vigor and vitality in it to venture on so great and daring a game? Has the Church sufficiently convinced itself that there is nothing more to be hoped for from the princes and potentates of the earth, and that henceforth it is to be in very truth war to the knife between the threefold tiara and the crowned heads of this world? These are questions which many observes of the signs of the times are asking themselves, and many shrewd lookers-on are inclined to believe that certain signs and appearances in the ecclesiastical horizon indicate that the Roman Court is making up its mind to some such course of action.

A REMARKABLE SERMON.

Just about a year ago, on St. Patrick's Day, in the spring of last year, a very remarkable sermon was preached in the church of the Irish convent of Capuchin's here. A sermon in English is preached every year in that church on St. Patrick's Day. The preacher last year was Dr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, in England. The sermon contained invectives of great bitterness against the statesmen at the head of the German, the Italian and the English governments. And the preacher then went on to allude to the great popular forces, whose menacing strength—as shown in the international and other powerful combinations—was, and is, causing anxiety to the rulers of nations. He then vehemently asserted the impotency of the governments to deal with these forces. But the Irish priest, said the orator, the poor priest, strong in the threefold ecclesiastical virtues of poverty, chastity and obedience can deal with these forces. He, and he alone among the members of the Churches, can sympathize with these millions, can find his hopes and his fears in unison with theirs, can make their cause his and his cause theirs. The sermon excited very considerable attention at the time, and it was understood to have been highly approved at the Vatican. In short, if it had not been certain that it would be approved there it would not have been preached where and when it was preached. And it must be admitted that language such as has been quoted (and I have been able to give but a faint reflex of the eloquence and abundance of the preacher) does seem to favor the notion that the ideas of the Apostolic Court are pointing in the direction I have been indicating.

CAUTIOUS AND PRUDENT.

Nevertheless, my own impression is that the fathers of the Church have not yet definitively made up their minds to any such bold and decisive course; and this not so much because they look forward with any definite hope to the possibility of any such reconciliation with the powers of civil society as would lead to a *modus vivendi* which they would be willing to accept, as because they have no man among them in any way capable of assuming the post of general-in-chief in such a warfare, to whom, at the same time, they would feel that they could safely intrust the mission. There are in the Sacred College a few men who form what, to speak according to the analogy of more wordly bodies, may be called "the Left" of the College of Cardinals—men who are the liberals of their class, who perceive that the path which the present Pontiff has pursued can but lead to, at all events, present ruin, and whose object would be, if the helm of St. Peter's boat were intrusted to their hands, to modify the claims and the demands of the Church in such sort as still to have the assistance or at least the good will of the civil power in the different nations in keeping their hold upon the masses. But these men are, in the eyes of the great majority of their colleagues, dangerous above all others. The goodness of their intention as churchmen is probably not doubted by their fellows; but the latter are profoundly convinced—and in truth those most competent to form an opinion of the currents and tendencies prevalent in human affairs would probably be inclined to say that they are right and justified in their conviction—that if the Church has little to expect from civil rulers at the present day, it has yet less to hope for from them in any future to which men can now look forward. What, then, is the policy of these men, the majority of the Sacred College? What is their hope for the Church? It is simply a religious belief in the indestructibility of their institution, corroborated and comforted by what appears to them the very encouraging teaching of history. The Church, they say, has been in quite as bad if not in worse straits than it is now. And it has wonderfully and miraculously come triumphantly out of them. Perhaps those who are not churchmen might find in these same teachings of the past grounds for believing that history will not, in this instance, repeat herself. But it cannot be wondered at that men whose opportunities of studying the tendencies of the world around them are greatly smaller than those of any other persons of their rank in all the world, and who come to the consideration of the matter with a conviction, resulting from the teaching and prejudices of a whole lifetime, that the permanency of their power and position has been miraculously guaranteed to them by the Creator of the world—it cannot be surprising, I say, that such men, seeing no humanly possible path of extrication from the difficulties around them, should be disposed to hold fast to the last to claims which are to them vital principles, and trust the future to what, in mundane language, is called the chapter of accidents, but which in their minds and words is the clear promise of God that no gates of hell shall ever prevail against (as they sincerely read and understood the terms of the promise) the triple-crowned king Pope, the College of Cardinals, the order of bishops, priests and deacons, and all the vast system of their Church, such as the councils, and specially the latest council, have established it. I believe this to be a correct representation of the tone of mind of the majority of

THE SACRED COLLEGE.

It is a mistake, I feel assured, to imagine—as zealots of other creeds and outside strangers of no creed are often apt to do—that the heads of the Roman clergy are worldly hypocrites, having no real belief in the doctrines they profess to hold. There may be a few such men among them. And if there were more such the future relations between the Church and the civil power in the different nations would be likely to run all the smoother. But it may be safely accepted by the outside world that the great majority of those to whom the choosing of the next Pope will fall are fanatics in their unconquerable belief in the righteousness and divinely promised ultimate victory of their cause. And fanatics are proverbially dangerous! One man the cardinals have among them who would be eminently capable and fitted—it cannot, I think, be doubted—to assume the position of general-in-chief in such a warfare and struggle as has been above spoken of—a struggle in which the Catholic Church should ally itself heart and soul with those surging and discontented masses of mankind which are seeking to overthrow the whole structure of civil society as it at present exists, and should make use of their disaffection and discontent with the present order of things to make such a *tabula rasa* of the existing institutions of society as to leave no authority, no power standing in the vast levelled plain of human life save that of the priesthood. It is a vast, and to many minds would commend itself as a magnificent, conception. Other priesthoods of other creeds and other races have, ere now, realized it. The days have been when the Roman priesthood were not far from the realization of it. And assuredly none of those who listened to Dr. Vaughan's memorable sermon in the Church of St. Isidore on St. Patrick's Day can doubt that the idea has presented itself to and been cherished by Rome's present priesthood. And there is, as I have said, in the College of Cardinals one man who would, there is every reason to believe, be, as occupant of St. Peter's seat, able and willing to be the captain of such an enterprise. It is the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. I believe that His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, placed on the throne of Innocent III. and Gregory VII., would find the means in such an alliance of shaking to its foundation the whole fabric of civil society and toppling down from their places many of the institutions and authorities which are showing themselves hostile to the pretensions of his Church. I do not think for my own part that he would be ultimately successful in any such struggle. But his own opinion upon that point would, of course, be different. But no such experiment will be made. The men in whose hands the issue is are too timid, too half-hearted to give any such man as Cardinal Cullen an opportunity of playing such a great game. I am inclined to think that the College would be afraid to elect such a man, even if he were an Italian. Assuredly there is no chance of their daring such a step in favor of a non-Italian. The next Pope will be an Italian, as every Pope has been since the Fleming, Adrian VI., was elected in 1522, and died in less than two years broken hearted at his utterly abortive attempts to reform the manners and morals of the Roman clergy, while leaving the later utterly disgusted with the choice which had placed over them a sovereign so entirely uncongenial to Rome and all that it inherits. The mistake has never been repeated, and it will not be repeated on the coming occasion. I think it may be assumed as certain that the next Pope will be an Italian.

WHAT THE CONCLAVE MAY DO.

Can anything beyond this be predicted as to the probabilities of the issue of the Conclave? Something, perhaps, but not very much. The story of the conclaves which have elected the Popes for the last three or four centuries is exceedingly curious and amusing reading; but it is not edifying reading to a good Catholic. It is perhaps impossible to find anywhere else brought out in such strong relief and vivid colors the utterly mundane nature of a contest which is said to be decided by the special inspiration of the Holy Ghost! As the world stood, and as the Papacy stood in the world, it was scarcely possible that this struggle for a place among the sovereigns of the earth should have been other than it was. But the troubles and trials of the Church have done much towards elevating its views above those of "low ambition and the pride of kings," and the probabilities are that the Conclave which will be held at the death of Pius IX. will be, looking at it from a Church point of view, the purest that has taken place for a long time. That is to say, the cardinals will elect the man whom a majority of the College really and truly and to the best of their judgment consider to be the most likely to do well for the Church. They will not elect a foreigner to Italy. But they may very plausibly tell themselves that past experience has not shown such election to be for the advantage of the Church. And it may further be said that the coming Conclave will probably be more entirely free and independent in its action, less meddled with in any way by sovereigns or representatives of the civil power of any sort, than any conclave for a long time. The moan they make about the difficulties they are likely to be exposed to is all mere talk. Their eminences know perfectly well that they will be left in perfect freedom to elect whomsoever they will. And the Conclave will in all probability be duly held at Rome, and doubtless within the precincts of the Vatican. Of course the careful calculations of probabilities, made from a consideration of the character of each individual of the Sacred College, about a twelvemonth ago, at a time when the death of the Pope was considered to be imminent, have been very much thrown out by the recent creation of twelve new cardinals—a large addition to the College, which before that accession to its body only numbered forty-five. Of the new cardinals, however, by far the most important as regards any speculations on the issue of the next Conclave, has since died, having enjoyed the purple but a very few days. This was His Eminence Father Tarquini, the Jesuit. Creating such a man a cardinal was remarkable, and had not been determined on without strong and definite motive. It is against the constitution of the Society of Jesus that any member of the Order should accept any ecclesiastical dignity, such as that of cardinal, or bishop, &c. But of course it is in the Pope's power to grant dispensation from this, or from any other human tie or obligation whatever. It is probable, however, that such dispensation would not have been accepted by a Jesuit, unless at the bidding of the Superior of his Order. It must be considered, therefore, as certain that it was the wish of the General of the Jesuits that Father Tarquini should enter the Sacred College. And such is the nature and perfection of Jesuit discipline that the voice of a Jesuit father in the conclave would have been, to all intents and purposes, the voice of the Order. Many persons have supposed that this Jesuit was placed in the College in the hope and with the view that he might become the successor of Pius IX. I do not think that such a result would have been in any case likely, for the general prejudice against and dislike and fear of the Jesuits, even among the members of the Sacred College, would, I have little doubt, have availed to prevent a Jesuit from receiving the requisite number of votes. Whatever hopes, however, may have been founded on Father Tarquini's promotion are at an end. From the time of his promotion to the purple he was constantly with the Pope; constantly going up and down those huge, bleak, windy staircases at the Vatican, and this, after a life of cosy wrapping up in cotton at the Gesù, was too much for an old man. He caught an inflammation on the chest; the medical science trusted by the Jesuits prescribed—as it always has prescribed for the last half dozen centuries—severe bleeding, and the poor old man sunk under it and died; orthodoxly, as he had lived.

SCARLET HATS.

It is believed, and indeed asserted by the prints supposed to be the especial organs of the Vatican, that another batch of cardinals will be made in the summer. And a report gained some consistency a month or so ago to the effect that Dr. Bayly, the Archbishop of Baltimore, would have the scarlet hat on that occasion. But I do not believe that any such promotion is at all probable. It is said here that the difficulty which any cardinal would experience in the United States in maintaining that social status which is here deemed necessary to the proper dignity of a prince of the Church, is felt to act as a bar in the way of making an American cardinal. Perhaps it might be difficult to secure the needful amount of kotow-ing and genuflection from the citizens of any American city. The same difficulty is felt, though not quite to the same degree, with regard to the making of an English cardinal. It is said that the last experiment, that made in the case of Cardinal Wiseman, was a failure in this respect. And the question now is whether Dr. Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster, will or will not receive the hat at the new creation expected in the summer. Opinions on the subject have changed very considerably since the remarkable speech which the Archbishop of Westminster made at the Catholic meeting which took place in London in reply to the anti-Catholic meeting of sympathy with the German Emperor. The claims which Dr. Manning then advanced on behalf of his Church were not calculated to serve its cause in the minds of the great majority of Englishmen; but the speech gave such satisfaction at the Vatican that it was received there with, as it was described to me, "a universal pean of thanksgiving." Before this it was generally thought that the Archbishop of Westminster would not be promoted. It was alleged that it is contrary to the practice of the Apostolic Court to give the purple to a convert; in the second place, that, though Dr. Manning rendered himself very acceptable to the Pope at the time of the Œcumenical Council, by his zeal and activity in favor of every proposal advocated by the Holy Father, he at the same time drew upon himself an amount of jealousy on the part of the Italian prelates, which, it is thought, would avail to exclude him from the purple; and in the third place, it is asserted that the relations between Dr. Manning and his clergy at home are not so pleasant and cordial as could be wished. The opinion, however, that, all this notwithstanding, he may not improbably enter the sacred college seems to have been gaining ground since the epoch of the speech above alluded to. Some other foreign prelates have also been named as likely to share in the expected promotion.

My impression, however, at the time of the recent creation was that the twelve new members then added to the Sacred College did not in any way tend to affect the probabilities of the coming election save in making more sure that which was extremely probable before, viz.:—that the new Pope would be one disposed to follow as closely as might be in the footsteps of the old one.

THE COLLEGE

may be roughly divided into the "Zelanti," as those are termed who are known to approve the policy of Pius IX., especially in the matter of the declaration of his personal infallibility; of the famous "Syllabus," which places a gulf between the demands of the Church and all the requirements of modern civil society, and of his attitude of uncompromising hostility to the civil governments, especially those of Italy and Germany—to which may now be added that of Austria—on the one hand, and those who would be disposed to adopt a milder and more conciliatory tone of policy on the other. Of these two divisions the former, more especially among the Italian Cardinals, is in a strong majority. I do not think that the presence of all the foreign Cardinals, the majority of whom belong to the second category, would suffice to redress the balance. But it is not to be expected that all the foreign members of the Sacred College will be in Rome, for it is probable that the conclave, even though it be held with the accustomed forms in other respects, may be held very shortly after the decease of Pius the Ninth, and without waiting for the usual regulation number of days to elapse; also that the conclave will be a short one. It is to be expected, therefore, that many of the foreign Cardinals will be absent from the conclave.

Upon the whole, I think still, as I thought before the last creation, that if it were necessary to name a "favorite" among the "papabili" in the College—as those, in the slang of the conclave, are called who are considered to be among the possible candidates for the Papacy—I should be disposed to pitch on Mgr. Riario Sforza, the Archbishop of Naples, as the man. He is about the right age, is of respectable moral character, possesses considerable knowledge of administrative business, has high patrician rank (which goes for something), and, above all, while known to be a churchman of the Zelante school, has the reputation of being a prudent and safe man.

SMALL CHANCE OF A VACANCY.

Meanwhile, however, Pius IX. does not manifest any intention of making a vacancy. He is well and in good spirits, and, though pulling a long face to sympathizing deputations, as in professional duty bound, can joke and enjoy himself with amiable unbending and affability among the chosen few who are the intimates of the Vatican.

NEW YORK CITY.

There will be music in Central Park to-day at four P. M., if the weather is fine, by Dodworth's Band.

A site for a dog pound has been selected in Thirty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Trains for the opening match of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor will leave Hunter's Point to-day at 8:20, 9, 9:35 and 10 A. M. and 12:30, 2, and 4 P. M. Five matches are to be shot, each involving valuable prizes, and a large attendance is anticipated.

The Fire Department reports 107 fires in this city during the month of May, 1874, involving a loss of $62,140, on which there was insurance to the amount of $618,485. There was 71.93 per cent greater loss and 7 per cent less number of fires in May, 1873, than in last May.

The boys of St. John's Free School Trinity parish went with their principal, Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, on an excursion to Clifton, S. I., yesterday. They visited the forts, amused themselves bathing, fishing, ball playing, and obtained interesting specimens in botany, geology and zoology.

Coroner Woltman was yesterday called to the foot of Wall street to hold an inquest on the body of George Granger, late a fireman on board the Wall street ferry boat Somerset, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday morning. Deceased was twenty-six years of age and a native of this country.

A chess match was contested last evening at the Café International, Chatham square, between Mr. A. P. Barnes, President of the Jersey City Chess Club, and Mr. F. Perrin, ex-President of the Brooklyn Chess Club. Fourteen games were played, of which Mr. Barnes won seven, Mr. Perrin five and two were declared drawn.

Commissioner Van Nort has requested the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate the sum of $80,000 for the construction and maintenance of four additional public baths, which an act of the Legislature, lately approved by the Governor, directs him to construct. As soon as the appropriation will be made bids will be invited for the building of the baths.

The examination of the collegiate classes for advancement commenced yesterday, as follows:—Senior class in philosophy, by Professor Huntsman; Junior class, in optics, by Professor Compton; Sophomore class, in modern history, by Professor Anthon, and the Freshman class, in shades, shadows and perspective, by Professor Koerner. The introductory class was examined in English by Professor Barton, and in chemistry, by Professor Doremus.

Ernest Seifert, a German fresco painter, thirty-two years of age, died yesterday in the Ninety-ninth street reception Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday evening last by jumping or falling from the front platform of car 108 of the Second avenue line, near the corner of 104th street. It is said one of the car wheels passed over his arm and part of his body. Deceased lived at 1,845 Third avenue, where the body was yesterday removed. Coroner Kessler will make an investigation.

Edward K. Winship, the salary broker, who was thrown into Ludlow Street Jail on May 25 by Messrs. Burdick, of Broadway, for breach of trust in the matter of $7,100 intrusted to him by those gentlemen to pay accounts of public officials, was arrested on a similar process yesterday by Mr. Meeker, of Hodges & Meeker, who have till recently been his counsel and are creditors to the extent of $23,000. Mr. Spink, of No. 5 Beekman street, has also caused his arrest on similar grounds, claiming $6,000 from Winship.

BROOKLYN.

There will be music at Prospect Park, near the Lake, this afternoon, the weather permitting.

The Property Clerk reports the police recovered $12,007 worth of valuables, stolen or abandoned, during the month of May.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon to the pupils of the Packer Collegiate Institute on Monday evening, the 15th inst.

It is the determination of the Bridge Directors to commence work on the towers and anchorage immediately, the Governor having signed the amendatory bill.

The report of the President of the New York Bridge Company for the month of May, shows the receipts of the company to have been $4,686. The expenditures amounted to $6,946.

The jewelry store of Mr. T. M. Emerson, 171 Court street, was entered by thieves during the temporary absence of the proprietor at noon yesterday, and robbed of watches and other articles of jewelry to the value of $500.

Ann McCoy, Mary King, Bridget Sheridan, Jane Slavin, Mary Slavin and Catharine McGee, the women arrested for breaking into the house on the southeast corner of Concord and Washington streets and removing a quantity of furniture, were committed to jail to appear for examination before Justice Walsh, on Monday next. The women claim to have supposed that the owner of the property, Mr. J. S. Carroll, had abandoned the goods which they took, the house not being occupied since May 1.

LONG ISLAND.

The County Court and Court of Sessions for Queens county will convene at the Court House in North Hempstead on Monday, the 15th inst.

The corner stone of the Bayside Literary Society's building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, the Mr. L. Bradford Prince delivering the oration.

The Trustees of College Point have awarded the contract for laying the water pipes in the village streets to Mr. Giles Palmer, of Harlem, he being the lowest bidder ($17,046 68) and his securities being satisfactory.

Governor Dix has signed the bill authorizing the establishment of a savings bank in Newtown. The incorporators are William S. Worthington, S. Benselin, Warren J. Shattuck, Ph. H. Ramhold, S. Fisk Worthington, Emil Sauer, Edward H. Weber, John G. Graff, Louis Windmuller and Louis Harnann.

Operations on the Brooklyn Water Works, south of Hempstead village, have been nearly suspended, the only workmen now engaged being those necessary to take care of the working of the steam shovels, the dirt trains and the clay and stone conveyed from Rocky Hill by trains on the Central Railroad.

The Flushing branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will hold their annual meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Henry Bergh will be present, and during the evening prizes for excellence in competition will be awarded to pupils of the different schools in the district.

The Newtown Board of Health have passed very stringent resolutions regarding the disposition of refuse and manure from the piggeries of James Lyons, at Ridgewood. He is ordered forthwith to remove all objectionable matter, and hereafter to cover all refuse with fresh earth; to allow no swill to remain unboiled for more than ten hours, and to raise his pig pens so that they may be readily cleansed—an operation which he is required to perform at least once a week.

The town of Newtown has been defeated in what is known as the Gardiner Spring suit, commenced in April, 1872, to recover the principal and interest of certain certificates of indebtedness known as the Blissville road bonds. The case was tried before Judge Brady, in New York, in December, 1872. The defence was fraudulent issue and gross swindling on the part of the contractors to whom they were issued, and that the bonds were void in consequence of having been paid out at less than par. By direction of the Court a verdict was rendered against the town. An appeal was taken, and in April the case was again argued at General Term. The decision has just been rendered, affirming the former one. It is reported that Judge Birdseye, who represents the town, proposes to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

STATEN ISLAND

From the county abstract of Richmond county it appears that the aggregate of the amounts claimed as due from the county is $13,733 47, of which the Supervisors have allowed only $7,141 14.

The ladies of the congregation of the Summerfield Methodist church, at Mariner's Harbor, are busily engaged in making the necessary preparations for their annual strawberry festival, which is to be held about the 19th or 20th inst. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church.

At the last meeting of the Richmond County Police Commissioners William E. Wells, of Factoryville, was appointed patrolman. There is only one more vacancy existing in the force, which will probably be filled at the next meeting of the Commissioners. Detective Romer has been retained upon the force in consideration of the valuable services he has recently rendered.

The brewers at Clifton are now carting the sour grain and refuse of their breweries to holes or vaults prepared for the purpose, where they are covered over with earth to keep them from the air, the purpose being to sell them in the fall for feeding cows on Staten Island and the Jersey shore. There is a large traffic in this kind of "fodder" along the line of the New Jersey Railroad.

The various delegations of the North Shore Fire Department have held their annual election, and the following named representatives have been chosen for the ensuing year:—Captain Lester A. Scofield, of No. 3 Engine, as Chief Engineer; John J. Featherstone, of No. 4 Engine, as Assistant Engineer for the First district; James Wheeler, of No. 2 Engine, Assistant Engineer for the Second district; George Franke, of No. 1 Engine, Assistant Engineer for the Third district.

The residence of Mr. Alfred Ross, on the Shore road, at Port Richmond, was on Monday night entered by burglars and robbed of a valuable gold watch, a sum of money and other valuables to the amount of $350. Yesterday Officer Lyons, of the County Police force, succeeded in capturing a New York thief, named William Stone, who proved to be one of the robbers, as a bunch of skeleton keys, the gold watch, $80 in money and most of the other stolen goods were found in his possession. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Middlebrook, at Port Richmond, who committed him without bail to the Richmond County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, which sits on the last Tuesday of the month.

NEW JERSEY.

A new station is to be established on the Erie Railway at the west end of the Bergen tunnel.

The democratic majority of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county have resolved that the office of Warden at the Penitentiary at Snake Hill be declared vacant.

Frederick Charlemagne, proprietor of a saloon on Paterson avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

President Harrison, of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, refuses to appoint any committees till the Board elect a City Clerk. He is supported by the Mayor and all the prominent officials.

Alderman White, who was elected in the Third Aldermanic district of Jersey City and who was counted out by the Board of Canvassers, has made an appeal to the Supreme Court in Trenton to obtain his seat.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have refused to comply with the request of the Boards of Government in Jersey City to elevate the tracks above the streets, unless the city bears a portion of the expense.

The arguments in the case of the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company vs. George B. Hawk on an appeal from the verdict of a jury and the ruling of the Judge of the Warren Circuit Court, when $5,000 was assessed on the appellants in favor of the defendant for the use of land taken for railroad purposes, were concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court at Trenton.

The admirers of aquatic sports in Trenton have in contemplation a regatta on the Delaware River during the present season. The owners of the beautiful yachts John G. Stout, Nellie, William Carter and Ida Mariner, now at anchor at Trenton, are taking the initiatory steps, and cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all craft in the neighboring cities and towns on the Delaware in perfecting the arrangements. The facilities for this kind of amusement on the splendid stretch of water from Trenton to Bordentown are everything that the most fastidious lover of the king of sports could desire, and are also unsurpassed in New Jersey.

The city fathers of Lambertville have refused to license any rum shops within their jurisdiction, and as a consequence the business of illegal grog vending has become alarming, much to the chagrin of fanatical residents, who clamor loudly for the enforcement of the law in that connection. A rumor spread that since the promulgation of the prohibition edict no accommodation could be had for man or beast in the hotels, which has proved to be without foundation. The tipplers have to go "across the river" to imbibe in a legal way; which they do on an extensive scale, so much so that a band of crusaders is being organized for the conversion of the groggery keepers in that section of Pennsylvania.

At the last meeting of the Trenton Board of Trade a report was received from Senator Hewitt, who had been to Washington on business in reference to the appropriation for the new Court House and Post Office now being erected in Trenton, that there was every probability that Congress would increase the appropriation from the original sum of $250,000 to $382,000, the amount requisite for the completion of the work. An animated discussion took place on the following resolution offered by Mr. Hewitt:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it will benefit the business of the country if Congress will pass a law that railroad companies shall be prevented from charging for freight more for short than for longer distances.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 5, 1874.

The *Commercial* publishes a statement showing that over 220 iron ships, mostly steam vessels, have been built in the yards of this city, and states that this is a far greater number than have been constructed in all the other yards of the United States put together.

It estimates that the total number of iron ships built elsewhere will probably not exceed fifty.

THE BOND FORGERIES.

Trial of Andrew L. Roberts in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Counterfeiting Business Explained—Interesting Narrative.

As on the day preceding the Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded yesterday, the developments in the trial of Andrew L. Roberts, who is indicted for forging bonds of the Central Railroad Company, having excited considerable curiosity and attention. Judge Brady took his seat on the bench about ten o'clock, when the hearing of the case was proceeded with. John A. Olmstead, who had made the stamp from which the seal on the forged bond was taken, and who had been examined the previous afternoon, was recalled. In cross-examination by Mr. Purdy the witness stated that he was an engraver, and in 1852 carried on business at No. 175 William street; he made tools for the trade; he has also hardened drills and made a brace for a man named Davis, who, the witness stated, represented that they were for drilling vent holes in cannon; he subsequently ascertained, however, that Davis was a burglar; he (Davis) came a second time for another supply of tools, but witness refused to do any more work for him; witness did not notify the police authorities; after leaving William street he went to Beekman street, and subsequently to the corner of William and Spruce streets; he always kept a regular engraver's office; did not know Pettis as Davis all the time; could not remember the names of the two apprentices he employed, how long they worked for him or the year they were in his employ. The witness further stated that he also occupied a back room in No. 177 William street; he rented rooms to a man named Neise Stewart, who was subsequently arrested as a counterfeiter. Throughout his various transactions the witness observed he had a conscience and he still retained it. At this stage the witness asked the Court what were the privileges of witnesses as to answering questions.

Judge Bracy informed him that the privilege of a witness was to answer the questions asked.

Mr. Purdy requested the Court to instruct the witness that he was not bound to answer any questions that might lead to criminate him.

Judge Brady instructed the witness accordingly.

In reply to Mr. Purdy the witness further stated that he introduced Neise Stewart to an engraver named Roberts, who made the plate for which Stewart was sent to jail; Stewart deceived him by telling him he wanted only a bill head; his specialty was die sinking; he never made a $10 die and a $25 die for Stewart, and denied that when the currency went out he introduced Stewart to the other Roberts to obtain the counterfeiting plate. Witness stated that he had been frequently asked to make coin dies and had been offered thousands of dollars to make them, but invariable refused; Stewart asked him to go into "business" with him; he knew Stewart was in the counterfeiting business; never was instrumental in having Stewart arrested, but thought that he once mentioned the matter to a detective named Rash. Witness denied that he had ever been arrested by the Secret Service in connection with that business. The witness then went on to state that he did not remember when he first met Pettis, but thought it was at the restaurant situated at No. 177 William street; Pettis asked him to make a seal for the Thuoant and Neosha Valley Railroad; he (the witness) was too busy to attend to it, but sent Pettis to a man named Brown, in William street, who made it; he had worked for the Erie railroad upon orders given by the bookkeeper and purchasing agents; he did not know if Pettis was an employé of that road; he made the seal for the Central Railroad for the prisoner, and made the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railway seal for Pettis; when Pettis asked him for a copy of the seal of the Central Railroad, he had no suspicion that the seal in question was to be used for the purpose of forgery; Pettis gave him a $500 bond to copy the seal from, and he believed it to be genuine; a few days afterward Pettis came back with the seal and wanted an alteration made in it; he alleged that the smokestack was not deep enough for him, and he deepened it as requested (the witness ignored the fact that Pettis was using the seal to stamp bonds with); later on Pettis visited the witness at Staten Island and left him a $500 bond of the Western Union Telegraph Company to make a seal from, and the wife of Pettis called for it; the first interview he had with the prisoner was in March, 1873, in a saloon at No. 77 Cortlandt street; he offered the witness the bond of the Western Union Telegraph to make the seal from; witness was too busy to undertake the job, as he was engaged upon some work for people in New Brunswick, and the prisoner took the bond away; in about a week after the prisoner received the first bond of $500 of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad; in July, 1873, he received the bond of the New York Central.

HIS ARREST BY PINKERTON.

The witness then described his arrest by Pinkerton on a warrant for forging the Western Union Telegraph seal. Mr. Bangs, the General Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency in this city, requested him to make an open statement, and he said he had made the seals, but had no interest in the forgeries; no seals were shown him, but he concluded that they must be the seals he had made; after he made the statement in Pinkerton's office they gave him his supper, ironed him and put him to bed; his wife and son are to be witnesses, and Mrs. Pettis, he thinks probably; he does not know if he has acted wrongfully; he has told all he knows on the subject and throws himself upon the mercy of the Court.

The cross-examination of this witness, which was of a very searching character, occupied nearly four hours.

District Attorney Phelps subsequently re-examined the witness, who stated that he had been arrested only twice before—once for intoxication and the second time for something about naturalization business in Brooklyn, which, however, was never brought to trial. The witness denies ever having seen Colonel Wood, formerly clerk of the United States Secret Service.

At half-past three o'clock the Court adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ALLER—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Plainville, Conn., by the Rev. E. A. Smith, A. ALLER, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to KATIE M., daughter of the late George Lewis, of Plainville.

BEDELL—MANGLES.—On Thursday evening, June 4, 1874, by Rev. E. S. Bishop, ABNER K. BEDELL to MARY A. MANGLES. No cards.

BOWNE—BENICZKY.—On Wednesday, June 3, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. J. Browner, THEODORE E. BOWNE, of Middletown, N. J., to NELLIE BENICZKY, daughter of the late K. W. Beniczky, of Hungary.

CASE—BURLING.—At Christ church, Riverdale, on Thursday, June 4, by the Rev. George D. Wilds, ALBERTSON CASE, of Southold, Long Island, to CATHARINE ANN BURLING, eldest daughter of E. G. Burling, of this city.

CROMBIE—STIRLING.—On Thursday, June 4, 1874, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. John Thomson, WILLIAM A. CROMBIE, of this city, to HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. William Stirling, of Skelton, England.

Carlisle (England) papers please copy.

LEITCH—JACKSON.—On Wednesday evening, June 3, by Rev. S. H. Graham, assisted by Rev. W. A. Edie, WILLIAM H. LEITCH to MISS NELLIE M. JACKSON, both of New York.

MARSTELLER—BINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., L. H. MARSTELLER to KATE EVERETT BINGHAM.

MUSCHAMP—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Camden, N. J., by Rev. A. H. Lung, STANLEY C. MUSCHAMP to LIDIE ANDERSON.

JOHNSON—NICOLL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Islip, Long Island, on Thursday, June 4, 1874, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., LEE JOHNSON, of New York city, to FRANCES AUGUSTA, second daughter of William Nicoll, of Islip.

PENNOYER—ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, CHARLES H. PENNOYER to KATIE L., daughter of Benjamin Armstrong, all of Brooklyn.

POSTLEY—STERLING.—On Thursday, June 4, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, Lieutenant CLARENCE ASHLEY POSTLEY, United States Army, to MAGGIE VINCENT, daughter of Alexander Sterling, Esq.

WOGLOM—VAN BUREN.—On Wednesday, June 3, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. HENRY WOGLOM to MISS ADDIE VAN BUREN, all of Brooklyn.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Friday, June 5, of typhoid fever and pneumonia, MAUD NAPIER, daughter of R. N. and J. C. Anderson, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral services will take place at No. 14 Irving place on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLE.—On Thursday morning, June 4, ELIZA ANN, widow John V. Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1,180 Dean street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, at three o'clock.

COWAN.—On Wednesday, June 3, JOHN H. COWAN, aged 42 years.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, June 7, at half-past one o'clock P. M. from Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend; also members of Henry Clay Lodge No. 277, F. and A. M.; Empire Chapter No. 170, R. A. M., and members of Twenty sixth precinct police.

EMPIRE CHAPTER, 170, R. A. M.—Companions, you are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation of the chapter to be held at the rooms, corner of Bowery and Rivington street, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M. sharp, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of resp