LITERATURE.

MAMBI LAND.

A Record of Mr. O'Kelly's Experiences in Cuba.

Until the HERALD sent a correspondent to Cuba to ascertain the condition and prospects of the insurrection in that country no certain knowledge of the struggle seemed to be attainable. Mr. O'Kelly, however, succeeded in revealing the mysteries and dispelling the doubts which overhung the Cuban rebellion. In spite of a Spanish Captain General and the dangers which menaced him on every hand he penetrated the insurgent lines and finally reached the camp of President Cespedes, the rebel chieftain. The information he brought back with him was invaluable, because it proved what the world had all along doubted, that the patriot insurrection in Cuba was actual war, and that the claim of its friends that it could be prolonged till Spain was compelled to yield from sheer exhaustion was true. The facts which led to this conclusion, together with the story of Mr. O'Kelly's adventures in insurgent Cuba, part of which first appeared in the HERALD, form the subjects of a fresh book of travel in one handsome volume, which has just come from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The name chosen for the book is "Mambi Land," a very happy title for a work which deals with that mystic and shadowy district generally spoken of as Cuba Libre—free Cuba. The word "mambi" is a term of reproach conferred by the Spaniards upon the Cubans. It is similar in meaning to the name of "beggars," which Alva's soldiers heaped upon the recalcitrant subjects of Philip II. in the Netherlands, and the Cubans, like the Dutch, have adopted the opprobrious epithet, so that it has become one of the most effective weapons against Spain. The mambi will yet make the Mambi-land entirely their own, and this gives peculiar interest to Mr. O'Kelly's book as the first permanent contribution to the literature and history of the young Republic.

We need not follow Mr. O'Kelly in his adventures in Mambi-Land from the time he left Havana, "at his own risk," to seek the headquarters of President Cespedes until he returned to the Cuban capitol a prisoner, carefully guarded by the frousy soldiery of Spain. Much of this has already appeared in these columns. But these handsomely printed pages will well repay perusal. Cuba is the gem of the Antilles, made so by African and Chinese slavery, and those excellent customers of Spain the people of the United States. Without slavery and without the trade with the Americans, in which there is no reciprocity, Spanish dominion in the West Indies would long ago have died out. The war which Spain is now waging in Cuba is a war to preserve slavery and the industries which depend upon slave labor. When this war is over the Yankee will have his opportunity for trying new experiments in raising sugar and tobacco with free labor, and Spain, whose greedy officials have systematically robbed both the American merchant and the Cuban planter for years, is determined if possible to prevent so happy a consummation. It is a part of this expiring struggle which Mr. O'Kelly's book reveals and illustrates. It is in this view that the slaves and the coolies, "wretched beings, ignorant and degraded to the last degree, without a spark of that manly independence which is so marked a feature of the working classes in free countries," become such an essential part of the Cuban insurrection whether they have guns in their hands or still writhe under the whips of their masters. It is true Mr. O'Kelly does not attempt a philosophical treatise on this subject, but his graphic references to these wretches as he saw them in the towns and cities, at the railway stations and on the cars while travelling, in the canefields and the slaves' quarters on the plantations and with the armies of the dons and of the patriots, shed nearly as much light upon the subject as if he had carefully elaborated it. The same thing is true of the insight he gives into the condition of the insurrection. Never dull or heavy, his book is at all times suggestive and instructive. The facts he has brought together are not the mere ephemera of the hour, but matters of thought as well as entertainment. Every page of the book is full of interest, and though it is a history of personal experience and adventure it is far from being a personal history. It is a book written to tell what was worth preserving, and it contains nothing that was not worth telling. A more entertaining bit of travel has not been published this season, and the readers of "Mambi Land" will rise from its perusal with a feeling of great satisfaction.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

AT THE LATE SALE in London of Sir William Tite's library a copy of the first folio Shakespeare, of 1623, was sold for £440.

Mr. ALFRED WALLACE, an eminent naturalist, has written two articles in the *Fortnightly Review* on the religion of Spiritualism. He thinks the facts of intercourse with another world through the mediums are made out.

Mr. THOMAS H. DYER'S "Ancient Athens; its History, Topography and Remains," is a work of reference of the highest interest and value to the student of Greek history and literature.

THAT OLD LITERARY PRIG, the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, has written two more volumes, this time on the "Habits and Treatment of Animals." He calls things by droll names, and talks of "the damnable doctrines of Darwin" in one place, while in another he consigns people he does not like to "Darwin and the Devil."

MR. BELLAIRS has prepared for the use of English investors a little book on American and Canadian securities, in which he shows the terms and prices of railway and public loans in the United States.

A NEW WORK on the Book of Ecclesiastes will shortly be brought out by Mr. Thomas Tyler, M. A.

A THIRD MESS of sensational trash in the guise of sermons, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, is just out. It bears the title of "Old We ls Dug Out."

PROFESSOR LEPSIUS, the newly appointed Librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin, has been sent, in company with an architect, on a mission to inspect the most perfect modern libraries in Europe, with a view to adopting all the really valuable improvements in the new building that is to be erected at Berlin.

MR. ROACH SMITH, F. S. A., has sent to press an enlarged edition of his essay illustrative of Shakespeare's extraordinary knowledge of rural life.

AMONG MESSRS. LONGMAN'S books preparing for publication are Heer's "Primeval Life in Switzerland," by James Heywood, and a work on "The Rights and Duties of Neutrals," by W. E. Hall.

PROFESSOR HIRAM CORSON, of the Cornell University, has just printed privately 200 copies of some "Jottings on the Text of Hamlet, First Folio versus Cambridge Edition." Professor Corson is a well known supporter of the First Folio.

Dr. GASQUIT has reprinted from the *Journal of Mental Science* some papers on the madmen of the Greek Theatre.

AFTER AN INTERVAL of more than a year, the appearance of another volume of the "Puchler Muskau Biography," by Ludenilla Assierg, has again drawn the attention of the reading public to the life of that eccentric man.

A COPY of the famous old "Cocker's Arithmetic," printed in 1678, brought £14 10s. at a late book sale in London.

IN SIR WILLIAM TITE'S library was a copy of the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," printed in 1667, which brought £22 sterling.

AT THE RECENT annual meeting of the trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace and Museum, at Stratford-on-Avon, it was stated that the building had been visited during the past year by 10,250 persons—a strong proof of the interest that is maintained in the birthplace of the great poet.

JOHN BULL hears that a new paper is to be started in Paris with the view of regarding the Napoleonic claims from a religious point of view.

THE COPYRIGHT of the unpublished works of the late William Kaulbach has been secured by Mr. Frederick Buckmann, the publisher of the well known "Goethe Gallery." This collection will consist of some 200 varieties.

THE *Spenersche Zeitung*, with an eye to possible contingencies, has, with grim facetiousness, inserted a specimen of the cremation announcements which doctors generally anticipate will be of ordinary occurrence among the coming race. The sample announcement is as follows:—"To-morrow, at three P. M. I shall burn my mother-in-law. August Feuerhase."

THE ELECTION FRAUD CASE.

Trial of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner for Alleged Misdemeanor.

On the opening of the Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning the indictment against Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, Police Commissioners, for an alleged misdemeanor in violating the Election law of 1872, which had been set down by Judge Brady for trial, was at once taken up. The court room was filled at an early hour, and within the bar was gathered a fair representation of the men who work the political machine of Manhattan Island. Mr. John Kelly, the Tammany chief, was present as the representative of the committee of citizens who have urged the prosecution. Mr. Charlick, who was too ill to be in attendance the previous day, came in looking thin and pale, as he sat beside his counsel, ex-Mayor Hall. Mr. Gardner, who, besides being one of the persons indicted and a Police Commissioner, is President of the Republican General Committee, sat nearby, apparently little apprehensive as to the result of the prosecution. Ex-Judge Fullerton and United States Commissioner John I. Davenport were associated with Mr. Hall as counsel for the defence. For the State appeared Assistant Attorney F. Fairchild, Mr. J. B. Fellows and Mr. George W. Wingate. Mr. Fairchild moved the case and Mr. Wingate called the list of the people's witnesses. Then commenced the tedious empanelling of the jury. A large majority of those called were absent. Of those who answered a few were excused by the Court for reasons; others were peremptorily challenged by one or the other side. Two were objected to because they did not know Coroner Croker. Three or four hardly knew enough English generally. One was dismissed by Judge Brady because he did not know the meaning of the word "affiliation." Mr. Hall thought his presence on the jury might be a beneficial restraint upon counsel, inducing the use of simple Saxon phrases in their addresses. Most of the candidates for jury service affirmed that they took no interest in politics and belonged to no political clubs or societies. Only a few had read or heard anything about the case, and only one would admit he was biased in regard to it. He considered the defendants guilty, and as he professed to have prejudged the case he was allowed to go without learning its details in the jury box.

After two hours' close work and when Mr. Sparks, the clerk, had nearly exhausted the names in his box the requisite twelve were secured and sworn, as follows:—Phillip B. Lowe, No. 437 East 119th street; Horace V. Sigler, No. 426 West Twenty-ninth street; Frederick G. Renner, No. 108 West Thirty-ninth street; Dudley M. Mills, No. 189 Grand street; Maurice Werner, No. 613 Broadway; Edward Griffith, No. 315 Broadway; Duncan MacArthur, No. 54 Wall street; Charles K. Sparks, No. 43 East Sixty-third street; Charles G. Chambers, No. 235 East Sixty-second street; William B. Whittaker, No. 218 West Thirty-fourth street; Joseph W. Kay, No. 74 Maiden lane, and Henry Blunt, No. 697 Broadway.

At the completion of the jury panel the Court took a recess for half an hour. On the expiration of that time the jury soon came in, and the prisoners and counsel were in their places.

OPENING THE CASE.

Mr. Wingate opened the case for the prosecution, proposing to prove against the two Commissioners heinous offences against the purity of the ballot box, militating against the peace and dignity of the people and tending to destroy the sacredness of the elective franchise of the citizen. He cited the law giving to the Police Board the appointment of election inspectors, and charged that in the transactions of the Board all power was exercised by President Henry Smith, now deceased, and the present defendants, while Commissioners Russell and Duryee, whom he eulogised, were powerless, being outvoted. Under this general charge of malfeasance he specified, as charged in the indictment, that the Board, by the action of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, had illegally removed from office as inspector of election, on the 3d November last, John Sheridan, whom they had before appointed as a representative of the democratic party, without the notice required by the law.

Mr. Hall, for the defence, admitted that the Board of Police Commissioners was constituted as alleged, and that one John Sheridan was removed.

THE TESTIMONY.

Daniel D. Hasbrouck, Clerk of the Bureau of Elections in the Police Board, produced and proved the appointment and oath of office of John Sheridan as inspector of elections in the Twenty-third Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district on the 26th of September, and the appointment in his stead of Bernard Cunningham on the 3d of November.

On cross-examination by Mr. Davenport witness said the notices of appointment were sent by the police force, addressed to the appointees at their residences.

John Sheridan, called for the prosecution, was examined by Mr. Fellows. He lived at No. 40 East Thirty-second street; was appointed inspector of elections last fall; took the oath of office before Mr. Hasbrouck and signed the record here produced; he served four days at the sessions of the Registry Board; on election day he went to the place and found Mr. Cunningham had been appointed in his stead; he then went away; had been an inspector before; did not know Dr. Willard Parker Wooster at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport—My name is John Henry Sherridan; I live on the second floor; John Charles Sherridan, my cousin, then lived on the third floor; I was born in New York; am twenty-seven years old; I seldom use my middle name; sometimes I put in the G., as I can write it handsomely when I feel like it; my father's name is also John; he does not now live in the house, but did for many years; I usually open letters brought to the house for John Sherridan, unless in cases where we know by the post mark that they are for John C. Sherridan, who usually uses his middle name; I don't know on what day I registered; my brothers live also in the same house; cannot say if I registered same time they did; cannot say what became of the book of registry I kept; I got pay for the four days' service; am attendant at the Sixth District Court—have been for three months; before that was in the Tax office three weeks, under Mr. Green; had been there before, near a year, under Mr. Connolly; have never had two places at once.

Redirect—Had been Inspector of Elections before twice, and Inspector of Primaries; my name was sent in to the Police Board by Coroner Croker; John C. Sherridan last fall acted as Supervisor of Elections under the United States law, by an appointment from Commissioner Davenport; I went with him to the office, and afterwards saw him writing in Second avenue.

Recross-examination (registry books produced)—Witness pointed out certain entries which looked like his handwriting. This name, John C. Sherridan, under the head No. 40 East Thirty-second street, looks like mine, but I did not write "Ireland" after it; know Spencer Kirby, who also served on the Election Board with witness; did not have a communication with him about placing my name on the register as John Charles Sherridan.

The prosecution here rested.

Mr. Hall addressed the jury on the case as presented for the people, characterizing it as a struggle for power between the various branches of the democratic party as represented by Tammany and Mozart Halls. He thought the indicted Police Commissioners very innocent public spirited men, sorely puzzled to keep step with the political mowing machine, and striving hard to obey the law and and screen the ballot box from such "stuvers" as he considered the witness John Sherridan, who dropped his H. on convenient occasions. He proposed to show that the Commissioners acted within the spirit, if not up to the letter, of the law in putting another inspector in Sherridan's place. Counsel fortified his law by acknowledged authority and garnished his logic with abundant scriptural allusions and quotations from Shakespeare and Artemus Ward.

THE JURY CAUTIONED.

Judge Brady, before adjourning the Court, addressed the jury. He said that in view of the importance of the case, and, perhaps, the important interests involved, he had been thinking whether he should permit the jury to go to their homes for the night or keep them together in such a place as he might designate. His object would be to prevent them from being subjected to any outside influences in connection with the case. On reflection, however, and after consultation with the gentleman representing the Attorney General, he had determined to permit them to go to their homes for the night, but in full reliance on their honor and integrity that they would not permit any one to approach them or hold any conversation with them as to the trial or its results, and that they would refrain from reading in the newspapers any reports of or comments on the case. He begged to say, further, that he would consider it a duty they owed to the Court—a very high duty they owed to the administration of justice—that they should inform him should any one, directly or indirectly, make any approaches to any one of them in reference to their connection with the case. With these remarks they were discharged till this morning. The Court then adjourned till eleven this morning.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the frame stable, No. 195 Maujer street, Williamsburg, owned and occupied by J. W. Douglass, was totally destroyed by fire. A valuable team of horses and a sleigh and a large quantity of harness were also lost. Mr. Douglass estimates his loss at $2,500, on which there is an insurance of $500 in the Germania Insurance Company. The flames extended to the two story frame dwelling, No. 197 Maujer street, owned by Patrick Shea and occupied by W. H. Bartlew and William Barnes and was damaged about $2,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HAPPY DOGS.

Yesterday's Slaughter Postponed Until To-Day—A More Humane Death Apparatus To Be Used.

Some 200 dogs at the pound would have rejoiced yesterday with loudest bark and whine if they had only known how near they came being killed. Owing to Mr. Marriott's engagement in court yesterday their lives were spared for another twenty-four hours.

The new method invented by Professor Doremus (and for which he deserves the thanks of every humanitarian) is to completely fill the tank with carbonic acid gas before putting the dogs in, so that they will be rendered insensible as soon as they are dropped in. By holding a lighted candle in the tank it will be easy to tell how full it is, for the gas would extinguish it immediately. The old method of exhausting the air after the dogs had been placed in the tank, and, introducing about half the quantity of gas necessary to fill the box, effected a much slower, and, therefore, a more cruel death. A barrel has been placed at each side of the tank in which the carbonic acid gas is to be generated by diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid acting on carbonate of lime (marble dust) or bicarbonate of soda. The barrels are connected with the tank by large pipes descending to its bottom. Yesterday morning about seventy-five dogs were brought to the pound, so that there were, all in all, over 200. About half of these will be killed this morning.

Professor Doremus, who was at the pound yesterday, having been requested by Mr. Bergh to supervise the new arrangements, declined to give his views on the dog ordinance, but made the valuable suggestion that the Board of Health should investigate whether deaths by hydrophobia had increased during the interregnum of dog-killing. This was a question of facts and statistics, the Professor said, and could only be settled by investigation. The new ordinance adopted yesterday has excited a great deal of discussion, the amendments being generally regarded in a favorable light.

BERGH AND THE DOGS.

Examination of Captain Marriott's Case—Conflict of Testimony Between the Police and the Officers of Mr. Bergh's Society.

The case of Captain Marriott, the poundmaster, who was arrested on Saturday night at the instance of Mr. Henry Bergh, came up for examination yesterday at the Jefferson Market Court. The charge against Captain Marriott was a violation of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals on June 19, 1874, when ninety dogs were put in the tank and asphyxiated.

Mr. Bergh himself appeared for the prosecution, and placed one of his officers, a Mr. Fields, on the stand. Mr. Fields testified that he was present on the day mentioned, saw the dogs put in and considered that it took half an hour to get them all in; that they were piled in one on top of the other.

"How high?" asked Mr. Bergh.

"About a dog and a half high," he answered.

He further said that he saw the gas, which was carbonic acid gas, turned on from two different retorts. The gas was on forty-eight minutes. For the first eleven minutes he could hear the dogs howling very plainly, and it was an hour before all signs of life had disappeared. They were in the tank one hour and six minutes before they were taken out.

Mr. Bergh—Did any gas escape from the tank during this time?

"Either gas or air escaped from either side of the tank."

Mr. Bergh—What are the dimensions of this tank?

"Twelve feet 4 inches long, 6 feet 4 inches wide and 3 feet 4 inches high."

Mr. Bergh—According to my calculation, then, the tank can contain 216 cubic feet of gas, and Mr. Marriott has informed me that he furnished only 150 feet.

Counsellor McClelland—But you forget about the ninety dogs. They certainly occupy some space.

Superintendent Hartfield was the next witness. He was present on the 19th of June, and noticed that the tank was leaking, and as much as twelve minutes after they were put in he could hear the dogs howling. He had seen dogs killed in twenty seconds by means of prussic acid.

The prosecution then rested, and counsel for Captain Marriott called Captain Charles McDonnell of the Twentieth Precinct.

Captain McDonnell's testimony was totally at variance with that of Mr. Bergh's officers in regard to the howling of the dogs. He said he was present on the 19th of June, saw the whole operation, and put his ear three or four times to the tank, after the gas was turned on and everything was still as death, and furthermore he said, "I looked in the tank four times while the door was open, and the dogs were not piled on each other. There was plenty of room for them, nearly all being small dogs; ten-pound dogs; from that to twenty pounds.

Mr. Bergh—Are you sure you did not hear any sound in the tank?

Captain McDonnell—Yes, Mr. Bergh, I am sure; and I defy any man on this earth to distinguish a sound inside the tank if he stood two feet away from it, on account of the barking and howling and yelping of the 200 dogs that were outside.

Mr. Bergh (rather angry)—Are you a police captain?

Captain McDonnell—Yes, sir.

Mr. Bergh—Do you know it is your duty to do all in your power to assist in carrying out this law? (Here Mr. Bergh read the section in reference to the assistance of the police.)

Captain McDonnell—Yes, sir; and I always try to do my duty.

Mr. Bergh—Have you ever made an arrest for cruelty to animals?

Captain McDonnell—Nothing of the kind has ever come under my observation, or I would certainly have done so, Mr. Bergh.

Mr. L. Richardson was called. He said he was a reporter on the *Tribune*, and was present on the occasion mentioned. Mr. Richardson corroborated Captain McDonnell in nearly every particular.

Officers Joyce, Murphy and Haggerty, of the Twentieth precinct, were then examined. Their testimony was substantially the same as Captain McDonnell's, and, notwithstanding Mr. Bergh's severe cross-examination, they were positive as to not having heard the dogs howl, nor did they see them piled one on top of the other.

Officer Haggerty, in response to a question from the counsel, said—"I listened at both ends of the tank and at the centre five minutes after the dogs were put in, and I sung out to one of Mr. Bergh's men, 'I don't hear any noise,' and he said, 'I don't neither.'"

Counsellor McClelland then called Captain Marriott. The Captain stated that he was familiar with dogs for twenty or thirty years; that he received his appointment as captain of the pound from the Mayor, and disposed of the dogs sent there according to instructions received from Alderman Morris and Inspector Walling.

Mr. Bergh—What is your business?

Captain Marriott—I am an armorer.

Mr. Bergh—Were you ever in the dog fighting business?

Captain Marriott—I was, sir.

Mr. Bergh—How long?

Captain Marriott—I could not tell how long I have been fighting dogs.

Mr. Bergh kept plying the witness with questions in regard to the length of time he was thus engaged; but Captain Marriott declined to answer any further.

Mr. Murray, who supplies the carbonic acid gas, was put upon the stand by Mr. Bergh and examined as to the quantity of gas he put into the tank, its quality and how it was made. His answers showed a thorough acquaintance with his business. Counsellor McClelland and Mr. Bergh then summed up, and, after having listened to both gentlemen for over half an hour, His Honor said he would reserve his decision.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Active Work for Coroners.

A German pedler, named William Tieste, strolled through Central Park on Tuesday last, and, retiring to a shady nook, swallowed a quantity of oil of vitriol. It appears that Tieste was a consumptive, and had been recently informed by a physician that he would die within a year. He died within a day.

August de la Grandier, a Frenchman, forty-seven years of age, residing at No. 46 Bleecker street, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 48 of the same street. Coroner Kessler ascertained that he committed suicide, and the remains of the deceased were sent to the Morgue, where a post-mortem will be made by Deputy Coroner Leo. Grandier was an artificial eye maker.

Coroner Woltman held an inquiry into the death of Mrs. Margaret Tramor, late of No. 140 Sullivan street, whose death, it was said, was caused by the violence of her husband. There were no external evidences of ill treatment, nor were there any internal injuries found on a post-mortem examination. The cause of death was found to be inflammation of the stomach. A verdict to this effect was rendered and the husband was honorably discharged.

Martin Hailey, aged twenty-eight, while grossly intoxicated, hired a room at the Putnam House yesterday morning at two o'clock. An hour or so later he either pitched himself or fell out of the window to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

Julia Green, aged thirty-five, fell from the roof of No. 502 Canal street, where she was employed as a servant, and was instantly killed.

On the 25th of last November Judge Sutherland sent a young man named William Blair, aged seventeen, to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's island, to remain there for two years. A few days ago, while endeavoring to escape from his keeper by swiming across to the Long Island shore, Blair was drowned in the East channel. His body was recovered on Tuesday and the Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest.

NEW YORK CITY.

Our death rate is lower now than before for five years.

The last book sales of the season will be held this and to-morrow evenings, at Clinton Hall.

Officer Ganley, of the First precinct, killed a mad dog that had bitten a girl on the Battery yesterday.

James Dowden, aged 22, of No. 71 Henry street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday in Pearl street.

It is proposed to close business in the Produce Exchange hereafter at half-past one or two o'clock each day.

Nearly 100 members of the Young Brokers' Association enjoyed their first annual dinner at the Albergatti House Tuesday evening.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal yesterday the average price was eighteen cents per ton higher than last month. Sales 25,000 tons.

Thomas King, a colored porter, looked out of a car window at the wrong time, yesterday, at 122d street, Fourth avenue. He collided with a signal post.

William Shea, aged nineteen, of No. 58 York street, Brooklyn, fell down a hatchway at No. 540 Broadway yesterday and received dangerous wounds.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools No. 47 East Tenth street, at eight o'clock. The entertainment will be varied and attractive.

At noon to-day the Cotton Exchange will consider the question of adjourning from July 2 to 6. Arrivals yesterday, 1,690 bales. Stock at all ports, 260,867 bales; in this city, 128,496.

Bids were received yesterday by the School Trustees for alterations, repairs, painting, furniture and heating apparatus for the public schools, to be furnished in July and August.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday:—Claims paid—Number of warrants, 36; amounting to $669,063. Receipts, from various sources, $32,519.

Mary A. Brennan, while crossing Wall street, near Broad, yesterday, was knocked down and trampled by a team of horses attached to a coach. Three of her ribs were broken. The driver was arrested and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court.

The Italians number 10,000 in this city. They are an inoffensive and law-abiding people, who do not frequent the police stations or lodging houses, and they are willing to work. A school building for them in Leonard street, near Centre, will soon be finished.

The first battalion Massachusetts light artillery will be received here by the Twenty-second regiment this morning, at ten o'clock. They will march up Broadway, be reviewed by the Mayor, march through Fourth, Madison and Fifth avenues, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth streets. They go to Creedmoor this afternoon, and to-morrow noon will parade in Tompkins square.

BROOKLYN.

There are 670 paupers in the Kings County Almshouse. In the County Hospital there are 317 patients. There are 357 children in the nursery.

In the County Sessions yesterday William Mansell was convicted of carrying a slungshot. The jury recommended him to mercy. He was remanded for sentence.

The incorporators of the Elevated Silent Safety Railroad Company have held a meeting and have organized a board of directors. The road will be commenced at an early day.

The Sunday school of the Puritan church, corner of Lafayette and Marcy avenues, enjoyed their annual picnic at Prospect Park yesterday. About 1,000 children and adults took part in the festivities.

The city is about to take legal steps to resist the assessment of $62,000 for the extension of Ocean avenue by the Park Commissioners. The line of the improvement extends from Franklin to Flatbush avenue.

The skeleton of a man was unearthed by some workmen who were excavating at the corner of Hamilton and Prospect avenues yesterday. The skull of deceased was punctured, and Coroner Jones is of the opinion that the man was a victim of foul play. No clew.

The firms having the right to sell certain brands of champagne wines and brandies are endeavoring the trade in the bogus articles. To this end injunctions have been obtained against a number of Brooklyn liquor dealers restraining them from selling the stuff, and further proceedings have been instituted to include other dealers.

The Commissioners of Appraisement in the matter of land taken from the east side lands for the enlargement of Mount Prospect reservoir grounds filed their report yesterday in the office of the Comptroller. The Commissioners have awarded $214,000, which sum will be placed in the Sinking Fund to the credit of the Park Commissioners.

The special committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors authorized to examine the laws in relation to filling the vacancies in the office of the convicted Charity Commissioners—Messrs. Wills, Fergusson and Powell—reported yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Board. They found that the offices were vacant as soon as the Commissioners were convicted, and it was the province of the Governor to declare the offices vacant. The Board resolved not to audit any bills passed by the convicted Commissioners or to recognize their official acts.

LONG ISLAND.

William Vanderbilt, residing in Fourth street, Hunter's Point, while bathing at Jack's Creek, at the crossing of the Flushing and North Side Railroad, was seized with cramps, and before assistance could be given was drowned.

WESTCHESTER.

The new Board of Excise Commissioners met at White Plains yesterday, and granted eight liquor licenses, mostly to applicants living in the northern portion of the county. This is the first business transacted by the Commissioners since the act under which they officiate has been pronounced entirely valid by a prominent lawyer, whose written opinion they had sought on the subject.

At White Plains yesterday, the usual routine of public business was varied by the presence at the Court House of the Board of State Assessors, composed of Messrs. Fowler, Hadley and Briggs. The object sought to be attained by the Board is a more equitable average of assessments throughout the county, as it is asserted that property in numerous instances is assessed at from one fourth to one tenth of its value instead of at one third as the statute requires.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, among the cases disposed of was that of Patrick Swift, the Sing Sing robber, against whom the grand jury had returned three indictments for burglary and grand larceny. The prisoner wisely pleaded guilty, and was thereupon sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the State prison. George W. Hawkins was placed on trial for having brutally beaten a young woman, named Emma Kitzinger, at New Rochelle, while attempting to perpetrate a criminal assault upon her. The counsel for the prisoner announced that the defence would be "insanity." The case was still on at a late hour in the afternoon.

STATEN ISLAND.

A number of prominent Staten Islanders have recently petitioned the Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, to run two of their boats to the new dock at Tompkinsville, one ferry being inadequate to accommodate the constantly increasing traffic. The reply was that the Company's charter restricted them from doing so. In this emergency it is proposed to bring the matter to the attention of the North Shore Ferry Company, which has recently taken possession of the new slip at Whitehall.

NEW JERSEY.

The quarterly meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society was held in Elizabeth yesterday and was attended by gentlemen from all sections of the State.

George, alias "Fatty," Gray, an alleged notorious burglar, has been captured in Newark and is held as one of a gang which committed numerous depredations in that city last March.

Public school building No. 1 of Jersey City is pronounced to be in an unsafe condition. The Board of Public Works spent thousands of dollars in repairing and enlarging it and now the walls are steadily "settling."

The latest Newark sensation will not turn out to be a sororicide. Miss Huber has had the ball extracted from her head and is now considered in a fair way of recovery. Her brother is still held. It seems he was semi-demented through a love disappointment when he shot his sister.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Any one who might have left the train on the Northern New Jersey Railroad which stopped at Homestead station would have beheld scattered taverns alongside of the track and a liberty pole from which was flying a very ragged and scraggy-looking American flag. To the left the eye could range over the valley of the Hackensack, with the blue coned hills beyond and the smooth river, meandering in and out of the broad salt meadows and to the left was the old manor or demesne of the Wright family once the home of a princely and hospitable proprietor; and now the strains of a waltz came whispering through the trees, indicating that this bower of refinement has been turned into a lager beer garden. Here King Schuetzenfest holds high command, and here to-day the Platt Deutsch is spoken with peculiar zest and richness.

Through the green foliage the music breaks into a mild rythm on the ear and the white drapery of the women, who go whirling around, is seen fitfully at times from the main platform. There are groves and bosky dells and little sheets of water, upon which float small boats, bearing German and American flags, and there are long graperies and arbors, under the cooling shades of which may be seen happy couples, eating ice cream, drinking lager beer and eating clam chowder; and this is German clam chowder, which has a taste brittle as broken glass and sawdust. Two hundred yards off are to be seen the riflemen, all burly, large-headed men, in green stuff blouses, and wearing yager hats, which are surmounted with cocks' feathers. The gold stars on the shoulders of some of these people would denote that they held the rank of major general, at least, but this is only an illusion created to deceive the groundlings.

Here, on the open green sward, are fifty or sixty young girls, all dressed in white, with wreaths on their fair heads of light hair. There are two little ladies who are to crown the Schuetzen King, who is to hold office among his peers for one year. A small platform has been built, and is draped with the American and German flags, and a very adipose German holds forth in choice Hanoverian from this platform, and tells of the beauties of the Freischutz, winding up with a few solemn jokes, that are laughed at heartily among the bystanders.

Crowds of riflemen and their friends stand among the alcoves from which they have been shooting all day, and then converse about their markmanship and drink beer. It is almost incredible to believe the amount of beer which is poured down these manly and lusty German throats. Now a loud huzza rises to the sky as a young lady, Miss Emma Geruts, of Hoboken, advances and raises the green oak-leaved crown and places it on the head of Peter D. Voickmann, who has done the best shooting at the Eagle. He receives the crown with becoming modesty, and this act of reception marks the close of the seventeenth annual Schuetzenfest. Besides the crown he also gets medals and money to the value of $150, and there are twenty other prizes delivered to the riflemen who are named in the following order, the lowest prize or number (21) being valued at $10. The other prizes are indicated by the numbers:—G. Luerssen, 2; Hermann Landwehr, 3; George F. Luerssenn, 4; G. Doeble, 5; P. D. Voickmann, 6; G. Menken, 7; Phillip Klein, 8. Prizes 9 and 10 were not shot for. John Stelling, 11; J. H. Ficken, 12; D. Hedenkamp, 13; John Rein, 14; L. Morrisse, 15; C. Mahnken, 16; Henry Hunken, 17; Henry Knebel, 18; A. Brosny, 19; H. L. Meyer, 20; H. D. Rottmann, 21. The festivities did not close at the Schuetzen Park until a late hour last night.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT SCHUETZENFEST.

The annual festival of the Eastern District Schuetzen Corps, Captain William Kohlmeir, was inaugurated yesterday at Myrtle Avenue Park, Bushwick, and will continue to-day and Friday. The corps, accompanied by Captain Kreuscher's mounted troop of cavalry and members of the Western District Association and a large number of invited guests in carriages, paraded the principal streets of Williamsburg, and about noon arrived at the park, where the shooting was commenced. Besides a large number of valuable prizes to be given for the best shooting the one making the best shot will be crowned king for the ensuing year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston Against Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24, 1874.

A game of base ball was played here to-day between the Boston and the Chicago clubs. The former were victorious, the score being 10 to 2.

CRICKET.

The first elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Cricket clubs will play a match at Hoboken on Saturday next. Game called for eleven A. M.

OFF FOR ICELAND.

There was a large and distinguished gathering of the friends of Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, on board the Cunard steamer Abyssinia yesterday morning to bid the famous traveller *bon voyage*. Dr. Hayes sails for England, accompanied by several gentlemen, and the entire party, including Cyrus W. Field, will charter a steamer at Glasgow or Dundee, whence they will depart for Iceland. It was the original intention of Dr. Hayes to leave New York by a schooner with a party of gentlemen who had expressed a desire to be present at the millennial celebration; but it was found that there was a great divergence in the views of the applicants, and the chief obstacle appeared to be that they were afraid of not reaching their destination owing to such *impedimenta* as icebergs, bad weather and the general uncertainty of human life. The Doctor therefore changed his plan. He will represent the American Geographical Society and other scientific societies at the *fête* and bear credentials to the University of Iceland.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

A Car Smashed While Going at the Rate of Thirty-five Miles an Hour, but No Lives Lost.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the engine of a Chatham mail train on the Harlem Railroad, which leaves the Grand Central depot at ten minutes to four P. M., struck a cow opposite the Jerome Park crossing, stunning the animal and knocking her up an embankment. As she rolled down again she struck the track between the two trucks of the rear car, thereby throwing the last truck from the track.

The train was moving at the rate of about thirty-five or forty miles an hour at the time, and the car was thrown and dragged about 200 feet along the side of the track, knocking down telegraph poles, breaking fences and otherwise doing damage. As soon as the train could be stopped Conductor Hammond hastened to ascertain the amount of damage done and to rescue the occupants, who were found piled up in the centre of the car promiscuously. Fortunately, on investigation none of the passengers were found to be seriously injured, though a larger portion of them had sustained slight bruises and the rest were badly frightened. Travel on the road was suspended for about two hours.

RAILROAD DISCOURTESIES.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to call public attention through your valuable journal to an occurrence of railroad insolence, mismanagement and injustice to travellers, which I witnessed last night at the Grand Central Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The facts are these: Madame Pauline Lucca, who was going to Cleveland, Ohio, to sing at a festival, had with several others taken passage, and checked her baggage by the 8 o'clock train. On their arrival at the depot there were no seats in the cars for them, all being filled, and the railroad employes refused to put on another car. Thus these people, after having purchased their tickets, were compelled to remain till the next morning at great inconvenience and annoyance and may be great loss. Can not the railroads be made to deal fairly with the public?

CAMILLA BARONESSE PERGLASS.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Cavalry Regiments to Change Stations.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874

A general army order is issued requiring the Fifth and Sixth regiments of cavalry to exchange stations by marching. The march will be made by detachments of six companies each, the second detachment of each regiment moving when relieved by the first of the other.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assignments and Detachments.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874.

Captain E. R. Calhoun on his arrival at San Francisco is ordered to proceed to Panama and assume command of the Richmond, relieving Commander Gherardi, who is ordered home. Lieutenant Commander B. P. Day is ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire. Lieutenant John C. Kennett is ordered to the Brooklyn. Lieutenant Commander S. R. Watson will be detached from the Saranac on her arrival at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant E. N. Kellogg is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the command of one of the monitors at Pensacola, Fla., not having one of his rank on board.

THE TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

Mr. Tilton's Statement and Appeal to Dr. Bacon.

In the *Golden Age* for this week appears a long statement over the signature of Mr. Theodore Tilton, covering the whole ground of the celebrated ecclesiastical scandal, involving the Christian character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is addressed to Rev. Leonard Bacon, ex-Moderator of the Brooklyn Congregational Council.

Mr. Tilton gives a history of the case, and, after referring with studied vagueness to the recent scandals, continues:—

The rules of Plymouth church afforded me a choice between two methods of retirement—one to ask for a formal letter of dismissal; the other, to dismiss myself less formally by prolonged absence. I chose the latter. In so doing my chief desire was to avoid giving rise to curious inquiries into the reasons for my abandoning a church in which I had been brought up from boyhood; and, therefore, I did not invite attention to the subject by asking for a dismissory letter, but adopted the alternative of silently staying away—relying on the rule that a prolonged absence would finally secure to me a dismissal involving no publicity to the case.

Mr. Tilton enumerates various consequences of this act, and adds:—

At length, after many cal