THE COURTS.

Sustaining Popular Musical Entertainments.

The Charge of Larceny Against a Policeman.

On application of Messrs. Andrews and Smith, counsel for the two sailors, Fish and Green, of the ship Kingsbridge, the motion to vacate the order of arrest against the captain and owners has been denied by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. As the sailors are about to go to sea their testimony was also taken yesterday by Judge Donohue *de bene esse*.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPING AND POPULAR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. Abigail J. Saddler keeps a boarding house at No. 56 West Twenty-fourth street. John H. Casey, at No. 388 Sixth avenue, the rear of which adjoins the house occupied by Mrs. Saddler, has a lager beer and concert saloon. Mrs. Saddler complained that the noise incidental to the musical entertainments given at Mr. Casey's place had caused about half her boarders to leave, and that for the same reason she was in imminent danger of losing the rest. Upon application of her counsel, Messrs. Doolittle & Bachman, Judge Pratt, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, granted a temporary injunction against Mr. Casey and an order to show cause why the same should not be made perpetual. Subsequently this order, however, was modified so as simply to compel Mr. Casey to close his place at midnight. Upon this order to show cause there was a lengthy argument yesterday before Judge Donohue, holding the same Court. Mr. Bachman read voluminous affidavits, including principally those of Mrs. Saddler and her boarders, showing, as claimed, that the music was a nuisance and kept everybody in the neighborhood awake till a late hour. It was also alleged that the place was the resort of disreputable characters. The opposing affidavits, read by Mr. J. C. Gray, showed that the music was of the highest order; that no disreputable characters were allowed there; but, on the contrary, that its patrons are among the leading business men of the city and men of highest repute in professional life. Judge Donohue, on hearing the affidavits and the argument, ordered a dissolution of the injunction. Mr. Casey added, however, on his own account, that in order not to give any of his neighbors offence he should hereafter close his place promptly at midnight.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Louisa Russ Mangan.—Granted.

Murphy vs. Keyes.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

In the matter of John Hartz.—Order granted.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Dakin.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Barrett vs. Seigam.—Order granted.

Kinne vs. Carli.—Order granted.

Hamilton vs. Phelan.—Report confirmed. Costs denied.

Doeper vs. Klein.—Two motions for receiver denied.

Fox. vs. Demarest.—Injunction continued.

Sprall vs. Huntington.—Order resettled.

Sourdier vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to strike out answer denied.

Hooker vs. Leslie.—Reference ordered.

Crane vs. De Woll.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Wilson vs. Conkey.—Granted.

Jourdan vs. Jourdan.—Motion granted.

Stewart. vs. Manhattan Market Company.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Donohue.

Denkelspell et al. vs. Franklin.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Monell.

O'Donell vs. O'Donell, Rock vs. Campbell, Chandler vs. Oertell.—Orders granted.

By Judge Speir.

Booth et al. vs. Toplanyl et al.—Motion that defendants be allowed to file and serve a supplementary answer denied, with $10 costs.

Chase vs. Vanderbilt et al.—Let the order furnished by the plaintiff be entered. The defendants' motion is denied.

Fischer vs. Roekler et al.—Injunction continued as heretofore granted until the further order of this Court, and a receiver of the partnership property and effects must be appointed, as asked for in the complaint. See memorandum.

De Graaf vs. MacKinley.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Daley vs. Grimley.—See decision.

By Judge J. F. Daly, Jr.

Hardy vs. St. John.—Receiver order.

Redmond vs. Metz, The People ex rel Ward vs. Astin.—Orders signed.

In the Matter, &c., Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company.—See decision endorsed.

In re the Petition of Kehoe et al., &c.—Order granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Larceny by a Policeman—Disagreement of the Jury.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The trial of William W. Shaw, a policeman, charged with stealing $1,900 from James McKenna on the 23d of June last, was resumed yesterday. Captain Wilson, ex-Captain Porter, Sergeant Havens and others testified to the good character of the accused while a member of the force.

Shaw was sworn, and said that McKenna was slightly intoxicated, and complained of being sick; that he (the officer) shook him in order to wake him up, and accepted about $1 25 in stamps from the complainant to take a drink, which he spent after leaving his post, but did not steal anything from him. His Honor the Recorder, in charging the jury dwelt upon the responsible position which policemen occupy, and said that the accused violated his duty in receiving any money from McKenna and in neglecting to take him to the station house, so that he might recover from his intoxication or illness. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. It is understood that they were equally divided—six for conviction and six for acquittal. On motion of Mr. William F. Howe Shaw's bail was reduced to $1,500.

Burglaries and Larcenies.

Otto Fanningsmith, who early in the week pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Supple and John J. Gunning, who on the 4th inst. pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree and were remanded, were arraigned and sent to the State Prison for one year.

Peter Dunn on the 2d of August stole a pocket-book, containing $1, from the person of John Ahern, while he was asleep on a stoop, in Second avenue. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Lemon, who was jointly indicted with two others for stealing $1 40 from Mathew Hanlon, on the 25th of July, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Charles A. Pack, who on the 26th of June stole $35 from his employer, Frank B. Whitfield, No. 262 Water street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

A Jail Delivery.

A large number of prisoners were discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having, upon examination, dismissed the complaints.

An Assault.

James Sherlock pleaded guilty to committing an assault and battery upon Michael O'Hara on the 19th of July. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Petit Larceny.

Henry Nester alias Miller pleaded guilty to petit larceny, the allegation against him being that on the 18th of July he stole a box of boots valued at $35, the property of Simon S. Bachman. The sentence was six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

An Acquittal.

Rosie A. Mulligan alias Elmore was tried upon an indictment charging her with stealing $150 from a bureau drawer in the apartments occupied by Elizabeth Kurschenreuter, No. 419 West Thirty-ninth street, on the 3d of July. The evidence was of a circumstantial character, and as there was considerable doubt of her guilt the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.

Just as the Court was about adjourning, the Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments against accused parties now in the Tombs charged with larceny, burglary and felonious assaults. It is safe to say that no "bill" has been found against Comptroller Green.

POLICE NOTES.

A Dishonest Employee.

Yesterday afternoon an officer of the Fifth precinct arrested John Robinson, of No. 39 Park street, at the instance of Edward J. McMahey, a clerk in H. B. Claflin's store, on a charge of stealing thirty gross of pearl shirt buttons from the store. Robinson is an engineer employed in the building and has never been suspected of dishonesty heretofore. The stolen property amounted in value to $38, and Robinson was held in default of $1,500 to answer at the General Sessions.

Very Dressy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Owen keeps a dressmaking establishment in Beekman street, to which Mrs. Ann Hockett yesterday applied for work. She was told she could not be accommodated, and a few minutes after she left three handsome dresses were missed. An officer was sent after Ann, and when she was arrested the dresses were found in her possession. Judge Flammer locked her up for trial at the Special Sessions.

Female Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock Jennie Hugh and Louisa Brady met in Hester street and had a little discussion, which ended in a row. Millinery, hair and dress goods were tattered in good style, and when Louisa could find nothing more on Jennie to tear she took out a knife and stabbed her several times in the face. When brought to the station house Jennie looked so bad that it was feared she was fatally injured; but fortunately she was not, and at nine o'clock she appeared before Judge Flammer, at the Tombs, and made a charge of felonious assault against Louisa, who was locked up, in default of $3,500 bail. Louisa, about a week since, came down from Sing Sing, where she had served a three years' sentence for larceny from the person, and it is probable the dose will be repeated for her when she is tried, as she is notoriously a bad character.

Paul Falk Again in Court.

Yesterday Paul Falk, of the Tivoli, was again an involuntary guest of Judge Kasmire at the Essex Market court room, having been arrested by Officer Snalvey, of the Seventeenth precinct, on a charge of violating the Sunday laws.

Judge Kasmire—It seems to me, Mr. Falk, you had better desist from these performances at your establishment until the courts have passed upon their legality.

Mr. Falk—Well, your Honor, I have instructed my counsel, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, to press the indictments against me to trial, and I intend to carry the case to the Court of Appeals if necessary. But that takes a long time, and I can't allow my business to suffer by unnecessary delay, which is not occasioned by any fault of mine.

Judge Kasmire—Well, I shall require you to furnish bail. I have no other alternative.

Mr. Falk produced a bondsman and gave bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

Hermann Crofelins' Wine Speculation.

On Thursday last Hermann Crofelins, a German waiter, living at No. 11½ Forsyth street, suddenly felt a longing for some very fine Hock wine, the property of Krochman & Freund, of No. 25 Rivington street. Not having the ready money, and being equally destitute of credit with those gentlemen, he bethought himself of Mr. August Barteis, of No. 45 Rivington street, whom he knew to be personally acquainted with those parties and standing well commercially in their estimation. He accordingly represented himself as sent by him to Mr. Krochman to purchase the coveted Hock, and on his credit procured three gallons of it. Mr. Barteis repudiated the transaction, and, in fact, all knowledge of Hermann. On the sworn statement of these gentlemen Judge Kasmire held the unfortunate Hermann in $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A River Pirate Caught.

On Thursday last John Friedman, living in Brooklyn, discovered a man named Hugh Manning, in company with another, hovering in a small boat about the bark Gumari, lying at the foot of Washington street, Brooklyn. He watched their movements and detected them in the act of stealing two coils of Manila rope, valued at $40, from the vessel, and rapidly rowing away with their plunder to the New York shore. He immediately communicated with Officer Leary, of the Seventh precinct, and the latter at once went in search of the thieves. About five o'clock in the afternoon he discovered Manning in the boat at pier 45 East River, with the stolen property in his possession, and immediately arrested him. His confederate escaped. Judge Kasmire held Manning in $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A Light-Fingered Barber.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Mary F. Morgan, a daughter of Mr. Francis Morgan, of No. 314 West Thirty-fifth street, stopped to gaze at a show window on Sixth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Albert Morasky, a young barber, espied the young lady, and as her attention was absorbed by the attractions in the window he very deftly divested her of a gold chain and medal which she wore about her neck. He was not quick enough, however, to escape in time, and Officer Lehoe, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, being conveniently at hand, the young thief was taken into custody. Yesterday he admitted his guilt, and was held by Judge Morgan in $500 bail to answer.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions.

By Judge Barnard.

Charles W. Butler v. Edward M. Jewett.—Motion to change place of trial to Erie county granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

The South Side Sportman Club vs. John Kortright et al.—Fifty cents deducted from each bill of costs; taxation affirmed as to the residue: no costs on motion.

Clark vs. Shuman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fatig vs. Fatig.—Referred to J. M. Stearns, to take proof of facts and report.

Johnson vs. Anderson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Powers vs. Sheridan et al.—Motion granted.

CITY COURT.

The Spencer Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Reynolds.

Motion for counsel fee and alimony was made yesterday by W. W. Niles, Counsel for Caroline S. Spencer, in the suit now pending for limited divorce against Thomas T. Spencer, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and desertion. Several affidavits were read setting forth the amount of means possessed by each party. Judge Reynolds reserved his decision.

In the case of Thomas T. Spencer against his wife, Caroline S. Spencer, Judge McCue having ordered the suit to be discontinued on payment of costs, Judge Reynolds this morning refused a motion made by the defendant's counsel for fee. Judgment of an order of discontinuance was entered.

Decisions.

By Judge Reynolds.

In the matter of Ellis Dourlass.—Prisoner discharged from House of Refuge on habeas corpus.

Ross vs. Terry.—Leave given to comply with order heretofore made.

William H. Hall et al. vs. Bridget Sheehan et al.—Judgment foreclosing mechanic's lien, and allowance of five per cent.

In the matter of David O'Brien.—Certiorari allowed and prisoner bailed.

Jacob E. Smith vs. Henrietta L. Chasseand.—Order staying execution pending appeal.

James F. Quigley vs. Rufus Craft.—Party discharged from imprisonment under fourteen day act.

Maurice B. Laurence vs. Patrick Gilien.—Case and amendments settled.

GOOD WORK IN WALL STREET.

Detectives Sampson and Farley arrested William C. Brandon and Walter Moffat yesterday afternoon in Wall street, on suspicion of being engaged in doubtful operations, and locked them up at the Central office. Upon the prisoners were found a large quantity of stolen bonds, and it is believed they had gone into the money mart for the purpose of negotiating them. Both are said to be old hands at this kind of work and adepts at it. It is the intention of Superintendent Walling to keep Wall street and that neighborhood clear of this kind of characters, and he has detailed the best detectives in the force to guard the interests of the moneyed men. No thieves of any kind will be allowed in future to approach the monetary centre. Detectives Keevins and Silleck, as well as Detectives Farley and Sampson, are to be constantly on duty in that locality, and they are to be reinforced next week by four other officers of experience. The prisoners taken yesterday will be arraigned in Court today.

DUEL WITH BISMARCK'S SON.

The Paris *Galignani* says a communication from Dusseldorf states that on the very day that the attempt was made on Prince Bismarck's life his son fought a duel with pistols there with M. Zarskow, an officer in the infantry. The encounter took place at six in the morning, at ten paces distance. Three shots were to have been exchanged, but at the first fire M. de Bismarck, Jr., shot his adversary in the abdomen. The wounded man was removed to the Military Hospital, but he died two hours afterward.

MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Ten Thousand Native Christians Slaughtered—Bloody Scenes and Heroic Suffering.

The French periodical, *Missions Catholiques*, of the last of July, gives the first authentic and detailed narrative of the recent massacre of Roman Catholic native converts in China.

The account, as translated for the London *Tablet*, relates that the massacre broke out on the 25th of February, when the "*literatus*," as the persecuting party is called, opened the campaign by beheading two men in the service of Père Doare and a Christian, whom they then threw into the river. The same day they burned the three villages of Trun-Lam, Fio-Vinh and Hau-Tach, and massacred the inhabitants that were in them. Those who succeeded in escaping to the woods were hunted down with hounds, brought back and killed on the following day. The river was covered over with bodies floating down it from the side of Lareg. At that time the murderers were massacring the Christians of the parish of Holven, and were burning their villages. Those who took refuge in the cliffs of the neighborhood were hunted down and burned alive. The Grand Mandarin of Justice was at the market of Sa-Nam with 800 soldiers, but remained an inactive spectator of the massacre of the Christians of Nam-Duong, only a few of whom were able to escape.

THE LITERATES.

who were the heads of the militia appointed to massacre the Christians, say that the work of extermination carried out under the eyes of the mandarins was concerted between the Court and the literates, and was done in reprisal for recent events. The mandarins have just received orders from the Court not to employ any other means save those of persuasion to stop the murderers in their career. One of the chiefs, who had just caused two Christians to be murdered on the high-road, went on the parade before the Governor of the citadel, by whom he was dismissed with honor. On his return twenty women or children fell under the sword of this man and his followers. He had just come from offering sacrifice to the Goddess of Prostitution, to whom a famous temple, that stands near the road, is dedicated.

MODE OF TORTURE AND DEATH.

In several localities they take an entire family—father, mother and children—bind them together with bamboos, and then fling the bundle of living humanity into the waves. First, however, they take care to cut off the man's head. The multitude of dead bodies thus lastened together in groups of from eight to ten block up the principal river, but to the great surprise of everybody does not send forth any bad smell. There are then five parishes, containing 10,000 Christians, which have to be blotted out of the mission—namely, Lang-Thank-Huyen, Nam-Duong, Hoy-Yen and Doreg-Thank. Many of the victims died in the midst of flames. A village of more than 400 Christians was attacked by the literates, and soon became a prey to the flames. Among these 400 Christians there were 120, more or less, who succeeded in saving themselves by taking refuge in a large village near by. The remainder, about 300, were nearly all massacred. Two small villages of Christians, situated two hours' walk from the place at which it then was, were hemmed in by the pagans. The Mayor visited each house, numbered the Christians, and forbade them, under threat of most severe punishment, to go out of doors. A few of the Christian women attempted to go to the market to keep themselves from starving. They never returned. Some pagan women who went with them say that the Christian women were captured and beheaded. Two men from one of these same villages hazarded a flight during the night. They passed the great river by swimming, and came to me to tell their misfortunes.

"Alas," writes Archbishop Gauthier, from whose letter this information is chiefly derived, "I could do nothing but weep for them, being unable to do anything to succor them!" Two or three days afterwards I learned that all the men in that village had had their heads cut off, but the women and children were spared. And, as their houses were intermingled with those of the pagans, it was forbidden to burn them down."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

Is the Khedive of Egypt a Sincere Abolitionist?

[From the Manchester Examiner, July 25.]

Sir Samuel Baker is beginning to doubt "the personal sincerity" of the Khédive of Egypt in his expressed determination to suppress the slave trade throughout the Nile Basin of Central Africa. Scarcely twelve months have elapsed since our intrepid countryman reached Cairo fresh from that marvellous expedition, the results of which he declared to be an extension of the Khédive's sway to the Equator, and the establishment of a settled government which was to treat the slave trade as an abomination. We were somewhat sceptical at the time, and ventured to question whether our countryman's achievements were quite so solid as he represented them, but the principal actor in a series of brilliant events has obvious advantages over his critics. Sir Samuel, in a letter which appears in yesterday's *Times*, now confesses to a knowledge of certain facts which should have induced him to be more cautious in vouching for the Khédive's personal anxiety to see the slave trade extinguished. He complains that one Abou Saood, who, at the head of "2,500 cutthroats" had long been engaged in this traffic, and who did his utmost to thwart the expedition, has been appointed by the Khédive to be agent or right hand man of Colonel Gordon, who has succeeded Sir Samuel Baker in a task which it will take years to accomplish, assuming that it will ever be carried out. This Abou Saood is very black, indeed, as he is here painted. Setting aside a few ugly murders which are charged to him, it is, to say the least, significant that only in June last year, when Sir Samuel was allowing it to be telegraphed to the four corners of the earth that the slave trade throughout the Nile Basin was extinguished, he had overtaken on his homeward voyage to Khartoum three vessels belonging to this man with 700 slaves on board. "Thus," writes our countryman, "while I had been strenuously working against the slave trade in the south, the arch slave trader, Abou Saood, was carrying down masses of slaves behind my back by the north." Nor was this all. The commander of one of these slave boats told Sir Samuel that he and others "were in the habit of bribing the Governor of Fashoda and passing cargoes of slaves" during Sir Samuel's absence. All this is quite credible, and the only wonder is that, knowing all this, Sir Samuel should have stated so positively that the slave trade was really at an end. When he left Egypt it was with a distinct promise that Abou Saood should be brought to trial, and his eyes appear to have been opened by the fact that the man has been promoted instead of being punished.

We fear that so long as "domestic slavery" is regarded with so much favor among Mohammedans, the efforts to stamp out the slave trade will only be partially successful.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA.

German Opinion of the Right and Propriety of Naval Search.

This subject, which has become again quite interesting in Europe, receives additional notice on account of an article which has been published in the Berlin press of July 24 in the instructions for the German navy. It touches, of course, on international rights, and we choose the following sentences as well worthy of remark. They go on thus:—

War on land is confined, according to international laws, to the territorial dominions of the combatants. In a war at sea the waters surrounding the dominions of the combatants and the open sea itself are the scenes of action, and even the ships of the combatants are not prevented from entering neutral waters. Indeed, the greatest part of the ocean is placed at the disposal of the nations at war. It is evident that from these circumstances a series of peculiar relations of the combatants in a war at sea to the neutral Powers have arisen, and likewise that many curious customs and usages under such circumstances are still in vogue. Of these latter we may mention the fact that the property of the enemy can be confiscated at sea, although the right to do so has been restricted by various conventions and more especially by that of Paris in 1856. But the trade of neutrals is still subjected to many and considerable hindrances. Among these we may consider the right of search as the most important, and proceed to illustrate the same to enable the reader to obtain a practical view of the matter. The right of stopping neutral ships, to search them if necessary, is a thing but little questioned up till now. Neutral ships of war are not subject to such a search, provided no doubt is entertained respecting their character. The object of searching is, first, to ascertain the nationality of the vessel, and second, whether the vessel has not trespassed against the international laws for neutrals. However uncertain the limits of this right to search neutral ships may be, yet it is undoubtedly certain that the right itself is not to be questioned. The instructions then show what duties the officer commissioned with such a search has to perform, as the stopping of the vessel, examination of the papers and all other necessary formalities, which may be later on required to prove that the man-of-war in question was justified in searching the neutral ship.

ELEVATED RAILROAD PERILS.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday morning in the case of Reuben Bowler, who died at the Roosevelt Hospital from injuries received on Friday, July 31. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Bowler was driving a wagon in Bank street, near Greenwich, when his team became frightened and unmanageable at sight of a passing train of the Elevated Railroad. In trying to check them he brought his vehicle in contact with a truck, when the whiffletree of his wagon broke and he was dragged out. In falling he received severe injuries, including a fracture of the skull. He was picked up insensible, and, being taken to the hospital, died soon after. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER NEAR UTICA.

Killed with a Slungshot by a Gambler—Plea of Self-Defence—The Murderer Sumptuously Entertained by the Little Falls Authorities.

On Tuesday night a well known citizen of Little Falls, N. Y., Mr. N. R. P. Bellinger, was found insensible on a dark street, and he died on Wednesday. He was last seen in company with one Hayes, a gambler, who was arrested and confessed the crime. A reporter of the Utica *Herald* gives the following particulars:—

The victim, Norman R. P. Bellinger, was a horse dealer, in comfortable circumstances, about forty-five years of age, married, with one child. He lived on the south side of the river, within half a mile from Little Falls village, on the road to Herkimer. A few years ago he was a policeman at Little Falls, and though occasionally addicted to the use of liquor is described as a man of peaceful, harmless disposition.

About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night he went to John Moyer's saloon and restaurant, on the corner of Mary and Main streets, in the basement, and was met at the door by Charles Regan, the barkeeper. He told Regan that he wanted a drink. Regan saw that he was under the influence of liquor and told him that it was too late, as he was closing the place. He added that it was not best for him to have any more, as he had several things in his wagon (which stood at the door), and some of the gang following the circus might steal them. Bellinger responded "All right," turned from the door and went away. Regan went into the saloon and saw no more of Bellinger. Seated in one of the booths, or in an inside room of the saloon, and eating lunch at this time, were two gamblers, one James Rowe, of Little Falls, well known in Utica, and the other Lorenzo Hayes, a cooper by trade, between thirty-three and thirty-five years of age. His family reside in Devereux, in the town of Stratford, Herkimer county, but he has spent the greater part of the summer in Little Falls, and is called a gambler on a small scale. Hayes and Rowe were under the influence of liquor. In another part of the saloon were John Moyer, the proprietor, and Levi Bellinger, who was no relation to the victim of this affair. Within five or ten minutes after Regan had seen Bellinger go up the stairs from the saloon, Hayes and Rowe went out. About ten minutes later Levi Bellinger left the saloon, but returned in a minute or two and told Moyer that there was a man lying outside of the steps at the corner of the street and he guessed he was dead. Moyer got a light and went to the street. They found Norman Bellinger lying insensible and bleeding, with a bad cut back of the right ear. He was put in a sitting position on the steps, and shortly afterwards was taken home in his wagon. His brother, John Bellinger, a well known merchant of Little Falls, was notified of the affair, and he accompanied the party to Norman's home. Dr. Brainard was called in about midnight. He found a wound about an inch and a half in length in two directions, a little to the right of the median line, on the back part of the head. It had the appearance of having been made with an instrument like a slungshot or brass knuckles. Bellinger continued insensible until he died, about noon yesterday.

Shortly after Bellinger had been taken from the place where he was found Hayes returned to Moyer's saloon, called for a chair and sat down near Moyer. The latter remarked that Norman Bellinger had a pretty ugly wound. Hayes responded, "Yes, I gave it to him." He then told Moyer that Bellinger had run against him and he "gave him a clip," adding that he wasn't going to let any man run against him. Our reporter could not learn that anything more was said by Hayes. The parties in the saloon say they did not hear any noise after Bellinger, Hayes and Rowe had left the saloon, to indicate that there had been any quarrel. Later in the night Chief of Police Smith said he saw Hayes sitting near the place where the murder occurred. He asked him if he was sick, and Hayes said he was. The chief at that time did not know that Hayes was concerned in the affair. No one appeared to know what had become of Rowe, and our reporter could not find him last night.

The Great Eastern circus was in Little Falls on Tuesday night. After the exhibition was over Hayes is said to have been in Peter Casler's saloon. He was then intoxicated. In the presence of several parties he made use of this remark: "The son of a b—h. I'll split him to-night!" No name was mentioned, and those who heard the remark paid no particular attention to it, until yesterday, when it was recalled as very significant in connection with this affair.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Hayes gave himself up to Justice Smith, saying that he had hit Norman Bellinger in self-defence.

Singularly enough, Hayes was not locked up, but was placed in charge of Officer Roof, who is said to have kept him in his house over night. There appears to be a question of doubt as to whether the Sheriff, Justice of the Peace or Coroner should order his confinement, and as a result of the conflicting opinions the murderer slept in a comfortable bed last night, just like innocent people.

THOUGHT HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

No one in Little Falls could be found to sustain Hayes' claim that Bellinger was mortally wounded by Hayes in self-defence. It is not known whether Rowe was with him when the blow was struck or not. If he was he is supposed to have been too much under the influence of liquor to give a fair statement of the facts. Bellinger's quiet disposition leads people to believe that he gave Hayes no provocation. The people of Little Falls are also at a loss to conceive what motive Hayes could have in attacking Bellinger. The latter had always lived in Little Falls, or at least for the greater part of his life, and he was not supposed to have an enemy in the world. When drinking he was quiet and good natured, and always managed to get along as well as when he was sober.

BISMARCK AS A FARMER.

The following tale is told of Prince Bismarck's doings at Kissingen:—

One day the Prince was proceeding on foot from the springs to the town, and was obliged to cross a meadow which was just being mowed. The Prince is, as is well known, owner of an estate himself, and takes a great interest in agricultural affairs; so he commenced a conversation with the mowers, who did not recognize him, and at last requested one of them to give him a scythe, which he used with apparently great skill. The Bavarian peasants were astonished at this proof of skill on the part of a gentleman who appeared to them to belong to the upper classes, and expressed their admiration accordingly. As soon as the Prince had left off mowing the grass one of the countrymen turned to him and asked:—"You seem to be a good farmer, sir, and can use a scythe better than I, who have worked with one more than forty years."

"Well, my dear fellow," replied Bismarck, "one gets acquainted with many things in one's life, and what I do I like to do properly."

The Prince now took leave of the people, shaking hands with the man who had lent him the scythe, and congratulating all on the prospect of a good harvest which lay before them.

The Chancellor was hardly out of sight of the poor peasants when a stranger, who had watched the scene very attentively, came up to the latter and asked them if they had any idea with whom they had spoken. "No," replied the lender of the scythe, "but at any rate he seems to be a good farmer, to me at least, and I ought to be a judge." "Well," replied the stranger, "he is no less a person than Prince Bismarck." "What!" exclaimed the peasant, bewildered with the information; "it was he who used my scythe! Then I would not part with it for any money." Saying this, he looked at his implement of husbandry as tenderly as a mother at her child. So one sees that the Bavarian peasants have more esteem and a greater liking for Bismarck than the ultramontane journals wish to make one believe. But a few hours after the event it was known, of course, throughout the watering place, and everybody, and more especially the Englishmen resident here, proceeded to see the spot and scythe, and to converse with the happy owner of the latter. The Englishmen were desirous of buying the scythe which had become such an interesting object, and were overbidding one another in their offers to the peasant; but he refused to part with it, saying in his broad Bavarian dialect:—"It is a treasure to me now, and I will keep it, but everybody may see it."

The field has been christened "Bismarck's Field," and it is possible that next year we may find a bronze monument of Bismarck, with a scythe in his hand, on this same field, just as we find one of the Emperor Joseph, guiding the plough in Moravia. Many guests of the watering place have urged the proposal.

PIO NONO'S INFANCY.

A Visit to the Place Where He Was Nursed.

A writer of a letter from Rome in the Paris *Temps* describes as follows a visit to the cottage in which Pius IX. was reared when an infant:—

It is a peasant's hut near the city walls and on the banks of a stream. Children were playing on a rustic staircase. On the wall is written in Italian:—"I, Domenico Governatori, declare that in this house was suckled the illustrious Pontiff Pius IX. with the milk of my very dear mother, Marianna Chiarini. Oh! if the poor woman were still alive and knew her glory, with what joy would her heart be filled!"

"And the foster brother," I asked; "is he dead?" "No," said a bright-eyed little boy, one of those playing on the steps. "There he is! It is my grandfather!" He then conducted me to a comfortable looking little old man, who was working among the reeds, and who, at our approach, drew himself up erect, showing a happy and intelligent countenance. On my asking him if he was the foster brother of the Pope, he said, "Yes, sir; I went twice to Rome to see him, and he let me kiss his foot and his ring. He recognized me and acknowledged me." He spoke in very warm terms of His Holiness, who, he said, without taking him out of his position had bestowed many benefits on him, and, in particular, given him the cottage and the ground about it. Pius IX. has also founded in his native place an asylum for fifty old men.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S STUD.

A New Epizootic Broken Out in His Missouri Stables—Several Horses Dead.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

On Friday, July 31, Mr. James Harkness and Veterinary Surgeon Swift visited President Grant's farm, near Kirkwood, for the purpose of examining and treating some horses belonging to the President, several of which have died. The following description of one of these cases was furnished for publication:—

A young filly, nine or ten weeks old. She was found lying down with the near hind leg swollen to an incredible size, the swelling extending from the stifle upward. There was complete loss of sensation in the limb and mortification had actually taken place from the hock down. The case being hopeless the little one was soon despatched and the post-mortem examination commenced. To any one unaccustomed to such sights this would have been one of marvel and disgust. The abdomen being laid open nothing very unusual presented itself, except that the peritoneum evinced evidence of constitutional derangement. Another long incision brought the scalpel to a large abscess (we will call it anthrax) lying under and immediately to the left of the vagina. This anthrax contained over one quart of the most purulent pus, and was, or seemed to be, about the size of a large breakfast cup. A probe was now brought into requisition and passed along a sinus extending downwards. This sinus being laid open to the end, another anthrax was discovered larger than the first and likewise containing a large amount of matter. The case becoming interesting, although filthy, it was determined, for the benefit of science and the community, to pursue the investigations as long as any new feature arose. The different layers of muscles were most carefully dissected, and as regularly as these layers of muscles did occur so did these interstices of pus. We are now speaking of the internal muscle of the thigh. Among the external muscles small anthraces were occasionally discovered; but the real seat of the disease, if we may judge from local appearances, was from the inside of the stifle to the pelvic region. Here the periosteum, bone and marrow were evidently badly involved in the poisonous nature of the disease. One feature which should not be omitted was that twenty minutes after death the blood and serum had both separated and coagulated with their respective properties, so that there was no blood flowing throughout any part of the operation. That this disease is anthrax fever of pyæmia the above gentlemen have no doubt. As to its fatality there is ample evidence, and that it is of a most malignant type we have the opinion of Drs. Kuckelhann, Van Studditord and F. G. Porter, who are all of opinion that inoculation with matter from one of these cases would be, beyond a shadow of a doubt, fatal in the human species.

Mr. Harkness has a distinct recollection of a former outbreaking of this disease, when not only were horses affected, but also cattle. He also states that the two men who were engaged in skinning those horses both died from the effects of inoculation.

THE DOGS.

More dogged dogs were killed yesterday at the new Dog Pound. A number of complaints were preferred against the dog catchers and one of them was arrested yesterday morning for jumping into a wagon and seizing a dog which was lying asleep in the body of the vehicle. The number of dogs killed yesterday was 220, and to-day another batch will be sent to Hades.

COONEY'S DOGS.

Mr. Jules Cooney, who lives in Wooster street, near Bleecker, owns two dogs, and they are bloodhounds. He thought he would take them out for an airing yesterday afternoon. Ere they had gone far a spaniel, belonging to Barney McCarthy, of the same neighborhood, darted from the basement and confronted the hounds. Mr. Cooney's dogs were lively, but muzzled with leather straps. Mr. Barney McCarthy's spaniel had his mouth untrammelled by the bandage ordained by law. McCarthy's favorite, seeing his advantage, took a piece of flesh from the haunch of the bloodhound. First blood for the McCarthy. Cooney was determined, but cool. He took off the muzzle from the wounded hound, and thereupon ensued a scene worthy to be recorded. The huge animal, released from the leather straps, immediately took the head of McCarthy's spaniel in his reeking jaws, and for a moment there was wailing and "gnashing of teeth." Mr. McCarthy wished to interfere to save his dog, but Cooney pointed to the bleeding haunch of his savage pet, and the fight went on. Meanwhile some of McCarthy's neighbors had gathered and brought to the scene a dozen or more mangy, ill-mannered curs, who, directed by their masters, set upon the remaining muzzled hound. Mr. Jules Cooney was master of himself and his mastiff. He coolly unbuckled the muzzle of the other hound, who took out a terrier's eye with his fangs here, and made a brindle bulldog's back resemble an Egyptian locust there. When the reporter left Mr. Cooney's dogs were again muzzled and their owner was airing them down the street with a *nonchalance* worthy of a true *flaneur*; but Mr. McCarthy's dog seemed to be a good candidate for Barren Island as he lay in the ignominious gutter, and the friends of Mr. McCarthy were weeping over their dismembered pets, as did Homer's heroes over the ruins of Troy.

BLOOD DUST.

What Becomes of the Refuse Blood from the Slaughter Houses.

At the foot of Fortieth street, North River, lies the hulk of a dismantled gunboat, which, when she belonged to the United States Navy, bore the name Algonquin. She was one of the two gunboats built by the Navy Department during the war to run up the Southern rivers, and was designated a double-ender, both ends being sharp, like the bow of an ordinary vessel, and having double steering gear connecting with the rudders at each end. The government, finding these vessels unfit for the purposes for which they were intended, had them dismantled and sold the hulls. The Algonquin, as viewed in her present position, wears an odd appearance, having housings over her amidships and several chimneys protruding from the roof, and looks very much like a cross between a house and a ship. Boarding her over a gangplank amidships, we find upon a close inspection that she has been turned to a good use, for instead of throwing iron missiles to destroy human beings she is used as a place for manufacturing a fertilizing commodity. This fertilizer is at the present time in great demand. Here the blood of the thousands of animals daily slaughtered in New York is turned into a dust which is used for enriching the soil. The blood is brought to the vessel during the night. This is done to avoid any nuisance that might arise from its transportation during the day. In the daytime it undergoes a steaming process as follows:—The blood is placed in large iron cylinders, which encase a revolving cylindrical jacket; the steam is admitted into the space between these and also into the hollow shaft which forms the axis of the cylindrical jacket. From the shafts there are also hollow arms, into which steam is forced. These shafts, propelled by a steam engine, cause a rotary motion to be given to the arms and cylindrical jacket, thus keeping the blood within the cylinders in a constant state of agitation. Mixed with the blood are scraps of leather and pieces of fat, from which is extracted in the process ammonia in sufficient quantity to keep the cylinders from getting clogged. The blood is reduced by this operation to four per cent of moisture. It is then taken from these receptacles and placed in vats, where it is exposed for a time to the air, and put into sacks and sold to the purchaser at $40 per ton. Fifty tons every two weeks are sent away from the vessel.

WATER VS. COMFORT.

It would seem an outrageous thing, in the bright, burning days of summer, to enter a protest against the use of water. As Sidney Smith would say, the thing, however, must be done. Those in charge of the arrangements by which erratic dust is kept in its place and receives its quietus, have been far too liberal in the adaptation of means to the end. The ordinary pedestrian in a narrow street, like William street, is in danger of seeing his pants receive an involuntary baptism; the lady with a new moire antique or grenadine shudders as the aspersory vehicle approaches; the gamin delights in the bath which laves his dirty shins unsolicited, and everybody, save the driver and the gamin, is impressed with the fact that even in the dog days there may be too much water. But it is not merely by pedestrians that this exuberant aqueous generosity is felt as a nuisance. Those who have to drive valuable horses along the pitched avenues of this city can very readily say how enhanced is the danger to their teams when the dust is converted, by the excessive zeal of the water cart, into a kind of