SHAKESPEARE.

A Letter From the Writer in Fraser's Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Owing to the limited space allowed the essayist in the periodicals of the day the writer of the article "Who Wrote Shakespeare?" in the August number of *Fraser's Magazine* was obliged to eliminate several curious items in the network of circumstantial evidence in order to produce the most sensational facts of the theory. In consideration of the truly meritorious controversy supported in the columns of the HERALD, the writer begs leave to place a few of these hints before the public as mere rays in the search for the "light of truth."

If Mr. Horace Howard Furness refers to Bacon's "Conference of Pleasure" when he says, "Mr. Spedding, the accomplished editor of 'Bacon's Life,' after devoting forty years (in reality only thirty) to the biography, within the past twenty-four months found among Bacon's manuscripts a slip of paper upon which was written 'Shakespeare, Shakespeare, Shakespeare,' repeated over and over eight different and distinct times, along with the names of a few historical plays and the names of several more that we have never heard of," either the learned gentleman makes, or the reporter causes him to make, a mistake the most grave when the source is considered whence it springs. We cannot doubt that this "slip of paper" is identical in Mr. Furness' mind with the "Conference of Pleasure;"* a manuscript discovered in 1867 by Mr. John Bruce among a collection of papers more or less connected with the history of the Percys, in Northumberland House.

Mr. Bruce communicated with Mr. Spedding, and the latter gentleman edited the fragment, which throws fresh light upon the Bacon-Shakespeare subject. This manuscript consists of twenty-two leaves, laid one upon another, folded as in a quire of paper, and was formerly fastened by a stitch through the centre. The edges have been much damaged by fire, and the final words of the lines have been lost; though the writing is perfectly legible. Certain sheets are missing, as is indicated by the table of contents upon the outer leaf.

Mr. Spedding finds the mass of matter to be copies from Bacon's works; and strangely enough, the index enumerates, in sequence, certain "Orations at Graie's Inne revells," an address to the "Queene's Majesty," by Mr. Frauncis Bacon; the "Essaies," by the same author, and then "Richard II." and "Richard III."

The first page is covered with scribbling, among which appear the names of "William Shakespeare" and "Mr. Frauncis Bacon." Mr. Spedding readily conceives why the latter name should appear, since the manuscript is eminently Baconian. "But," he adds, "the only thing, so far as I can see, which requires any particular notice, is the occurrence in this way of the name of William Shakespeare, and the value of that depends in a great degree upon the date of the writing. All I can say is that I find nothing either in these later scribblings (the names) or in what remains of the book itself to indicate a date later than the reign of Elizabeth." He then states that it was not until 1597 that any of Shakespeare's plays appeared in print, and though the earliest editions of "Richard II." and "Richard III." bear that date, his name is not on the title page of either of them. They were set forth as plays which had been "lately," or "publicly," or "often with great applause," acted by the Lord Chamberlain's servants. "Their title to favor," observes this eminent commentator, "was their popularity as acting plays at the Globe, and it was not until they came to be read as books that it occurred to people unconnected with the theatre to ask who wrote them."

Now, the most important bearing is with regard to these two plays which the book originally contained, but which now are missing, the connecting thread having been cut. It is probable that this manuscript was copied from one belonging to Bacon, because none of its contents had appeared in print; for if they had it would have been cheaper to have bought them than to have made copies. Such being the case, the manuscript must have been written before 1597, the date of the appearance of "Richard II.," as well as of the "Essays." Again, the copying of so many articles into one book would seem to indicate that they were copied from the sole and original manuscript preserved in one place of deposit, and as the majority of the pieces were of Bacon's composition, that the work was done by his permission; perhaps in his own house. Moreover, the copying must have been effected by some one unconnected with the theatre, since before their publication the original manuscripts of the plays were jealously guarded, mere drafts of their parts being distributed among the actors. These two plays are undoubtedly in existence, and already the finger of suspicion is pointed toward a certain locality where dwelt a personage who had the control of the Northumberland papers between 1765 and 1762, and the same who wrote an "Essay on the Origin of the English Stage. Particularly the Historical Plays of Shakespeare." If discovered—and they may be—there will be new light.

Another curiosity unmentioned in the *Fraser* article has reference to the affairs of Ireland and the Essex treason, which is of importance in this connection, since the appearance of the play of "Richard II." irritated the disturbed condition of affairs, and the publication of Dr. Hayward's book added alarm to the already awakened fears of Elizabeth and aroused her anger against the play and the theatres. Essex is placed under arrest, Hayward is sent to the Tower, the book is suppressed, and the Queen, in an interview with Bacon, distinctly taunts him with "a matter which grew from him, but went about in others' names;" "being, in fact," urges Judge Holmes, "no other than the play itself." A brief account of this really singular affair runs that, late in the year 1599, while Essex was under arrest, Bacon, having had access to Her Majesty's presence, speaks in apology and relates the following anecdote:—"But I could never prevail with her, and she plainly had me in jealousy that I was not hers entirely, but still had inward and deep respect for my lord (Essex) more than stood at that time with her will and pleasure. About the same time I remember an answer of mine in a matter which had some affinity with my lord's cause, which, though it grew from me, went about in others' names; for Her Majesty, being mightily incensed with that book—which was dedicated to my Lord of Essex, being a story of the first year of King Henry IV., thinking it a seditious prelude to put into the people's head boldness and faction, said she had an opinion that there was treason in it, and asked me if I could not find any places in it which might be drawn within case of treason, whereto I answered, 'For treason surely I find none; but for felony, very many.' And when Her Majesty hastily asked me wherein, I told her that the author had committed very apparent theft, for he had taken most of the sentences of Cornelius Tacitus and translated them into English and put them into his text." Now it is impossible not to agree with Judge Holmes that this "book" went only in the name of Hayward himself. His name was signed to the dedication of it; he was sent to the Tower for it; he confessed himself the author of it in apologetic letter. It was attributed to one else; and there is no reason to doubt the authorship of it, now that the fact was well known to Bacon and the Queen. But, considering the character of the book, its near affinity with the tragedy of "Richard II.," as well as with Essex's cause and the personal relations of Essex, Bacon and Elizabeth, it becomes highly probable, if not quite certain that in thus bringing up this matter against Bacon's intercession, with the suggestion of treason, she either knew or strongly suspected that Bacon was the author of the play and meant to throw it up at him in this manner. Bacon sees her drift and endeavors to parry the blow with a jest. Indeed, a short time after the seizure of Hayward, when Lambard was waiting upon Her Majesty, she exclaimed, "I am Richard; know you not that?" And referring to Essex she continued:—"He that will forget God will also forget his benefactors." This tragedy was played forty times in the open streets and houses.‡ For this reasoning, as well as for the keen explanation of the theft from Tacitus, we are indebted to Judge Holmes. That Hayward had translated out of Tacitus was, of course, a mere pretence; but that "Richard III." draws largely upon the "sentences and conceits of Cornelius Tacitus" is well established. This author was a favorite with Bacon, while the philosopher himself states:—"Of all stories, I think Tacitus simply the best." In "Richard II.," act ii., scene 4, we find the following verses:—

"Tis thought the King is dead. We will not stay.
The bay trees in our country are withered,
And meteors fright the fixed stars of heaven;
The pale-faced moon looks bloody on the earth,
And lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change,
Rich men look sad, and ruffians dance and leap.

It is probable that the first two verses were taken from Holinshed's "History of Richard II.," wherein is related that "in this year (1399) in a manner throughout all the realms of England old bale trees withered;" but Holinshed makes no mention of meteors, the fixed stars of heaven, the pale-faced moon, prophets whispering fearful change, rich men looking sad, nor ruffians dancing and leaping. These come from Tacitus (Hist. i., 3, 4; Ann. xii., 47; xv., 36, 39.) As some further proof that the "Richard II." made an equal figure with Hayward's book, we have Bacon's own account of the trial of Merrick:—"The afternoon before the rebellion Merrick, with a great number of others that afterward were all in the action, had procured to be played before them the play of deposing King Richard the Second; neither was it casual, but a play bespoken by Merrick, and not so only, but when it was told him by one of the players that the play was old and they should have loss in playing it, because few would come to see it, there was forty shillings extraordinary given to the play, and so thereupon played it was. So earnest was he to satisfy his eyes with the sight of that tragedy, which he thought soon after His Lordship should bring from the stage to the state." &c.† The play was undoubtedly the one published in Shakespeare's name in 1598, and as the performance before Merrick took place in 1601, it is reasonable to suppose that a play which had been before the public three years or more might be subject to the appellation of "old."

If permitted we should be glad to answer, to the best of our ability, the hue and cry which is constantly being raised concerning Bacon's utter distaste for the stage and all theatrical interests. Bacon was an eminent patron of the stage and was particularly zealous in producing dramatic representations at Gray's Inn and elsewhere, for the diversion of the Court and the dignitaries of State. Mr. Spedding assures us that he attended the theatre with the young lords, his companions, very frequently, and in late life expressed his exalted opinion of the drama and its benefits in his "De Augmentis," wherein he observes:—"Dramatic poetry, which takes the theatre for the world, is of excellent use, if it be sane; for the discipline, as well as the corruption of the theatre may be very great. Although in modern States play acting is esteemed but as a ludicrous thing, except when it is too satirical and biting, yet among the ancients it became a means of forming the souls of men to virtue. Even the wise and prudent and great philosophers considered it to be, as it were, the plectrum of the mind. And most certainly, what is one of the secrets of nature, the minds of men, when assembled together, are more open to affections and impressions than when they are alone." Bacon is constantly mentioned as a manager of plays and masques and was frequently the prominent figure. Had it been his aim to bring back again the glorious stage of the ancients he was absolutely prevented from affixing his name to the enterprise, since it was the opinion of his rival, Lord Coke, and of others in high place, that play writers and stage players were fit subjects for the Grand Jury as "vagrants" and that the fatal end of these five is beggary, "the alchemist, the monopolist, the concealer, the informer and the pretaster."

There is assurance that the distinguishing qualities of Bacon's prose style are precisely those which belong to Shakespeare—namely, breadth of thought, depth of insight, weight of matter, brevity, force and beauty of expression, brilliant metaphor and that supreme power of imagination that is necessary to make him an artistic creator. In his address which precedes his collection of letters, Sir Tobie Matthew (Bacon's Boswell) writes:—"It will go near to pose any other nation of Europe to muster out in any age four men who in so many respects should excel four such as we are able to show—Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, Sir Philip Sydney and Sir Francis Bacon. * * * The fourth was a creature of incomparable abilities of mind, of a sharp and catching apprehension, large and faithful memory, plentiful and sprouting invention, deep and solid judgment for as much as might concern the understanding part—a man so rare in knowledge of so many kinds, imbued with the facility and felicity of expressing it all in so elegant, significant, so abundant and yet so choice and ravishing array of words, of metaphors and allusions, as perhaps the world has not seen since it was a world. I know this may seem a great hyperbole and strange kind of rhetoric excess of speech, but the best means of putting me to shame will be for you to place any man of yours by this of mine." The significant question may be asked, How was it that the name of William Shakespeare, a man equal in not superior to Bacon in the points enumerated, did not occur to Sir Tobie Matthew?

The oratorical powers of the philosopher also display these rare qualities and make it less difficult for us to imagine him a poet. It is Ben Jonson who bears this testimony when he says:—"There happened in my time one noble speaker (Bacon), who was full of gravity in his speaking. His language, where he could spare or pass by a jest, was nobly censorious. No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. He commanded when he spoke and had his judges angry or pleased at his devotion. No man had their affections more in his power. The fear of every man who heard him was lest he should make an end." Again he says:—"My conceit of his person was never increased toward him by his place or honors, but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his words one of the greatest men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages." Howell, another contemporary, observes:—"He was the eloquentest that was born in this isle." Such encomiums as these preclude the possibility of Bacon being a "stupid" playwright.

It is not in the nature of things that this gigantic uncertainty can long survive, since, sooner or later, positive proof must be adduced which shall place the rightful dramatist in a position never to be shaken by cavil or suspicion. In all probability there still exists Shakespeare's inventory or list of his goods, and most probably of his books also, if any there were. Similar inventories of that day are locked up in twenty or more black chests in the Probate Office of London, and Mr. J. O. Halliwell, having obtained permission to inspect them, has organized some assistants for the enterprise. Should the said inventory come to light and be found to contain a list of books sufficiently exhaustive to justify Shakespeare's miraculous knowledge as displayed in his works, the participation of Lord Verulam in the authorship may then be declared a myth; but, on the other hand, should no such catalogue appear, the Shakespearian conspirators will have more legitimate cause than ever to whet their weapons for the destruction of their "impostor."

THE WRITER OF THE FRASER ARTICLE.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1874.

* A Conference of Pleasure. By Francis Bacon. Edited by James Spedding. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1870.

† Knight's Biography of Shakspere, p. 411.

‡ Declaration of Treason of Robert, Earl of Essex. Bacon's Works. (Philadelphia), p. 365.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

Curious Story of a Burglar's Life—The Career of Charles Bullard.

The approaching trial at Boston of Charles Bullard, alias "Piano Charlie," one of the most celebrated robbers of this country, for participation in the burglary of the Boylston Bank five years ago, promises to elucidate some very curious facts. When arrested in this city a few weeks ago he was almost without money, and the majority of his old friends had turned their backs upon him. Below will be found a sketch of his connection with the Boston Bank robbery above alluded to, and also of his alleged participation in the robbery of the car of the Merchants' Union Express Company on the 30th of April, 1868, from which upward of $350,000 were abstracted. For this latter offence he and Isaac Marsh were brought from Canada to White Plains Jail, from which place they made their escape.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS ROBBERY.

On the 1st of May, 1868, upon the arrival of the half-past six A. M. Hudson River Railroad train in this city, it was discovered that a robbery had taken place in the car of the Merchants' Union Express (now amalgamated with the American Merchants' Union Express), and that the company's messenger, Putnam Brown, had been gagged and bound, in which position he was found, the robbers having abstracted upwards of $350,000. The messenger, Brown, being arrested, confessed that the robbery had been executed by himself, Charles Bullard, alias Charlie Thompson, alias "Piano Charlie;" "Den" Thompson, an actor, and "Ike" Marsh. Shortly after this the detectives obtained information that Bullard and Marsh had taken refuge in Canada. They were brought back and lodged in White Plains Jail, in Westchester county. A letter to Bullard from a New York police official was found while he was imprisoned in Canada, torn in fragments, but was put together and read by the detective who had him in charge. Bullard and Marsh were brought from Canada, at the same time as the celebrated Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, who had robbed the Adams Express Company at Seymour, Indiana, on the 19th of May, 1868.

RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE SPOILS.

The capture of Bullard, Marsh and Putnam Brown, led to the recovery of upward of $100,000 of the money, &c., stolen from the Merchants' Union Express. Bullard and Marsh were kept in White Plains Jail for about three months, when they escaped and sailed for Europe with well filled wallets.

Bullard, in Paris, took the name of Wells and opened an American gambling house, in the Rue Scribe, with the money stolen from the express company. The "Agents de Police" ascertained the character of the place and arrested him, and he was sentenced by the Criminal Court to a brief imprisonment. When he obtained his liberty he married a good-looking Englishwoman, now residing in Brooklyn. The express company's money was soon squandered and he decided upon a visit to America, for the purpose of replenishing his empty exchequer. He and Marsh came to Boston in 1869, and soon rallied around them the best burglar "talent" that could be found, all being considered first class men, and the following was what they accomplished:—

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

When the doors of the Boylston Bank, corner of Boylston and Washington streets, Boston, were opened on the morning of the 22d of November, 1869, it was discovered that the vault had been broken into by burglars, and that upward of $400,000 worth of property, consisting of bank bills, bonds, &c., had been stolen. From that day to this hardly any of the property has been recovered. The Boston police have been unable to obtain a clew as to who were the perpetrators of the daring robbery. It appears that on the 22d day of October, exactly a month previous to the discovery of the robbery, a man giving

THE NAME OF W. A. JUDSON

bought out a barber shop in the building adjacent to the bank. He appeared quiet and respectable and no suspicion was entertained as to his real character. Judson furnished his new room very handsomely and carried on the sale of California wine bitters. The walls of the room were wainscotted up to the ceiling. The robbers cut off a corner of the room by placing a partition and making what appeared to visitors an inner or private room. The wainscot or wooden sheathing in the private office was then cut so as to form a door, behind which was the partition wall. This being accomplished, the gang commenced cutting away the wall, brick by brick, which were removed with the broken mortar in boxes labelled "medicine." Working stealthily at night, week after week, the robbers cut their way through two walls, twenty inches in thickness, and having accomplished this the back of the lofty iron safe was exposed. They then by means of a drill cut a hole eighteen inches square into the back of the safe.

A CAPTURE OF $400,000.

Through this hole they took out all the private boxes on the shelves, and bursting them open helped themselves to what they wanted, and having taken their choice scattered mortgages, &c., over the floor of the safe. A large portion of the booty consisted of greenbacks. The burglary took place between the closing of the bank on Saturday evening and its opening on Monday morning. When the police commenced their investigations all they succeeded in obtaining were sundry bottles and burglars' tools.

WHAT THE DETECTIVES ASCERTAINED.

Detectives worked for a long time without gaining any clew to the robbers, until they finally received information that the burglars were Charles Bullard, Isaac Marsh, Adam Worth and Bob Cochran, alias "Big Congo." It was also stated that the two principal men in the robbery came to New York by railroad, where they were met by two officers. They went to Philadelphia, where, it is alleged, a prominent police official kept them concealed for some time.

BILLY GLOVER'S ARREST.

After the affair had somewhat passed out of recollection "Billy Glover," a regular receiver of stolen bonds, who worked in conjunction with a man called "Broker Dick," was found to have passed some of the stolen bonds to a New York banking house. Detective Sergeant, of Boston, was despatched to this city, and through the assistance of Kitty Underhill, the paramour of Broker Dick, Glover was arrested and taken to Boston, where, after two trials, he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for being accessory to the robbery.

Some of the stolen Boylston bonds were sold to Jay Cooke & Co. through Bullard, and a detective was ordered to arrest him, but reported that he had escaped through the back entrance of the house where he lived. The money stolen by Bullard from the Boylston Bank was squandered with a prodigal hand, and after an attack of delirium tremens he entered an inebriate asylum, where he remained some months, and for years past he has been hiding from the police, till he was recently captured at his residence in Thirteenth street, in this city, and taken to Boston to answer for the Boylston Bank robbery. Upon his arrival at Boston he stated that Glover, whose trial is alluded to above, was innocent, and that he was unjustly imprisoned.

THE REMAINDER OF THE GANG.

Ike Marsh was in this city till within a few days ago. His brother William was arrested some months ago under an alias for attempting to rob the savings bank at Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue in the same fashion as that adopted at the Boylston Bank, viz.:—Boring into the safe from the back. This brother was formerly employed in a liquor and gambling saloon in Broadway.

Adam Worth recently resided with his sister in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Bullard, alias Mrs. Wells, in Brooklyn.

Bob Cochran, alias Big Congo, had an interest in a Broadway gambling place, but is now out of the city.

A BRAVE OFFICER.

Desperate Struggle Between a Roundsman and a Gang of Roughs.

At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, as Roundsman William McLaughlin, of the Fourteenth precinct, was arresting James Higgins, of No. 141 Mott street, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and while on his way to the station house with the prisoner he was assaulted by a number of Higgins' friends at the corner of Hester and Mott streets, who attempted to rescue the prisoner. The roundsman fought bravely, at the same time holding on to his prisoner, who was making desperate efforts to escape, and finally succeeded in throwing the officer into the basement of No. 165 Hester street, severely injuring him. As soon as McLaughlin regained the sidewalk he went in pursuit of Higgins, who was running through Hester street in the direction of Mulberry, and when he reached the corner of the latter street he attempted to enter a liquor store. The door was locked, so that he was unable to gain admittance. He then ran in the direction of a large tenement house near Centre street, and when about to enter it was seized by the officer, whom he attempted to throw; but by the use of his club the officer knocked all his wrestling notions out of his head. The roundsman's raps for help were heard by Officers McClellan and Layden, of the same precinct, who hurried in the direction of the sound, and had just arrived in time to prevent a second attack on the officer by the friends of the prisoner. The officers then dispersed the gang of desperados and assisted their bleeding brother officer to take his prisoner to the station house, in Mulberry street. On his arrival there it was found that the officer's club had done some heavy work on Higgins' head, and a police surgeon was called, who pronounced the wound only a scalp one and dressed it, after which he was locked up. The officer's wounds were examined and pronounced of a serious nature.

HILARIOUS HUMBUG AT TAMMANY HALL.

A Spiritualistic Seance by Medium Warren—Great Excitement and Uproar Among the Gentiles—An Indian Chief Called From His Grave.

Last evening Tammany Hall was filled to overflowing with a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, who had gathered from the announcement that a spiritual seance was to be given by a man named T. Warren, hitherto unknown to metropolitan fame, but who had been winning bucolic laurels as a medium and "materializer" in our rural districts. The hall was quite crowded, and the audience was composed of many curious ingredients, the chief ingredient being the curiosity seeker. There were two or three hundred well dressed young men who never by any possibility know what to do with themselves on Sunday evening; there was a large percentage of people of both sexes who had a married and settled look, and in the front and best seats a galaxy of Spiritualists sat in eager hope and with untiring faith for the demonstrations that did not come off. A slim built man in a worn suit of black clothes, having a light complexion and long hair, whose name vibrated during the evening as Mr. Awiel Cheak, acted as the lecturer, and introduced the "manifestations" whenever these were performed. A Mr. T. R. Dawley, a printer, took the tickets and looked after the management, and the medium himself, Mr. T. Warren, tied his own hands and legs and fell into coma at the right juncture several times during the evening. A constant state of uproar existed owing to the festive behavior the Spiritualists, who, sitting in the front seats, endeavored by every possible means in their power to intimidate those who dared to make any suggestions as to what should be permitted. George Francis Train was present, and was asked to act as a committee of one to make proper investigation into the manifestations which were advertised to be made by Mr. Warren. Train, with his usual felicity, asked that Dr. Miller, of the Turkish Baths, should act in his stead, and the latter gentleman being chosen specially took his place on the platform to watch the proceedings. A young and handsome man, who was hailed as Colonel Elliott, also went on the stage, and gave occasion for much merriment by his outspoken incredulity in everything that was done. Mr. Awiel Cheak insulted the audience a great number of times, and the audience seemed to enjoy it considerably during the intervals in the "manifestations." These "manifestations" were nothing more or less than clever tricks of sleight of hand, and the entire performance was nothing else but a weak plagiarism on the Davenport Brothers' business, only that it lacked the cleverness shown by those people in every detail. In many cases the performance was quite stupid, and Warren, the medium who exhibited himself in a cabinet on the stage, must have felt terribly bold to have endeavored to keep up even a show of interest in the proceedings. The medium tied himself in the cabinet box, as was believed, several times, but did not attempt, as the Davenports successfully did, to unfasten himself. Some ladies, who looked as if they were acting in collusion with Mr. Awiel Cheak, appeared on the platform and volunteered to act as judges in association with Dr. Miller. He examined the cabinet and ropes with great expertness and fidelity to those who had appointed him on the committee. Dr. Miller finally told the HERALD reporter at the conclusion of the proceedings that as far as spiritualistic power was to be considered he believed that his performance was a fraud, but that he thought that his sleight of hand tricks were very clever. At a late hour his performance concluded amid considerable uproar, and with admonitions from Mr. Awiel Cheak, the audience went to their homes fully convinced that they had not seen anything performed by the medium that could not be traced to natural causes. The "manifestations," such as they were, will be repeated again this evening at the same place, and it is supposed that some new features will be given. The spirit of Samossett, some obscure Indian chief, was called upon several times by Mr. Awiel Cheak, and the spirit, by the motion of the medium Warren, answered in some kind of intoxicated jabber that none could understand.

OBITUARY.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Ex-Mayor of Boston.

A telegram from Boston, dated yesterday, 18th inst., reports as follows:—Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston from 1868 to 1870, died on Saturday night, 17th inst., about ten o'clock. Last Sunday night he had a shock of paralysis of the brain, but on Wednesday was so much improved that he attended a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. Saturday afternoon he was taken ill, and at nine o'clock was attacked with a violent colic, and an hour later he died.

OUTBREAK OF PRISONERS.

Desperate Attempt to Escape from Jail.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 18, 1874.

A desperate and well organized attempt was made by a number of prisoners to escape from the Auburn Jail at six o'clock P. M. to-day. Lewis Robinson, alias Smith, of Portland, a prisoner, struck the jailer, Littlefield, with a glass bottle, as the latter, followed by the turnkey, Washburne, was opening the jail door to serve supper to the prisoners. The jailer was knocked down, but he clutched Robinson, and both went to the floor together. A prisoner named Allen struck the turnkey and knocked him down. Allen then escaped. The turnkey had a conflict with Robinson at the outside door and discharged a revolver at him. The shot took effect in the scalp and Robinson, followed by the turnkey, left the jail through the door, but was overhauled and brought back by the turnkey. A colored prisoner named Lee also escaped. A dozen or more of the prisoners were about making off, when two or three of the loyal prisoners interfered, while a female prisoner, a girl named Shoppy, pushed back the crowd, locked the jail door and stopped a further stampede. Lee was caught within five minutes after his escape. Allen is still at large. Neither officers nor prisoners were seriously injured. The prisoners intended to have made an attempt yesterday to escape but were defeated.

SUNDAY IN SYRACUSE.

Farewell Services of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct., 1874.

Farewell services, conducted by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention were held to-night at the First Presbyterian, First Baptist and Plymouth churches. The pulpits of the principal churches were occupied to-day by strangers. Interesting and impressive services were also held at the Penitentiary, which were attended by fifty of the prisoners.

AT THE EVENING SERVICES

addresses were made by Revs. George A. Hall and T. K. Cree, of Washington; J. P. Bronson, of Amsterdam; L. A. Taggart, of Pittsburg; P. P. McBurney, of New York; Bishop Jesse T. Peck; Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of the Rochester University; Rev. J. F. Patton, of New York; Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie; O. R. Stockwell, of Erie, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Curtis, of Philadelphia; Professor William Johnson, of Philadelphia, and others. Afterward the members of the association held a farewell session at Plymouth church, where Mr. H. H. Boone, of Syracuse, gave the parting address. The Executive Committee will hold meetings at Rome to-morrow and at Utica on Wednesday.

FATAL AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18, 1874.

Last night in an affray on the bark E. H. Kingsman, from Baltimore, John Whitman, first mate, shot and instantly killed Peter Doran, stevedore on the vessel. Whitman is in custody, and claims he acted in self-defence.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Minnesota	Oct. 20.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Herder	Oct. 20.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Bothnia	Oct. 21.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Weser	Oct. 21.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Oct. 22.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Parthia	Oct. 24.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Adriatic	Oct. 24.	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
England	Oct. 24.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Oct. 24.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Utopia	Oct. 24.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Oct. 24.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Minister Roon	Oct. 28.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cuba	Oct. 28.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Indiana	Oct 28.	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Rotterdam	Oct. 29.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Frisia	Oct. 29.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Oct. 31.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Celtic	Oct. 31.	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Spain	Oct. 31.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Oct. 31.	Havre	55 Broadway.
Calabria	Oct. 31.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Bohivia	Oct.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	Oct. 31.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Schiller	Nov. 3.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Algeria	Nov. 4.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Westphalia	Nov. 5.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Batavia	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Chester	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Oceanic	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Erin	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 7.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	Nov. 7.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Nov. 10.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Thuringia	Nov. 12.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Pereire	Nov. 14.	Havre	55 Broadway.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	6 16		Gov. Island	morn	2 32
Sun sets	5 14		Sandy Hook	morn	1 47
Moon sets	morn	— —	Hell Gate	morn	4 17

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCT. 18, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Adriatic (Br), Perry, Liverpool Oct 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse and 400 passengers to R J Cortis.

Steamship Parthia (Br), Watson, Liverpool Oct 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse and 353 passengers to C G Francklyn; 18th, lat 46 38 N, lon 44 24 W, passed a bark steering SW showing signal with letters NJPR in it; 16th, lat 47 44, lon 60 50, Bremen steamer, bound east.

Steamship Cortes, Freeman, New Orleans Oct 10, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman. 11th, lat 27 10 N, lon 79 47 W, passed a British brig hove to, bound north, showing signal, with monogram, blue M and red G, with white ground.

Steamship Rapidan, Kempton Savannah, with cotton to W R Garrison. Oct 16, off Cape Lookout, spoke bark T C Jones (of Liverpool) from Leghorn for Baltimore.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Oct 15, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.

Ship Oasis (of Yarmouth, NS), Jacques, Liverpool 35 days, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Borneo, Shaw, Havre 38 days, in ballast to Simpson & Shaw. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Norge (Nor), Hansen, Antwerp 36 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Matilda Brooks (of Brookhaven), Jones, Santander 43 days, with wine to order; vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Silver Star, Smith, Para 21 days, with rubber and nuts to L E Amsinck & Co; vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr J Truman, Randall, Indianola, with hides, &c, to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.

Schr Harry Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr Elizabeth A Rose, Virginia.

Schr E R Kirk, Rounson, Virginia.

Schr R Fuller, Jones, Virginia.

Schr Lizzie Bachelor, English, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Susan Wright, Potter, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Jane Emson, Baker, Georgetown, DC.

The steamship Colon, which arrived 17th, reports:—Oct 14, lat 25 22, lon 74 16, passed a steamer bound south, showing a white and red Coston light; same day, 90 miles north of Watling's Island, steamship Acapulco, hence for Aspinwall.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Bolivar, Lawson, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamship City of New Bedford, Springer, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers

Schr Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, Providence for New York.

Schr Hyue, Oliver, Gardiner, Me, for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co, and shingles to J S Creed.

Schr Wm O Irish, Tyrrell, Providence for New York.

Schr Bertha, Johnson, Norwalk for Port Johnson.

Schr Emelie Bell, Kelly, Dennis for New York.

Schr Julia Ann, Sackett, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Sedona, Wall, St George, Me, for New York.

Schr Ned Sumpter, Pinkham, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Bangor for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Jas Bliss, Bliss, Bangor for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Loon, Hubbs, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Haze, McNamee, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.

Schr R A Forsythe, Hobbie, Stamford for New York.

Schr Saline Burton, Burley, Stamford for New York.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Brig M H McGilvery, McGilvery, Port Johnson for Salem.

Schr W A Crocker, Crocker, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Starlight, Hatchford, New York for Boston.

Schr Dexter Clark, Hawkins, New York for Boston.

Schr H S Bovinton, Davis, New York for Boston.

Schr Ida Ella, Wilbur, Hoboken for Pembroke.

Schr Henry Bushman (Br), Crane, New York for Parrsboro NS.

Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr White Star (Br), Raynard, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Damon, Johnson, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Laura, Brown, Hoboken for Vinalhaven.

Schr W S Mount, New York for Brookhaven.

Schr Florence Mayo, Hall, New York for Thomaston, Me.

Schr Sandy Point, Grant, New York for Bangor.

Schr Marshal, Gorham, New York for Manchester.

BELOW.

Bark Doris Eckhoff (new), Hous, from Millbridge. (Was spoken Oct 16 lat 40 30, lon 71 19, by pilot boat T S Negus, No 1).

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Maritime Miscellany.

Purser Smith, of steamship Colon, from Aspinwall, has our thanks for favors.

RM STEAMSHIP ELLA, Gillis, from Southampton for Aspinwall, run ashore in Kingston Harbor Oct 6. The mails and passengers were transferred to the company's steamer Relize, which sailed at 6 AM on the 8th for Colon. The Ella got off all right on the 9th, and left at noon of that date for Aspinwall and Greytown.

BARK NEDERLAND (Dutch), Winterthur, ashore at Tybee, has parted in the middle and become a total wreck. She was in ballast. The captain was in Savannah at the time of the disaster, and went down in a steamtug with a view of rendering assistance to his ship and crew, but was unable to get within assisting distance. The crew subsequently got ashore at King's Landing, entirely destitute, and supplies were sent to them. It was expected that some of the ship's stores, sails, &c, might possibly be saved.

BARK GEN SEDGWICK, formerly the steamship Gen Sedgwick, has been rebuilt, and is now 623 tons, n m, and will run in the Galveston trade.

BARK GEORGE PEABODY (Br), Morrill, for Southwest Pass, struck on Pumpkin Hill shoal while being towed to sea from Charleston 15th inst, owing to the hawser parting, but was hauled off without injury and conveyed to a good anchorage.

BRIG L W EATON (Br), Burke, from New York for Bahia, which put into New London 16th after being ashore on Fisher's Island, carried away forefoot and was leaking at the rate of 500 strokes per hour. Would overhaul immediately and proceed.

SCHR MELISTA (Br), before reported abandoned, was seen (no date given) in lat 33 20, lon 69 32; had a deck load of lumber.

SCHR CURTIS GOODWIN, of New Brunswick, from Portland for Milstone, put into New London on the 16th inst leaky.

QUEBEC, Oct 16—Bark Alex Hall (Br), from Dundee for this port, went ashore at River du Loup to-day. She was hauled off and is being towed up.

SHIPBUILD