THE RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

Satisfactory Practice by the American Team at Dollymount.

Splendid Reception at the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

The "Star Spangled Banner," "John Brown's Body."

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

DUBLIN, June 22, 1875.

The members of the American rifle team practised at the ground at Dollymount, where the international match is to be contested, to-day.

THE SCORES SATISFACTORY.

The scores made by the Americans are highly satisfactory.

A GRAND RECEPTION IN A METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

A splendid reception was given to the Americans at the Theatre Royal, in this city, to-day. During the concert the performance of the "Star Spangled Banner" and other American airs was heartily applauded.

"JOHN BROWN'S BODY."

"John Brown's Body" was sung, the audience accompanying the orchestra.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH TEAM COMPLETED.

DUBLIN, June 22—Evening.

At a rifle contest in Belfast to-day to complete the Irish team Johnson and McKenna defeated Rigby and Fulton.

Johnson scored 218 out of a possible 225.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DUBLIN FETE IN HONOR OF THE AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

DUBLIN, June 22, 1875.

The members of the American Rifle team were engaged in practice shooting to-day at Dollymount. Their scores were extremely satisfactory and surprised the spectators.

THE CONCERT.

To-night a promenade concert in honor of the American riflemen took place at the Theatre Royal. The visitors were enthusiastically received upon entering the building, and a number of American airs, which were played by the band, were loudly applauded.

WHAT THE AMERICANS CANNOT ACCOMPLISH.

It is impossible for the team to accept more than a small proportion of the invitations sent to them.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER AID TO THE NATIONAL DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, June 22, 1875.

The *République Française* (newspaper) announces that it will contribute one thousand francs to a fund for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THE ETON BOYS REJECT THE WORD WHICH WINDSOR IS TO HEAR.

LONDON, June 22, 1875.

At the last moment Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been notified that they will not be permitted to hold their services at Eton.

Accordingly they have given up their appointment there and will go to Windsor and preach in the Town Hall there, at half-past two this afternoon.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN PRUSSIA.

A GERMAN TOWN CONVULSED BY THE CHURCH FACTIONS—THE BURGOMASTER STABBED.

BERLIN, June 22, 1875.

Serious riots, caused by the ultramontanes, occurred yesterday in the town of Rhein, East Prussia. The Burgomaster was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT OF THE GREAT MEASURE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

PARIS, June 22, 1875.

The Assembly decided at to-day's sitting to pass the Public Powers bill to a second reading.

MINISTERIALIST EXPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL—NO AFFILIATION WITH RADICALISM AND NO ANALOGY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, June 22—Evening.

In the National Assembly to-day M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, expressed his astonishment at the attack upon the government yesterday by MM. Blanc and Montjau in the debate on the Public Powers bill. He pointed to the fact that the government put forth its programme upon coming into office and that no disapproval thereof was then manifested. He challenged its opponents to bring forward a resolution condemning that programme, but not to challenge the government upon the question of organic laws.

M. Buffet added that he would preserve the programme inviolate while he continued in office. He acknowledged that the Supplementary Constitutional bills were contrary to the principles of MM. Blanc and Montjau; that they did not intrust the President of the Republic with the *rôle* of an American President, which would render necessary the alteration of all French laws. He instanced the law which empowers the President to fix the number of the military contingent. There was no analogy between France and the United States.

The Minister concluded as follows:—"In organizing a government for France we did not start from an abstract point of view. We asked for the conditions necessary to place the Executive in harmony with French customs and traditions. Even if you could prove that the Public Powers bill was incompatible with the Republic we think the country would sacrifice abstract principle and prefer a government more in harmony with its own character."

The Right cheered the speech from beginning to end.

WHAT A LEGITIMIST SAYS OF MACMAHON AND SEDAN.

General de Temple, a legitimist Deputy, created great confusion by some intemperate remarks, in the course of which he insulted Minister Buffet and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Assembly.

He declared "MacMahon equally guilty with Napoleon III. for Sedan."

The speaker was called to order and silenced by the interposition of the House.

ENGLAND.

A LARGE MANUFACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, June 23, 1875.

Emery Dyson's mill, at Preston, Lancashire, was burned last night. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss by the fire is $100,000.

THE MONEY CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE TERMINATED FOR THE PRESENT—REVIEW OF THE CAUSE WHICH PRODUCED THE PANIC—AMERICAN SECURITIES UNHARMED AND LIKELY TO RISE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, June 22, 1875.

The principal American bankers in the city report that the financial crisis is over for the present.

THE CAUSES WHICH INDUCED THE PANIC ON 'CHANGE.

The crisis arose from speculating in tea and silk, with both of which articles the market was already overladen.

DISCOUNTS.

Also the English banks are too full of discounted paper.

TOO MUCH OPIUM.

Opium was also overdone as an article of traffic.

AMERICAN SECURITIES UNHARMED, LIKELY TO ADVANCE.

No harm has come to American securities, which will, probably, rise.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16, Via HAVANA, June 22, 1875.

The railway between Vera Cruz and Jalapa was opened for public traffic on the 15th inst.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE TO REMAIN.

Chief Justice Iglesias has withdrawn his resignation.

THE COLONIZATION LAW APPROVED BY THE PEOPLE.

The new Colonization law which has just been promulgated is regarded as favorable to the future prosperity of Mexico.

EARTHQUAKE.

A shock of earthquake has been felt at San Christobal.

THE LOSS OF THE SARANAC.

A VESSEL DESPATCHED TO THE RELIEF OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW—CHARACTER OF THE LOST STEAMER.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1875.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning telegraphed to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, to send immediately the United States steamer Benicia from that place to the relief of the officers and crew of the wrecked steamer Saranac in Seymour Pass.

Lieutenant Commander Sanders, who was executive officer of the Saranac, was also on board the United States steamer Suwanee when that vessel was wrecked in Shadwell Passage, on the 9th of July, 1868, in the same locality as the present disaster.

The Saranac was a stanch side-wheel steamer and was regarded as one of the strongest of the smaller class in the navy.

THE BENICIA EN ROUTE FOR VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1875.

The corvette Benicia, Captain Hopkins, goes at once to Mare Island to coal and then will proceed to Victoria for the officers and crew of the Saranac early to-morrow morning. Meanwhile Rear Admiral Cochran, commanding the English squadron, will care for the crew. Considerable money was lost in the paymaster's safe.

ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS AND CREW AT VICTORIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1875.

A despatch from the United States Consul at Victoria to the *Herald*, of this city, states that the British flagship Repulse, Rear Admiral Cochrane, is expected there late to-night, with the Saranac's officers and crew.

THE CAREER OF THE SARANAC.

The fate of the Saranac involves our government in but very little loss. The Saranac was very old and of a very imperfect model, belonging to that class of side-wheel steamers which the navy several years ago utterly abandoned.

She was built by Naval Constructor Delano, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, in the year 1843, her dimensions, tonnage and displacement being as follows:—Length, 272 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 23 feet; tonnage, 1,238 tons; displacement, 2,150 tons.

The Saranac thirty-two years ago was built as an experiment. At that time great discussion arose arose concerning the relative merit of the screw propeller and the sidewheel steamship. A committee appointed by the Secretary of the Navy ordered two ships to be constructed on precisely the same model, the one to be propelled by a screw and the other by paddle wheels. The screw propeller was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and was called the San Jacinto, while the side-wheel steamer, of precisely the same proportions, was put together at Portsmouth, N. H., and was named the Saranac. After the two vessels had been completed it was found that the side-wheeled Saranac amounted to but very little when compared with the San Jacinto, but at the same time both ships were of such inferior build that neither was called into service during the last war. The San Jacinto was wrecked in the year 1863. When the war opened the Saranac was in the Pacific, and, though as good a ship as one of her awkward class could be, the Secretary of the Navy did not seem to place sufficient confidence in either her sailing or fighting qualities to recall her to aid in the civil struggle. Since the war the Saranac has been utilized for various purposes, but has been used principally for guarding our coast. She carried eleven small guns. Only one of her kind yet remains in the United States navy, viz. the Powhatan.

MAINE DEMOCRATS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—A PLATFORM WITH A PRESIDENTIAL ONE-TERM RESOLUTION—NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

AUGUSTA, June 22, 1875.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. There were present 639 delegates. General Samuel J. Anderson was chosen permanent chairman and addressed the Convention. Committees on resolutions and on credentials were appointed; also a State committee. A somewhat confused debate ensued on a motion that all resolutions be referred to the committee without debate, and it was finally carried.

The Convention adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

In the afternoon session resolutions were read and adopted embodying the following declarations:—The constitution is the people's only safeguard; the rights of the people and the States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or Congressional usurpation; civil supremacy in times of peace; equality of rights of all men under the law; a sound currency—coin or its equivalent; a tariff for revenue only; the government economically administered; an honest preservation of the public faith to the public creditor; a return to economy in the administration of government—national, State and municipal; the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of salaries; one term for Presidents, with a salary of $25,000. The resolutions arraign the republican party for the abandonment of principles, profligacy and corruption; condemn the administration in strong terms for the responsibility of the Louisiana usurpation and the attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus by the last Congress, and pronouncing it no longer safe to trust the reins of government in such hands. The administration is pronounced responsible for the present depressed condition of the country's commerce in all sections, for crippling of the shipbuilding trade and for the driving of the American mercantile marine from the ocean. The people of Maine, suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation, demand reform, and appeal to all men, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with them to secure this triumph. An effort made to incorporate the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention failed.

General Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, was nominated for Governor by 462 votes, Hon. John C. Talbott receiving 41. The nomination was then made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Intelligence Received from Mr. Jenney's Expedition.

GOLD FOUND IN ABUNDANCE.

Large Number of Miners Taking Out the Precious Metal.

FORT LARAMIE, Wy. Ter., June 22, 1875.

A party from the Black Hills arrived here to-day, bringing the following intelligence:—Mr. Jenney's party and the expedition under Colonel Dodge have formed a permanent camp on French Creek, near Harney's Peak, which they have called Camp Harney, and close by the stockade built by the miners whom Captain Mix brought in. Gold seems to have been found in abundance. Nearly 100 miners were found there in different camps, who have made claims and done considerable work in building sluices, digging ditches, &c. Some of the party report that the soldiers in the command have panned out gold dust of a rich quality. The command is reported in good condition.

A DESPATCH FROM COLONEL DODGE—CUSTER'S REPORTS FULLY CONFIRMED.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22, 1875.

The following despatch has just been received from Colonel R. J. Dodge, who is in command of the escort to Mr. Jenney's Black Hills Exploring Expedition:—

HARNEY'S PEAK, June 19, 1875.

Gold has been found in paying quantities on French Creek. Custer's report has been confirmed in every particular. The command is well and in fine condition.

Private advices received here say that the command found 100 miners at work in Custer's Gulch, taking out gold at the rate of from $5 to $25 a pan. The evidences are strong that there are many more miners in that country. The gold found is coarse and scaly, but easily pounded. Quartz mines are abundant, but no one has prospected them. No Indians were seen by the command. They are north of the Peak.

A BI-CENTENNIAL.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN OF SWANZEY—ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCH—INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF KING PHILIP WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY.

SWANZEY, R. I., June 22, 1875.

A bi-centennial celebration of no insignificant interest and importance took place in this little town to-day. The settlement of the place was an unusual occurrence in the history of the colonies. The lands occupied by the town were a part of the territory purchased by the Plymouth colony of the great Indian Sachem, Massasoit. The first settlers were the Rev. John Niles, a Baptist clergyman, from Wales, and a small body of his friends, "Who, coming to this country, sought a spot where they could exercise entire freedom of conscience." This they found in the Plymouth colony alone and therefore purchased lands and placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Plymouth court. They named the town Swanzey, from the home of Mr. Niles, in the old country. Here the Baptist Church of America found its early foothold, and here seven years after the settlement of the town, Philip, of Pokanoket, grandson of the great Sachem Massasoit, commenced that war which raged through the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth and a part of Connecticut for more than a year and at one time threatened to destroy the entire English settlement in New England. The incidents of this war form some of the most tragic chapters in our early history. It was at this time that the colonists first developed that martial spirit which served them so good a purpose in the old French war and in the War of Independence.

THE CELEBRATION

consisted of a procession, formed at 11 o'clock A. M., on the arrival of the train from Providence; a dinner, oration and speeches. The line of march was taken up at Cole's Station, under command of General Nathan Goff, Jr., of Warren, R. I. The Warren Artillery performed escort duty, the American Band of Providence furnishing music for the occasion. The citizens of Swanzey and Somerset, Mass., and of Warren and Barrington, R. I. (all of them forming the old township of Swanzey), joined in the procession. Among

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

present, besides Hon. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., the orator of the day, were Governor Gaston and staff, of Massachusetts, and Governor Lippitt and staff, of Rhode Island. The great gathering was held in Pearse's Grove, Swanzey, where a tent had been erected capable of holding 1,500 persons, and handsomely arranged for the occasion under the management of the Swanzey Agricultural Club. The assembly was large and enthusiastic and the celebration was a great success in every respect.

The dinner commenced at 12 o'clock, and at its close the literary exercises were opened by Dr. Loring, who spoke more than an hour, giving a sketch of the settlement of Swanzey, the religious freedom which prevailed there, and the scenes of the terrible conflict known as King Philip's War. Referring to the attack on the town, which was the initiation of the great war, he said: It was on a day of fasting and humiliation and of prayer to Almighty God that he would avert the horrors of the impending war, the 24th of June, 1675, that the savage made his second attack on the town. Her people here had been lulled into confidence and repose by a consciousness of their own honest intentions, and by daily familiar intercourse with the aboriginal occupants of the wigwams which crowned these hills and sought seclusion and protection in these valleys. The old members had taught themselves to believe that their gray hairs were safe and respected; the young men had confidently applied their strength to a better service than the work of war; the mother had long since laid aside all fear for the safety of her child; the child had not yet learned that the red-skinned maiden was her natural foe; when the mask fell from the face of the savage, and

HIS CRUEL AND INFERNAL DESIGNS

became manifest. The doors of the little church had just closed and the worshippers were returning to their homes, heavy with the thought of the danger which suddenly hung over them like a dark threatening cloud, when the attack was made. We are told that one was killed and others wounded; two men were killed who were sent for a surgeon, and near Burn's garrison six men were murdered, upon whose bodies the savages exercised more than brutish barbarities, beheading, dismembering and mangling them, and exposing them in the most inhuman manner, which gashed and ghastly objects struck a damp on all beholders.

The war became general throughout the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies. Philip, subtle, vindictive, ambitious and desperate, united all the tribes from the waters of the bay to the Connecticut River, in what he called a desperate struggle for the land of his fathers.

This was the school in which our fathers were taught and where they learned the lesson which served the people so well in the great wars which followed. Dr. Loring sketched the military experience derived from this and the French war, and showed how it appeared at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill. He concluded by enlarging upon the honorable and patriotic manner in which Swanzey added to her heroic record during the civil war.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

USELESSNESS OF NAVAL VESSELS IN OPERATING AGAINST THE MEXICAN BANDITS.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1875.

No orders have been issued by the Secretary of the navy detailing any vessel to follow the Plymouth to the mouth of the Rio Grande. As there is a sand bar at the mouth of that river, with but four feet of water on it, it would be impossible for any vessel of the navy to ascend the river. Besides, there are shifting sand bars in the river; and were it possible for a vessel to enter the mouth, it would be dangerous to attempt the ascent. Four or five steam launches, however, can be carried to the mouth of the river on each vessel ordered there, and they, with competent crews, may be sent up the river to co-operate with the army in the suppression of Mexican raids.

LEGISLATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, June 22, 1875.

The Legislature, in convention this afternoon, elected the republican nominees for Treasurer, State Printer and Commissary General.

In the House the special order of the day, the resolution condemning the encroachment of the Executive on the legislative branch of the government, and asserting the constitutional rights of the House in filling Senatorial vacancies, was called for and discussed till the time of adjournment. It will be taken up again to-morrow.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S WORK.

THE RECORD OF THE LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION—STATISTICAL PARTICULARS OF THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION—LIST OF BILLS SIGNED AND UNSIGNED.

ALBANY, June 22, 1875.

The following is a record of the legislative work performed by Governor Tilden under the provisions of the amended constitution, which allow him only thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature in which to examine and pass upon bills:—

Number of bills received at Executive Chamber	730
Number of bills returned for amendment	42
Leaving	688
Number of bills signed during the session	430
Number of bills that became laws by lapse of time	2
Number of bills vetoed during the session	16
Leaving on hand at adjournment	250
Of which were signed	212
Unsigned	38
Number of bills vetoed	16
Number of bills unsigned	38
Items in supplies bill vetoed	27
Items in Reappropriation bill vetoed	15
Items in the vetoed Extraordinary Repair bill	41
Whole number of vetoes	137

UNSIGNED BILLS.

The following is a correct list of bills left over unsigned by the Governor, and therefore fail to become law:—

Providing for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

[This was the bill which authorized the men who throw cinders in the river, near Albany, to receive some $60,000 for removing the same.]

Amending the acts simplifying and abridging the practice and proceedings in the courts of this State.

Supplementary to the Combustible Material act.

Regulating the Firemen's Fund.

Providing for the recording of certain decrees in partition suits.

In relation to Railroad Commissioners in the several counties of the State.

For the payment of certificates issued to the militia of 1812.

Establishing Fire Commissioners for West Troy.

Relative to armories in the city of New York.

Assembly bill No. 422, appointing Commissioners to decide upon the validity of expired leases.

In relation to weights and measures.

Providing for the payment of awards to the Brooklyn Park Commission for Prospect Park lands taken for reservoir purposes.

For the preservation of fish in the St. Lawrence River.

Commending the act for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, &c., to New York.

Regulating the pilotage in New York Harbor and reducing off shore rates.

Incorporating the Manhattan Trust and Loan Company.

Extending the operation of the General Manufacturing law.

Regulating the use of docks in New Brighton, Richmond county.

For the protection and improvement of the Seneca Indians.

Reducing the rates of ferriage on the Houston street and Greenpoint ferries.

In relation to the police justices (Mr. Fox's bill for the appointment of two new Justices).

Providing for the payment for, and occupation of, armories, and for the appointment of Commissioners to decide upon certain questions of back rentals, and for furniture, &c.

Amending the act to supply Rochester with water.

Incorporating the Bethlehem Mutual Insurance Association.

In relation to Railroad commissioners in the several counties of the State.

In relation to the Inebriates' Home, Kings county.

Amending the act providing redress for words imputing unchastity to a female.

Supplementary to the act for the incorporation of benevolent and scientific associations.

There are also a number of bills relating to the fish and game laws.

BILLS SIGNED.

Governor Tilden has signed the following bills, which completes the list of bills he will sign:—

Authorizing the city of Elmira to use a portion of the Chemung Canal for a public street.

To make further provision for the payment of further expenses of the local government of the city of New York.

To authorize the recovery at law for repairs heretofore made to the pavement of Broadway, New York.

To provide ways and means for the support of the government.

To provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations.

To amend the East Chester Creek law.

To authorize the formation of safe deposit companies.

Amending the charter of the American Institute of New York.

To reduce the ferriage rate on ferries between the city of New York and the seventeenth ward of Brooklyn.

Amending the act relative to the Supreme Court and election of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the city and county of New York.

To improve Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

Relative to the power and duties of the Department of Public Parks of the city of New York.

To regulate coroners' inquests in New York and provide for scientific services.

To legalize, ratify and confirm the official action of the Board of Assessors of New York city in designating the New York *Journal* to publish certain notices in 1872.

Relative to the construction of sewers in a certain district of Brooklyn.

Increasing the powers of the Common Council of Brooklyn.

Amending the Brooklyn Fire Department act.

Relative to courts of record in the city and county of New York.

Relating to the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners of Charities of Kings county.

Relative to the Inebriate Home in Kings county.

Relative to the Dale Cemetery Association of Ossining, Westchester county.

Authorizing the Mayor and Commonalty of New York to pay Westchester county claims and demands growing out of the annexation.

In relation to the prepayment of the fees of sheriffs upon execution.

Amending the charter of New York passed 1873.

To authorize a revision and correction of assessments for the outlet sewer in Eightieth street, and other streets in New York.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn. The annual supply bill.

To provide for opening and improving Lewis avenue and Downing street, Brooklyn.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

BUFFALO, June 22, 1875.

The Joint Commission of the Legislature, consisting of Senators Cole, of Orleans; Booth, of New York, and Jacobs, of Kings, and Assemblymen Seward, of New York; Faulkner, of Livingston, and Sherman, of Oneida, appointed to investigate the alleged canal contract frauds, held their first session in this city to-day. Messrs. Henry Smith and R. W. Peckham, of Albany, are the counsel to the Commission. At ten o'clock this morning the Commission, accompanied by Canal Commissioner Jackson, Comptroller Hopkins, Collector Flock and T. C. Davis made a tour of the canal to look at the Black Rock improvements recently made and in progress. The condition of the Bird Island pier extension was also closely inspected. A meeting was held at the office of T. C. Davis this afternoon for the examination of witnesses.

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM S. KING POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1875.

In the Criminal Court to-day the counsel of William S. King, accused of perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy, asked that an early day be fixed for his trial. The Court said the case would be continued to the October term, unless in the meantime the government could secure the attendance of R. B. Irwin, the principal witness, which is not probable, as Irwin is now in Europe.

THE HAVANA DUEL.

ARRIVAL OF THE WIDOW CORTEREAL IN THIS CITY.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city in the steamer Columbus, from Havana, was Mrs. Sarah Frederica Cortereal, the widow of the Spaniard Salvador Cortereal, formerly of this city, who recently fought a duel in the suburbs of Havana with Dr. Algernon Sydney Curtis, a New York doctor. Cortereal shot Curtis, who still survives, and then, thinking he had killed his adversary, Cortereal blew his brains out. His body will arrive here by the next Havana steamer. Mr. Theodore E. King, the brother of Mrs. Cortereal, went to Havana to bring his widowed sister home. The cause of the duel, it may be remembered, was fancied jealousy on the part of Cortereal. The trial of Curtis, for participating in the duel, will soon take place in Havana. Mrs. Cortereal is a native of Brooklyn, where she has relatives residing at the present moment. She is of small size, with gray eyes and black hair, and of somewhat plain features. She is about twenty-eight years of age, and is now stopping with Mr. Van Dyke, a friend of her husband's, in the neighborhood of Columbia College.

ANEURISM OF THE AORTA.

William Begge, the German who has been a patient for some time in Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from aneurism of the artery of the aorta, died yesterday morning, at half-past five o'clock, having lived the remarkable length of time of sixty-one hours after the rupture. At the autopsy, which, at the request of the friends of the deceased, was held immediately, a tumor was discovered about the size of a child's head in immediate apposition to the heart. The rupture occurred just underneath the juncture of the first rib and cartilage. The immediate cause of death was asthenia, or weakness, as the patient had not eaten anything for two days.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M. 65	64	3:30 P. M. 91		83
6 A. M. 64	64	6 P. M. 83		76
9 A. M. 75	71	9 P. M. 75		70
12 M. 81	80	12 P. M. 72		68

Average temperature yesterday 72

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 75¾

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

Session of the Legislative Committee of Inquiry.

Remarkable Statements by a Police Sergeant.

HOW PANEL HOUSES ARE RUN

The Legislative Committee, who were recently appointed in Albany to inquire into the alarming increase of crime in the city of New York, again met yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Aldermen's old room, City Hall. The members of the committee present were Messrs. Campbell, Dessar, McGowan and Hess. General Husted was absent, and Mr. Campbell took the chair. The subject of investigation was "Houses of prostitution and such like dens of vice."

The heat of the day being sensibly felt by the members of the committee, these gentlemen did not put in an appearance until a good half-hour after the appointed time for opening the proceedings. Yesterday there were more spectators on hand than at either of the two former meetings of this committee. As the investigations proceed public interest considerably increases touching the unexpected revelations made by some of the witnesses, pointing to the disagreeable fact that the Municipal Police are more or less indirectly concerned in, and cognizant of, many dens of crime that ought to be abolished at once.

Among the people present were noted the Hon. John R. Kennedy, Alderman Gilon, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Power, of the Marine Court.

Mr. Townsend, counsel for the committee, upon being informed that Ambrose J. Kingsland, who was to have given evidence to-day, was ill, called to the stand Police Sergeant John R. Groo, of the Sixteenth precinct. This officer proceeded to testify to the following effect:—

He joined the police on the 26th of October, 1868, and has been for two and a half years a sergeant in the force. Had served under Captain Edward Tynan and also with Captain Williams, of the Eighth precinct, where there were three sergeants besides the witness. He knew a certain Terwilliger, who was a special ward detective. When the deponent served in the Eighth precinct there were in it, to his certain knowledge, both panel houses and dens of prostitution. In January or February, 1874, the police authorities classified these resorts of crime into "parlor houses, houses of assignation and room houses." The witness testified to having seen a report of Sergeant Brown, in which it was officially stated that there were 346 girls of bad morals in the precinct, occupying the whole or part of eighty-three houses. This report was made for the information of the Police Commissioners; and a copy of it was sent to them, and one also to the District Attorney. After the rendering of this report houses of ill-fame were suppressed on only one block in the disreputable neighborhood. This closing of these blotches of iniquity was effected through the efforts of the City Board of Education. But the women and their friends only moved out of one block and into an adjoining street, where they renewed their disorderly and sinful mode of life. The witness repeatedly informed Captain Williams, both verbally and in writing, of the frequent complaints that had been made by various persons who had been robbed in these low houses. The deponent had taken precaution to keep memoranda of these matters, and had the notes now in his pocket. From the paper in his hand the deponent read to the following effect:—"November 29, 1873, a complaint against the house No. 75 Greene street was made by two young men. These were detained in the station house and some officers, dressed in plain clothes, sent to "pull the house" and arrest its inmates. On this occasion the Captain came out of the room in the station house and conversed with the complainants. The officers who had been sent to the house did not go in the vicinity where it was situated, but in the upper part of the precinct. Some girls of the class who walk the streets were brought in. They had no connection whatever with this particular robbery, but were now locked up on a charge of soliciting male passers-by. February 7, 1874, two panel houses were opened in the precinct (the Eighth), and witness afterward conversed with a girl, who told him that $50 had been paid to Detective Terwilliger (as hush money) on the night of the opening. A complaint was made to deponent about a robbery committed in Greene street. The matter was taken in charge by Terwilliger or the Captain, and was not heard of any more. On February 9 a man was robbed of $50 in No. 75 Greene street; no arrests were made. February 21, 1874, a robbery was committed in the panel house No. 143 Mercer street, but no arrests followed. February 22 deponent saw Terwilliger go into the same panel house at half-past ten o'clock at night. In addition to the above still another complaint was made against the house No. 143 Mercer street, but the report was not forwarded to Police Headquarters. February 28 a man was robbed of his watch and chain in the den No. 143 Mercer street. The deponent reported this, but no arrests were made. On March 2 Fred. Byen was robbed of $50 in No. 143 Mercer street. He was willing to enter a formal complaint. The deponent informed Terwilliger of this, but he made no arrests. A man, who

DECLINED TO GIVE HIS NAME,

was robbed of $70 on the 5th of March in the same place as that mentioned above, and, although Detective Terwilliger was promptly informed, he made no arrests. On the 15th of March a man was robbed of $35 in the house No. 143 Mercer street. Terwilliger was informed, but no arrests followed. March 11, a man from Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed of $1,400 in the house No. 75 Greene street. The perpetrators escaped with impunity, although the house was "pulled" or broken up, and on the 17th of the same month the inmates of it removed to No. 75 Wooster street. In this place Fred. Lewis was robbed of $140 on the 19th of March, and the case was turned over to Terwilliger, who, however, caused no arrests to be made. A man from Chicago was robbed of $150 in No. 52 Wooster street on the 24th of March. The usual report was made to the detective and the usual absence of arrests followed. All the robberies followed each other in such quick succession that it was thought advisable to close the house in Wooster street (No. 52) and No. 175 Mercer street until the excitement which they occasioned should subside. The witness had no means of knowing what complaints were made by the other sergeants of this precinct. The deponent left the Eighth precinct on the 10th of March, 1874, about a month and a half after the last robbery referred to in his notes had been committed. In thirty-four days seven robberies were committed in one panel house alone; this was No. 134 Mercer street. No arrests had been made in any instance. By general understanding among the officers of the precinct the serious complaints which had been made against the several houses named were not forwarded to Police Headquarters. Important robberies are always reported immediately to Headquarters. The robberies now mentioned by deponent were not entered upon the blotter or any of the official books kept for this purpose in the different precincts. The witness had conversation at her own room with a French girl about her giving money to the police officers. The deponent went in the course of his duties to see the girl. She said that she had to pay $5 a week to Terwilliger; that this was very hard, as

BUSINESS WAS EXTREMELY DULL,

and she did not always have the money to pay. She said that Terwilliger had reluctantly received $3 instead of $5. Terwilliger told her that half of the money was for himself and the rest for the captain of the precinct. This conversation took place at No. 107½ Greene street. The girl's name is Anna Maynard. She also stated that every Saturday night Terwilliger came to her for the money. The captain of the precinct, Williams, was then on terms of intimacy with Police Commissioner Gardiner. The Commissioner came very frequently, perhaps five out of seven nights every week, to spend the evening with Williams. The deponent stated that he employed what influence his friends could command in order to get removed from the Eighth precinct. Mr. Spencer promised to have the deponent relieved from duty there and sent somewhere else. The reason why he wanted a change was that the way in which police matters were managed about the old precinct did not suit him. The Manhattan Gas Company also put in a good word for the witness. The memoranda which witness had just read were kept as a weapon of self-defence, not one of offence. The copy now in his hand was made from the original notes, still in his possession. He was finally removed from the precinct upon

THE COMPLAINT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS,

on the 23d of February, 1874. He was enjoying at home with the family his day off duty, when his little boy fell suddenly ill. During the consequent excitement about the house witness had no time to report in person at the precinct, but telegraphed the cause of his absence. Next day, at three o'clock P. M., the witness went to the precinct, was courteously received by the Captain, but fined five days' pay for being absent without leave. He was finally transferred to the Thirteenth precinct. Last year a complaint had been made by deponent's superior officer in the Thirteenth precinct for conduct unbecoming an officer. The complaint originated in deponent's sending an officer to a house near the precinct to get him some coffee. The officer, instead of returning promptly as he should have done, sat down and "refreshed" himself in the lager beer saloon, and neglected to return; the officer was fined five days' pay for this dereliction and witness suffered a similar punishment to the extent of ten days' pay. The witness remembered that a reporter named Cochrane called his attention on the 28th of February, 1874, to a robbery committed at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets. Witness went there with Cochrane, who had called him. A man came out of the house as these two approached it. Cochrane said, "There's the man now." Cochrane followed the party to investigate the extent of his loss, saying, "There goes the man who lost his watch and chain in that house." The witness reported the case to Captain Williams, and had some conversation with this officer about it. When deponent was in charge of the desk in the precinct, about twelve o'clock on the night when this theft took place, Williams came in and asked what man had lost his watch and chain. The deponent responded that he did not know. Williams said that a report should be made to Headquarters against witness, who replied that Cochrane told him of the robbery. Williams then said,

"YOU TELL HIM HE'S A LIAR;

you attend to your own business; I want you to understand that I am captain of this precinct." Williams then went into his room and slammed the door after him. The witness remembered certain charges that had been made by Louisa Smith against Captain Williams. He conversed with Louisa Smith the very day before the trial was to take place, and then she seemed determined to prosecute. Witness could not tell why she subsequently declined to appear as prosecutor. Deponent did not come before this committee of his own option, but in obedience to a subpœna. No other charges had ever been preferred against him excepting those just spoken of. He lived on a farm until his sixteenth year; had taught school two winters; was in the army two years and nine months. He was employed for two years in the Custom House, and now is serving under Captain E. Tynan, who is an efficient policeman and a courteous gentleman. Terwilliger is uptown serving in one of the recently annexed districts as a patrolman. The deponent testified that he had never received from Terwilliger any money collected from houses of ill fame. The witness now described the boundaries of the Eighth police precinct, and stated the duties of night officers while on their beats. He said that the present standing of certain houses in Greene street is unknown to him. Passes there frequently on the cars and sees girls at the windows, with the blinds half closed, in the attitude of

SOLICITING MALE PASSERS BY;

some of these girls were dressed and others "not quite so much;" he has known Captain Williams to come out of his room when statements of robberies were being made by him (the witness), and under such circumstances no arrests were made; don't know if the proprietors of panel houses were known, but can state that the house No. 75 Green street was in operation when deponent went to the precinct; the occupants of it removed afterwards to No. 52 Wooster street; policemen are able to judge that a house belongs to the class called panel from the way in which men are robbed in them and the class of women kept there; the women usually "pick up" men who are past the middle age; after the last named house had been complained of witness looked at it often, but never went in; he had sometimes stopped men from going into it; panel houses could not exist forty-eight hours in any precinct and the police not know of it; the first man robbed would bring it to the knowledge of the police; it is the duty of a sergeant to act upon any complaint being made; the witness reported complaints when made to Captain Williams; the Captain came in occasionally and sat behind the desk for half an hour or so at a time; the Captain never gave any reasons for not proceeding against the panel houses; the deponent inferred from the Captain's action that it was not customary to enter complaints of this nature in the blotter of the precinct; the result of omitting such complaints from the blotter was that they were not forwarded to Headquarters.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. IRELAND.

John B. Ireland, a member of the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Protective Association, was next called to the stand. He is a respectable looking person, over fifty years of age. He said that the object of the association to which he belongs is to break up houses of ill fame in the Fifteenth ward. Complaints against disorderly houses in various parts of the ward had received little attention from the police. Ireland owns the house No. 57 Amity street and let it for a lager beer saloon to one Captain Unger, the present tenant. He (the tenant) has music and dancing in his house. The witness complained of this, but Unger said that he "must make a livelihood." The whole house is rented for $101 per month, and the second and fourth floors are unoccupied. The adjoining house, No. 55, occupied by respectable tenants, rents for $1,500 annually, and has been rented to the same person for the last seven years.

WILLIAM H. JONES TESTIFIES.

William H. Jones, a man about forty years old, was next called to the stand, and, in substance, stated that the Citizens' Protective Association of the Fifteenth Ward, of which he is a member, is composed of forty or fifty respectable residents of that part of the city; the house No. 57 Amity street, rented for a lager beer saloon, is kept in a disorderly manner; the peaceful citizens are annoyed by singing, rapping on tables, music in the basement and other nightly irregularities; prostitutes are har