Keyes here showed the reporter a press despatch to an afternoon paper, stating that Blaine had made a personal explanation on the floor of the House, and read the letters taken from Mr. Mulligan, and he expressed his satisfaction with this intelligence and his continued confidence in Blaine.) He further said: "I cannot tell what my second choice will be until we have been to Cincinnati, and the delegates have conferred together. I am for the best man, and think Blaine, standing fairly and squarely, is the strongest and best man. Nothing can be said about second choice till we have met at Cincinnati. As to Washburne, I decline to say anything at present. I go for Blaine because I think he is the best man of the lot. He will enthuse the republican party more than any other man; and I believe him to be the undoubted choice of a large portion of the republican party in this State. I don't say that I am for Bristow for Vice-President; the person I will support for Vice President will depend very much on the nomination for President.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Columbus (ex-Governor), farmer—It seems to me, judging from conversations with persons generally pretty well posted, and representing various views, that republican opinion in this State favors the nomination of Mr. Blaine. I do not at present say he is my choice, but that he appears the choice of the majority of the party in Wisconsin. I do not say, either, that he is the best man. I wish to state that I am not pledged to any candidate, and I desire to be free until I can survey the ground for myself. I will go so far as to state my present impressions are in favor of Blaine. The views of all of us, however, may possibly change after we have arrived at Cincinnati. I think Conkling and Blaine are probably the best candidates. It is impossible to state first and second choice under the circumstances. I think possibly that Bristow's locality is against him; that seems to be the general impression, and I simply repeat what I hear. I am not well posted; perhaps not so well as yourself. Still I am, as at present advised, favorable to Blaine. Conkling I regard as a statesman and a great man. There may be other candidates worth supporting. Blaine, it is generally believed, will create more enthusiasm in the West than any other candidate.

THIRD DISTRICT.

EPHRAIM BOWEN, Brodhead, banker and retired lumberman—Until within the past few days I was a Blaine man. Since the Mulligan matter I have not been clear what course ought to be pursued. Blaine is still my first choice, provided he clears himself, and I have a good deal of faith that he will. Under such circumstances I have no second choice. I shall be guided by events. My support will be given to men who will command the strongest support. Bristow has shown he has backbone but he does not appear so strong in the West as he once seemed likely to become. He might strengthen the ticket if nominated for Vice President. Conkling is a good man and a statesman, but I do not think he is strong in the West or would draw out the full republican vote. I think well of Wheeler, of New York, whom I once met. I look on him as a sound man with a clear record, but I do not know if he has any show or that he thinks of such a thing. The Blaine investigation, in my opinion, worked well in his favor till this Mulligan matter. I think Blaine did right to retain his private letters. The Mulligan matter may or may not injure Blaine; until the result I can say nothing. I am undecided. If Blaine clears his record he will bring out a heavy vote. The people will sympathize with him. He appears to have been made the object of a systematic plan of persecution. I think that the general impression at the West is that this persecution of Blaine is instigated by the friends of Morton, and perhaps Conkling. (The reporter questioned Mr. Bowen closely from every conceivable point of view, as to his first and second choice under all kinds of supposititious circumstances, but was unable to get any nearer than the above general statement of his views.)

WILLIAM H. BRISBANE, Arena—The journey in search of Mr. Brisbane was fruitless; he had several days before left for the East. His sentiments had been freely expressed, however, to his neighbors, and were strongly for Blaine. He had told several neighbors that Blaine was his choice, and recent developments had not affected his resolution, except to render him cautious in expressing approval of one man more than another. He is understood generally to be willing to support any candidate likely to strengthen the party in the coming contest. He has not named his second choice, and is not believed to have any, desiring to be governed by events at Cincinnati and the sentiments of his fellow delegates.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD SANDERSON, miller, Milwaukee—It is a question of work. The republicans can carry the election with either Conkling, Blaine or Bristow, but Bristow would be the easiest to elect, and I am to a certain extent a Bristow man for that reason, although I go to the Convention unfettered, and prepared to act according to what I may see and hear there. Blaine would be a harder man to elect than Bristow, who in my judgment would go in with a rush. Conkling would be still harder. There seems to be a great and growing sentiment in this city and county in favor of Blaine, and if I find that to go on increasing I am not the man to fly in the face of all my constituents and fellow delegates and be the only man in the crowd to vote for Bristow. I feel it is a question of party and policy, not of men, and I will support the best man, whoever he is—the man most likely to bring out the full republican vote.

IRVING M. BEAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Milwaukee—If my vote would elect the President, I should give it to James G. Blaine; but, as it won't, I will support the man most likely to strengthen the party. I think Blaine, Bristow and Conkling are the strongest men in the party. I shall do what I can in a proper way for Bristow, as I think he is most likely to be elected. As collector my motives might be subjected to hostile criticism if I were to take an active part in the contest. Feel that Bristow is the strongest man, and, if nothing intervenes, shall give him my vote.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CAL. E. LEWIS, woollen manufacturer, Beaver Dam—My first choice is Blaine. My man has been under a cloud, but I have always had faith he would come out all right. I think he is the best man, and that he will be the choice of the party. If anything occurs to prevent my giving him my support I shall vote only for such a man as I think will be sure to receive the strongest support. I have not made a second choice, never having thought it necessary, and considering Blaine certain of the nomination.

J. H. MEAD, Sheboygan, banker—Our people are pretty equally divided between Blaine and Bristow and although I was not personally pledged to Bristow I may vote for him in obedience to a resolution passed at a caucus of our delegates to-night. The Germans are generally in favor of Bristow, whom they do not regard as a politician.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE GRIMMER, Kewaunee, lumberman—I am for Blaine first choice, but do not desire at present to state my second choice. I think it a matter of policy not to make any statement on that point now, as affairs may be complicated at Cincinnati by such declarations. I do not object to state that I look upon Blaine and Bristow as the people's candidates. Conkling I regard, to some extent, as a politician. I have much the same view as to the other candidates I have heard mentioned. I am not a politician myself and do not desire to say anything that may be construed into pledging me to vote for any one. Although I have said Blaine and Bristow are, in my opinion, the people's candidates, yet you are not to understand that Bristow is my second choice. Those are the two candidates whom I regard personally with most favor, but which of the two will be my first choice and whether I should abandon him for the other or for some one else are matters I cannot finally pass upon here. In further conversation the delegate stated indirectly, while still refusing to do so in so many words, that Blaine might be considered his choice until it becomes demonstrated he cannot be nominated, when he should go for Bristow.

R. L. POTTER, lawyer, Wautoma, author of the Potter law—My choice at first was Blaine, but I must confess that recent occurrences have shaken my confidence somewhat, and I must know more before saying he is still my first choice. If Blaine turns out all right Bristow or Washburne would be my second choice. I would have no objection to the nomination of Conkling. I think he is a sound, consistent republican, and should not be greatly disappointed if he were to take a first position. I do not want merely a man who is likely to be a strong candidate, but a man who has a good record, one who will not be obliged to stand up the whole time defending himself against charges.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN COMSTOCK, Hudson, banker—What I have to say is very brief. My first choice is Blaine, and my second, not altogether on personal grounds, but at the desire of my constituents, is Bristow. If anything should happen that Blaine is not nominated I suppose I should go for Bristow. This, however, is in the event of nothing unforeseen occurring. There was a time when, I must admit, I thought Blaine was out of the field; but circumstances have cleared up the difficulty, and unless something new takes place he will have my support.

E. O RUDD, Rudd's Mills, lumberman—I am for Blaine for first choice, if nothing takes place not at present expected, but shall be guided very much by the opinions of my colleagues and what may transpire at Cincinnati. For second choice I am quite undecided, but would accept, as at present advised, either Bristow or Conkling. I have not talked with any one on the subject, however. My constituents, so far as I have spoken with them, have expressed no preference for second choice. Personally, I rather incline to Conkling, but my action is subject to advices at Cincinnati, and I cannot pledge myself one way or the other.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Colonel G. C. GINTY, editor of Chippewa Falls *Herald*, Chippewa Falls—I was not for Blaine until four days ago. Since that time I have determined, unless something unforeseen occurs, to support Blaine. I think the attack on him has been of such an outrageous character it cannot fail to draw sympathy and strength, and many who were previously undecided will turn over and support him. I cannot say anything at present as to second choice. I am of opinion that if there is no nomination on the fourth ballot possibly Hayes may be the nominee. It is impossible to see clearly, however, from this distance, and I do not say positively that Hayes is my second choice. I do not regard Bristow or Washburne or any of the other candidates named as so likely to create enthusiasm in the West as Blaine. If Bristow or Washburne is nominated it is my opinion the State will be lost by 20,000. If Blaine or Conkling or Morton is nominated, I think we should be sure of carrying the State.

MYRON H. MCCORD, lumberman—I am for Blaine. I think three-fourths of the republicans of this State desire to see Blaine nominated. Blaine is my first choice and I shall vote for him right through so long as there is any hope of nominating him. If there is no hope I think I should go for Hayes. He appears to me the strongest candidate after Blaine. He looks to me like the coming man. He would sweep the West and Northwest.

IOWA.

VIEWS OF THE DELEGATION—BLAINE, HAYES OR CONKLING.

OTTUMWA, June 10, 1876.

The HERALD correspondents have completed their tours through the State, interviewing at their homes the Iowa delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. All the delegates have been personally interviewed, with the result shown in the following summary:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

JAMES F. WILSON, of Fairfield, banker—My first choice for President is James G. Blaine. I have served in Congress with him. I have a high opinion of his abilities. Next in order I would take Hayes and Conkling.

JOHN T. STONE, of Glenwood, lawyer—My first choice is Blaine. I have no second choice yet, but think well of Conkling.

GEORGE D. PARKINS, editor, is for Blaine if it will not place the party on the defensive. For explanations which now appear possible Bristow would be next in influence to arouse Western enthusiasm. He thinks the Vice Presidency will be given to one of the doubtful States. He would like Wright or McCrary, of Iowa, if consistent with the general programme.

HIRAM PRICE, formerly member of Congress for three term—I am in favor of Blaine's nomination. I have been in Congress with him, and know him intimately. The recent attacks of Mulligan and others upon his character do not affect me in the least. Knowing the gentleman, as I do, personally, I consider it impossible that he would be guilty of anything dishonorable. He has made a splendid public record before the country, and I do not see anything to prevent Mr. Blaine's nomination for the Presidency. We will have considerable trouble to win the fight. We may put down nearly all the Southern States on the democratic side, as they will do anything to defeat the republican party. As to second choice, I am divided between Messrs. Conkling and Bristow. The former is a man of great ability, and I have no doubt would fill the Presidential chair with satisfaction to the people. My preference, however, in this connection must be determined upon my arrival at Cincinnati.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRANK HATTON, of Burlington, editor of the *Hawkeye*—I am for Conkling as first choice and Bristow as second. Think Blaine would have to be too much on the defensive.

S. M. CLARK, of Keokuk, editor *Gate City*—My favorites are in order of preference: Blaine, Wheeler, Bristow.

SECOND DISTRICT.

W. T. SHAW, banker—On all accounts I am decidedly for Blaine. Bristow or Hayes would be my next choice.

THIRD DISTRICT.

W. G. DONNAN, attorney and ex-member of Congress—I am well acquainted with Blaine, and know him to be tried and true. He is the man for the centennial year.

A. F. TIPTON, hotelkeeper, regards Blaine as the best man for the Presidency.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. W. MCKENZIE, attorney—I think Blaine has held his own in recent controversies and perhaps gained something on the other candidates. I have no preferences to override availability. Other things being equal I would like Conkling. Iowa should have the Vice Presidency. Wright is first. Hayes, of Ohio, would be a strong man.

J. N. BRUSH, banker—I believe Blaine is the people's choice and regret division of party interests, fearing the failure of some might cause a coolness that would jeopardize the ticket in several States. I would prefer Allison, of Iowa, for Vice President.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

E. G. JOHNSON, attorney—Blaine is the man.

S. T. COOPER—I am first for Blaine, and shall do all in my power to secure his nomination. I think he is the strongest and best candidate that we could name at Cincinnati. My next choice would be Bristow. What a splendid ticket we could send before the people if Bristow was induced to accept the nomination for Vice President along with Blaine for the Presidency.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. L. TILTON, of Ottumwa, hotelkeeper—I am a Blaine man, with Hayes or Wheeler for second choice.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

J. J. STEADMAN, of Osceola, editor—My order of preference for a candidate for President is Blaine, Conkling, Morton.

R. C. WEBB, of DesMoines, grocer—Blaine is my first choice and Morton second. I have no third choice yet.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOHN T. BALDWIN, of Council Bluffs, banker—I am enthusiastic for Blaine as my first choice. As second choice I prefer Wheeler or Conkling.

G. L. BROOKS, of Taylor, banker—I am first for Blaine and then for Morton. I have no third choice yet.

NINTH DISTRICT.

A. C. CALL, real estate dealer—Blaine having fully unhorsed his pursuers is master of the situation. Hayes would be a strong man to go with him.

J. D. HUNTER, editor—Blaine has completely repelled all the attacks upon him. Blaine and Hayes would make a popular ticket.

KANSAS.

THE DELEGATION FOR BLAINE, BUT AFTERWARD FOR BRISTOW OR CONKLING.

LEAVENWORTH, June 7, 1876.

The republicans have held their State Convention at Topeka and elected their delegates to the National Convention. Your correspondent has taken pains to ascertain the views of the gentlemen chosen regarding their preferences for the Presidency, and finds that a majority will vote solid for Blaine as their first choice, when, if it should appear that Mr. Blaine has not sufficient strength to secure the nomination, seven of the ten will cast their ballots for Mr. Bristow.

One of the delegates, Mr. O. H. SHELDON, of Burlingame, said that some of the delegation prefer Bristow to Blaine, but he will vote for the latter to please their friends.

In speaking with ex-Congressman D. P. LOWE, also a delegate and for a short time Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, as successor to Judge McKean, that gentleman remarked that "under existing circumstances I am for Blaine, with no definite views as to second or third choice."

A. L. REDDEN, of Butler county, says that a ticket composed of both Blaine and Bristow would command his support and be enthusiastically received by the people of Kansas.

Judge A. H. Horton, of Atchison, also thinks this ticket would win, being preferable to any other.

F. M. SHAW, of Paola, banker, a leading republican delegate, thinks that the sentiment of the people of Kansas is J. G. Blaine for President, with Bristow as second choice, and if the Great Unknown should receive the nomination he could rely upon a large majority in the republican State of Kansas.

A. J. BANTA, of Beloit, says that his first choice is Blaine, with no definite views as to a second or third choice.

F. D. THACHER, editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, will on the first ballot vote for Blaine, but after that will give the statesman from Maine only a lukewarm support.

CYRUS LELAND, of Troy, for the sake of preserving unity and harmony in the delegation, says he will vote upon the first ballot for Blaine.

All of the republican delegates deny the statement telegraphed over the country by the Associated Press agent to the effect that Mr. J. J. Ingalls, United States Senator from Kansas, is their first choice for the Vice Presidency, and that, while recognizing in him an able and useful member of the Senate, they regard his candidacy for the second place upon the republican Presidential ticket as a farce. Judge T. C. Sears, of Ottawa, inclines to Blaine and Hayes, being the only delegate who has mentioned the name of the latter gentleman. From the general tenor of the remarks made by the different gentlemen composing the republican delegation your correspondent is led to believe that in the event of both Blaine and Bristow failing to be nominated the Kansas delegates will unite upon either Conkling or Washburne.

NEVADA.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATION FOR CONKLING—NEVADA HONORING THE CLAIMS OF NEW YORK.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 21, 1876.

The democratic and republican delegates to the national conventions at Cincinnati and St. Louis go unpledged. The opposing candidates on both sides were mutually recognized as exceptionally strong men, and both the democratic and republican State Central Committees of this State availed themselves of this fact to impress upon their delegations the advisability of awaiting further developments before indicating their respective wishes in the choice of a candidate.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATION

was appointed by the Republican State Central Committee, and consists of Hon. John P. Jones, United States Senator; Hon. William H. Sharon, United States Senator; Hon. C. N. Harris, of Carson; Frank Bell, of Reno; ex-State Senator R. S. Clapp, of Pioche, and Hon. Thomas Wren, of Eureka. Alternates—A. A. Curtis, E. A. Sherman, Hon. C. E. De Long, Hon. R. S. Mesick, Joseph Munckton and R. H. Rand. If the whole State of Nevada had been searched by a Diogenes for a lifetime it would have been impossible to find a brace of politicians more closely representing the views of the best elements in the party of "moral ideas."

With the view of laying before your readers the present predilections of the "great unpledged" of both parties, I have sought out the gentlemen and frankly asked them for an expression of their views, in most instances by a personal visit, in a few by correspondence.

Senator JONES, the representative of the silver glories of Nevada, good hearted, jolly, frank, an astute politician withal, was outspoken in his preference for Conkling. He believed that Conkling represented the strongest elements of character in the republican party at this time, and that if nominated he would be undoubtedly elected by a large majority. His second choice is Bristow.

Senator SHARON, whose business interests are closely bound with those of Jones and whose political predilections flow in a like channel, is equally in favor of Conkling. He was found at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, that stupendous monument of Ralston's latest folly and the great white elephant which it has been Sharon's fate to carry for the past eight months. Notwithstanding the unparalleled reverses with which Mr. Sharon has had to contend since California's "black Friday" in September last, he is still an active, wiry and at times cheerful little body, always pressed for time, but never uncourteous.

R. S. CLAPP recently expressed a preference for Washburne for his first choice, but will, doubtless, go after the leading sheep (Jones) when he arrives in Cincinnati. Clapp prides himself on his non-committal qualities. He has all the instincts of the politician without the necessary diplomacy to conquer a success in the profession. People who know him best predict that he will be found squarely committed to Conkling when it comes to a vote.

Judge HARRIS, of Carson, another gentleman of the non-committal order, said to me:—I consider myself unpledged and in good faith propose to remain so until I reach the Convention. In cases where States have instructed their delegates it is a matter for legitimate speculation as to the probable chances of different candidates. Where, on the other hand, the delegations are purposely left unpledged, they should remain so until perfect information enables them to make up their minds. So far as I am concerned, I propose to see as little jobbery as is possible in the Convention. The people want a fresh, unbiassed nomination. From a source entitled to credit I hear Judge Harris is decidedly in favor of Bristow for first choice and Blaine for second. The developments on the morning of the Convention will have a decided effect in shaping this gentleman's opinions.

FRANK BELL says:—Bristow is my first choice; as for my second it is not settled, but think it will be Blaine, with Morton for third. Of course my whole action will be governed by circumstances after arriving at Cincinnati.

THOMAS WREN is absent in the East, and I have been unable to reach him directly. His friends assure me he is also for Conkling for first choice, Blaine for second and Morton for third choice.

The republican delegation of Nevada will doubtless vote as a unit in the Convention, and with the natural predilections of the majority in favor of Conkling.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS REPLIES TO THURLOW WEED.

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 9, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have noticed, in a late issue of your paper, an article by Hon. Thurlow Weed, entitled "An Unwritten Chapter of History," in which Mr. Weed gives a *"narrative of how the* HERALD'S *influence was obtained for President Lincoln's administration."* After relating the incidents which preceded his arrival at Mr. Bennett's mansion on the Heights, the following sentences occur:—

"We then walked for half an hour around the grounds, when a servant came and announced dinner. The dinner was a frugal one, during which, until the fruit was served, we held general conversation. I then frankly informed him of the object of my visit, closing with the remark that Mr. Lincoln deemed it more important to secure the HERALD'S support than to obtain a victory in the field. Mr. Bennett replied that the abolitionists, aided by whig members of Congress, had provoked a war, of the danger of which he had been warning the country for years, and that now, when they were reaping what they had sown, they had no right to call upon him to help them out of a difficulty that they had deliberately brought upon themselves.

"I listened without interruption for ten minutes to a bitter denunciation of Greeley, Garrison, Seward, Sumner, Giddings, Phillips and myself, as having, by irritating and exasperating the South, brought the war upon the country. I then, in reply, without denying or attempting to explain any of his positions, stated the whole question from our standpoint. I informed him of facts and circumstances within my own knowledge showing conclusively the deliberate design of severing the Union to prevent California from coming into the Union as a free State. *I gave him the then unknown particulars of an interview of Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and Clingman, members of Congress from Georgia and North Carolina, with General Taylor. The object of that interview was to induce General Taylor, a Southern man and slaveholder, to veto the bill permitting California to enter the Union as a free State. It was a stormy interview, with threats of disunion on one hand and of hanging on the other. The facts were communicated to Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and myself within ten minutes after the interview closed."*

I put the last part of this extract in italics. It is the only matter in this "chapter of history" that I wish at this time to notice; and the only notice I wish to take of it is to assure Mr. Weed and all your readers that no such interview of Messrs. Toombs, Clingman and myself ever took place with General Taylor. How he and Mr. Hamlin could have been informed within ten minutes after of the particulars of an interview which never occurred I do not know; but I do know I never asked General Taylor to veto any bill whatever during his administration. I know also, and the records show it, that the bill permitting California to enter the Union as a free State did not pass Congress until after General Taylor's death; I do, moreover, know that I and my colleague, Mr. Toombs, favored the admission of California as a free State under her then constitution during the whole of that stormy session. This the records will also show. We never raised an objection to the admission of California on account of her anti-slavery constitution. In one of the stormiest debates I ever heard in the House of Representatives my colleague, Mr. Toombs, said:—"We do not oppose California on account of the anti-slavery clause in her constitution. It was her right, and I am not prepared to say that she acted unwisely in its exercise; that is her business." What he and I maintained was that the same rights which the free people of California had exercised for themselves in forming their constitution should be equally secured to the free people of other Territories of the United States when they came to form their constitutions.

How far this portion of Mr. Weed's narrative may have influenced the course of the HERALD toward Mr Lincoln's administration I know not, but I do most solemnly protest against its being received as a correct item in the history of this country.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.

NEWPORT, June 12, 1876.

The State Legislature will convene here to-morrow for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. Senator Anthony's re-election is assured, he being almost unanimously nominated at the May session of the Legislature.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 12, 1876.

George Ledward, aged about forty years, and well known from his connection with the Rhode Island Granite Works, of Westerly, R. I., was instantly killed here this afternoon, his head being crushed between car bumpers.

THE M'DOWELL SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning Coroner Woltman held an inquest in the case of R. T. McDowell, the young man who committed suicide at his residence, No. 19 East Forty-sixth street, the night before last, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The first witness called by the Coroner was Mrs. McDowell, mother of the deceased, who testified as follows:—I reside at No. 19 East Forty-sixth street; deceased had been in ill health for over a month; he was attended by Dr. Luske, of Thirty-fourth street, who told me about a year ago to be careful of him, as he was very likely to have lung complaint; for the past four weeks he appeared low spirited about losing his place, and the place he held did not suit him; he wanted to go to sea, and did go on board the William Dolson to Porto Rico; I caused him to be sent home; he went to church yesterday morning; from there he went to Mrs. McChesney's house, No. 9 East Forty-sixth street, and took dinner, after which he went with the family to Harlem and returned home at six o'clock; on his return he told of his trip to Harlem; he also told me of some friends he did not wish to see; he then went to his room to prepare for tea; he returned and went on the front stoop, but shortly afterward went to his room; heard the pistol shot and went to his room; found him lying on the floor dead; my husband has been in the lunatic asylum during the past sixteen years and is there now.

Dr. J. W. Ranney, of No. 17 East Forty-sixth street, was next called, and testified to having been summoned to see the deceased; found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood; a revolver was at his feet; he was dead; examined the body and found that the skull had been pierced; he was informed that a servant girl in the employ of Sheridan Shook saw the deceased come toward the window of his room and raise a pistol to his head.

The jury after hearing the above testimony returned with the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound, inflicted by himself while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

THE EICHENBRODT INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker, in the case of the female infant of Mary Eichenbrodt, supposed to have been destroyed by its mother immediately after birth.

Dr. McWhinnie, Deputy Coroner, testified that he had made an autopsy on the body of the deceased and that he was unable to say whether the child was killed or died at the moment of its birth, but would infer that the latter was the case.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts and the accused mother was discharged. The mother is a servant girl and only recently arrived in the country from Germany.

FIRE IN EAST HOUSTON STREET.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 132 East Houston street, occupied as a tailor shop and dwelling by E. Langer. Damage to stock and building, $1,000.

SPARRING.

The adjourned sparring match between George Rooke and Steve Taylor, which was to have taken place at Harry Hill's yesterday, did not come off, neither of the men putting in an appearance. Joe Coburn and Joe Goss, however, had a set-to, which was much enjoyed by the spectators.

YACHTING.

Regattas of the Seawanhaka and Williamsburg Clubs To-Day.

THE CENTENNIAL RACES.

Final Programme of the International Sailing Contests in New York Waters.

The ocean schooner race of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will be sailed to-day outside Sandy Hook. The prizes for this race are offered by the flag officers of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, with a view to further the principal aim of their club by increasing the proficiency of yachtsmen in handling their vessels. The regatta is open to schooners belonging to the New York, Eastern, Brooklyn, Boston, Atlantic and Seawanhaka Yacht clubs and will be governed by the sailing regulations of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club (with time allowance), under the supervision of their Regatta Committee, Messrs. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, James H. Elliot, L. De Forest Woodruff, C. Wyllys Betts and Thomas S. Young, Jr. Each of the competing yachts must, as far as possible, be steered by her owner or by an amateur member of the club from which she enters. The schooners will be divided into two classes, as follows:—First class, those measuring more than ninety feet over all; second class, those measuring ninety feet and under. Owner's measurement will be received for all vessels not belonging to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and in case a question arises concerning the measurement of any boat it will be measured by that club. There will be one prize in each class in which two yachts start, and a second prize in each class in which four or more yachts start.

THE COURSE

will be from buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return, if the wind permits, or twenty miles to leeward and return. Yachts will pass between the judge's steamer and the buoy going out and coming home, and at these points the time will be taken. After starting the yachts the steamer will proceed to the turning point, where a buoy will be anchored, which all yachts must round, leaving it on the starboard hand. Should any yacht reach the home buoy (No. 5, off Sandy Hook) in advance of the judges' steamer she must pass within 100 yards of it, and the owner shall take the time when the buoy bears due southwest, reporting the same immediately after the race to the Regatta Committee.

THE START

will be a flying one, and the signals, which will be given from the judges' steamer, will be as follows:—For preparatory signal, a prolonged blast of the whistle and lowering of the club flag. Fifteen minutes later, for the start, the same signals will be repeated. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for crossing the line. Should any yacht be delayed in crossing within the limit of time she shall be permitted to join in the race, and the time of the signal given at the expiration of the limit will be considered as her time of starting. All yachts in the race will fly their private signal from the main peak.

The following yachts have entered for the regatta:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Rambler....W. H. Thomas Idler.....S. J. Colgate
Dreadnaught.C. J. Osborn Tidal Wave... W. Voorhis
Palmer.....R. Stuyvesant

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

Restless.....S. N. Kane Triton.....J. A. Thayer
Meta.....W. E. Iselin Peerless.....J. R. Maxwell
Estelle.....J. D. Smith Ariel.....W. L. Swan

The members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club are fortunate in having such brilliant entries and should they be favored with a stiff breeze there will be one of the finest regattas of the season. The Dreadnaught will make her first appearance since her alterations and her performance will be watched with much curiosity. The meeting of the Idler and Palmer on an outside course is also an event that will attract a good deal of attention, in view of the selection of the representative of the New York Yacht Club in the coming contest with the Countess of Dufferin. In the absence of the Comet the second class ought to make a very exciting race as several are very closely matched.

The steamer Cyclops will accompany the race and will leave the Battery at seven o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAMSBURG YACHT CLUB.

The sixth annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over the regular course. The yachts will start from the club house, foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, and will sail to and around the Stepping Stone Buoy and return. Considerable interest is excited in this regatta as two or three new open race boats, built to compete in the Centennial regatta will make their début on this occasion.

The following is a complete list of entries for the regatta:—

CABIN YACHTS.

Names.	Owners.	Length Ft.	Length In.
Chester Arthur	C. Southwick	38	0
Foam	W. J. Cromwell	42	0
Ciffie	F. Dell	44	0
Sorceress	Clifford & Hooper	33	6
Isaac Merritt	T. Ellsmore	28	0
Favorita	Charles Brandt	37	0
*FIRST CLASS OPEN YACHTS.			
Nettie	Commodore Reeves	23	0
Endeavor	H. D. Billard	28	0
Greenpoint (new)	W. Swan	28	0
A. J. Brush	John Keegan	28	0
Nettie	E. D. Spahn	26	0
SECOND CLASS OPEN YACHTS.			
Pluck and Luck (new)	Vice Com. Schmidt	25	0
Artful Dodger (new)	H. Haman	23	6
Katie	A. Conkling	22	8
F. Pidgeon	S. & A. Hill	22	0
Inspector (new)	William Davis	24	0
Rosina	G. Barker	19	10
J. N. Lansbier	J. Swanton	21	8
G. J. Orr	William Davis	16	8

The steamer Wyoming will accompany the yachts round the course.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee appointed by the United States Centennial Committee to arrange a series of international regattas, open to all yachts of regularly organized clubs, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. George L. Kingsland, on Broad street. The programme as originally adopted embraces three days' racing, as follows:—First day, June 22, a regatta over the New York Yacht Club course, open to all yachts, as above, of fifteen tons and upward; second day, Friday, June 23, a regatta in New York Bay, open to all yachts as above, of fifteen tons and under, over a triangular course not exceeding twenty-five miles; also a regatta for steam yachts over a course to be decided upon hereafter, not exceeding forty miles; third day, Monday, June 26, a regatta from New York to Cape May and return, open to all yachts, as above, of fifteen tons and upward.

In the first and second regattas yachts will be divided into classes, with time allowance based upon the mean length and breadth. In the third regatta there will be two classes for schooners and one for sloops, without allowance of time. A certificate of measurement must accompany every entry. The owner's measurement will be considered sufficient unless protest is made. In such case the committee reserve the right to remeasure. The medal and diploma of the International Exhibition of 1876 will be awarded by the United States Centennial Commission to the winner in each class in the above regattas. Additional prizes in silver will be awarded by the committee.

In pursuance of the above programme issued by Messrs. G. L. Kingsland, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club; John S. Dickerson, Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club; John M. Forbes, Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club; S. Nicholson Kane, Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, W. L. Swan, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and W. T. Garner, New York Yacht Club, the meeting was held yesterday. After some preliminary business the following gentlemen were appointed on committees to manage each day's regattas:—First day—G. L. Haight and Philip Schuyler, New York Yacht Club; D. S. Hines, Brooklyn Yacht Club; R. D. Tucker, Eastern Yacht Club; O. Cromwell, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and a gentleman not yet named, from the Atlantic Yacht Club. Second day—John M. Sawyer, Brooklyn Yacht Club; O. Cromwell and M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and C. T. Lippitt, Atlantic Yacht Club. Third day—G. L. Haight, New York Yacht Club; D. S. Hines, Brooklyn Yacht Club; G. S. Saltonstall, Eastern Yacht Club; M. R. Schuyler, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club not yet named. The entries must be made by noon on the day preceding the regatta to G. L. Haight, No. 50 Broad street, for the first and third days, and J. M. Sawyer, No. 85 South street, for the second day. After arranging the above preliminaries Mr. J. M Sawyer, the chairman of the sub-committee on second day's regatta, offered the following report, which was accepted:—

REPORT ON SECOND REGATTA.

The committee appointed by the United States Centennial Commission invite a free entry of all yachts belonging to any regularly organized yacht club in the world, and offer for competition the following prizes for the second day's race:—The medal and diploma of the International Exhibition of 1876 will be awarded by the United States Centennial Commission to the winner in each class. Also a prize in silver will be awarded by the Centennial Regatta Committee.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

CLASSIFICATION.—First class, all cabin sloops under 15 tons, old New York Yacht Club measurement. Second class, all open yachts over 25 feet mean length. Third class, all open yachts of 25 feet mean length and under. Fourth class, all open yachts carrying pleasure or working sails.

ENTRIES must be in writing and filed with the chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. J. M. Sawyer, No. 85 South street, New York, before twelve o'clock noon, June 22, 1876, and must contain actual measurement of the yacht entering over all and on the water line, accompanied by the measurer's certificate of the club to which the yachts belong.

SIGNALS.—Each yacht to fly at the peak the signal of the club from which she is entered.

NUMBERS.—Distinguishing numbers will be assigned to each yacht entered, and owners and captains will see that they are placed in the centre of the mainsail above the reef points. Numbers may be procured from J. M. Sawyer, No. 85 South street.

SAILS.—There will be no restrictions as to sails for first class. Second and third class to carry jib and mainsail only. Fourth class will be restricted to working jib and mainsail, but may carry light sails.

START.—The start will be a flying one for all classes, and all yachts will anchor in the cove to the northward of the New York Yacht Club House on Staten Island, and be prepared to cross the line between the judges' boat and club house at eleven A. M. sharp, and must cross the line within ten minutes after the gun fired for their class.

GUNS.—First gun to prepare to start, second gun for first and fourth classes to start, and third gun for second and third classes to start. These guns will be fired at intervals of five minutes. Any yacht passing the line after the expiration of ten minutes from starting gun will be timed as though she had passed ten minutes after gun fired to start her class.

COURSE.—From stakeboat off New York Yacht Club house to and around stakeboat off Coney Island Point, thence to and around a stakeboat off Bay Ridge, then to and around a stakeboat off Robbins Reef, thence returning to the home stakeboat, and thence over the same course once again keeping all stakeboats on the port hand in passing and rounding them.

TIME ALLOWANCE will be based on length only for all classes, one-half of overhang included in measurement. The allowance will be two minutes to the foot in mean length.

BALLAST AND MEN.—Any first class yacht shifting ballast during the race shall forfeit all claim to the prize. No restrictions as to number of men. In the second, third and fourth class there shall be no restrictions as to ballast or men, except booming out ballast, which will not be allowed.

MEASUREMENT.—Owner's measurement, certified by the measurer of his club, will be received for all yachts entering, but in case a question arises concerning the measurement of any boat it will be remeasured by the committee.

SAILING REGULATIONS.

A yacht touching any boat, buoy or flag used to mark out the course shall forfeit all claims to the prize, except as specified below.

Anchoring will be allowed during the race, but no means allowed to propel a yacht except sails.

A competent person shall be placed by the Regatta Committee on board of each stakeboat to make observations, and in the event of any information being required he may be examined by the judges for that purpose.

Any violation of these regulations shall be reported to the judges immediately after the regatta and, if required, reduced to writing.

The judges, if in their discretion the charges shall not be frivolous, shall appoint an early day for hearing them, and upon such hearing may examine such witnesses as shall be produced before them. Only one person from each yacht affected by the decision shall appear before them.

Yachts on the port tack must invariably give way to those on the starboard tack, and in all cases where a doubt of the possibility of the yacht on the port tack weathering the one on the starboard tack shall exist the yacht on the port tack shall give way. If the other yacht keep her course and run into her the owner of the yacht on the port tack shall be compelled to pay all the damages and forfeit all claim to the prize.

Any yacht bearing away or altering her course to leeward, and thereby compelling another yacht to bear away to avoid collision, shall forfeit all claim to the prize, except when two yachts are approaching a windward shore, buoy or stakeboat together, with a free wind, and so close to each other that the weathermost cannot bear away clear of the leewardmost, and by standing on further would be in danger of running ashore or touching said buoy or stakeboat, such leewardmost yacht, on being requested to bear away, is immediately to comply, and will forfeit all claim to the prize by not so doing. The weathermost yacht must, however, in this case bear away at the same time as the one she hails, if she can do so without coming in contact.

When two yachts, by the wind, are approaching shore, a buoy or stakeboat together, and so close that the leeward most cannot tack clear of the windwardmost, and by standing on further would be in danger of running ashore, or touching said buoy or stakeboat, such weathermost yacht on being requested to put about, is imm