THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Points of the Proposed Municipal Reform.

WHERE IT WILL HELP THE CITY.

Greater Efficiency and More Economy in the Departments.

THE GOOD PREDOMINATING.

A Correspondent's Views of Governor Robinson's Duty.

ALBANY, May 4, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The great importance to the city of New York of the so-called "Omnibus" bill, which passed the Assembly yesterday, justifies me in asking some space in your paper to examine its provisions and to discuss the effect they will have on the municipal government should the bill become a law. As I, of course, supply you with my name, while not desiring that it shall appear in print, you will, I am sure, recognize my legitimate interest in the welfare and progress of the metropolis, and your publication of my communication, if you allow it to appear in your columns, must be accepted as satisfactory proof that, although anonymous, it is written by one who has a right to speak in behalf of the people of New York.

The main evils from which we have suffered in New York are attributable to the political use that is made of the city offices and patronage. The politicians on both sides have regarded the money raised by taxation for the payment of salaries and labor as a fund that may be legitimately used to promote the interests of their respective parties. The leaders have sought to increase their strength by giving the most active of their adherents employment in the public departments or labor at the public expense. Before election the candidates for elective municipal offices have allowed their supporters to believe that in the event of success all who desire work will be provided for. The aspirants for offices held by appointment have generally been induced to pledge themselves to a liberal distribution of patronage in order to secure confirmation. As a necessary consequence the departments have been overrun and choked up with the hangers on of political chiefs and cliques. The heads of departments are no longer pecuniarily dishonest. They will not steal the city's moneys by raised warrants and fraudulent vouchers. But they are, as a rule, under so much obligation to their parties, so hampered with pledges and so run down by importunity, that they are compelled to waste the public funds by disregarding the qualifications and needlessly swelling the number of employés. Of course the more political heads of departments we have the greater becomes this evil of burdening the city treasury with useless pensioners. At a recent interchange of views between the municipal chiefs on the subject of the practicability of municipal economy, held in the Mayor's office, it was amusing to see how each official favored a curtailment of expenditure in every department of the city government except the particular one over which he happens to preside.

The "Omnibus" bill promises a lessening if not a removal of this evil—first by providing for a municipal election in the spring; next, by dispensing with the confirmation of the Mayor's appointments by the Board of Aldermen, and again by decreasing the present needlessly large number of Commissioners. A charter election in April will not be so dependent on the political elements in the city as one held at the time of the general election for Governors, Congressmen, Presidents, legislators and other political officers. Local interests and issues and the character and capacity of the candidates will be more attentively considered, and the municipal officers elected will in consequence be more independent of party machinery than they now are. Appointed officers will not be compelled to make bargains with a herd of hungry and impudent Aldermen in order to secure confirmation. The decrease in the number of Commissioners will lessen the individual demand for places for the friends and adherents of the heads of departments.

The spring election commends itself to every reflecting citizen outside of the professional politicians. It has been indorsed by the Committee of Seventy which framed the proposed reform charter in 1872, by the municipal commission appointed by Governor Tilden, of which Secretary Evarts was the head, and by, I think, the unanimous voice of the New York press. The abolishment of the confirming power of the Aldermen is an important step in the direction of that concentration of responsibility in the Mayor, without which we cannot expect efficient government.

So far as practical economy is concerned the bill will save the taxpayers a considerable sum of money this year in salaries of Commissioners and officers abolished by its provisions, and by the consolidation of departments, notably of the Dock and Building departments, the business of both of which can be as well done at present without the existing expensive machinery. A direct and very desirable saving will be made in the reduction of the Aldermen's salary from $5,000 a year to $2,000, and the limitation of the other expenses of the Common Council to $1,200. It does not seem proper that the Aldermen, among whom may be found some profoundly ignorant men, should receive for not more than two days' work a week from five to ten times as much salary as is paid to educated teachers whose whole time is employed in arduous duties. The Board of Apportionment is given the power to revise and redetermine the estimates for 1877 in order to secure the advantage of these savings at once. But the most important economy is that promised by the lessening of those political demands on the departments which now crowd the payrolls with needless subordinates and render it impossible to manage the city offices as a merchant would manage his private business.

Aside from the question of economy I regard the decrease in the number of Commissioners as certain to add to the efficiency of the departments. We have one Comptroller and one Commissioner of Public Works. Whatever is done in those extensive and important departments is done on the responsibility of a single head, and when the management is incapable every one knows where to place the blame. I believe the Parks, the Docks and the Excise departments will every one be benefited by being relieved of a multiplicity of "bosses." It seems to me also in every way proper and desirable that the present divided authority in the streets should cease, that the Park Department should have control only of the spaces embraced in the public parks, squares and places, and that the control of all the streets and avenues in all parts of the city outside the park limits should be centred in the Department of Public Works. I may add that the abolition of the Dock Department appears to me to be especially desirable, inasmuch as at present the expenditures of the department are not controlled by the Board of Apportionment, as those of other departments are, and the department is run under a law outside the charter and very loosely drawn. As a bureau of the Public Works Department the expenditures will be under the supervision provided for in the charter and the work will be done by contract.

There are some features of the bill which I should like to have seen altered. The terms of office of all heads of departments should have been made to end with the term of the Mayor appointing them, and then the responsibility of the Executive for the good government of the city in all its branches would be direct and complete. I should have liked to have seen the street cleaning business taken out of the Police Department, where it has no right to be, and placed under sole control of the Mayor on the same principle of direct responsibility. If my memory serves me correctly this policy has been advocated by the HERALD. Nevertheless, as this change has not been made, I believe the small contract system, with a strict supervision over the contractors by the police, will at least be an improvement on our pleasant plan of political street sweeping, than which certainly nothing could be worse. I should have preferred that the Charities and Correction Department should have been placed under a single head, instead of under two Commissioners, and the selections made for retention in office smack somewhat of political or personal favoritism. It would have been better to have swept away all the present Commissioners, leaving the appointments under the new system to the Mayor, who could have reappointed such as he regarded as good officers. But we must take the good with the bad, and I think in this "Omnibus" bill the good so far predominates as to make it very desirable that it should become a law. We cannot under the best of circumstances obtain a city government under the proposed constitutional amendments for two years to come. It is foolish to refuse to at once improve our city government as much as we can, to make it more efficient and less expensive, because we expect to be under a permanently settled system of municipal administration in two or three years. I hope, therefore, that the HERALD will favor the approval of the bill by the Governor if, as I expect, it shall be passed by the Legislature. For my own part, as in its main features the bill partially meets Governor Robinson's well known views in regard to the increased power and responsibility of the Mayor, the simplification of the machinery of government and the abolition of needless offices, I do not well see how it can fail to receive the Executive signature. W.

RACING IN TENNESSEE.

FOURTH DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION—BRAMBLE, UNCLE TOM AND BOB WOOLLEY THE WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, May 4, 1877.

The Nashville race course presented a dismal appearance to-day to those interested in the event that were announced to come off. Rain had fallen all night, and it was pouring down during the morning and continued without intermission during the whole progress of the running, making the track deep in mud. The attendance, as a matter of course, was not as large as on the other days of the meeting, but as there is no postponement here on account of the weather, owners, trainers, jockeys and horses had to make the best of the situation.

THE FIRST RACE

was Young America Stake No. 2, for two-year-olds, colts and fillies, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, the winner of Young America Stake No. 1 to carry five pounds extra. Closed with nine entries, seven of which came to the post. These were W. Cottrill's bay gelding Tickler and his chestnut filly Mary R., D. Swigert's bay colt Milan, Edwards & Co.'s chestnut colt Ensign, W. T. Linck's bay filly Bergamot, Johnson & Co.'s bay colt Bramble and William Mayo's brown filly Silver Maid. Milan was the favorite at even money against the field. The youngsters had a capital start, Milan, Bramble and Ensign getting off together head and head. Milan dropped away at the half-mile pole to third place. Bramble soon afterward went to the front, and, galloping away from the others, won the race by three lengths. Ensign second, one length in advance of Mary R., Bergamot fourth, Tickler fifth, Silver Maid sixth, Milan seventh. Time, 1:20.

THE SECOND RACE

was for the Association Purse of $250, a dash of two miles, for all ages. There were but two starters. These were Nick Baker's Big Fellow and Darden & Co.'s Uncle Tom. Big Fellow was the favorite at three to one over the other. He took the lead at the start and held it for a mile and a half when Uncle Tom challenged him, then passed him, and, keeping in front to the end, won by a length in 3:47.

THE THIRD RACE

was for the Association Purse of $150, a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages. There were five starters. These were Bob Woolley, West Roxbury colt, Amanda Warren, Mahlstick and Odd Fellow. Favoritism varied on this race, first one and then another taking the lead in the betting. Just before the drum tapped Odd Fellow had the call. Bob Woolley jumped off in the lead, was never headed, and won the race by five lengths, West Roxbury colt second, Amanda Warren third, Mahlstick fourth, Odd Fellow fifth. Time, 2:17. Bob Woolley fell immediately after passing under the string, but was not injured.

The following are the

SUMMARIES.

NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION—SPRING MEETING—FOURTH DAY, MAY 4.—Young America Stake, No. 2, for two-year-olds, colts and fillies; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $25 entrance, play or pay, the association to add $200; second horse to have $50; the winner of Young America Stake No. 1 to carry five pounds extra.

STARTERS.

Johnson & Co.'s b. c. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by Australian	1
Edwards & Co.'s ch. c. Ensign, by Enquirer, dam Hinda, by Sovereign	2
Captain W. Cottrill's ch. f. Mary R., by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick	3
W. J. Link's b. f. Bergamot, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jaunita, by Jack Malone	4
Captain W. Cottrill's b. g. Tickler, by Daniel Boone, dam Tick, by Monte	5
William Mayo's br. f. Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Monica, by Sovereign	6
D. Swigert's b. c. Milan, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Alumna, by Eclipse	7

Time, 1:20.

SAME DAY—Association purse $250; a dash of two miles, for all ages.

STARTERS.

Darden & Co.'s ch. h. Uncle Tom, by Uncle Vic, dam Maid of the Mill, aged	1
N. Barker's ch. h. Big Fellow, by War Dance, dam Fly, by Mahomet, aged	2

Time, 3:47.

The judges withheld the purse from Uncle Tom on a charge of fraud.

SAME DAY.—Association Purse $150; a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages.

Starters.

James Murray's br. h. Bob Woolley, by Leamington, dam Item, by Lexington, 5 years old	1
N. Baker's b. c., by West Roxbury, dam Ada Leonard, 3 years old	2
D. McCarty's ch. m. Amanda Warren, by Marion, dam Big Boston, 4 years old	3
D. Swigert's b. c. Mahlstick, by Lever, dam Rebecca T. Price, 3 years old	4
J. J. Merrill's b. c. Odd Fellow, by Longfellow, dam Magnolia, 3 years old	5

Time, 2:17.

WEST SIDE PARK.

Two events were announced to close the May trotting meeting at the West Side Park yesterday.

SUMMARY.

WEST SIDE PARK, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—TROTTING—FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877.—Purse of $100, for horses that never beat 2:45; $50 to the first, $30 to the second and $20 to the third horse; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

T. Ogle's b. m. Richmond Girl	3	3	1	2	0	1 2
P. Manee's gr. g. William	1	5	5	4	0	2 1
J. E. Jarvis' ch. g. Billy Edwards	2	4	3	1	4	3 3
H. Gilbert's blk. g. Ne-bitq	5	2	2	3	3	r. o.
C. Davidson's b. g. Frank	4	1	4	dr.		

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41½	1:22	2:48½
Second heat	41	1:22	2:47
Third heat	41	1:22	2:46
Fourth heat	42	1:22½	2:49
Fifth heat	43	1:24	2:51
Sixth heat	42½	1:26	2:53½
Seventh heat	42	1:25	2:53½

Upon the conclusion of the seventh heat the judges, on account of darkness, postponed the race until this afternoon at two o'clock. The bay gelding burst a blood vessel, which compelled him to be sent to the stable.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE—Purse $100; $50 to the first, $30 to the second and $20 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, under saddle.

William Lynch's ch. g. Fitzgerald	1	2	1	1
William Gallagher's b. g. Ben	4	1	2	2
P. Manee's blk. g. Harry	2	3	3	3
J. Moran's g. g. Ed. Sill	3	4	4	4

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:21	2:44
Second heat	40	1:21	2:43
Third heat	40½	1:21	2:43½
Fourth heat	39	1:18½	2:40½

FLEETWOOD PARK.

The trotting matches announced to take place yesterday at Fleetwood Park called together a large number of turfmen.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, May 4, 1877.—Match $100; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

S. Bennett's blk. m. Kitty	1	1	1
H. G. Dobson's Mary	2	2	2

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	47	1:31½	3:02½
Second heat	44	1:26	2:56
Third heat	42½	1:28½	2:59

SAME DAY.—Match $50; mile heats, to top road wagons.

G. Thompson's b. m. Little Nell	1
M. Smith's b. g. Dan	dis

Time, 3:05.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

The *Sportsman* says:—"We are authorized to announce that the race meeting at Monmouth Park will be held about the usual time, under the auspices and management of gentlemen whose station and eminence in turf affairs will command the confidence of the public. The races will be run under the rules of the American Jockey Club, save in regard to the stakes which closed heretofore under the rules of the Monmouth Park Association. We think the gentlemen in question will issue their programme in general terms next week, and no doubt it will be favorably received."

HORSE NOTES.

Jay Gould is driving the dark bay mare Quadrille and the light bay mare Ashley together. Quadrille is by Middletown and Ashley by Old Hambletonian. They make a very fast team.

Master George Gould drives the bright bay mare Mollie Long on the road every fine day, having Dennis Tracy with him. Master George is a capital driver and handles the reins in good shape. Mollie Long was bred in Kentucky. She is fast.

Edward Kearney intends trotting his gray gelding Sandhill the coming season for the purses to be offered.

John Murphy will train and drive the black gelding New Brook, belonging to Mr. Spaulding, the coming trotting season.

Mr. Bellinger has sold to Mr. George Osgood a pair of very nice brown coach horses. Price, $1,500.

George N. Furguson drove his bay colt Don Carlos, by Alexander Norman, a half mile to a road wagon on Wednesday last, at Fleetwood Park, in 1:14.

D. E. Goetschius is driving his favorite black mare Lady Alice daily on the avenues on the other side of the Park.

Ben Daniels has at his new stables the bay mare sister of Bella, chestnut gelding Nimrod, bay gelding Pleasure Boy, by Ethan Allen, and a bay filly by Littlefield Knox, dam the dam of Nellie Walton.

Brewster & Co., of Broome street, have just finished a carriage for one of their customers which is an exact reproduction of a style considered indispensable to an English country gentleman's establishment a hundred years ago. This carriage the Brewsters call a Stanhope gig. It is a single open seated trap for two persons, with very high dasher and high curved shafts, the body being on telegraph springs. The running gear is painted primrose yellow, relieved with black stripes; the trimming green cloth, with russet leather straps. History repeats itself even in carriages.

The stallion Virgo Hambletonian looked in fine condition yesterday at his headquarters at the Wat-Nong Grange, near Morristown, N. J., and his three-year-old daughter, Lady Antrim, the first of his get, looked the picture of a fast trotter. She is improving daily in in speed and will be dangerous in the *Turf, Field and Farm* Stakes. Virgo's season will be a good one, as he is fast growing in favor with breeders. The blood of Diomed and Messenger is finely blended in Virgo's veins.

THE RIFLE.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association did not have a business quorum at their stated meeting yesterday afternoon, and the meeting was adjourned till next Monday at three P. M. The Secretary, Mr. George S. Snormorhorn, Jr., is sending out to all the rifle clubs of the United States the following circular:—

THE INTERSTATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association to communicate to the riflemen of the United States notice that the interstate match will be shot at Creedmoor, Long Island, at the fall meeting of the association in September next, under the following conditions:—

Open to teams of four from all rifle associations or clubs in any State or Territory of the United States that may have affiliated with the National Rifle Association previous to the match. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen rounds, without sighting shots, at each range. Rifles and positions, any within the rules of the National Rifle Association. Entrance fee, $2 per man. Prize, a trophy, to be held for the year by the successful team, which shall be deposited in some central place in the State represented by the winning team. Each member of the winning team to receive a gold badge presented by the National Rifle Association.

NOTES.

The Irish-American Rifle Club had their initiatory meeting of the season last night, in the Ashland House, the President, Lieutenant William H. Murphy, in the chair. After transacting some preliminary business the meeting adjourned till Friday night next, at the same place.

To-day the Long Island and the New York teams will have a meeting for practice at Creedmoor. The Marksman's Badge will be shot for in the afternoon.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Wanderer, Mr. Stillman, N. Y. Y. C., from Newport, passed Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, *en route* to New York.

BASEBALL.

The Alaskas of this city visited Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, and played nine innings with the Resolute club of that place, at the close of which the score stood 6 to 6. A tenth inning was commenced and the Resolute scored two runs, when the Alaskas declared that they could not see the ball on account of darkness. After some ten minutes' delay in wrangling the umpire decided the game a draw. The following is the score:—

INNINGS. Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	—6
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	—6

The game at Chicago yesterday between the Stars, of Syracuse, and the famous champion Chicago White Stockings, was a remarkably fine contest and resulted as follows:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Bradbury.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The tenth field meeting of the Columbia College Athletic Association, in conjunction with the Princeton Athletic Association, will take place to-day on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven. Sixteen events are on the programme, and they embrace such a variety of sport that a rich treat is in store for the visitors. The invitation of Columbia to her sister college, Princeton, to join with them in the struggles for the prizes offered in such a new departure that it does the originators of the project great credit, and were the idea to find repeated imitation it would prove a great impetus to athletic sports generally. The first event will be called at a quarter after eleven o'clock, and the 10:35 train to Mott Haven, Harlem road, will drop passengers in good season.

HARLEM ATHLETIC CLUB.

This club will hold a grand athletic entertainment at the Temple, on 125th street, this evening. Many well known athletes have volunteered their services and a good programme will be presented, consisting of club swinging, dumbbell lifting, tumbling, bar performing, &c. One grand feature of the evening will be a Graeco-Roman wrestling match for a gold medal, between two of the club's members.

THE RYAN MYSTERY.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE MAN FOUND IN A NINTH WARD GUTTER.

The inquest on the body of John Ryan, the cooper, who was found dying last Sunday morning in a gutter in Leroy street, was held yesterday evening in the Ninth ward station house by Coroner Ellinger. The back room was crowded by persons interested in this very mysterious affair, and quite a number of witnesses testified. The three prisoners—Fout, Poole and Keenan—went upon the stand and related their experience of the night of the murder; but, while acknowledging that they were in the neighborhood of the scene of the bloody deed about the time it must have been committed, they protested total ignorance not only of the tragedy but also of Ryan's being in the same street with them at twenty minutes past two o'clock on Sunday morning. The verdict rendered by the jury was that Ryan died of blows received at the hands of some persons among whom the prisoners were believed to have been. Fout, Poole and Keenan were sent to the Tombs.

Several witnesses were examined. Officer Carey swore that he found the deceased in a dying condition. Officer Scanlon said that he met the three prisoners following Ryan, or walking in the same direction as he was, shortly after two o'clock on Sunday morning. He asked them where they were going, and their reply was that they were waiting up to go to early mass. A. H. Regel and George Dellert stated that the prisoners had been drinking in their saloons on Saturday night, and Dellert swore that Ryan had threatened to lick a boarder of his at No. 80 Bedford street. The man's name was Bigot. At Mr. Dellert's suggestion he went to bed and Ryan went out of doors. Joseph Fout's testimony was that he and the other two were in Carmine street, as described by Officer Scanlon, but he swore that they parted about half-past two A. M., Poole going one way, he and Keenan another. He added:—Hearing on Sunday that Captain Kennedy wanted me I called to see him, and he detained me at the station house; on Monday morning I had a conversation with Poole, who was in an adjoining cell; he asked me if I gave him away; I told him no, that I had nothing to give him away for; he told the Captain that he did not know me when first arrested, but he did, and was acquainted with me over three years.

STRANGE, IF CORRECTLY REPORTED.

Detective Noble, of the Ninth precinct, testified that he was locked up in a cell adjoining the prisoners' and overheard the following conversation between them:—

FOUT—Billy, give me a chew of tobacco.

POOLE—You're a nice sucker, to give me away.

FOUT—I did not give you away. The coppers was on to us both.

POOLE—You lie—you did give me away. Only for you I would not have hit that man.

FOUT—Well, we're in a nice box; one that we won't get out of soon. Billy, what did you do with that stick you had?

POOLE—I threw it in the river. I want to tell you one thing. I don't want you to speak to me any more. I am going to get out of this the best I can. It it hadn't been for Noble I think I would have been discharged, for he posted the Captain. Now, Joe, I don't want you to say any more. Keep mum.

FOUT—All right; because if they prove this against us we will get our necks stretched.

At the time of his arrest Poole had a bloody handkerchief on his person, for the stains on which he accounted by saying that he had been in a row and was cut on Monday morning.

After this witness Keenan, Poole and others were examined, but nothing of material interest was elicited except from Parker, one of the watchmen on Sloan's barge, on the North River, into the house of which Poole broke through a window on Sunday morning, about four o'clock, to get a sleeping place. He had not been there for a long time before. The jury retired, returned the verdict, and the prisoners were committed without bail.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Dore Lyon has made application for his discharge from bankruptcy, and Register Ketchum has issued an order for the creditors to show cause why his petition should not be granted. The matter will come before the Register for a hearing on May 24.

Julius Kallmann, of No. 199 William street, agent for the Meiotte Last Manufacturing Company, has failed, and the Sheriff yesterday sold out his effects.

George C. Nichtingale, the assignee of William Foster, S. & W. Foster and Fosters, Fisher & Co., cotton manufacturers of Providence, R. I., who failed last month, has filed his statement of the assets and liabilities in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $414,055 64; assets, $81,295.

MASSACRES IN BOSNIA.

HORRORS RIVALING THE SCENES AT BATAK—NO TURKISH MERCY.

[From the Manchester Guardian, April 21.]

LAPATZ, BOSNIAN-CROATIAN FRONTIER, April 12, 1877.

My telegram will already have informed you that I have succeeded in penetrating to the scene of the worst outrages that during the last few weeks have been committed by the Turks on returned and returning Bosnian refugees, as well as on other peaceful rayah villagers who had never left their homes. Besides visiting the burned and plundered homesteads at Ochievo, I have spent several days in hunting up the fugitives themselves, part of whom have found shelter in the mountain villages beyond the Croatian frontier and part within the hospitable limits of free Bosnia. And let it be well understood—for the Turks and their admirers will not be slow to seize on any imaginary palliation for their villany—that all the outrages of which I write have been committed outside the limits of the district held by the insurgents; that they have been committed solely on unarmed men and helpless women and children; and, further, that they cannot be looked on as a retaliation for any violence committed by the insurgents, inasmuch as the insurrection has during the whole winter, and, in fact, ever since Despotovich took the command, remained strictly on the defensive. I have taken down the evidence of twenty-one of the victims, choosing generally fathers of families for the purpose, and as I saw these at different places, some on Austro-Hungarian and some on insurgent territory, and as on all material points the evidence is singularly corroborative, I think you may rely on the accuracy of my report. After examining several of the refugees at Srob, on the Croatian frontier, and others at different places among the mountains of free Bosnia (among which, with this object, I have made a four days' march), I started from Sienitza Grad, the extreme outpost of the insurgents in this direction, to make my way if possible to the actual scene of the Ochievo outrages. In the insurgent camp at Sienitza Grad every one conspired to dissuade me from my project. They said that, though the ruins of Ochievo were deserted by the Turks, marauding bands of bashi-bazouks still lurked in the neighborhood, and that only two days ago some haystacks on a height above the villages, which had hitherto escaped, had been burned by these gentry. Then the elements were unfavorable. It was necessary to enter the Turkish parts of Bosnia to cross the Unnatz, but the rain and melting snow had so swollen the river, always rapid, that the fords had become impracticable. I swam the river and secured a guide, who agreed to conduct me to the scene of the outrages.

ONLY RUINS LEFT.

After a weary ascent and partial descent of a mountain neck we arrived at the scene of the outrages, and I found that all that the various witnesses had described to me as touching the destruction of property was strictly true. A more hideous scene of havoc I have never seen and never wish to see again. Two homesteads alone remained unburned, saved from destruction, it is supposed, by their Mohammedan landlords; but even these were partially wrecked and entirely gutted. All the other houses were burnt to the ground, though here and there one or two of the wickerwork storehouses for maize, usual among the Bosnians, had been merely rifled of their contents and not further destroyed; the Turks had left a few of the hives to be refilled. What made the havoc even more melancholy was its two-fold character. There were first the blackened foundations of the homesteads burned the other day, with the fresh smell of fire upon them, and side by side with these the débris of the former village, burned by the Turks on the 24th of June of last year. The foundations of the former homesteads were larger as well as more numerous than those of the huts which the returning refugees had ventured to rebuild, and formed a striking commentary on the straitened circumstances of the unfortunate people. In the former village there were, if my information is correct, over forty families. In the village, or rather two villages, just destroyed I reckoned twenty-one burned huts and two unburned, which agrees with the number of families mentioned to me by name by a variety of witnesses. The havoc was of the most thoroughgoing kind. Every little article of domestic use that had not been carried off—pots, pans, rags of sacking and clothes—were scattered about pell-mell, broken, torn and trampled under foot. Here and there maize or beans had been scattered on the ground in the process of carrying the plunder off. To discover the little hoards of money which the rayah families might possess the pillagers had in many cases grubbed up the earth floor of the huts, and in one I saw the actual hole from which the hoard of the most well-to-do family—amounting, so my guide declared, to £8 in paper money, but this is probably an exaggeration—had been grubbed out by the bashi-bazouks.

THEY FOOLISHLY RETURNED.

I will now give you the results of the evidence I have collected from the victims as to the actual occurrences at Great and Little Ochievo and two other hamlets situated in the neighboring Cerljevitza mountains—namely, Klekovacha and Vaganatz. Regarding the Ochievo outrages I have examined thirteen witnesses. Three of these—David, Militza and Aija Karanovich—I saw at Serb, on the Croatian border; one, Gregor Pavelich, at Lapatz, also within the Grenze; nine—namely, Lazar Shipka, Vid Rodich, Giuro Shipka, Milan Rodich, Milan Karanovich, Jovan Tankosich, Stoian Karanovich, Mihailo Rodich and Blaze Karanovich—at Sienitza Grad, in free Bosnia; and the wife of the murdered Vaso Karanovich at Boboljusha, also in free Bosnia. On the approach of the Turks, on June 24 of last year, the villagers fled mostly to Austrian soil, leaving their homes to be burned and pillaged. The extreme misery, however, of the refugees on this part of the Hungarian frontier, the approach of winter and the impossibility of procuring fodder for the cattle they had succeeded in carrying with them induced the fugitives to crave permission to return from their Mohammedan landlords—namely, Mujo Kurtaghick, Osman Aga Andjich and Nedjim and Ismail Begs Kulenovich, all resident in Kulen Vakup. The begs, who are beginning to suffer severely from the want of serfs to supply their needs, promised the Ochievers that if they returned they should be unmolested, and accordingly most of the families actually did return and rebuilt their burned cottages. The names of the heads of the various families who returned and the numbers of each family were given me as follows:—

David Karanovich, 17; Damian Karanovich, 10; Djuro Karanovich, 4; Vaso Karanovich, 7; Parro Karanovich, 8; Mili Karanovich, 7; Bija Karanovich, 6; Blaze Karanovich, 11; Trifan Sharatz, 13; Pero Sharatz, 2; Mihailo Rodich, 11; Vid Rodich, 27; Marko Shipka, 17; Ohad Snipka, 10; Djaro Shipka, 6; Nikola Shipka, 12; Pero Shipka, 6; Luka Rodich, 8; Milan Tankosich, 11; David Tankosich, 8; Milich Tankosich, 5; Blaze Stenich, 8; Mili Stenich, 8. Total, 231.

ONLY ONE MONTH AGO

On Saturday, March 10, a body of bashi-bazouks, estimated by the villagers at about a hundred, under the leadership of Ali Beg Trorka, Mujo Beg Bibanovich and Ali Beg Kulenovich (who, however, arrived rather late in the day), made their appearance in the lower village. They plundered the house and barn of David Karanovich, seized all his corn, the clothing they found in the house, and, if his deposition made to me is correct, took from him forty-five goats, about fifty sheep, eighteen oxen and one horse. They robbed in the same way three other families. They then proceeded to the house of the village elder or Knez, the elected representative of the community, who receives a kind of official seal from the Turkish authorities. What follows I have from his wife. A bashi-bazouk seized him on either side, while a third despatched him with pistol shots. Another member of the family, Peto Karanovich, was wounded in the arm, but escaped. The head of the murdered Knez, Vaso Karanovich, was then cut off and carried away. The women and girls were stripped of the girdles and other ornaments that they possessed, and the irregulars were proceeding to outrages of a more shameful kind when stopped by the timely arrival of Ali Beg Kulenovich, who succeeded on this occasion in restraining his retainers. The Turks then made off with their booty to Kulen Vakup, carrying with them in triumph the head of the village elder. Another of my witnesses, Gegjor Povichich, of Borichevatz, who, though a Christian, is employed on various errands across the Croatian border by the Turks of Kulen Vakup, happened to be there when the murderous gang returned. The Mudir said that it was no use kicking the head about the streets, and that they had better give it to the Ginour to bury, which he accordingly did.

SCENES OF RAPINE.

Meanwhile it was mooted that night in Ochievo whether to fly at once or not, but the weather was bitterly cold. A fierce bora, the tempestuous north wind of Illyria, was blowing and the snow lay deep; so it was decided to postpone their departure. Next day (Sunday) the Turks appeared again, but in larger numbers. According to all accounts there were from 200 to 300 Redifs and from 400 to 500 bashi-bazouks. The leaders were the Kaimakam of Pettovatz, the Turkish Prefect and the supreme government official of the district, while Ali Trovka and Ali Kulenovich represented the begs. The troops came from Kulen Vakup, Petrovatz and Bielaj. Then followed a scene of indiscriminate plunder and rapine. An attempt was made to seize the house fathers of the village, but, warned by the fate of their Knez, they all succeeded in escaping. Many of the girls and women, however, fell into the hands of the marauders; the girdles and ornaments were torn from those who still possessed them; the more youthful among them were set apart for a worse fate. According to the lowest estimate ten of them fell victims to Turkish lust; according to the wife of the village elder, who probably knew more than the men, about fifteen. They were very reticent about names, and I would not press this point. The Turks pursued the refugees to the Unnatz, firing on them on the way; and the two cartridges that I picked up formed a striking corroboration of this part of the evidence. The river was happily then low and easily fordable, but the pursuers came up with some women and children on the bank, and flung Simeona Shipka, a young woman, and a child, Vid Skipka, into the water. Both of these were saved, but one woman, Stana Karanovich, with a baby in her arms, was seized by these ruffians, and the mother's arms were made use of to throw her child into the water, where it was drowned. This fearful statement I heard from the father of the child, Blaze Karanovich, and it was corroborated by other witnesses. Another woman, with child, was seized, and was so terrified that she gave birth prematurely. The Turks did not attempt to pursue beyond the Unnats, fearing to enter insurgent territory. After burning the two villages they made off, laden with all the stores and movables on which they had been able to lay their hands, and with large droves of cattle also taken from the villagers. The total number of animals carried off by them, as nearly as I could arrive at it, was 450 sheep and goats, 55 oxen and 27 horses. Everywhere the usual scenes took place. In an adjacent village the houses were first pillaged and then burned. Three brothers of the Pope—namely, Vutchim, Pero and Bija Ketzman—and Toreta and Vutchim, kinsmen of the same family, five in all, were murdered. The number of cattle lifted was about 250 goats and sheep, 50 oxen and 10 horses. The women and girls suffered the usual fate. The Pope, who was less reticent on this matter than the Ochievo witnesses, mentioned to me five of the Ketzman family—Militza, Maria, Smiliana, Rushitza and Mara—who had been thus outraged. The heads of the murdered men were cut off and taken to Petrovatz.

THEY WILL NEVER SUBMIT NOW.

These events, which I have done all in my power to investigate and make public, are but a sample of what, on a greater or lesser scale, has been occurring and is still occurring throughout the length and breadth of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In a single district of the province, in the month succeeding the promulgation of the new constitution, three peaceful villages have been burned and plundered, over eight hundred head of cattle have been taken from their Christian owners, eleven men and three children murdered—and indirectly how many more?—and at least a score of girls and women outraged. Multitudes are now cowering suppliants for charity on Christian soil, the indignation of neighboring Slav populations has been fed, the Bosnian insurrection has been swelled by desperate men, and, what is more, the Turkish government is absolutely powerless, even if it had the will, either to punish the ringleaders or to give redress to the victims or to guarantee them security for the future.

IS NOT RUSSIA JUSTIFIED?

In face of facts like these it is monstrous to babble of protocols and diplomatic amenities, or even of consular commissions. Every mild interference at Stamboul or Serajevo only irritates the dominant caste in the provinces to new deeds of horror. It is iniquitous to ask the refugees to return, or to express bland hopes that the brothers and husbands of the murdered, the robbed and the ravished will lay down their arms. There is only one remedy for the state of things in Bosnia—an immediate Austrian occupation of the province, to be followed either by final incorporation with the monarchy or the prolonged administration of the province by a European commission.

A SUICIDE'S ESTATE.

RELATIVES FIGHTING OVER THE SPOILS—MONTGOMERY'S BLOODTHIRSTY EPISTLE—MILLER AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

John W. Montgomery was arraigned yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of attempt at robbery, preferred by his sister's husband, William Allen Miller, Professor in a business college of this city. The complainant was the recipient of the following letter. Mr. Miller is a resident of Paterson, N. J.:—

DOLLARS OR DEATH.

NEW YORK, May, 1, 1877.

To WILLIAM A. MILLER:—

SIR—I arrived in this city on Sunday afternoon from Father's Home to tend to a little business with you now I will tell you what I am here for. I claim you have cheated me out of my money, this is what I come here for now there is only two ways to settle this and I will tell them to you you pay to me in hand twenty five hundred dollars by six o'clock to-morrow evening this is one way and if you do not you and I will die together now this is my full determination as for me I would sooner die than live for I have nothing and cannot get work also have a wife to keep now if you choose to pay me this money quitly & peaceably I will make these promises first to leave the country where you will never here tell of me again all I will sign all my right and interest in the Daved Rea Estate to you also to withdraw the suit in New York and pay all expences also to make a man of my self hereafter and try and make money now these is my promises one more is that none of the Montgomery family will ever here of it if I had money I would not do this I would have it by law but I have it not and no not where the next mouthfull of bread is to come from now if you choose you can arrest me for this but if you do you doom is sealed forever remember you can not keep me in prison all the time if you do not pay me this money I will kill you and myself as cowardly as you have cheated me out of it now then choose for yourself which is best way to settle this I will not accept one cent less and if I do not here from you by to morrow evening at 6 o'clock I will then carrie out my plans and I will be sharp enough to get ahead of all the men you put on my track now then you can see me by cal