A COWARDLY MURDER.

Shooting a Landlord for Asking His Pay.

A RECKLESS MAN'S CRIME.

Excitement of the Inhabitants of Mount Vernon—Demand for Speedy Punishment.

ASSASSIN AND VICTIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, June 15, 1877.

Mount Vernon, Ohio, was startled this morning by a report that William S. Bergin had shot and killed Thomas McBride, proprietor of the Bergin House. Hastening to the hotel, McBride was found with a hole through his head, the ball entering at the back of the head and passing out near the left eye. There are two or three reports as to the cause of the shooting. The correct one is that on yesterday McBride and Bergin had a fuss about a board bill. Bergin refused to pay, and McBride took possession of his pension papers. This morning, Bergin asked McBride for them, when McBride offered to turn them over if the bill was paid. Bergin said he would have them anyhow. He then went away, leaving no impression with Mr. McBride that he would return and renew the controversy. McBride came out and sat down near the side door of the hotel and entered into a conversation with his guests.

PREPARATION FOR MURDER.

Bergin went up to a gun shop, looked at some pistols and, selecting one, asked the shopkeeper to put in two cartridges to enable him to try it. He then returned to the hotel, entered the front door and walked through the office to the side door where McBride was sitting engaged in conversation, and coolly shot him in the back of the head.

ADMISSION OF GUILT.

Several persons ran up, and among them the father of the deceased, who snatched the pistol out of Bergin's hand. In answer to the question who did it Bergin replied, "I shot him; God damn him." He was immediately arrested by Policeman Weaver, and appeared to have no scruples about the deed he had committed. McBride lived but a short time.

THE ASSASSIN.

William S. Bergin, the perpetrator of the bloody deed, is a son of the owner and former proprietor of the Bergin House. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the 121st Ohio volunteer infantry, lost an arm in the service, and, returning to Mount Vernon, has since made this place his home, boarding at the hotel, but has never engaged regularly in business of any kind, and is very generally known as a dissipated, worthless, dangerous character. Being out of business and out of money he has been more than usually quarrelsome of late, hence this unprovoked murder.

HIS VICTIM.

Thomas McBride, the victim of this cold-blooded murder, came to Mt. Vernon a few years ago. In conjunction with his father he leased the Bergin House from the owner and then proprietor, the elder Bergin. He was a young man of correct habits, strict integrity and very popular, not only here, but with the traveling public. This murder, unprovoked and without cause as it was, provoked great indignation in the community, and there is a very general demand that the prisoner shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 15, 1877.

John H. Barrett, a saloon keeper, was shot dead by his mistress, Cora Young, this morning, at a house of ill-fame in this city. The woman then attempted suicide by shooting herself twice in the head. She is not expected to recover.

TO BE EXTRADITED.

MONTREAL, June 15, 1877.

Ebenezer Brewster (colored), of Boston, who nearly murdered a companion and escaped to Montreal, will be extradited to-day.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

A HUSBAND DRIVEN TO SELF-DESTRUCTION BY AN IRRITATING REMARK FROM HIS WIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1877.

A veteran clerk in the Quartermaster General's Office committed suicide here to-night under singular circumstances. The man, whose name is Robert Richter, lived in West Twenty-fourth street, where he had a cosey little home and a family of three children. After dinner this evening he went out into the garden to hoe a little patch of tomato plants, and while so engaged he took offence at the depredations of some pet kittens of Mrs. Richter, which darted into his tomato bed. He called out to his wife:—

"If you don't keep these kittens out of here I'll shoot 'em."

Mrs. Richter retorted by saying, "If you touch those kittens I'll tear up your old tomato plants."

This remark so incensed Richter that he rose from the weeding of the garden, went into the house and got his revolver, which he put to the side of his head and fired, killing himself instantly. The wife and children when they saw him grasp the pistol supposed he intended to shoot the kittens, and had no idea of his dreadful purpose until the weapon was discharged into his own brain. Richter was forty years of age and a native of Germany. He is credited on the rolls of the department as appointed from Missouri.

DRANK POISON BY MISTAKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DETROIT, Mich., June 15, 1877.

Don M. Dickinson, a prominent politician, chairman of the Michigan Democratic Central Committee and a gentleman of great repute as a lawyer, having been indisposed for some time, drank to-day from a bottle which he supposed contained a sherry wine tonic, but which was really a poison and so labelled. His condition is very precarious.

INVESTIGATING THE KEMPER RIOT.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 15, 1877.

Investigation by United States officers in the case of McClellan, an alleged British subject, killed in the Kemper riot, developed the following facts:—McClellan served as a volunteer a short term in the Confederate army in 1861 and afterward sought to avoid conscription, claiming to be a British subject. The British Consul at Mobile declined to protect him on the ground that he had forfeited such claim by his acts. He performed many acts of citizenship, but never voted. He was armed, threatening and obtrusive on Chisolm's behalf the day of his death. His character for honesty and courage was good.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A PACKAGE OF MONEY TRANSMUTED INTO BROWN PAPER IN AN EXPRESS SAFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15, 1877.

The *Times* has a special despatch from Mount Vernon, Ill., which says:—"On Monday last the Mount Vernon National Bank shipped by Adams Express a package containing $8,000 to the Third National Bank, St. Louis. On Wednesday the Mount Vernon Bank received a telegram from St. Louis saying the package contained only pieces of brown wrapping paper, cut to correspond with the size of bank notes."

The bank officers here say the package showed no evidence of having been tampered with, but it contained no money. The express people here say the package was delivered to the bank here just as it was received by their agent at Mount Vernon, the seals being intact and the wrapper being untouched. The cashier of the Mount Vernon Bank was here yesterday and said the wrapper and seals of the package were the same as used by the bank. There is great mystery in the case, which is being investigated by both the bank and express officials.

FOUND DROWNED.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., June 15, 1877.

A man was found drowned at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, this morning. Height, five feet one inch; light complexion, sandy goatee and mustache; about forty years old. The body is well dressed; a silver watch and silk guard chain are on the person. The maker's name on the watch is Perrett; No. 20,005. The body was taken in charge by Daniel Dempsey, West New Brighton, S. I., where it awaits identification.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN NEW ENGLAND.

GRAND RECEPTION IN BOSTON—AN ESCORT OF FOUR THOUSAND MILITIA—CLAMBAKE AND BARBECUE IN RHODE ISLAND.

BOSTON, June 15, 1877.

The event of President Hayes' forthcoming visit to Boston will be made the occasion of an extraordinary and hearty demonstration, one surpassing in every respect any ever accorded here to a chief magistrate of the nation. Colonel Campbell, Governor Rice's private secretary, returned from Washington this morning, and reported to His Excellency the result of his conference with the President. The Presidential party will come from New York via the New York and New England Railroad, and willl be met somewhere on the road by Adjutant General Cunningham and one of the Governor's aids. The train would naturally reach Boston about nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 26th inst., but as that hour would be too early for the militia escort the special cars will be detained until a later hour. The entire militia will undoubtedly turn out as escort, the State having offered to pay for transportation and bands, for horses for the cavalry, artillery and all mounted officers, and to allow fifty cents per man for rations. The cavalry will proceed to the Dudley street station of the New York and New England Railroad, where the President and Cabinet will leave the train, and, under escort of the cavalry, will proceed to the Neck, where the infantry and artillery will be drawn up in line on Washington street. The entire column will then proceed through Washington and other main avenues to the Brunswick, where the Presidential party will stop during its stay in Boston. It is the intention to have the march a short one, and it is thought the troops will be dismissed by two o'clock.

In connection with this parade of the militia a point of etiquette will have to be decided. The commissions of Brigadier Generals Moore and Sutton bear the same date, and by law the two officers will have to draw lots to determine the question of seniority, for as there is no major general of the militia, the senior brigadier will command the entire escort. Should General Moore draw the fortunate slip Colonel Beal, of the Sixth regiment, will command the First brigade; but should General Sutton command the escort Colonel Peach, of the Eighth regiment, will command the Second brigade.

On Wednesday, the 27th, the President will accompany the Governor to Harvard College, and the lancers will probably act as escort, as they have performed that duty for the Governor for nearly forty years.

A PRESIDENTIAL CLAM BAKE.

On the 28th a detachment of the staff of Governor Van Zandt will escort the President to Providence. Upon the arrival of the train in Providence an artillery salute will be fired and Governor Van Zandt will receive the guest. The President will then be escorted to his headquarters in the Hoppin Mansion by veteran associations under the command of General Burnside. A special boat will convey the party to Rocky Point to attend the Veteran reunions at that place. State officers, members of the Legislature and invited guests accompanying the President will remain at Rocky Point about two hours, during which time the President will partake of one of Rhode Island's celebrated shore dinners. In the evening a grand public reception will be given at his headquarters. On the next day the entire State militia and independent companies will parade in the morning through the principal streets, and will be reviewed by the President, after which he will be escorted to the Newport boat leaving Providence for Newport.

MAINE GREENBACKERS.

SOFT MONEY CONVENTION IN THE PINE TREE STATE—MONEY MADE EASY AND THE NATIONAL DEBT PAID BY RESOLUTION—A GOVERNOR NOMINATED.

SKOWHEGAN, June 15, 1877.

The State Greenback Convention met this morning, Solon Chase, of Turner, presiding. The attendance was very large, and the Chairman congratulated the Convention upon the rapid spread of the principles represented by the party in Maine. Speeches were made by Rev. Almon Gage, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Moses Hull, of Boston; J. M. Todd, of Portland, and others.

THE PARTY CREED.

A platform was unanimously adopted, demanding the immediate repeal of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875; that the government assume its sovereign function and furnish the people with a currency based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of our government and adapted to the wants of legitimate business; that as fast as practicable national bank notes should be withdrawn and replaced by paper money issued by the government directly to the people, and be made full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except when coin is specified in the contract; that this money shall be receivable for all duties, dues and taxes, and be interchangeable with low interest-bearing government bonds; that the government remonetize silver; that the present bonded debt of the country be funded as rapidly as possible into registered interchangeable bonds bearing a low rate of interest; that the public domain should be reserved for actual settlers, and that there shall be retrenchment and economy in all branches of the public service.

State and county committees were appointed, and Rev. H. E. Munson, of Skowhegan, was nominated for Governor.

This evening a mass meeting was held.

MILLERS' CONVENTION.

PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A COLLEGE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15, 1877.

The third and last session of the Convention of the Millers' National Association was held to-day. Reports were read from H. G. Yeager, of St. Louis, on milling and improved methods, and the following resolution was adopted:—That a committee of three be appointed by the President to take into consideration the subject of establishing, under patronage and guidance of the Millers' National Association, a school or college for instructing and educating millers, a plan to be reported at the next regular meeting.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Earl of Michigan, and Sanderson, of Milwaukee, were appointed.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President—George Bain, of Missouri. Secretary—Frank Little, of Michigan. Treasurer—D. R. Merrill, of Michigan. Vice Presidents—C. A. Pillsbury, of Minnesota; Alexander H. Smith, Missouri; James Gordon, Illinois; E. Sanderson, Wisconsin; John Staub, Ohio; Philip Haxall, Virginia; J. F. Felt, Pennsylvania; D. B. Merrill, Michigan; A. Gibson, Indiana; J. R. Serrin, Iowa; J. A. Hinds, New York; T. McInnis, Texas; Elam Clark, Nebraska; Robert Tyson, Maryland; O. W. Baldwin, Kansas; O. W. Chrisman, Colorado; D. E. Roberts, Kentucky; John M. Clark, Georgia, and O. F. Toel, Tennessee.

The time and place for the next regular meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned *sine die*.

BILLS SIGNED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15, 1877.

The Governor has signed the following bills:

To authorize a recovery at law for certain printing done for and stationery furnished to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New York.

For the more effectual prevention of wanton and mahcious mischief, and to prevent the defacement of natural scenery.

In relation to the insurance of plate glass.

To create a police pension fund for disabled and retired policemen in Brooklyn.

Repealing the act providing for a parade ground in the City of New York.

Providing for perfecting and perpetuating the right of title of the city of New York to property, water rights and privileges to secure an increase in the supply of pure and wholesome water.

THE BEAMISH FORGERY CASE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15, 1877.

Considerable excitement prevails here among politicians concerning the case of F. A. Beamish, a democratic politician of Scranton, who was convicted last December of forging a tax duplicate for the Fourth school district while Tax Receiver. To-day ex-Constable Farrell, whom Beamish employed to serve the tax warrants, confessed that he and a confederate obtained possession of the tax duplicate, tore out the leaves and kept $1,500. The confession is written, sworn to, and will be delivered to the Court. Beamish is in prison awaiting sentence.

INSURANCE COMPANY TO BE CLOSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15, 1877.

William S. Rulfe, State Superintendent of Insurance, filed a petition in the Circuit Court this afternoon praying for an injunction against the Commercial Insurance Company of this city and the appointment of a receiver to examine the affairs of the company and wind up its business. The petition alleges that the assignment made by the company a day or two ago was to prevent an investigation of its condition by the State Superintendent.

INDICTED FOR ROBBERY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 15, 1877.

The Grand Jury to-day found a bill of indictment against Robert Scott and James Dunlap, the supposed burglars of the Northampton National Bank, for breaking and entering the house of the cashier, Whittlesey, and taking a gold watch or other property; also for breaking, entering and robbing the said bank, to which they plead not guilty.

OBITUARY.

LADY STIRLING MAXWELL (MRS. NORTON.)

The cable announces the death in London yesterday of Lady Stirling Maxwell, better known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton, a poet and novelist of some renown. The deceased, the second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, born about 1808, was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a taste for authorship and produced the "Dandies' Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. "The Sorrows of Rosalie" appeared in 1829, shortly after her marriage with the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley. The union did not prove a happy one and the Hon. G. C. Norton, who was magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, retired early in 1867, and died in August in that year, having long been separated from his wife. She was a precocious rhymester, and a volume of her juvenile poems was published in 1820, when George IV. had just begun to reign, and James Monroe was President of the United States. Her most widely known poem, "Bingen on the Rhine," was the schoolboy declamation of men now past middle age. Miss Sedgwick, in her "Letters from Abroad" (published in 1841), described Mrs. Norton as the perfection of intellectual and physical beauty, uniting masculine force with feminine delicacy. This lady wrote "Coquette," a novel, and "Wife and woman's Reward," a novel, published in 1835; "Dream, and other Poems," in 1840; "Child of the Islands," a poem, in 1846; "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children," in 1848; "Martyr," a Tragedy, and "Residence in Sierra Leone," in 1849; "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse," in 1850; "Stuart of Dunleath," in 1851; Undying Life," a poem, based on the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in 1853; "Letter to the Queen on the Marriage and Divorce Bill," in 1855; "Lady of La Garaye," in 1861; "Lost and Saved," in 1863, and "Old Sir Douglas," in 1868. She was married on the 1st of March last to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Baronet, member of Parliament for Perthshire. The bride at the time was sixty-nine years of age and confined to her chair with rheumatism. Sir William Maxwell was then fifty-nine years of age.

SIR GEORGE MELLISH.

The Right Hon. Sir George Mellish, Knight, Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, died in London yesterday. He was the son of the Very Rev. Dr. Mellish, Dean of Hereford, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1837. He was admitted to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1848. In 1861 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and in August, 1870, he was elevated to the bench, in place of the Hon. Sir George M. Giffard, as Lord Justice of Appeal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council.

CAPTAIN CHARLES OLSEN.

Captain Charles Olsen, at one time commander in the Peruvian navy, and later a shipowner and sea captain, died in Brooklyn on the 11th inst. on board the steamer Anna. Captain Olsen commanded the Cuban filibuster steamer Edgar Stewart at the time she made her five landings on the Cuban coast with arms, &c., for the Cuban army. He was buried yesterday by the Freemasons.

MISS MARY CARPENTER.

A cable message from London states that Miss Mary Carpenter, an English authoress, died in that city yesterday. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, and was born about 1820. She took an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she founded and superintended a reformatory institution for females. Miss Carpenter was the author of "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, Their Condition and Treatment;" "Juvenile Delinquency in Its Relation to the Educational Movement;" "The Relation of Ragged Schools to the Educational Movement," a lecture read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science; "Reformatory Schools and Their Present Position," published in 1855; and "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes"—works which had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. Miss Carpenter visited India for philanthropic objects, arriving at Bombay September 25, 1866, and returning to England in April, 1867. She then published "Six Months in India." She subsequently visited India in 1868-69, and a third time in 1869-70 to promote female education.

THE IRISH SOLDIER IN AMERICA.

On Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music, Major General Benjamin F. Butler will repeat his famous lecture on "The Irish Soldier in America," for the benefit of St. Cecelia's parish. Mr. Charles A. Dana will preside, and there will be in attendance representatives of the army, and the legal, mercantile, medical and other professions.

BROOKLYN AND THE FOURTH.

It has been decided by the authorities of Brooklyn to strictly enforce the ordinance, lately passed by the Board of Aldermen, prohibiting the discharging of all kinds of firearms and combustible materials on the Fourth of July.

STRAWBERRIES FOR THE SICK.

The ladies of the "Bible and Fruit Mission" solicit sufficient strawberries on Tuesday, the 19th inst., for the 1,000 sufferers in Charity Hospital, and on Saturday, the 23d, for the 500 patients in the Homœopathic Hospital, on Ward's Island. Contributions are requested to be sent to William S. Corwin, No. 1,148 Broadway, before half-past nine on the mornings of the 19th and 23d inst., whence they will be forwarded for distribution by the Mission.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

The Police Board yesterday received a communication, from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, asking that the law of the last Legislature relative to the employment of children by beggars be enforced. This law provides for the restraining of vicious persons from exerting any control over children when not possessed of such by virtue of relationship.

TWEED'S CASE.

A HERALD reporter visited Mr. John D. Townsend early yesterday morning and was informed that nothing new or startling had occurred in the case of William M. Tweed. In response to an inquiry as to whether any fresh papers had been served, Mr. Townsend said there had not been.

FROM JAIL TO JAIL.

Some time ago Peter Galvin, a notorious English thief, escaped, with others, from the custody of the Newark authorities. He was subsequently arrested in New York on a charge of burglary committed there. He was sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing. On Wednesday his term expired. Yesterday he was discharged, but immediately arrested by the Newark officers armed with a requisition signed by Governors Bedle and Robinson. He was taken to Newark yesterday and lodged in jail, there to finish the balance of his term.

A KNIGHT OF THE JIMMY.

James McHenry, alias James Hamilton, alias James Clark, a well known burglar, was yesterday evening arrested. The detectives have been looking for McHenry ever since the 14th of April last, when he, in company with a well known thief named Benjamin Joyce, of No. 420 West Thirty-second street, broke into the apartments of Mrs. Mary Murray, at No. 6 Jones street, and carried off wearing apparel, jewelry and valuables worth $1,500. He was searched, and a number of skeleton keys and a small jimmy were found on him.

MATRIMONIAL TIE DISSOLVED.

Mrs. Melissa Stephens, of West Mount Vernon, Westchester county, through her counsel, Banks & Keogh, of New Rochelle, recently commenced a suit against her husband for an absolute divorce, on the ground of adultery. Mr. J. H. Clapp, of Portchester, was appointed referee, to take testimony in the case, and, on the presentation of his report to Justice Dykman, the divorce was granted, with liberty to marry again.

CONNORS' ESCAPE.

Sheriff Reilley, after a rigid investigation into the escape of William Connors, the alleged Northampton Bank robber, from Ludlow Street Jail, yesterday removed Deputy Warden Gardner and Keeper McCarty.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the four story dwelling No. 6 Willow street, Brooklyn, causing a loss of about two thousand dollars. The building was owned by Mrs. Mary Benjamin, of Schenectady, and occupied by Mrs. Mary Van Nostrand as a boarding house. Cause unknown.

A MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

The limbless and headless trunk of a female was found floating in the East River yesterday, opposite Martin's Dock, Brooklyn. Around it was an alpaca waist. It had evidently been in the water for some time and was much decomposed. It was removed to the Brooklyn Morgue.

BRAZIL.

A BAHIA NABOB REVENGES HIMSELF UPON A RIVAL—THE FRENCH MONITORS FOR BRAZIL—NAVAL NEWS.

RIO JANEIRO, May 19, 1877.

A shocking crime has been perpetrated in the northern part of the province of Bahia, at a city called Itapicuru. The great man of that county is Colonel John Dantas Portatil. He is an extensive planter, owns 200 slaves, employs about as many freemen, and has at his back the justices of the peace, the judge of the county court and the six substitutes of the county judge. When this great man comes from his plantation to do the City Council the honor of presiding over it, he appears, with his uniformed black pages, armed with brass blunderbus and cutlass, his body guard of obsequious relations and fawning yeomen, the bowed and bared heads of all the citizens and settlers, like an ancient baronial kingmaker upon a progress over his wide domains.

A RIVAL.

This great planter, Colonel of the National Guard, President of the Municipal Chamber of Itapicuru, and "influence" of his county, has, like all great men, a weakness, and the Colonel's special weakness is that of his countrymen in general, women, among whom, throughout his county, he strutted like a lordly rooster in the farmyard, or a three-tailed pacha in his pachalik. What, then, was not the astonishment, the stupefaction of rage of our Colonel when he discovered that a yeoman of his district had dared to improvise poems to the black eyes of one who had found favor in the great man's eyes, when he learned, moreover, that the favors of his Delilah had not been left unaccorded to the amorous ogler and improvisitore.

VENGEANCE.

Like Atila the Hun, the Colonel swore a deadly oath of vengeance. It rang over the whole county and all shuddered. The audacious seducer turned pale as death, and, like the bird before the cold glitter of the rattlesnake's eye, he could not summon up resolution enough to flee. His friends sought to save him by appealing to the representatives of the law. Vain appeal! They would not, dared not interfere. Suddenly the Colonel launched his shaft. His slaves and capangas, armed to the teeth, encircled the house of his rival in the darkest hours of early morn, and at the first glimpse of day burst in the doors, searched the house, dragged the unfortunate man from under a pile of sacks, tied him across a horse and bore him off in triumph to their master's plantation.

BRUTALITY.

When the Colonel saw him he grinned an atrocious smile. He had the trembling wretch solidly secured to a thick post in his cattle yard, his head below, his knees drawn tightly round and fastened on the other side, in which painful position he was mutilated. Not even this sufficed to glut the Colonel's jealous vengeance, and ere he released his victim from the pillory he was barbarously lashed with the heaviest cat of the establishment. The unhappy man fainted in his torturer's hands, spirit and body alike were broken, and in three days he was a corpse.

NO JUSTICE.

The whole country rang with the tale of the Colonel's vengeance, but all spoke of it with bated breath. Relatives of the victim denounced the crime to the Public Prosecutor and County Judge, with whom lay the duty of instituting the primary proceedings. The Public Prosecutor refused to receive the denunciation or to apply for the arrest of the Colonel. The Judge declined to open the inquest and swore himself "suspected," passing his functions to his first substitute. He, also, was afraid, and to avoid action also swore "suspected." So did four more substitutes, one after the other, like the cowardly curs they were, and, although the sixth accepted the functions, it was to openly use them to prevent proceedings being taken against the Colonel.

RETRIBUTION.

The Juiz de Direito (the District Judge), however, reported the affair to the President of the province of Bahia, and he, using a very necessary power which he possesses, sent the Bahia Chief of Police, with a force of soldiery to protect him, to supersede the powers of the magistrates of the county, arrest the Colonel, and conduct the inquest and other proceedings which the county authorities had feared to make. It is to be hoped that the savage planter will be hanged, or sent to live on seven cents a day in the penal island of Fernando de Noronha, but the probability is that not a jury of his judicial district will be found with backbone enough to convict him, such is the dread which such country magnates inspire by their influence and wealth, the guns or knives of their "capangas," and the complete subservience to them of the magistrates and judiciary of their district.

BRAZILIAN MONITORS.

The discussions of the navy vote have been tolerably lively upon the subject of the two monitors got from France, which are regular Messes' spectacles, made for sale, not for use, faultily constructed and quite unmanageable in a river, for which service they were intended. A Brazilian commission was inspecting the construction; but Paris is a more agreeable place of residence than Havre and Brest, and the commissioners stayed in Paris. The government sent over an officer to look after the construction of one and as commander of her when complete, but this gallant officer stayed in Lisbon to spark a pretty Portuguese girl, and when notified of the approaching launch was so engaged in matrimonial diversions that he could not go. The commission went to attend the trial trip and receive the vessel if approved. With the steam steering a good hand kept her tolerably straight, but with the wheel, though seven or eight Frenchmen worked it skilfully she yawed greatly from side to side. A trial of the fighting rudder and full speed was then made, when she yawed so furiously that even the commission were about to remark on it to the polite representatives of the company, whose wines, cigars and blarney were incomparable. Just, however, at this awkward moment the chief engineer rushed on deck, cursing like a madman, to declare his devotion at having to tell the commission that a *sacre-ré bête* of an assistant engineer had dropped a cloth in one of the engines, and the high speed trial could not continue. Of course, the commission sympathized with the unhappy engineer, and equally, of course, the vessel was accepted, and, besides the price of $1,000,000, the company got $180,000 bonus for early completion. But when it was tried to bring her over she could not be got to keep a course, and only after a year, by lengthening her rudder greatly and keeping a powerful steamer ahead with a hawser to her bow was she got across. Now, Who is the X of this job? is the problem yet unsolved, despite the interrogations of deputies and Senators.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Richmond and the Froile have both arrived from Montevideo. I hear that the late commander of the Froile is to be court-martialed here, under orders from Washington, upon grave charges.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A WORKINGMAN LECTURES BEFORE THE LIBERAL CLUB.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club at its rooms in Eighth street last evening, Dr. Van der Weyde presiding, Mr. W. A. Carsey read a paper on "The Labor Question." After quite an exhaustive historical sketch of labor and labor unions in the early centuries Mr. Carsey reviewed some of the phases of the recent and present situation of the working classes.

The present wages system, he said, had its birth in the reign of Henry VIII., who destroyed the guilds of the crafts by robbing their treasuries and vesting their property in the Crown, excepting by law the trading and money lending guilds who could pay for such exemption. This was followed by the repeal of the law forbidding usury and the establishment of the banking system—all part and parcel of the wages system or aids to its development. The discovery of America and other new countries gave to the manufacturer and merchant new markets for their wares and usury on money, on land, on labor, and the capital of the trader increased at the expense of the producer, until the master monopolized the land and implements of labor, and could compel the workman to become his slave or starve in freedom. As the commercial, financial and professional guilds increased in wealth and influence they invoked the aid of government to disfranchise and suppress the labor or craft guilds and increase their own privileges, until to-day they were the government or the real power behind the throne. The boards, brokers, chambers of commerce, rings and syndicates of all kinds that hold their parliaments in Wall and Lombard streets are the real rulers of to-day. Rothschild was the king of kings. This country was well called New England, for after our Revolution the Congress that framed our constitution, composed as it was of bankers, lawyers, merchants and slave owners, had no intention of enfranchising the people from their own yoke, and by re-establishing the English Land law, money and labor systems, left the working and producing classes as they were before, substituting for an aristocracy of wealth and culture a shoddy aristocracy. One hundred years have passed, but the same causes produce the same results. He then attacked the competitive system, declaring that it robbed the industrious man and rewarded the speculator.

THE EXCISE WAR.

No official decision was rendered yesterday by Police Justice Smith on the application of Counsellor Mundy for the arrest of the Commissioners of Excise for violation of the law in granting licenses to saloons, but from the Magistrate's reticence it was evident that he believed the point made in the application to be well taken. An interview with Mr. Mundy confirmed this impression. "I have the best reasons in the world to know," said he, "that the warrants will be issued without delay."

In answer to the question as to what would be his course in case he again scored a victory Mr. Mundy said:—

"We have no desire to proceed against respectable saloons, but we certainly shall go strongly against all the low groggeries in the city, and we shall seek indictments against the Excise Board for every such license they issue." The arrests will, it is believed, be made quietly on Monday, and the examination will take place immediately on the arraignment of the Commissioners. Referring to the subject Commissioner Patterson said yesterday to a reporter:—

"Well, we do not feel so much alarmed as we might, I think we can get bail."

As to the probable action of the Excise Board, however, he declined to make any statement.

RELIGION AND RECREATION.

CHRISTIAN LIFE AT SUMMER RESORTS—HOW TO BEHAVE—THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT BATH—THE NEED FOR ITS ERECTION.

Mr. Beecher's talk at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting, last night, was on the behavior of Christians when away from home during the summer season. He said that many persons when they are away taking their summer recreation do many things they would not do if they were at home. When he (Mr. Beecher) was in London and Paris he saw many persons adopt a very different line of duty to that which he had seen them adopt previously. The conclusion he came to as to himself was that if he were going to take any liberties he would take them when he was at home. He dined while in London with some English gentlemen who, after dinner, desired him to accompany them to the theatre, but he declined; they urged that he could have a seat in their private box and nobody would know he was there, but he told them that he had no desire to sneak into the theatre, that if he did go he would go with the same boldness and publicity as he would go to a church. Then there was another question, How much might a man talk religion when he was away? That was very much a matter of gift. Some people have a very happy tact in doing this, and religion introduced by them comes quite pleasantly and naturally. Others are quite without this tact. "I remember," said Mr. Beecher, "when I was at college I had read that Daniel, or somebody else, or I might have read it in a missionary journal, prayed seven times a day. Well, I did it for a time, and I had quite as much as I could do to take care of the seven times, and I came to the conclusion that this might be very good spiritual diet for some folks, but it was not very good for me. Even to-day, after preaching for forty years, I feel an irrepressible sense of delicacy about speaking to any one face to face about his soul, unless an inquiry is first made of me. I do not say that this is wise, but I state it as a fact. I think all the young people of my congregation will bear witness that I have never cornered them about their soul's salvation. I have never protruded my professional office upon them except they have desired it, and I think that this has had one advantage, that it has not made the young people afraid of me, and fearful that I should overawe them by a talk on their personal salvation. It seems to me that the best way to recommend religion is by the strewing forth of loving Christian courtesies and kindness—a Christian hopefulness, if I may so speak. This will do more than all the solemn talk in the world. Mr. Beecher concluded by some striking illustrations of the practical effect of this line of action that had come within his own knowledge during his various sojourns at the Twin Mountain House.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Fisher as to why Plymouth Church had not taken up a collection for the Soldiers' Home at Bath Mr. Beecher said that a similar inquiry had been made of him when he was at Bath on Wednesday, and he had told the gentleman that when the initial effort for the erection of the Soldiers' Home was made in Brooklyn about a year ago that of the $15,000 then raised Plymouth Church had raised by private subscription from one-third to a half of that amount, and therefore it had been felt that they might defer the public collection until the fall, when he had no doubt Plymouth Church would do what was worthy of it and the cause. As to the Home itself, the corner stone of which was laid on Wednesday, he might say that it was beautifully situated and that the people in the western part of the State were very proud of it. There were 600 soldiers in the poorhouses of this State—men who had been made poor by the war, and it was the duty of the people to get them out of these poorhouses and put these men in this Home. It was expected to be finished by the winter so as to be presented to the State Legislature, and for it to be sustained by State benefaction. From what he saw of the 10,000 people who gathered together on Wednesday he had no doubt that this purpose would be accomplished.

REV. MR. HEPWORTH'S FAREWELL.

To-day the Rev. George H. Hepworth and wife and Mr. A. C. Arnold, of the Church of the Disciples, in Madison avenue, will sail on the Egypt for Europe, to be absent until the 1st of October. Last night, therefore, being the regular prayer meeting occasion, the people turned out in large numbers to bid them God-speed and goodby. Mr. Brush, on behalf of the church, delivered a farewell address to the tourists, including the Rev. Mr. Woodcock, of St. John, N. B., who accompanies Mr. Hepworth. Mr. Brush reminded his pastor that he was about to visit scenes which Paul visited 1,800 years ago, but now under very altered circumstances. Then Paul was met by brethren at Appi Forum and the Three Taverns, and so was conducted toward Rome. But the great Apostle had also a conduct of soldiers and went to Rome as a prisoner, being allowed to live in his own hired house two years, guarded by a soldier. Mr. Hepworth was not going to plant a church at Rome, nor as a criminal, and the prayer and hope of the church was that he and his party would have a happy journey and a safe return.

Mr. Hepworth responded and said that his stereoscopic lectures on the Holy Land, given last winter and made up from the hand books, were, as he discovered, so inaccurate that he felt he ought to see the places for himself. That gave him the first desire to go abroad this summer. He had neither bronchitis, nor clerical sore throat, nor anything of that sort. He is in excellent health and weighs over two hundred pounds, and it may be asked, What did he want to travel for? Well, he answered, humorously, because he wanted to. And he felt very cheerful but very tired after the labor and anxiety of the last five years. Last Sabbath was one of the proudest days of his life. For five years he has been climbing up to the mountain top on which he rested then, and saw his church property so far relieved of debt as to be hereafter secure. But there is more earnest work before them all, and when he returned in the fall reinvigorated by travel he hoped to do more to give the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ to the outlying thousands. He thanked the Church for their care of him and closed with a fervent prayer for the church's safety and prosperity during his absence. Mr. Arnold also made a few parting remarks and Rev. Samuel Alman offered prayer. Misses Ruth and Beeching and a gentleman sang some solos, and the congregation joined in singing the hymns "Pull for the shore" and "Let the lower lights be burning." At the close of these services there was a handshaking time, so that Mr. and Mrs. Hepworth and their traveling companions ought to be thankful to-day if their arms are not disjointed. The young men of the church have chartered a boat to see the party off as far as Sandy Hook. On the return they will land any one who desires it in the city, and will then sail up the Hudson and have a good time of it themselves.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED CLUBS.

YESTERDAY'S POLICE PARADE AND REVIEW BY THE MAYOR.

Into the too ardent sunlight of yesterday morning, with colors flying and Grafulla's band playing in the van moved 1,300 members of the New York police force. They were clad in habiliments which sun and rain had not yet discolored, and the flash of bright gilt buttons on the dark blue uniforms was as attractive as the jaunty set regulation hat with its cord of plated gold. Altogether the police force made a fine appearance as they formed in line on Lafayette place and moved into Broadway, and the precision of the manœuvres was creditable. When the men assembled in the morning the air was cool, but later on the heat waxed intense and the faces of the parading blues became ablaze with warmth and perspiration. Precisely at nine o'clock the column formed in Lafayette place, the right resting on Fourth street.

NOTED KNIGHTS OF THE HANDCUFF.

After a few minutes spent in manœuvring line was formed under the command of Superintendent Walling, who for the hence was invested with the dignity of general of brigade. Along the Broadway sidewalks people had begun to congregate at an early hour, and as the club brigade wheeled into the great thoroughfare commendatory demonstrations became frequent, and it was easy to see that the people were familiar with the faces of the more prominent members of the force. Superintendent Walling's tall, erect form and gray beard were recognized by every one, it seemed; and as he strode along, the veteran officer received many a salute. Inspectors Dilks and McDermott were clearly known to most of the onlookers, and the chubby, good natured face of Inspector Thorne was often hailed from the sidewalk. The officer, however, who attracted most notice was Inspector Murray, the newly promoted captor and terror of thieves. The procession passed round Union square into Fourth avenue, then down Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, up to Thirty-fourth street, down Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue and past the grand stand at the Worth Monument, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, Police Commissioners and heads of departments. In front of the reviewing party stood ex-Governor Tilden. There was a crowd at the reviewing stand, who gave their meed of applause as the police wheeled about and saluted. The line of march was taken up again along Fifth avenue to Washington square, where the procession was dismissed. The command of the men was disposed as follows:—

First battalion was commanded by Inspector Dilks as Colonel; Captain Mount, Lieutenant Colonel; Captain