THE STATE CAPITAL.

Golden Days in the Vision of Brooklyn Statesmen.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

Is Superintendent Lamb To Be Replaced?

TARIFF TALK.

How Federal Authorities Almost Prohibit Importations.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, March 6, 1878.

Senator Jacobs this morning introduced and had passed in the Senate a bill to enable the President and Commissioner of the Department of City Works of Brooklyn to purchase all articles necessary for the furnishing of the new public building there in such a manner as is for the best interest of said city. This Board is authorized to buy gas fixtures, furniture, carpets, window shades and all other articles or materials which may be needed to complete the furnishing of the new edifice. The expenses of this furnishing is not to exceed whatever amount the Common Council may name. This is the land of promise in sight again. Tweed once had such a contract.

BROOKLYN'S AMENDED CHARTER.

The joint Committee on Cities held a meeting in the Senate chamber this afternoon in order to hear arguments, pro and con, on the charter amendments proposed by the bill recently introduced by Senator Pierce, of Kings county. This bill provides for the abolition of the triple-headed commissions now in charge of the several departments of the Brooklyn local government, and the formation and consolidation of several of the bureaus under the supervision of a single commissioner. It also provides that the Common Council be constituted from gentlemen elected at the next general election, one from each Assembly district. It gives the Mayor power to appoint the commissioner in question, also to form a board of education. "The Board of Aldermen shall be elected for two years, and any vacancy occurring during that time in the Council shall be filled by the majority vote of said Council." It provides that the Comptroller shall be elected on the same ticket with the Mayor.

ROGER A. PRYOR OBJECTS.

Through the indulgence of the advocates of the bill, Roger A. Pryor, who appeared against the measure, was allowed to open his argument first, as an imperative professional call demanded his presence in Brooklyn. Mr. Pryor discussed the theories on which the changes proposed seemed to rest, and devoted the early part of his argument to prove that theories were false viewed in the light of political ethics and at variance with true economic principles. He spoke of the centralization which this bill sought to inaugurate in the local government of Brooklyn. He pictured with much vividness the Mayor of Brooklyn clothed with this new appointing power as a colossus. He spoke of the danger of centralizing in the hands of one man so much power as was the portion of any department or bureau. He quoted Aristotle's political doctrines to bear him out in the assertion that one of the greatest safeguards to the rights of the people was the payment of all officials. He told how Attica, according to the authority quoted, was never so happily or judiciously governed as when all officials from the judges down were paid a stipend from the public treasury. These arguments he directed against the proposition that the Common Councilmen should serve without salary.

CORPORATION COUNSEL DEWITT'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Dewitt, Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, responded to Mr. Pryor. He said that he agreed with the gentleman in all he said, but as he had failed to touch on the real reasons why the changes proposed were sought or the abuses it was intended to reach, he would explain them to the committee. He first denied that the bill had party bearing. It was the expression of the wishes of a majority of the best citizens of Brooklyn, and such being the case the measures it contained had been alternately advocated by democrats and republicans. The arguments made by Mr. Pryor about the danger of single-headed commissioners, Mr. Dewitt explained, were false in practice. The people's time, he said, in triple-headed commission was consumed in wrangling over patronage instead of doing the work mapped out. Here followed a detail of the manner in which a man in Brooklyn had to pay his taxes or obtain payment for work performed for the city.

OTHER VIEWS.

Mr. Marcellus followed in support of Mr. Pryor's positions, as did Mr. Tanner, who concluded the hearing. Further hearing on the subject of the charter amendments was postponed until next Tuesday afternoon.

A CHANCE FOR HEIRS.

Mr. Turner has introduced a bill providing that no person having a husband, wife, child or parent shall, by his last will and testament, devise or bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, missionary or social society or corporation, or to any eleemosynary society or corporation whatever, in trust or otherwise, more than a fourth part of his or her property or estate, after the payment of his or her debts and the lawful expenses of administration. If any devise greater than this be made it shall not be valid, and no bequests executed less than two months before the death of the devisee shall hold good.

A RUMORED BARGAIN.

It is reported here that an effort is being made to effect a combination whereby Albert D. Shaw, republican, of Jefferson county, shall be made Superintendent of the Bank Department and that the democratic Health Officer will be confirmed. Several republican Senators, it is said, are favorable to it, but the majority repudiate any such bargain.

THE POOL BILL.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations this morning referred back to the Senate for consideration the Pool bill introduced by Senator Wagstaff on February 12 entitled "An act to amend chapter 178 of the Laws of 1877." The bill gave rise to discussion among the committeemen and they could not agree on what report should be made on it to the House. Both sides were equally strong, so it was decided to report it to the Senate for consideration. Even this report did not suit Mr. Sessions, the silver man of the upper house, who dissented.

The bill provides that section 1 of the law in question have the following words added to it:—

Provided, however, that racing clubs or associations, duly organized under the laws of the State, upon the grounds of such club or association and during racing meetings only, may establish such premiums and chances, depending upon trials of speed of horses, and dispose of the same on such grounds in such manner as in the opinion of the officers of such club or association will be most likely to develop the speed and improve the breed of horses and as are prescribed and allowed by the National Trotting Association.

A great number of petitions in favor of the passage of this bill were presented to the Senate.

A NEW JURY SYSTEM.

Senator Marvin introduced a bill providing that in civil actions nine members of a jury can render a finding on the facts.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

During the call for resolutions in the Assembly this morning Mr. Sheard took from the table his resolutions condemning any change by Congress of the existing tariff laws, as follows:—

Whereas, We know that the agitation in Congress in relation to the modification of our present tariff laws is injurious to our business enterprises by producing a state of uncertainty which may in itself prove destructive to that slowly returning confidence so desirable and requisite in building up the waste places of our manufacturing and mechanical interests and enabling the large amount of capital, now otherwise idle, to give labor to the many thousands of workingmen now out of employment, whose families are now hungering for the want of the same; therefore,

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That it is the belief of the people of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly represented, that it is unwise, unpatriotic and detrimental to the best interest of the country generally, to interfere at this time with our tariff laws.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That we condemn, both in principle and spirit, what is known as the "Wood Tariff bill," now pending before Congress.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Upon these resolutions Mr. Sheard proceeded to make a speech. When he had concluded Mr. Brooks arose, and, expressing astonishment that a subject of such importance should be sprung upon the Assembly without notice, briefly stated his opinion that the existing tariff ought by all means to be modified and that the advice contained in these resolutions was bad. He considered that three thousand dutiable articles were too many and that $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 of additional taxation on the people yearly for the protection of special interests was extremely unjust. The duties on foreign articles he described as extending in some instances to sixty, seventy, eighty and ninety per cent of their values. If the duties on many of these articles, which are necessary to all the people, should be reduced, say twenty per cent, by the new tariff bill before Congress, it was idle to say that that would not be beneficial to purchasers and consumers. Mr. Brooks did not think it wise, while a bill of this character was pending in the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at Washington, for this Legislature to tell our Senators and Representatives what they should do about it. The Committee of Ways and Means were listening, he said, to men representing all classes of interests—iron men from Pittsburg and Harrisburg, cotton men from Massachusetts, wooden screw men from Connecticut and Rhode Island, &c., &c., and were getting probably all the light they need. He moved that Mr. Sheard's resolution be laid back on the table, and the Assembly supported his motion by a decided aye.

VOLUNTEERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Grady having called up his resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from New York in Congress to vote for any bill before them or to be laid before them providing pensions for the veterans of the Mexican War, it was passed after a brief debate.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

A bill introduced by Mr. Loveland is intended to revive the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the objects of which order are said to be "to improve the morals and the mental and social condition of the members of lodges under its jurisdiction, to prevent strikes among all classes, and to aid and support members or their families in cases of want, sickness or death."

NO UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

Mr. Bathe introduced a bill to-day to repeal the charter of 1868 of the New York Central Underground Railroad.

SALT SPRINGS FOR SALE.

Mr. Brooks offered a concurrent resolution providing for the sale of the salt springs belonging to the State, and contiguous lines, under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

LIQUOR SELLING.

Mr. Hepburn introduced a liquor license bill, providing that licenses hereafter granted shall expire on the following 1st of May; the object being to do away with an excuse for the frequent meetings of the Excise Board. Licenses under this bill may be issued for one year, and the fee for licenses for less time shall be graduated according to the periods they have to run.

WATER FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

A bill authorizing the corporation of New York, through the Commissioner of Public Works or the Comptroller, to contract with the city of Yonkers for a supply of wholesome water from the reservoirs of that city for the Twenty-fourth ward, recently annexed from Westchester county, was introduced in the Assembly.

STRINGENT RULES FOR COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Sawyer's bill in regard to public instruction amends section three of the act of 1864, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction," so as to provide that no person shall be eligible to the office of School Commissioner who is not the holder of a certificate of qualification as a teacher granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or of a diploma granted by a State normal school, unless he is a graduate of some academy or academic department of a union school under the visitation of the Regents of the University of this State or of some college, nor shall any person be eligible to said office who has not had two full years' experience in teaching.

ORDERS TO RECEIVERS.

In the matter of the Attorney General against the Continental Life Insurance Company orders were entered to-day permitting the receiver to compromise a foreclosure suit, and directing the receiver to sell the office fixtures. An order was also entered to-day authorizing Richard M. Best, receiver, to sell at auction certain premises belonging to the New Amsterdam Savings Bank, situated on the south side of Sixty-fifth street, New York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—RE-ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, March 6, 1878.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held here to-day.

The report for the year ending December 31, 1877, shows that 1,042 miles of road are in operation.

The earnings and expenses for the years 1876 and 1877 compare as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
Gross earnings	$12,886,858 84	$12,473,203 86
Operating expenses	5,268,211 20	5,273,421 66
Surplus earnings	$7,618,647 64	$7,199,782 17
Percentage of expenses	40 88-100	42 28-100
Gross earnings	Decrease.	$413,654 98
Operating earnings	Increase.	5,210 49
Surplus earnings	Decrease.	$418,865 47
Percentage of expenses	Increase.	1 40-100

The land account of the company stands as follows:—

	Acres.	Amount.
The total sales to December 31, 1877, were	1,394,188.81	$6,083,510 02
Less sales cancelled	75,829.01	366,384 79
Total	1,318,279.80	$5,717,125 23
Average price, $4 33 6-10.		
Interest received on contracts		502,021 92
Received on forfeited contracts		46,091 61
Total proceeds		$6,265,238 76
Less expenses Land Depart't. $828,453 46		
Less taxes on land	584,003 63	
		1,412,486 49
Total net proceeds		$4,852,752 27
Whole issue of land grant bonds		$10,400,000 00
Purchased and cancelled to date		3,076,000 00
Outstanding December 31, 1877		$7,324,000 00

There is in the hands of the company contracts bearing interest which are to be applied as fast as paid to cancelling outstanding bonds:—

Contracts	$3,009,117 20
Cash	406,035 00
	$3,415,152 20
Leaving to be provided for by future sales	$3,998,847 80

The following directors were elected:—Sidney Dillon, David Dows, Jay Gould, J. Richardson, all of New York; Elisha Atkins, F. G. Dexter, Frederick Nickerson, F. L. Ames, E. H. Baker, all of Boston; W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.; H. H. Porter, of Chicago; S. H. H. Clark, of Omaha; John Sharp, of Salt Lake City; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs; W. A. H. Loveland, of Colorado.

Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the necessity for a sinking fund to provide for the final payment of the government debt, and expressing willingness to anticipate the debt upon any basis submitted by the government that is not a menace to the present or future prosperity of the road. They declare that the company is not justified in accepting any sum in excess of $1,000,000 on a yearly payment to a sinking fund, such sum to include all claims, annual or otherwise, now made by the government, and the Board of Directors is advised not to accept any settlement that fixes a sum in excess of this amount. The Board of Directors is requested to establish a voluntary sinking fund that will ultimately provide for the principal and interest of the government debt, the semi-annual contributions to it not to exceed $1,000,000.

Some of the stockholders declared that the action of the government in its dealings with the company for the last two years was unjust and unreasonable, and that, while the company had carried out their contract with the government, the latter had failed to keep equally good faith with the road.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors of the company the report was referred to the finance committee with instructions to prepare a plan for a sinking fund.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6, 1878.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway was held in this city to-day. The net surplus of receipts over disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1877, was $61,900.

The following Board of Directors were elected:—J. H. Devereux, H. B. Hurlbut, L. Burke, L. M. Hubby, T. P. Handy, James Barnett and Amos Townsend, of Cleveland; Walter Ferguson, H. J. Jewett, Herman R. Baltzer and F. L. Leland, of New York; R. S. Brown, of Columbus, and R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati.

WESTERN FREIGHTS.

Freight questions as they relate to sections of the West were discussed at a meeting of railroad officials at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. No action, Mr. Fink said, was taken on the matter of discrimination in through rates, but this subject, it is expected, will be discussed at a meeting to be held at the Windsor Hotel to-day.

ASSAULT ON AN EX-OFFICER.

James F. Mahony is an ex-policeman, but while in the pursuit of his calling gleaned a certain knowledge of law and the course of justice. On his way home from the Fifty-ninth street station house Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, where he had called to pay his dues to the Police Mutual Aid Association, he was attacked on Second avenue, near Sixtieth street, by two desperadoes, who endeavored to rob him. Mahony defended himself as well as possible, but when the fight got too hot he pulled his revolver and fired twice at his assailants. Both disappeared in the darkness, but he heard one of them say, "My God, I am shot!" and before that an ejaculation, "Jim, don't shoot!" Mahony then returned to the Fifty-ninth street station house and delivered himself up. He was formally arraigned before Judge Ottenburg yesterday, narrated his experience of the previous night, was held on a charge of disorderly conduct, and paroled till to-day. Later in the afternoon Captain Yule was informed that a man had been brought to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a pistol shot wound. The Captain suspected from the description that this was one of Mahony's assailants and went to make an investigation.

FLATBUSH INSANE ASYLUM.

The investigation into the facts relating to the death of John Lynch, a lunatic, who jumped through a window with a broken guard at the Flatbush Insane Asylum, has been finished by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Kings County Board of Supervisors. Dr. Parsons, medical superintendent of the institution, testified before the committee that he did not know the guard was broken until after the accident to Lynch.

The other testimony taken by the committee was about the same as that sworn to at the Coroner's inquest. A report will evidently be made to the Board of Supervisors to-day.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

ROACH'S LINE OF BRAZILIAN STEAMERS—THE FIRST VESSEL LAUNCHED YESTERDAY—A GREAT ENTERPRISE INAUGURATED.

CHESTER, PA., March 6, 1878.

The launch of a new steamer to-day at the shipyards of John Roach, the iron shipbuilder, is the beginning of a regular line of steamships to ply at frequent intervals between the United States and the Brazils, touching at the ports of other countries of the South American Continent. The Rio de Janeiro is the pioneer ship of a fleet which will soon begin regular trips between New York and Brazil.

These vessels will be provided with eight metallic lifeboats, whose carrying capacity will be from thirty-five to sixty each, and with four life rafts, which altogether will carry 700 persons. The four hoisters, windlass, capstan and the latest improved steering apparatus will be all worked by steam. The capacity of the coal bunkers is 700 tons, and the temporary or shifting bunkers will carry 700 tons additional. The machinery proper consists of two compound surface condensing engines, 2,500 horse power, and with separate engines for working the air and circulating pumps. The six boilers are of the cylindrical return tubular type. There is also a donkey boiler for hoisting purposes, clearing the bilge, supplying the main boilers with water and in case of fire. The propeller is brass, of the Hirsch patent, having four blades; the diameter is sixteen feet. She will be brig rigged; the lower masts, being iron, will be used as ventilators. The joiner work is the most splendid and elegant ever put into a ship. The dining saloon is aft of the main hatch on the spar deck. This saloon is 130 feet long by 40 feet broad in the widest part. The maximum passenger capacity will be for 100 first class passengers and 400 persons in the steerage. Large and commodious rooms are provided on the hurricane deck for the captain and officers; also a smoking room. In her equipment the Rio de Janeiro will perhaps be one of the most perfect vessels afloat, and in this respect she is a credit to the inventive talent of the country. Everything about her being of American manufacture she is really a model American steamship.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP.

The following is a description of the new vessel:—She is 370 feet long over all, 39 feet beam. Depth of hold from base line to top of spar deck, 31 feet 6 inches, and she will be of 3,500 tons, Custom House register. The mean low draft will be 21 feet. She has three decks beside the hurricane deck. The spar and main decks are entirely of iron, covered with a five inch hard wood deck; also the hurricane deck from the stem to the after side of the main hatch. The deck frames are iron; the deck houses are iron, thoroughly braced and stiffened. There are six bulkheads, which divide the steamship into seven water tight compartments. Connecting with these compartments she has bilge pumps with separate valves. The first frame of the Rio de Janeiro was raised on the 5th of November, 1877. That of her companion or sister ship followed on the 22d of November. She is constructed with a centre line keelson, which runs from the top of the solid bar keel above the floors, and fastening thereto with strong, double angle irons.

THE LAUNCH.

Ere the hour of noon all Chester was astir. The launch of a ship in that bustling town on the Delaware means a general holiday. When the hour drew near for the launch every coign of advantage was black with human beings. The weather beaten deck and turrets of the old monitor, Roanoke, were thronged with spectators, and on the Puritan's iron deck, on the "ways," there was a large and distinguished party. Among those present were His Excellency Señor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, with members of the Brazilian Legation; from New York there were Count Di Lucca, Consul General of Italy; C. H. Mallory, Captain Spicer, L. L. McCurdy, of the Old Dominion line; Hon. Kenneth G. White, Charles Delmonico, J. L. Mott and many prominent merchants and manufacturers. From Baltimore came Señor De Soura, Brazilian Consul; General E. B. Tyler, postmaster; D. H. Miller, president of the Board of Trade; W. H. Perot, Mayor Kane and many others. Philadelphia was represented by John Mason, Brazilian Vice Consul, a member of the firm of S. & W. Welsh, Burnham Parry, Williams & Co., Henry Preaut, Russian Consul; Count G. Galli, Italian Consul; Charles Platt, president of the Insurance Company of North America; Philip Collins and many others. A detachment of cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy marched into the yard before the launch took place and prepared to fire a fitting salute in honor of the event. At half-past two o'clock precisely the string piece under the bows of the vessel was cut, the signal given and the Rio de Janeiro glided gracefully into the water, while a great shout went up from the multitude. The numerous flags with which she was decorated waved gayly to the breeze, and the cadets worked away manfully at their cannon. Then the invited guests adjourned to the mould room, where an ample lunch awaited them and where speeches in honor of the event of the day were in order. The Rio de Janeiro was brought back to the wharf by a couple of tugs and her passengers soon joined the company in the mould room.

MR. ROACH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Roach, being called on by Mr. Ward, who presided, proceeded to give a history of the enterprise now happily begun. He alluded to the fact that though Brazil was our neighbor the United States had no direct steam communication, the carrying trade being now practically in British hands. The Brazilian merchant had to go to England before he could come to the United States to buy goods, and the American Minister to Brazil had to go 3,500 miles out of his way to get to his post. He found that while we imported $60,000,000 a year in goods from Brazil (one-third of her entire product) we could only send back $7,000,000 a year in our manufactures, and the balance ($53,000,000) had to be paid in gold. "This was the situation of affairs," said Mr. Roach, "when I sent a representative to Brazil and found that the Brazilian government were very favorably disposed to Americans, and would be glad to trade with us and receive our goods if they could." Mr. Roach then gave an interesting account of some of the obstacles he had to overcome and the final success of his endeavors in securing a contract from the Brazilian government to carry its mail to and from the United States in first class steamers, and to take our manufactures direct from New York. He concluded by complimenting the liberality of the Emperor of Brazil. Mr. Roach's speech was applauded most enthusiastically and at its close three cheers were given for him, the Emperor Dom Pedro and the Brazilian Minister. The latter gentleman made a few remarks, and was followed by ex-Senator George H. Andrews, of New York; Dr. Rodriguez, of New York, and Mr. Frank Stevens, of Baltimore. The company broke up shortly after, and the special trains conveyed the guests back to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

PIUS THE NINTH'S MEMORIAL.

The New York Union of Young Men's Catholic Societies held a commemoration last evening of the late lamented Holy Father Pius IX. at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. The hall was literally packed. Mayor Ely presided at the meeting and opened it by saying that he felt deeply the honor done him in asking him to attend. No death, he said, had ever occurred where the mourning was so general as it was on the Pontiff's demise. It was not confined to the Catholic world, but pervaded all classes and peoples who had read or heard of the beneficent acts of this, one of the greatest of the popes. He recounted his meeting with the Holy Father years ago and said he could never forget the sentiments it inspired. His bearing was so genial and generous and his affability so marked that the occasion always furnished him a pleasant remembrance. He then introduced Mr. John P. O'Neil, who pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the life and services of the Pontiff.

Mr. O'Neil was followed by J. R. G. Hassard, who also pronounced a brilliant encomium upon the life of Pius IX. Mr. John Mullaly then spoke of the liberality of the late Pontiff and his knowledge of the requirements of the age. He mentioned, too, the interest he had in America, and which he took so frequent occasion to manifest.

The last speaker was Colonel McAnerny, of New Jersey, who reviewed the history of the Papacy, and spoke of its future, as well as of the prospects Catholicity has in America.

Among those present were Chancellor Preston, Vicar General Quinn, ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, John H. Harnett and many others.

IN AID OF THE HEBREWS.

A few weeks ago the Rev. H. P. Mendes, of the Nineteenth Street Synagogue, invited his colleagues to a conference on the subject of devising means to aid the suffering Hebrews in Turkey. The meeting was held at Rev. Dr. Gotthell's house, and it was decided to call upon the Board of Delegates of American Israelites to address their constituents and collect subscriptions. Several subsequent meetings were held. The idea of giving a fancy dress ball in aid of the funds was discussed but ultimately abandoned. A committee of fifty was appointed, which assembled last evening in the vestry room of the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue for organization. Among those present were Coroner Ellinger, Judge J. P. Joachimsen, Rev. Dr. Adler, Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Rev. H. S. Jacobs, Mr. Haas and several other influential gentlemen.

An executive committee, consisting of Messrs. Ellinger, Joachimsen and Schiff, was appointed to draft a circular and distribute it at once, while the ministers were requested to speak upon the subject from their respective pulpits on the Sabbath before Purim.

A MISSING BOY.

Superintendent of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn, was notified yesterday that William Loughlin, a boy fifteen years of age, had been missing from his home, No. 420 Waverly avenue, since Saturday last, and much anxiety is felt by his parents, who are highly respectable people. He took with him on leaving $35 and a pistol, and it is believed that he has gone out West, as he left home about two years ago for that section of the country under somewhat similar circumstances. He is about five feet in height, slight build, freckled, has blue eyes and fair hair. He wore a neat suit of black clothes. A description of the missing youth has been sent through the country, with the hope of leading to his apprehension and detention until his parents can be notified thereof.

QUEENS COUNTY HUNT.

THE MEET AT NEW CASSEL—A RUN OF FOURTEEN MILES.

The meet of the Queens County Hunt yesterday was at New Cassel brush, and though the field was small the run was long and interesting. The day was fine and full of the breath of spring, and it was a pity that so few of the huntsmen and such a small array of the yeomanry were on hand to enjoy the exhilarating sport. In good time during the morning the drag was despatched, and at the appointed hour the hounds were uncoupled, looking the pink of perfection and demanding attention for their great discipline. The scent was found near the depot, north of the railroad track, the pack going away straight for half a mile, when with a twist to the northeast the Jericho road was reached, and up it the huntsmen rattled merrily for several hundred yards. Suddenly the pack turned to the east, and here the initial experience of the day in jumping was had, a stiff rail fence being taken by all.

Now the run grew intensely interesting, as field after field was crossed in rare good shape, the barriers being frequent and the hounds well in view. Half a mile was gone over when the pack took a more southerly direction, and soon the red coats were lost to sight in a thick cover, where the going was subsequently reported to be such that the huntsmen experienced slight difficulty in keeping near the hounds, as their pace was very fast. Out into open work again fence after fence was met and taken in masterly style, until at last the running brought the party to the edge of the road leading from Jericho to Hicksville, but to reach it a formidable and uncompromising obstacle in the form of a rail fence was met. The height of the obstacle did not awe the riders and they charged upon it in a line, the result being that but one saddle was emptied; its occupant, however, was not badly hurt, and was not long in making up the ground lost.

NEARING THE END.

Across the road hounds and horsemen went helter skelter. The fence on the opposite side was of like stubborn character, and the party being successively in the "lep," there was a deviation to the northeast, which continued for nearly half an hour. Thick covers, ploughed fields, fences, hilly country and acres of level going were the result of the gallop in this direction, until at last the village of Syosset was skirted and men, women and children, to the number of a score or two, soon ascertained who their visitors were, and cheered them lustily. From Syosset the run continued without especial incident to a point about two and a half miles south of Huntington, where the hounds, swelling into a musical chorus, told of the finish.

The country over which the huntsmen passed contains many large farms, owned by persons in very comfortable circumstances, and the fences which divide their property are in good repair and not easily knocked down by methods occasionally adopted when the barriers are regarded as too formidable by the huntsmen. From point to point, "as the crow flies," the run of the day was fully fourteen miles.

The meet on Saturday next will be at the Kennel, Meadow Brook, at the usual hour.

IMPORTED HOUNDS.

The beagles which were ordered out from England some time ago by the Montclair Riding Club arrived in good condition by the steamer Holland, of the National line, after a passage of seventeen days, on Monday last. This club began hunting with a paper scent last autumn, and soon grew enthusiastic over cross-country riding and resolved to procure a pack of hounds, and decided upon beagles. The pack comprises six dogs and four bitches—Brilliant, Bluebell, Equity and Countess, who have been hunted in Yorkshire to hares, rabbits and a drag; Faithful, Trumpeter, Rambler and Monitor, from a kennel in Cheshire, where they have hunted hare, and Tickler and Rattler, who have been hunted in Kent for a drag and for rabbits. The hounds, which are smaller than either harriers or foxhounds, stand about twelve to fourteen inches high at the shoulder, and are marked white, tan, lemon and black. They range from eighteen months to three years of age, and are remarkable for their keen scent. They were removed at once to the kennels prepared for them at the residence of the master of hounds at Montclair and put in training for the spring hunting season.

YACHTING.

THE FIRST ANNUAL NEW YORK BAY REGATTA FOR OPEN BOATS TO TAKE PLACE NEXT SUMMER.

The great success of the Newburg regatta last year, when all the fastest racing open yachts came together, has started considerable discussion among yachting men, and they finally concluded that if New York boats would go up to Newburg to sail in a regatta they would certainly take part in one in their own waters. Ex-Commodore Joseph Nobles, of the Columbia Yacht Club, a well known yachtsman, conceived the idea that it was possible, with such surroundings as New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, to give a regatta in New York Bay that would annually decide which were the fastest open yachts in their respective classes. In order to put the matter on a proper basis ex-Commodore Nobles invited ex-Commodore John D. Brassington, of the Manhattan Yacht Club; ex-Commodore A. L. Kreymeyer, of the Pavonia Yacht Club; Nathaniel H. Lockwood, of the Empire City Yacht Club, and Mr. John M. Sawyer, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, to a conference, and they met yesterday afternoon in Mr. Sawyer's office in South street.

When the meeting was called to order Mr. Nobles was unanimously appointed chairman, and then they immediately proceeded to business. It was resolved to give a regatta in New York Bay, that should be called "the first annual New York Bay regatta for open yachts," that should be free to all open yachts, without regard to clubs and without entrance money. In order to obtain funds to carry out this resolution each of the five members (referred to above) were authorized to receive subscriptions, which are to be devoted to the prizes and other expenses of the regatta. It was also resolved to invite a delegate from each yacht club to confer with the members of the committee upon further arrangements, as this was virtually a national enterprise in which all yacht owners would be more or less interested.

The committee finally adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at half-past seven, when the questions of classification, course and everything else would be talked over. Before adjourning it was decided to hold the regatta on either the 27th of June or the 4th of July. The latter date will probably be selected, as it is the intention of the promoters to make this event a national regatta.

HORSE NOTES.

The sale of the late John F. Marshall's horses, wagons and stable paraphernalia took place yesterday morning by Van Tassell & Kearney, at No. 113 West Twenty-fourth street. The sale commenced with the well known trotting gelding George Miller, by Boston Boy, with a record of 3:30, but which he can now beat several seconds, who was knocked down to Mr. Cammack for $1,550, which was a very low price for so good a horse. The next sold was the bay stallion Henry B. Patchen, by George M. Patchen, dam by Black Bashaw, second dam by Saladin, third dam Henry May Day, he by Henry, with a record of 2:28, was sold to John Johnson for $410. The third that was offered was the brown mare Mollie (formerly Cuyahoga Maid), 15¾ hands high, with a record of 2:28, was sold in by O. T. Marshall for $400. The famous old trotting gelding Shark, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the grandam of Dexter, 15¾ hands high, with a record of 2:27, was bought by Jesse A. Marshall for $160. A black gelding by General Knox, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, could not be disposed of without being sacrificed and was not sold. A bay horse by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 15¾ hands high, that has trotted on a half-mile track in 2:35, was knocked down to C. M. Fry for $380, which was $140 less than the services of the sire. A chestnut mare by Henry M. Patchen, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 15¾ hands high, said to be able to trot a mile in 2:35, was sold to A. Quinn for $345. A gray gelding, bred in Kentucky, 15¾ hands high, said to be equal to 2:30, was sold to F. E. Holman for $910. A black gelding, by General Knox, dam a Drew mare, 15¾ hands, capable of trotting in 2:30, was sold to W. French for $600, and a black coupe horse, 15¾ hands high, sold for $350. Top and no top wagons, park phaetons, Portland cutters, double and single harnesses, blankets, robes, &c., were disposed of at very low prices.

There are four stables in training at the Jockey Club grounds, New Orleans—to wit, Larry Hart's stable of seven horses—Redman, Redding, Glemmie G., Vermont, Henry Owens and Brother to Basset; M. Welch's stable of six horses—Verdigris, Lamboy, Commodore Parisot, and three-year-old filly, by imp. Billet, and a two-year-old filly, by imp. Bonnie Scotland and old Port Leonard, who, it is thought, will run next fall. Mr. P. Kelly's stable of two three-year-olds, one by Pat Malloy, the other by imp. Glengary. Cox & Chase's stable, with two horses, Uncle Tom and Belle of Topeka.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A large number of the admirers of pigeon shooting assembled at the Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, to witness the members of the Fountain Gun Club contest in their regular monthly handicap shooting at pigeons for the champion gold badge. Seventeen members took part at seven birds each. The weather was delightful and the shooting very good. Messrs. Waters and G. Henry each killed their seven birds, making a tie, and then three birds were fired at and both gentlemen missed one each and missed two. The two contestants consented to shoot at two more birds, and in that way decide the tie. Mr. Waters killed his two birds straight and the badge fell to him, as Mr. Henry missed both of his birds.

When this shoot was finished, there came a trial match at eight birds each between J. White and M. Cary. They tied at the eight birds by each grassing five and missing three. The tie was shot off at three birds and Carey won the match by killing the three birds. White killed two and missed one.

The following are the

SUMMARIES.

BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I.—PIGEON SHOOTING—WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1878.—The regular monthly handicap shooting of the Fountain Gun Club, for the champion gold badge; 17 entries at 7 birds; 80 yards boundary; 1¼ oz. of shot; H and T traps; ties shot off at 3 birds. The Long Island rules to govern.

	Rise.		Killed.	Missed.
R. Water	21	1111111—001—11	10	2
G. Henry	21	1111111—001—00	8	4
Williams	25	1110111	6	1
Madison	25	11*1111	6	1
McMahon	25	1111011	6	1
Henderson	28	1111100	5	2
Bohling	21	1111100	5	2
Durieu	30	1110110	5	2
White	21	1011011	5	2
Cary	21	0010111	4	3
O'Connor	21	1101100	4	3
Cleaver	—	11**11*	4	3

*Fell dead out of bounds.

Messrs. Milen (25) 3, Hansen (21) 3, Race (21) 3, Slane (25) 3 and James (21) 2.

SAME DAY.—Trial match at 8 birds each, 21 yards rise, and all other conditions same as the above.

	Killed.	Missed.
Cary.....01101011—111	8	3
White.....01110101—110	7	4

Referee, Mr. William Walton, of Long Island Gun Club.

Time of shooting, two hours and ten minutes.

SUB-CALIBRE SHOOTING.

A sub-calibre tournament for the short range championship is being organized at Conlin's Broadway gallery. The conditions are:—Open to teams of ten men each, composed of *bona fide* members of their respective organizations. Rifles limited to ten pounds in weight, trigger pull not to be less than three pounds; calibre, 22-100. Teams are permitted to furnish their own weapons and ammunition. Number of rounds, ten by each competitor; position, off hand. The targets to be third class, according to the rules of the National Rifle Association, reduced in proportion to the range in the gallery. No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance fee, $5 per team, to be paid at the office of the *Forest and Stream*, No. 111 Fulton street. All teams desiring to compete must be entered the day before the match comes off. The tournament to be governed by the rules of the National Rifle Association. Captains of competing teams shall meet one week before the match to make arrangements, choose referees and decide in what order their respective teams shall shoot. The referees are to elect an umpire, whose decision shall be final. The match is to commence on the 11th inst. It is expected that about a dozen teams will participate.

AMATEUR ATHLETES CONVENTION.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AMATEURS HAVE A STORMY DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

A convention of delegates from amateur athletic clubs was held last night at the Knickerbocker Cottage. Mr. G. H. Carr, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, took the chair. The first business was the calling of the roll, and the following clubs were found represented:—American, Athletic, Amateur Athletic, Fanwood Athletic, Friendship Boat Club, Greenpoint Athletic, Harlem Athletic, Englewood Athletic, Manhattan Athletic, Nautilus Boat Club, Orion Athletic, Plainfield Athletic, Scottish-American Athletic, Yonkers Athletic and Shorthills Athletic. The Chair then appointed Mr. McEwen, of the Scottish-American; Mr. Kendrick, of the Harlem, and Mr. Clark, of the Fanwood, as a Committee on Credentials. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read by the secretary, Mr. Plummer, and approved by the meeting. Mr. F. D. Clark then read the report of the Committee on Credentials, showing that all the above clubs were properly represented. On motion it was decided that each club present should have only one vote on all questions during the evening. The Committee on Constitution and Bylaws then presented their report, which was read. The time of the Convention was then occupied by a discussion raised upon the constitution and bylaws, in which Mr. Bernard Loth, vice president of the American Amateurs, took an active part. A vote was finally passed limiting any delegate to two hearings on any question.

Mr. John Gath, president of the American Amateurs, was then given the floor, by the courtesy of the house, in order that he might explain his objections to the constitution and bylaws as read.

After some further argument on the question the motion made by Mr. Loth to take the constitution and bylaws and refer the objections back to the committee was voted down. It was then decided to take them up in sections as they were read. The name of the association was adopted as "American Association of Amateur Athletes." The main discussion came up on the definition of an amateur and occupied the greater part of the evening. An amendment to the original was offered by Mr. John Gath, and as the vote of clubs was a tie—7 to 7—the Chair cast