NEW YORK BEST STORY NAVIOUS STREET, SHOP THE STREET

he "man born again" and mortality in its primary conlities, they say:—"At the age of fourteen years (more
ar less) a new and distinct stage of existence begins
files, in fact, the crisis when human beings, considered
me integral men and women, are born. A new life mantifest itself in them, changing their physical organizations,
and giving them new susceptibilities, by which they are
quadified for the dual relations which belong to full born
human existence, and for reproduction. The ripening
of men and women into fulness of strength and parentage is fally represented by the growth of the full corn in
the ear. But we need not go further into this part of
the parallel. It is sufficient (or our purpose if we have
presented distinctly the correspondence between the
birth of the ear in the plant and the development of
puberty in man. Now, as we have seen that the birth
of the car tallies with the second birth, it follows that
the attainment of puberty is also, the parallel of that
spiritual crisis." And further on:—"At the period of
puberty there is a special development of the social susseptibilities. Love in its worldly form then becomes
an element of life." In this connection they argue the
utter irresponsibility of the human being before attaining
the age of fourteen, or the age of discretion, whenever
that may arrive to the individual.

The communities also possess very curious opinions
as other general topics.

Baptism is not among the preliminaries to salvation.
It is, in fact, wholly unnecessaty. It was instituted
during the ministry of John, to whom water baptism
belonged. After the advent of the Holy pirit, or the
second coming of Christ, all men were baptized in the
opirit. Water baptism is a dispensation of the remote
past. Again, the human being is irresponsible up to the
age of discretion. At that time he receives the blesstings of ministry of piritual baptism, and real exintence begins.

Animal magnetism and psychological science enjoy the
approbability of the free lovers. The facts of mes

laga of manhood and of spiritual baptism, and real existence begins.

Animal magnetism and psychological science enjoy the approbation of the free lovers. The facts of mesmerism, however blatant and silly the declarations of its professors, are sufficient to awaken the mind to its importance. A knowledge of the science is an undoubted aid to the understanding of man's spiritual nature. Originally it was an argument to prove spiritualism, for many of the present free lovers were formerly spiritualists. Now it helps explain their own theory of man's state here and hereafter,

THE WOMEN AND THE BLOOMER COSTEME.

THE WOMEN AND THE BLOOMER COSTEME.

The dress of the women is the Bloomer, or as they term it themselves the "American costume." This latter name they wish to substitute for the more objectionable popular one. The effect of such a dress is different upon different persons. The young girls look smart and sprightly; some even pretty in it. But the old ladies look supremely ridiculous. The material is generally of printed calico, but sometimes of a drab serge, like quaker goods. The dress reaches to the knoes, partially covering a pair of pautaloons of the usual materially extending to the ankies. Shoes or gaiters are the covering of the feet. Boots are not indulged in. All the women wear their hair cut short, and took like the pictures of Fanny Wright. Some are passably pretty. The others are not homety, perhaps, but they certainly value overing a pair of pautalous of the usual male style extending to the ankles. Shoes or gaiters are the covering of the feet. Boots are not induged in. All the women wear their hair cut short, and look like the pictures of Fanny Wright. Some are passably pretty. The others are not homely, perhaps, but they certainly would not serve as models of beauty. None are fat, some are plump as peaches, the majority de not serve as models of beauty. None are fat, some are plump as peaches, the majority de not possess a superabundance of the adigose. All are indy, neat and brisk. They go about their work with maneer which forbids any attempt at familiarity by a stranger. There is certainly nothing of the wanton in their conduct. The neighboring young men have often, but vainly, endeavored to make their acquaintance, or even get up a firmation at distance. They are mute to all sigus and signals and ignore all advances. They rejoice to see what they believe to be popular progress in their views about dress. They congratuate themselves upon the prevailing sentiment in the outside world against the old long robe and expansive crinoline. The present short dress of the ladies, even if it is accompanied by the baimoral underdress, is a step toward reform. Fashion has become the instrument of advancement. Despite their radical views they do not always wear the Bloomer. In all household duties, in all work about the farm, and in all visits and drives to the neighboring village, they preserve their peculiar costume. In going to the cities, however, some don the usual attire of their sex. There is no violation of any religious scruple in so doing. The matter of dress is not a matter of conscience. The wearing of it in such alter journeys would only subject them to imperiment observation and annoyance. As an improvement on the old style they are enthusiastic in its praise. It gives no obstruction or interference in any kind of work. A woman so dressed may leave the refactory members' subjected. Not that there is ever any crime in

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT CASE.

A Retired Merchant Turns Up in a New Role. [From the Detroit Free Press.]

Less than two years age Detroit Society was scandalised by the developments made during a divorce trail, in which a merchant, whom the war rise in the price of magars is said to have made very rich, sued for a divorce from his wife on the grounds of inconstancy; but the tables being turned, she secured a bill of divorce from him, having shown his conduct to be anything but that of a dustful husband. A week or ten days age a bright, virusious young girl, about fitness years of age, disappeared from her father's residence, on Larned street, and after being gone some days inquiries respecting her whereabouts having been frequently made, it was saccrimined that she had gone to New Berk. To that city her father followed and found her as a private bearding house, in the charge of our examendant, who was immediately called to an account for this state of affairs, the prospect of a compulsory returns to Detroit being vividity placed before him. The girl would not consent to come forme, declaring that she loved her "copper," and preferred him to her home. Be also proposed to arrange the matter by settling the sum of \$14,000 upon her in her own right, and to cap the citing by making her his wife. All of which was matisfactorily arranged, and the couple were left in the caporsens of the time and conseion, promising to pay a vast to their friends in this city in the fall.

## THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-IN EQUITY.

Adroit Case of Alleged False Impersonation.

Before Judge Shipman,

Mary E. Bunce against Harriet G. Moore, Ann Jane
Gallagher and others.—This case, which has developed bly one of the most successful operations through conation and claim of ownership to properly hat has ever appeared in a Court of Equity, was continued yesterday. The only fact detracting from the interest of the case is the smallness of the value of the timed yesterday. The only fact detracting from the interest of the case is the smallness of the value of the property at issue. The party who represented the owner, Mrs. Bunce, and who so adroidly and cleverly carried out her plot, bore no resemblance whatever, according to the witnesses, to the plaintiff. She is thus described by an elderly female witness, who had a chance introduction to her—"The Miss Buil I was introduced to was rather fall, nice looking, about twenty-eight years of age, not very good looking, nor yet very homely, pleasing in her manner, a calm, quiet sort of a person, her hair was not very dark or I would have noticed it, nor very fair; did not see her teeth." The enterprising and romantic young lady thus doscribed first makes her appearance, so far as the case is developed, at New Haven. She is an inmate of a boarding house there. She speaks of her property on staten Island, New York, and expressed a desire to put it into the hands of some lawyer to dispose of it for her. A letter of introduction to Messra Peck & Gardiner, of New Haven, followed, and with these gentlemen, and through their instrumentality, she successfully carried out her plot and disposed of property to which she had not a tittle of right and pocketted the proceeds it realized. These are the facts of the case. Messra De Costa & Greenfield, counsel for the plaintiff, at the close of the day's hearing of the case asked time from the Court to prepare argument on the points of law presented, as there was no evidence to controvert the evidence given as to the simulation of the plaintiff by another party and the fraudulent sale of the property in her name.

The Case of John H. Trapp.—In this case

The Case of John H. Trapp.

The United States vs. John H. Trapp.—In this case
Judge Shipman has granted a hearing to counsel for the defendant on a motion for a new trial. Argument will be heard on Monday next.

### SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Motion in Reference to Allmony and a Com-

mission to Examine Witnesses.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The case of Anna I. Murphy against Daniel T. Murphy was again brought before this court yesterday, being an action by plaintiff against her husband for limited divorce, under the laws of this State, for alleged cruelty on his part towards her. The motion was in reference to a commission which the husband asks for to examine witnesses in California, which was opposed on the part of the wife because the issues which are to be tried in the action are limited to alleged acts of violence and ill treatment that took place in New York and not in California, and that this movement of the husband was for the purpose of delay and embarrassment in the suit.

Another motion heard at the same time was on the part of the wife for an allowance of alimony from the husband's estate for a support during the suit and for payment of proper counsel fees, it appearing that his property amounts nearly to \$1,000,000, and his income to \$100,000 per year. Wm M. Evarts and John McKeon appeared for plaintiff and Messrs. Anderson and Fullerton for defendant.

to \$100,000 pt.

Keon appeared for plaintiff and Messrs, Ancerson and Fullerton for defendant.

The motion for commission was denied, with leave to renew upon allidavits setting forth what each witness will prove. On the motion for all mony the papers will be submitted on Thursday next.

### SUPERIOR COURT .- CHAMBERS.

Habens Corpus Case-Strange Proceedings-Alleged Case of Contempt of Court.

Before Judge Jones.
It appears from the following affidavit, that on the 6th

of May a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by C. Bainbridge Smith, for the body of one Eugene K. Smith, his son, alleged to be unlawfully imprisoned by Mr. Eugene Keteitas. The case was adjourned over till the

The Farmers' Transportation Company of Keypers. N. J.—Can Servants of the Company Speculate in Farm Produce without Fear of Dismissal?

Before Judge Alker.

Soncy of the Parmer' Transportation Company of Keypers, N. J.—Tals was an action for breach of contract. The plaintiff testided that on the Sist of August inst he was employed by the defendants for one year, at a salary of \$1,300. He was to set as selection of produce, daily shipped by the Jersey farment at Keypert, on board of the steamboat Heindel, to be sold in this city on their account, the company to charge freight thereon and a commission of five per cent, The plaintiff claims that he faithfully performed his cuttee until the 17th of November, when he was discharged. The defendants paid him up to the 1st of December. As he tendered his services from time to time, and failed to obtain other employment, he brought this action to recover the three months' pay due on the 1st of March. The defendants claimed that he was only employed by the month; that he neclected

his duties, and that he bought and sold produce on his own account while on board the vessel and made \$160 profit on one lot of potatoes. Quite a number of witnesses were examined in the case, the testimony being very conflicting. On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Lanktree claimed that he was hired for a year and wrongfully dismissed, as the evidence proved that it was proper and customary for persons employed on such vessels to speculate on their own account, so long as they did not neglect their regular duties. Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Van Orden, argued that the plaintiff was hired by the month only, and that as several of the farmers found fault at the occasional absence of the plaintiff, the defendants were justified in discharging him. The case lasted two days. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with costs, and the Court made an order for an extra allowance of \$25.

Correction.

Cook vs. Bishop.—In the report of this case, which appeared in the Herald of yesterday, it was made to appear, that Bishop and ClaraB. Wallace had been arrested at the Delayan House. The arrest took place at the De Laneau House, in this city.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker. The wills of the following deceased persons have been

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week:—William Boome, Rose McSherry, Stephen Drake, Philip Clarke, Many A. Bolwer, Richard Yarance, Many Jane Porter, Robert H. Nicholls, John E. Kunnier, Stephen Hills. Letters of administration have been granted upon the ollowing estates:-Anne L. Eccles, Heinrich Pfrang, lessor Goldberg, Francis D. Tomes, Joanna Leary, Geo. E. Stevenson, David P. Clark, James R. Dryburgh, Chas. Form, Ruth Wood, Phebe Edwards, Patrick Finnegan, Maurice Mariga, Henry Reimers, Julius Marasen, Henry E. Rowald, Fred, Rupprecht, Hester A. Sickies, Mary H. Cooper, John Bradley, Justine Desplaques, Elizabeth Campbell, Joseph McMurray, Daniel Robson, Gottlob Schmidt, Joseph Schuster, Gilbert D. Smith, Frederick von Gebhard.

#### BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT. The Claim of Salvage Against the Anastasia— Judge Benedict's Opinion—The Result of Tampering with the Log-book of the Ves-sel, &c. Before Judge Benedict.

Walter Burke vs. the brig Anastaria. - This is an action

or salvage. The libel is filed by Walter Burke, in be-

half of himself and all others, and it avers that in De-

cember last the libellant Burke, being in Bermuda and desirous of coming to this port, was offered a passage, free of expense, in the Italian brig Anastasia, and he accordingly came on board for that purpose, and that there came on board at the same port a crew of six Consul's men, also bound to New York; that in the prosecution of the voyage the vessel met with adverse winds and cold weather, which the Italian master and crew proved incompetent to contend with successfully; that the vessel was frequently and unnecessarily put back without making any port, when the whole voyage need not have occupied more than ten or fifteen days at the farthest; th at on the twenty-third day of the voyage, when the provisions and water were already getting short, and when the vessel was within almost thirty miles of the port of Liverpool, N. S., the wind then blowing from the northwest, and the brig being badly leed, the master announced his intent to put back again and run for Bermuda; that such course, if adopted, would have piaced the vessel in great danger of loss, through the starvation of all on board; whereupon the libellant, Burke, in order to preserve the vessel, took charge of the same, and with the aid of the Consul's men knocked off the ice and headed her for Liverpool, contrary to the wishes of the master; that she arrived off Liverpool the same night at dark and stood off until morning, when she went into the harber in safety. And but for the services so rendered by him, the libellant alleges that the vessel would, as he believes, have been totally lost, and that such services were extraordinary and entitled him to a salvage compensation. These allegations the claimants for the most part deny, and they insist that the vessel was in no danger; that her master and crew were competent to her navigation; that the libellant rendered no service, and that the vessel were into Liverpool in accordance with the wishes of her master, in order that they might get rid of the libeliant and the Consul's men, who, as it is claimed, seemed desirous of creating disturbance in the vessel.

Bixinior, J.—this case has been treated on both sides as if the crew of Consul's men were to be considered in their densit, as well as flurke, although the libel sets forth that no special services rend-red by the crew makes no claim for compensation to them, and prays no decree in their favor. I shall therefore consider the case as it has been treated by the advocates, and shall in the first instance dispose of the claim of the seamen by saying that the proof that they were paid in Liverpool for their service on beard, a sum which they received in full of all itheir demands, is clear. They were intelligent men and knew what they we when the provisions and water were already gets short, and when the vessel was within almost thirty And the second states of the s

(From the Boston Journal, May 17.)
On the 3d inst. a corpositer named Washington Pickeroring died as his residence, No. 28 West Grangs street,
under circumstances which induced the Chief of Police
to order a corcoser's inquest to be held on the body, the
result of which thus far nas been the finding of arrente
in the assumeth of the deceased. It seems that the
deceased was iving with his second wife, whose daughter
by a former husband resided with them, and who, on
account of decelisation of day or other cause had reosived punishment at the hands of the deceased. The
spiri is seventeen years of egs, and named Alice C. Abbut,
and the testimony before the coroner showed that she
has frequently declared that she would be the death of
her father-in-law. These, tegether with other facts,
came to the knowledge of detectives Jones and Leeds
this forenous, and they at once arrested Alice of a suspicion of having administered argenic in food of which
the deceased pariotor, and which resulted in his death.
The young girl declares that she is innocent of the
charge. Alice has been arranged in the Municipal
Court on a complaint for the murder of Mr. Pickering,
and fully committed for examination on the 22d inet,

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At the St. John's Chapel, Varick street, every Sunday wening throughout the year there will be divine ser-

vice, commencing at eight o'clock. The anthem for this evening will be "Glory to God."—Mozart.

At St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., rector, will hold divine service to-day, at hair-past ten in the morning and hair-past seven in the ing, in the church on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

At the Spiritualists' Society, Dodworth Hall, Dr.

Larkin, at half-past seven o'clock, continues his dis-course upon Spirit Communion, and exhibits spirit like-nesses and bones. Eminent speakers expected at half-

At the St. Ann's Free church, Eighteenth street, sear Fifth avenue, to-day, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at haif-past seven in the morning and haif-past three in the afternoon: the latter service for deaf mutes. The Rev. Dr. Twing at haif-past ten in the morning and Rev. O, Witherspoon at a quarter to eight in the even-

At the Seventh Presbyterian church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, the Rev. T. Madison Dawson, pastor elect, will preach (D. V.) to-day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and a quarter to eight P. M.

A. M. and a quarter to eight P. M.

The Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the Seventeenth street M. E. church, between First and Second avenues, will preach this morning and evening.

At the Fortieth street Presbyterian church, near Lexington avenue, Rev. J. E. Annan, pastor, services every Sabbath, at hair past ton A. M. and hair past seven P. M.

The pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington square, to day, at three P. M. Subject—"The Cleanang of the Sanctuary," Dan. viii., 13 and 14.

At the Yorkville Free Episcopal church, Eighty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue, Rev. William Dymond will preach morning and evening.

At the earnest solicitation of the Executive Committee Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will repeat his sermon on the subject of the 'Midnight Mission,' from the text "Go and ain no more," this evening at eight o'clock, in size Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street.

The Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., will preach at the Church of the Reformation, on Fiftieth street, be-tween Second and Third avenues, this afternoon at four o'clock.

At the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Divine service today at haif past ten o'clock A. M. and half past seven P. M., by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening subject (ninth article of the creed)—"The Communion of Saints.

At the Church of Redemption, opposite the Academy of Music, East Fourteenth street, divine service every Sun-day, at haif-past ten A. M. and haif-past seven P. M. The Rev. Urlah Scott will preach to-day.

At the Central Preshyterian church, Fiftleth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, preaching to-day by the pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Sabbath school at two P. M. At the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, Rev. Day K Lee, pastor, services a quarter to eleven A. M. and quarter to eight P. M. Sundag evening lecture by the pastor, before the Libera Christian Union. Subject—"The Want of Church Hospitality."

At the First Free Will Baptist church, Seventeent! street, west of Sixth avenue, preaching to-day, at half-past ten A. M. and quarter to eight P. M., by the Rev. E. B. Fernald. Sabbath school at half-past nine A. M. and two P. M.

At the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, Rev. Dr. E. O. Fingg, services morning and evening at Rutger's Institute, Fifth avenue, until the completion of the new church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. Sermon by the rector.

At the "Church of the Strangers," University Chapel, Washington square, Rev. Dr. Deems will preach to day at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Sect, of Texas, at half-past seven in the evening.

At the French church Du St. Esprit, Rev. Dr. Verren, rector, divine service in French this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Sunday school at two.

At Christ Church (Episcopal), Bedford avenue, Williamsburg, the rector, Rev. A. H. Partridge, will preach this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of New York, in the evening at a quarter to eight o'clock. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, will preach at half-pasten o'clock this morning in St. Peter's church.

Collections will be taken up to-day in all the Catholichurches in the Diocese of New York for the benefit of the Pene.

the Pope.

A sermon for the benefit of the Seamen's Missionary Society will be preached at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, at a quarter to eight o'clock this evening, by Rev. Dr. Morton, of St. James' church, Philadelphia.

At the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and seventh avenues, preaching this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"life that buildeth on the rock and he that buildeth on the sands."

The Anniversaries.

# The following comparative tables show the receipt and expenditures of the different religious societies that have recently held their anniversary meetings for the years 1866 and 1866;—

1866	Receip's. \$734,089	Espe	#587,755 623,827
Increase	SOCIETY IN	Decrease	\$36,072
1866.	\$545,131		\$544,343 438,966
Increase	BOUTER	Increase	\$105,377
1866	160,569 140,845	-	\$157,926 139,004
Increase	\$19,724 MISSIONAR	Increase.	\$18,922
1866	212,567		\$227,963 208,811
Decrease	\$8,624 BIONARY	Increase.	\$19,152
1866		man 1 f	\$250,000 270,912
Decrease	SIONRAS P	OR FORMIGN	WIRSIONS.
AMERICAN BRAME	N'S PRIENT	BOCIETY.	
1866	\$57,119	Service .	\$53,298 42,693
Increase	GUARDIA	Increase N SOCIETY.	\$10,605
1866	\$87,768		\$67,946 42,778
Increase			.\$25,168
1865	837,154		\$32,989 31,758
Increase			e. \$1,231

General Syned of the Refermed Presbyterian Church.

At the Twelfth street edifice yesterday morning the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church resumed their session at ten o'clock, and in pursuance of a resolution of the previous day a special religious service opened the proceedings. Dr. Herron presided, is the absence of the Moderator. The business of the meeting then commenced by the Clerk reading a number of resports from the Western Presbyteries. One of these announced the death of the Rev. Mr. Novis, whose loss was severely felt, both in his especial section of the country as well as by all who knew him in the Synod. Other reports stated that the different congregations of the denomination were abunding in grace and in the love of Christ, and urged the gathering together of the whole Presbyterian family on a common basis, as, indeed, was represented in the present meeting. A brother was then called to account for using a new Paslmody, and some discussion ensued as to the right of members to use any paslmody which was different from the regular version common in all churches of the denomination. Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphis, the brother in question, was not present, and, after some arguments for and against the right of members in this respect, the matter dropped. Some unimportant business was then transacted, when the Synod adjourned until Monday. The following appointments were made for to-day:—First Presbyterian church—Presching at ten o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Nova Scotia; at three by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, at a quarter to eight by the Rev. Mr. Douglas. Second Presbyterian church—Presching at ten o'clock by the Rev. G. H. Chambers; at seven by Rev. Dr. Wiley.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterias

G. H. Chambers; at seven by Rev. Dr. Wiley.

The Late Bishop Timon's Successor.

Thor, N. Y., May 18, 1807.

The appropriate Roman Catholic Council have designated a successor to Bishop Timon, and ferwarded the name to the Holy See at Rome.

Bishop Coursy, of this discess, sails for Europe on the 23d Ins., where he will join a council of American Catholic bishops.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Received The Work of Remnies.

Rocussym, May 18, 1807.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly the Committee on Home Missions reported that four hundred and ninsteen missionaries had been employed the past year, and the receipts had been \$129,676. The Publication Committee reported the receipts \$101,386; disbursaments, the receipts had been \$129,676. The Publication Committee reported the receipts \$101,580; disbursements, \$95,687. The Ministerial Committee reported that in the year nincteen disabled ministers, trenty-three widows of ministers and four full orphans had been provided for, with an expenditure of \$1,800.

The trustees of the Presbyterian House reported as follows:—Receipts of the year, \$32,480; expenditures, \$30,937.

discuss the duties of their calling, in which a large number participated.

This morning the Committee on Rennion of the two bodies of Presbyterians reported at considerable length, after a consultation of several days, which was conducted in the kindest spiril, the terms of reunion, which were agreed upon. The preamble sets forth the advantages of reunion, greatly augmenting the strength of the church. The conditions are that the dotrinal and ecclesiantical basis of the common standards of the two branches, the confession of faith, shall continue as before, and the discipline of all the ministers and churches in the two bodies are to have the same standing in the united body. All churches not thoroughty Presbyterian, who are in the organization, shall be advised to perfect their organization, and no other churches shall be received. Official records of the two branches shall be preserved and held as the history of the church. No rule or precedent not recognized by hoth bodies shall be accepted until accepted by the united body. Corporate rights are to be consolidated. There shall be no single committees for church enterprises. These terms are to be ratified by three fourths of the Presbyteries of each branch. The terms are to be published, and a report made to the general assemblies in 1868. Theological assemblies may, if they desire, put themselves under the synodical control. How Daniel Hays. Hon. Henry W. Greene, Dr. Daniel Lord, Dr. Theodore W. Dwight, Hon. William Strong and Hon. George Sharswood are recommended as a committee to investigate questions of property and vested rights, and to report next January.

The report was referred, with discussion, to a committee of nine, to report to the Assembly next Wednesday.

#### Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

The Anglo-American Episcopal chapel in Paris was opened on the 25th of April. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, preached the sermon. A large number of distinguished clergymen and laymen participated in the services. This honse is designed to furnish a place of worship for the English and American Episcopalians during the Exposition. The English service is to be used one Sabbath and the American another, aiternately.

nately.

In a late communication to the English Presbyterian Synod, Professor Leone Levi said that it would be gratifying to the Synod to know that the English Presbyterian Church was making decided progress. In proof of this be further stated that in 1841 there were thirty-him congregations connected with the church. In 1851 the number fand increased to seventy-seven; in 1861 to ninety-three; and now, in 1867, there were one hundred and twelve.

sinety-three; and now, in 1867, there were one hundred and twelve.

The Baltimore American states that there is now apsproaching completion, at the intersection of Fager and Aisquieth streets, in that city, an immense edifice, which will be occupied by the St. James Roman Catholic congregation. Some idea of the extent of this building may be formed from the fact that it required one million and eight hundred thousand bricks in its erection, and it will seat comfortably three theusand persons on the ground floor. The work of frescoing is done by the priests known as the Redemptionats, whose principal church is at the corner of Lombard and Wolfe streets. The principal sum required to erect this immense specimen of architecture was raised by weekly contributions from members of the congregation of iwenty-five cents each. It is one of the most attractive and imposure buildings in the city.

Confirmation was administered to over 600 persons in St. John's and St. Mary's Catholic churches, in this city, yesterday morning and affernoon. Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, of this diocese, officiated at St. John's, and Right Rev. Fr. Veret, Bishop of Savannah, at St. Mary's. A collection of several hundred dollars was taken up at the latter in behalf of missionary labors among the freedmen of Georgia and Florida, and an interesting discourse delivered upon the spiritual needs of the colored race in the South. Bishop Verot also preached at St. Partick's church in the evening, when a large collection for the same purpose was taken up.—Now Harcen Courier, May 12.

During the late meeting of the Episcopal College, says the Nashville Christian Advante the Inmile of

same purpose was taken up.—New Haven Courier, May 12.

Duving the late meeting of the Episcopal College, says the Nashville Christian Advadte, the family of Bishop Soule presented to the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South the following interesting articles:—The official seal of Bishop Asbury—a cornelian set in a small gilt frame, with a medallion head of Wesley. The official seal of Bishop McKendree. This is larger than common, metallic, with the Initials "W. McK." Motto—"Preach the Word." The first official seal of Bishop Soule. This is small, ovait shaped, metallic. Device—A dove with olive brighelin its mouth and standing on a globe. Motto—"Peace on earth." These relics were, by the will of Bishop Soule, left to his senior successor, to be by him transmitted in like manner. They are therefore in the hands of Bishop Andrew.

#### FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSES.

The New Metropolitan Savings Bank. For some months there has been creeping toward co

pletion a new marble and iron building, answering to Nos. 1 and 2 Third avenue, intended as the banking house of the Metropolitan Savings Bank. The structur is of very commodious proportions, being seventy-two test in depth and forty-two feet front on the avenue. The height above the level of the walk is about seventy eight feet, including a Mansard roof of sixteen o eighteen feet elevation above the cornice. The base-ment which sinks some ten feet below the level of the pave is finished in the Romanesque style, the first story or banking house being of the German-Italian order. The entrance exhibits the usual pilasters, semi-Corinthian, and pediment of the Italian, the front windows being crammed with pediments similar to that which caps the entrance. The basement-vault is of solid granite stone about one and one-half feet in thickness, and is to be lined with iron, and hung with ponderous burglar-proof from doors. The first stort, in which the appliances of decorative art have been exhausted in carvings, is partitioned into banking room proper in front, and president's room and vault in the rear, the president's room being enterable by the Seventh street door, and the vault occupying the north east corner of the building. The counter railings are of Elizabethan pattern, oak inlaid with fancy woods, and capped with a second story with parapetited windows, of the same general order as those of the Heraale counting room. Tall supporters of iron uphold at intervals the capped with a second story with parapetted windows, of
the same general order as those of the Herath counting
room. Tall supporters of iron uphold at intervals the
iron rafted ceiling above, and give the room an appearance of having been partitioned by colonnades. The
safe, of solid iron, is flushed in exterior upon the same
general plan as the upper story of the railing, being so
parapetted as to have all the casemble of a grand organ.
The building is intended to be wholly fire proof, no
wood work, except railings, doors and window casings,
being used from story to story, and in point of durability
has few peers in the metropolis. Every resource of
scientific invention has been exhausted to render vault,
collar and safe perfectly burghar proof. The basement wiil
be used as receptacle of safe deposit for plate, builtion
and valuables of all kinds not receivable in deposit at
the bank. The comparative height of the zeveral
stories, reckoning from the foundation, will not vary
substantially from the following:—

\*\*Feet.\*\*

# Rasement First story Second story Third story Mansard roof

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. W. Judd, of Chicago; Z. Pratt, of Prattaville; J. A. N. McCullum, of Pittaburg, and C. Gamble, of Toronto, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander J. H. Gillis, of the United States Navy; Colonel McKibbons, of the United States Army, and J. F. Sudwith, of Wisconsin, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel H. T. Romeritz, of Paris; C. Pfirshing, of Hamburg; T. D. Caiter, A. A. Aurey and Thomas Burch, of South Carolina; John Scott and V. W. Chatham, of England, are stopping at the St. Julien Hotel.

Governor Fenion; H. C. Neilson, of the United States Army; W. H. and F. R. Mundy, of New York; N. H. Swayne, of Ohio, and E. Jordan, of Washington, are stopping at the Pitth Avenue Hotel.

Chief Juntice Neilson, of the United States Court, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

General Dyer and General Wright, of the United States Army; Assistant Secretary G. V. Fog and M. Wise, of the United States Navy, and Charles Knapp, of New Jersey, are stopping at the Astor House.

# YACHTING IN THE SOUTH.

YACHTING IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Savannah Herald, May 15.]

The amateur yacht regatta took place yesterday aftermoon under very favorable ampices as far as wind and weather were concerned. The following entries were made:—The Maggie Mitchell, by Messrs. Black & Stoddard; the Rose, by Thomas Young; the Kate, by J. P. Hall. One other, the Stonewall, was on the bills, but arrived on the ground too late to participate. The start was made from Southern wharf at half-past three o'clock, the Maggie Mitchell giving her opponents five minutes advantage, however, and the boats stood out for the Weehawken lightship, about six miles dastant. Passing it, they returned to the starting point, the Kate, unfortunately, becoming disabled on the way by the breaking of her ruider head, and the Maggie Mitchell coming in the minutes ahead of the Rose. The roce was not constituted decided, however, as, by some misunderstanding, the Maggie Mitchell did not conform to what the other parties end were the details of the race. The Rose, bulls in this city, is an excellent boat, and wound have made a fair show for the prize had she not met with the mishap mentioned.

Stanmon Arrana in New Rangement.—In Ossippee, M. R., last Thursday evening, John F. Bean, white endoesvoring to force his wife to leave the house of her brother and return to her home, from which she had fied in consequence of a disagreement between her and her hasband, was pushed out of the house by his brother-in-law, Ranguel F. Lewis, A sculle immediately ensued, during which Bean drew a shoemaker's kaife, seven inches long, and stabbed Lewis in the left sade, inflicting, it is feared, a fatel wound. Bean has been arrested. They are both young men, Lowis being twenty-five years oid and Bean twenty-one. The physician sitending the wounded man states there is no possibility of his recovery.

## NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Edward E. Dunbar is the author of a very interesting account of the discovery of gold in California, under the appropriate title "The Romance of the Age." The book is dedicated to the members of the New York Traveller's Club, of which Mr. Dunbar is the founder and president. No writer has described more fully and accurately that remarkable combination of events antecedent to the discovery of gold in California. The author gives personal reminiscences of the trip of the first pas-sengers from New York to San Francisco. He notes the surprising coincidence that on the very day, perhaps the very moment that Marshall discovered the grains of gold in Sutter's millrace, the treaty that closed the Mextcan war and gave us California was signed in the city of Mexico. The sad story of the misfortunes of Marshall, and particularly of sutter, subsequent to the eventful scenes in which they were prominent figures, is told in an affecting manner. General Sutter, who, if allowed his rights, could buy out a Rothschild, an Astor or a Stewart, is absolutely a wanderer on the face of the earth, without a home or a resting place. A portrait of the venerable and unlucky pioneer serves for a frontispiece to the elegant little volume of Mr. Dunbar, whose guest he will be on his approaching visit to New York.

The Rev. M. Baxter has added another wearisome volume to the dreary library of millennial literature, He entitles it "Coming Wonders Expected between 1867 and 1875." He exhibits, pictorially as well as textually, a strange collection of seals, beasts, vials and wonders, and traces the chain of prophecy all the way down from Nebuchadnezzar to Napoleon III.

The public interest in theological writings, of quite a different catibre from those of Rev. M. Baxter, is attested by the fact that the eighth thousand of "Ecce Dena" is printed, and the twenty-first thousand of
"Ecce Homo" is in press.
"The Birth of Pleasure," the story of Capid such

Psyche, from Apuleius, is a pretty little book, the publication office of which is, strangely enough, given on the title page as the Bible House.

"St. Twelmo, or, The Canelform Encyclopedist of Chattanooga," by C. H. Webb, author of "Liftich Lank," is a clever parody of Miss Evans' St. Elmo. The illustrations are by Sol Eytinge, Jr. The rage of competition among the publishers of Dickens' works still continues. But under a special arrangement, duly proclaimed by the great English novelist

himself, his Boston publishers have become, he says, "the only authorized representatives of the whole series of my books." In their turn they announce three editions, the Diamond Edition, the Charles Dickens Edition, and the Hustrated Library Edition. This rivalry of American publishers must hasten the inaugu-

ration of an international copyright law.

"Homespun, or Five-and-Twenty Years Ago," by
Thomas Lackland, is a genial description of the quiet waysides of life. The author avows that he is fond of "quiet country roads, sequestered green lanes, cart tracks through the woods, and winding footpaths across the pasture lands." At this time, when the tendency seems to be to desert country life for the rush and whirl of city excitements, a book of this kind may revive a healthful taste for rural pleasures.

"Beet Root Sugar and Cultivation of the Beet," by

E. B. Grant, is the title of a volume which gives in a

compact form the fullest and most recent information respecting a subject of the greatest agricultural impor-tance. The author has spared no expense of time and trouble in mastering the whole subject. He insists upon it that the experience of Europe in the failure of their supply of cotton, caused by the late war, should teach the United States not to depend too exclusively upon foreign countries for her supply of so necessary an ar-ticle as sugar, of which the consumption is about 400-000 tons, while the production of all kinds within her borders is less than 50,000 tons; leaving 350,000 tons to be imported. In case of war with a great maritime power, like England or France, which would, in part at least, prevent importation, sugars would necessarily advance normously. It is without doubt, within the power of the United States not only to produce within her own bor-ders all the sugar she requires for home consumption, but also to become a large sugar exporting country, and that within a very few years. The author believes that the sugar beet is the plant destined to effect this revolution. His purpose is to call attention to the importance of beet sugar production in the Old World, and to demonstrate the advantage and feasibility of establishing it in the United States. The first part of the book is chiefly devoted to the history of beet sugar and the relative advantages of Europe and North America for its production. The second part is wholly agricultural in its character, and gives instruction for the choice of soil suitable to the cultivation of beets, the methods of preservation, of raising the seed and of the preserva-tion and use of the pulp. There is little doubt that the experiments already inaugurated in Illinois in the production of beet sugar indicate the opening of a new a enue of wealth for the nation.

"Ireland for the Irish" is the title of a peat reprint of "Rhymes and Reasons Against Landlordism," by Fenianism and Republicanism by the author, whose pen and pencil both are rapidly making him as well known in his adopted country as he has long been in England. Englishman as he is, Linton has proved himself a true friend to Ireland, and his earnest words are entitled to a hearing even from those who do not accept all his opinions. Serials.

#### We have received the "American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular," the best and almost the only record of bibliography and the book trade in this country. The present number, May 15, is enlivened by a letter from Paris, containing a translation of the autobiography of the poet Theophile Gautier, the prince of Parisian critics. We have also received the "Galaxy" (which is

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

June.

now a monthly publication), the "Catholic World," the

Arrival of War Material at St. Thomas for the Chileans—Two Spanish War Vessels Watching it—Ordenace to be Shipped to Chile—The Stenss tium Carriage, &c.

By letters from St. Thomas it appears that one of the Chilean ventures in the way of guns for the fortifications of Valparaiso, has come to an unexpected halt. The ship Palmas, which started from New York in February last, bound to Valparaiso, experienced on her passage heavy gales of wind and put in to that place in distress. Soon after it was discovered that she had on board several hundred tons of guns, shot and shell, gun board several hundred tons of guns, shot and shell, gun carriages, &c., intended for Chile. Of course the Spanish authorities were on the lookout, and word was sent to Havana. In a few days two men-of-war were in the

to Havana. In a few days two men-of-war were in the port, and since that time they have kept a close watch upon the Palmas. It is impossible that she can leave the port in a leaky condition. She will have to discharge her cargo, and when this is done all war material will have to remain at St. Thomas until Spain and Chile are again at peace.

One of the huge derricks in this harbor was lately seen transporting two 20-inch and three 15-inch guns. They are intended for the Chileans, and will soon be ahipped from this port.

The steam gun carriage for the 15-inch guns, which was tested a few days ago, has been sent up the North river for further experiment. The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance will superintend the trial. Captain H. A. Wise, Admiral Farragut, Assistant Secretary Fox, captains For, Buckner, Mulloney, and other army and any officers of experience, are expected to be present. The United States steamer Fooria arrived at St. Thomas on the 23d uit, from Hampton Roads.

# DESEQUES OF MAJOR BENEDICT.

The funeral of Major Abner R. Benedict, Fourth United States infantry, who died on Wednesday, of consumption, hastened by a wound received at the battle of Gaines' Mills, took place yesterday from the residence of his uncle, E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West Tenth street. At eleven o clock the usual religious services were held at the house, when a detachment of troops from Governor's Island, accompanied by a military band and field drum corps, gave the body military escort to Routh ferry. The friends of deceased followed the corps to Greenwood, where the remains were interred. A large number of officers, many of them the companions in arms of deceased, were present to do honor to one who was universally respected as a man and a soldier. A police escort, under command of Sergeant Miller, was also in attendance.

# LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

A Touse Brealar.—Wao Is Hr?—A young man, who gave his name as Thomas Bird, has been arrested intely for breaking into the residence of P. Cauley, of Whitestone, where he was detected in breaking open the drawers and ransacking the house. A finely pollshed steel jimmy was found is his possession. He was finally disposed of by Justice Silliman, of Flushing, and sent to North Rempsteed to await the action of the Grand Lury. On being questioned as to himself he states that his name was fistilious, and that he would rather serve ten years in prison than reveal it. He is gentlemanly in appearance, well dressed, not over twenty-two years of age, har large, bright blue eyes, short, light hair, and is about five feet aix inches in heigh. It is thought be respectably connected and wishes his identity especial.