THE MADELINE WINS.

The Annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club-A Dashing Race in a Lively Breeze.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

The Idler Wins the Second Schooner Prize-. Forty Miles in Pour Hours.

THE VICTORIOUS VISION SLOOP.

A Fine Day and a Fine Race—The Sloop Gracie Wins on Time Allowance.

Thunder, Lightning and Rain in the Narrows.

If any landsman had looked vesterday from the barbette platform of the gray stone fort of Richnd, which lies in the blue water, opposite the crumbling gingerbread pile of Lafavette, and higher up to the stern front and massive blocks of nry of Fort Hamilton, he might have witnessed the start of a regatta which, for beauty of perpective and for richness of color, has never had its equal in the harbor of New York. The regatta of the day before had been a dismal failure. steamers were on Thursday thicker than bees in the time of honey. The en-thusiasm was loud and frequent, and at certain ents rather uproarious. The bands on a sen steamboats were playing airs that comparticular that caused acclamation and made re-verberation over the waters of a bay more blue the song of "Mollie Darling," to which all devoted yachtsmen were to answer with a kiss. And handkerchiefs were waved on Thursday from lily white hands, the fingers of which were golden with firtation and the nails glistening with the pink ofusion of good health and true blood. This was on Thursday.

panse of the harbor and lower bay! No band, no excursion steamer, no waving of white handkerchief, no resonant rendezvous of brass instruments. There was yesterday but one steamboat attendant on the fortunes of the fleet of ten oners and five sloops. The steamboat has a name, and it is known among those sunbronzed people, who have business along the docks, as the Charles Chamberlin. Imagine, reader, a black boat with big paddles, extending guards, a great of lobster salad and a profusion of strawberries with sugar. Then, again, a wilderness of corned beef and a forest of ham, well forty gentlemen, artists, reporters, committeemen, servers, guests at large and the blonde Captain. who stands on the pilot box withhis auburn whiskers all adame. This is the picture of the first part. Next we hear the surge of the waters at seem to be most invisible spectators of the race. A few persons are grouped on the hill that comands Richmond. The red streaks of sand and the long, descending plains of green grass that make the brow and front of Fort Tompkins a

mands Richmond. The red streaks of sand and the long, descending plains of green grass that make the brow and front of Fort Tompkins a beacon of hope to the thousands of emigrants who weekly crowd through the date of the New World are slient and descreted to-day.

Below this hill are a number of yachts, their white sails fluttering and putling to and fro in the very light wind which comes from the bosom of the bay through the belt of the Narrows. The committee boat is jumping around, orders are being delivered, instructions are sent forth with marveilous rapidity, and at every few moments there comes a devilish scream from a steam whistle which makes the nervous men to vibrate and bring the heels of their shoes closer. Out we go through the throat of the Narrows, committee boat, schooners, sloops, coasters, pilot boats and all the usual rif-raff that will always congregate on such eventful occasions as this. There is great and manifold discussion as to the seamanship displayed on the different boats which swarm together. A schooner, the Resolute, has just now a chance of a puff of wind, and her topsails are not holsted. This is very severely condemned by the veteran experts. A sloop bursts a throat halyard and yaws about in a wild manner. She is so long repairing the damage that people murmur at the delay. Finally she drifts to the leeward of the West Bank and there her throat halyard is made arght. The yachts keeping in on the Jersey shore and looking for a chance of wind are in a bunch, but soon they begin to spread out and radiate over the waters of the lower bay, the sky clear above them, golden sunlight pouring down upon centreboard and keel boat decks, the crews joyous, the jibsails looking like white ribbons, and the signais apeak just beginning to flutter in the faint breeze. The low, long line and stretch of sand, white as a virgin's breast, and then again amber in its changing tints, which Gifford so much loved, begins to show on the horizon. Coney Island, the West Bank, the deep red brick houses on q

Yesterday morning, at about a quarter past ten, the steamer C. Chamberlin arrived off Staten Island, and, after running through the fleet, found a large number of yachts prepared to race, should there be any wind. The weather was certainly of rather a doubtful order; but there was a pleasant little breeze from the west-southwest that looked rather like lasting. The Regatta Committee— Messrs. Krebs, Westray and Chase—then concluded that it would be judicious to start the fleet as early wind. The Chamberlin then steamed up to For Wadsworth, and took up a position about two hundred and fifty yards to the eastward, so as to be able to take the time of the competing yachts as they crossed the line.

was sailed under the sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club, and attention is called to the fact that by recent action of the Club the rule restricting the number of men to be carried on regatias was rescinded, and yachts were allowed

to carry any number of men.

THE COURSE was from the given line to and around a stakeboat at buoy No. 8% on the Southwest Spit, keeping it. the Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand in rounding, and return over the same course, keeping the Southwest Spit buoy on the ard hand. Yachts kept to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 51 and 13, on the west bank, going and returning, and passed between the judges boat and the stakeboat in arriving home. THE PRIZES

comprised four, of the value of \$250 each :-One prize for the schooner which makes the race in the shortest time, without time allowance. One prize for the schooner which wins with:time

One prize for the sloop which makes the race in the shortest time without time allowance. One prize for the sloop which wins with time al-

By the rules no yacht shall receive more than one prize, and if the schooner or sloop which wine the

also the prise with time allowance the latter wil

THE START was a flying one, and the time of each yacht was taken as she crossed a line between a stakeboat, which was anchored in the Narrows, near Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and the judges' steamer, the C. Chamberlin. the C. Chamberlin.

The signals for starting were given from the

judges' steamer, as follows:—
For a preparatory signal one gun, and the Yach Club flag on the steamer lowered; and ten minutes later, for the start, one gun, and the flag again

by a third gun and lowering of flag. A short blast of the steam whistle of the Judges' boat was given when the time of each yacht was taken as she

crossed the line in starting.

Although there was hardly sufficient breeze to please everybody, the owners of the small yachts were tolerably well satisfied with their pr of success, as the water was smooth and there was sufficient air to fill all the kites. The specula-tion on the result was rather limited, but, if any-thing, public fancy appeared to favor the chances of the Palmer, Idler and Madeleine, and for once the public were right. The following yachts started:—

Schooners.	Owner.	Cubical Contents	Allowance	Resolute to Fleet		
Palmer Madeleine. Idler Madgie Foam Eva. Peerless	A. S. Hatch Rutherrurd Stuyvesant. Jacob Voorbis, Jr. S. J. Coigate. B. F. Loper. Shepherd Homans. E. Burt Grubb. J. R. Maxwell. J. B. Herreshoft. J. D. Smith.	8,499 7,945 6,482 6,404 4,467 3,498 1,701	12 14 12 30 21 51 28 43	9 12 9 12 9 25 18 49 25 41 46 03		
Artadne	J. R. Waller	1,933	37 29 45 29	3 18 11 18 11 41		

Vixen. | L. Livingstone. | 1,818| 45.52 | 11 41 |
Qui Vive. | Clapham. | 3 25 20 12 |

It was really a very pretty start, as all the boats went across on the starboard tack, with just sufficient wind to make them slip through the smooth water at a lively gait, carrying all their kites that were of use on the wind. The preparatory gun was fired from aboard the S. Chamberlin at six minutes past eleven, and considerable activity was immediately observed among the yachts, each one moving up in the direction of the line, awaiting the starting signal. They were nearly all attired in full dress, carrying every available balloon. The second gun, at fifteen minutes past eleven, gave the signal to start, and the SCHOOMER IDLER looking as pretty as a picture, glided across, setting her staysail—a rather useless sail in the wind, by the way—and followed by the sloop Ariadne.

The lanthe came next, hugging the Staten Island shore, with the Foam on her lee quarter and the Eva to leeward of her. Next came the Palmer flying across and setting her jib topsail, with the little Peerless on ner weather quarter. The Madeleine came next, runuing up her jib topsail, but, judging from the way the filler was laying over, jib topsails appeared unnecessary. The sloop Vixen followed, with the Madgie in her wake. A balloon gaff topsail adorning the latter was not doing much good on the wind. The Gracic came next, with the RESOLUTE TO LEEWARD.

The Oul Vive crossed the line in distress, with

The Qui Vive crossed the line in distress, with her throat halyards parted. The Vision and the escort brought up the rear. The yachts crossed

B	I.	M.	S.		H.	M.	B.
Idler 11	1	18	07	Vixen	11	20	59
Ariadne 1	1	18	22	Madgie	11	23	04
lanthe 11		18	49	Gracie	11	25	O
Foam 1		18	54	Oui Vive	11	25	023
Eva 11		19	05	Resolute	ii	25	33
Palmer 1		19	27	Vision	n	26	56
Peerless 1		19	27	Escort	īī	27	39
Madeleine 11		20	29	20000	-	200	

ward, tucked and followed after the Gracic. The Qui Vive by this time had her THROAT HALYARDS repaired and followed after the Vision. The Escort tacked to the westward at 11:39, a little to windward of the Qui Vive. The rest of the Fleet were all standing on the starboard tack to the southward and eastward and slipping through the water at a lively gait. It was quite a refreshing change from the previous day and gave every promise of a lively race. The Madeleine went on the port tack at 11:43 and crossed the WARE OF THE SVA some distance astern. The Vixen was doing well, crawling up to windward of the Ariadne, and the lanthe had still the weather gauge of the Peerless. The Madgie and Eva both tacked to the westward at 11:45, the latter crossing the wake of the Idier, leading the feet. The Idier was salling remarkably well and exhibited a nice-setting suit of canvas on the wind. The Palmer had not gained on the Idier since the start. As the latter approached the Southwest Spit the wind died away, and, perceiving a little ripple on the Bay inshore, the Idier tacked at 12:03 and stood in, a mancuvre that was followed by the Palmer. They had, however, run a little too far, and were just on the edge of the caim streak. The Madgle, Madeleine, Vixen and others then came up, and at 12:07 the Vixen and others then came up, and at 12:07 the

edge of the calm streak. The Madgle, Madeleine, Vixen and others then came up, and at 12:07 the Diler and pales. The Madeleine to the southward, but as they felt the southerly breeze were headed off to the eastward. The Madeleine, the Foam and the Eva appeared to have the best of the change of wind, and tacked to the westward at 12:28, and the Palmer did likewise, crossing the wake of the Idler some distance astern. The Idler stayed at 12:28 to leeward of the Foam. The Vixen sailed across the bows of the Eva at 12:32. The Palmer kept on steadily on the the port tack, and, although going faster through, would probably have done better with a working maintopsail, as her big balloon was aback the greater part of the time. The Vixen tacked at 12:35, heading for buoy 8½, with Southwest spir, followed half a minute later by the Eva, Palmer and Idler. The Foam tacked at 12:37, and the Madeleine on her lee bow at 12:37:30. The Vixen and Madeleine in quick succession. The Idler set her staysail as she went by, and skipped after the Eva at a lively gait. The Palmer came next, followed by the sloops Gracie and Vision. The lanthe came next, leading the Peeriess and Resolute. The Madier and Madier and Qui Vive followed, bringing up the rear. The yachts passed the Southwest Spit as follows:—

rear. The yac	hts	pa	sse	the Southwest	S	DIE	as
follows:-							
	80	UTI	HWI	ST SPIT.			
	H	M.	S.		H.	M.	8.
Vixen	. 12	35	03	Innthe	12	42	34
Eva	. 12	35	58	Ariadne	12	47	43
Idler	. 12	37	39	Peerless	12	48	05
Foam	. 12	38	12	Resolute	12	50	48
Madeleine	. 12	39	18	Madgie	12	55	58
Palmer	. 12	40	38	Qui Vive	12	56	10
Gracie	. 12	41	30	Escort	not	tim	ed
Vision	. 12	42	03				

were making lively time. The Palmer and Idler were having a

CLOSE RACE,

but the former appeared to be holding the best wind. They were all carrying their bailoon topsalls, with the wind still freshening, giving a prospect of dispensing with kites. The Eva was clawing up to windward of the Madeleine, and looked like a good third round the Lightship. The Vixen was doing well leading the sloops, and the Vision was getting the best of the Gracie. Coming up towards the Lightship the Palmer led the fleet, with the Idler to leeward, leading the Madeleine. The Eva followed in the wake of the Palmer. The crews were all alive on board the racing yachts, busy setting their staysals on deck and preparing for the run home. The Madeleine appeared to be closing up with the Idler, and the Eva was dropping behind. The Palmer was doing splendidly and leading the fleet when a pinf caught her and snapped the maintopsall boom, forcing her to lower away that fancy kite. She, however, managed to retain her lead, and rounded the Lightship the fleet, running up a balloon jib topsall as she filled away. The Madeleine came next, setting a balloon staysall, with the smart little Eva close at her heels. The Foam followed, a few minutes ahead of the Vixen, leading the sloops. The schooner Reseinte came next, after lowering a big jib topsall which she had been carrying en the wind without its being of the slightest benefit, rather acting on the contrary as a hack sall. The Vision followed, leading the Gracie, with the lande next. The Peccless and Madgie were still some distance behind, wat the latter appeared to be clessing up the gap pretty fast. The yachts rounded as follows:—

LIGHTSHIP. 7. M. S. 1 44 54 Vixen... 1 46 52 Resolute 1 47 11 Vision... 1 48 52 Gracie... 1 50 19 lanthe...

lead, but she soon began to miss her balloons aloft, and the Idler, with a big staysail, bellying out in the breeze, commenced to close the gap, hunted up by the Madeleine. The Eva came next, keeping well up to windward and sailing well for the time allowance prize, with the Foam off her starboard quarter. The Vixen followed, carrying her lip topsail handsomely. At 2:03 the Evacame to grief, with her balloon jib, and had to luff up in the wind, losing about five minutes for repairs. At 5:02 the Palmer sent up her big foretopsail, finding the Idler pressing her very close, but the extra canvass was not sufficient, as the Idler finally shot by and took the windward position. They hung pretty close together for some few minutes, but the famous old yacht had to succumb and was also passed by the Madeleine, which, under a cloud of canvass, rushed along after the Idler. The Foam was also doing pretty well and closing up on the Palmer. The Chamberlin steamed through the Swash Channel, as the yachts were sailing faster than she could steam, and it was necessary to arrive at Staten Island first in order to be on hand to take the time. The yachts rounded as follows:—

SOUTHWEST SPIT.

H. M. S.

SOUTHWEST SPIT.

H. M. .S H. M. S.
2 32 17 Foam 2 38 20
2 32 29 Resolute 2 45 48
2 34 27

		A	rrip	11.	Actual Time.			Time.		
	Name.	11	H	8.	H	M	S.	17	200	10
	Madeleine	3	21	49	4	01	20	3	57	4
	Idler		20	11	4	11	04	4	8	ា
	Foam		39	38		20	44	4	11	1
	Gracie	4	00	59	4	35	51	4	35	8
	Vision	4	01	27	4	34	31	ā	31	ī
	Vixen	4	09	35	4	48	36	4	36	- 5
	Peerless		14	04	4	54	37	4	28	1
	lanthe		16	03	4	57	14	4	12	1
	Madgle		19	41	4	56	37	- 4	47	2
	Eva		24	37	5	05	22	4	46	3
	The Madeleine won	th	e s	cho	one	r p	rize	W	ithe	u

allowance, the Idler the schooner prize without allowance, the Vision the sloop prize with time allowance and the Gracie the sloop prize without al-lowance and the Gracie the sloop prize with allow-ance.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

Parties Negotiating with the Navy De-BALTIMORE, June 6, 1873.

invitation by the Navy Department of bids for the famous yacht America, now at the Annapolis Naval Academy, has been responded to by several offers to purchase her. F. L. McGee, of New York, has been in negotiation with the Department, and has been making an examination of the vessel at Annapolis. It is also supposed that one of the objects of the visit of Commodore Voorhis in the yacht Tidal Wave to the Naval School, with a large party of yachtsmen, was to commence proceedings for obtaining the America. It is generally thought that she will soon be in the New York Yacht Club.

ARKANSAS OUO WARRANTOS.

The Attorney General Now to "Stand the Ordeal"—Martial Law Avoided by the Recent Decision.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 6, 1873. There is now a movement on foot to quo war-

ranto Attorney General Yonley.

It is said if the Supreme Court had decided that it had jurisdiction in Baxter's case martial law would have been declared immediately.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Lieutenant Governor and Speaker Cornell Refuse to Sign This Document— Has It Been Tampered With! ALBANY, N. Y., June 6, 1878.

Speaker Cornell and Lieutenant Governor Robin-son decline to sign the Supply bill on the ground that there is cause to believe that the bill was tampered with after it left the hands of the Conference committee. Speaker Cornell has directed that the bill be printed and submitted to the members of the Conference Committee for inspection. This will take a long time. Meanwhile persons who are in want of their money will have to wait.

The Speaker's Explanation. NEW YORK, June 6, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The Albany despatch stating that I have refused to sign the Supply bill on the ground that there is cause to believe that the bill was tampered with after it left the Conference Committee is calculated to unjustly prejudice the good name of the Clerk to unjustly prejudice the good name of the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. O'Donnell, and his assistants, and I, therefore, beg to correct the statement. It is true that I have asked to have the bill printed and sent to the members of the Conference Committee, not because of any suspicion that it is wrong, but as a matter of precaution in view of the unpleasant gossip which has occurred in past years in reterence to the Supply bill.

The high character of Mr. O'Donnell and the good repute of the Assembly Clerk's desk during the past Winter render it impossible to doubt the fidelity with which the Supply bill has been engrossed. To prove this before the bill is signed will certainly do no harm, and ought not in the meantime place the clerks under suspicion. Yours,

antime place the clerks under suspicion. Yours, pectfully, ALONZO B. CORNELL. respectfully,

PACIFIC MAIL

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The executive committee sub mitted a report showing the financial condition of the company. The report was read and adopted, and will be given to the press to-day. The Herald reporter was assured by the secretary that the Board had given strict orders that no information should be given in regard to the report until it would be ready for the press, and that it would not be ready before this afternoon. Alter adopting the report the meeting adjourned.

MATRICIDE.

The Connity Case Under Investigation at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 6, 1873. The inquest by Coroner Worthing in the case of Mrs. Rosa Connity, involving slow murder of mother by her daughter, has resulted in a verdict that Mrs. Rosa Connity died of wounds inflicted by that Mrs. Rosa Connity died of wounds inflicted by Mrs. Thomas Conning, her daughter. Mrs. Conning has been arrested, and is now in jail.

The evidence establishes the fact of continued abuse and irequent cruel beating by Mrs. Conning for over a year. One witness testified to the beating with a stone, clothes pole and washboard on Friday, May 23, when the fatal injuries were received. The death occurred on the 30th inst. The post-mortem examination showed fatal wounds on the head, prints, as of fingers, on the throat and bruises on various parts of the body. Mrs. Conning, the prisoner, is about thirty-five years of age, and is addicted to drink.

OBITUARY.

Prince Adalbert of Prussia.

A telegram, dated in Carlsbad, Bobemia, and ddressed to Berlin, and thence forwarded to the HERALD by cable, announced yesterday the occur-rence of the death in Carlsbad, of His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia, cousin of His Imperial Majesty Emperor William of Germany. The Prince was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was born in Berlin on the 29th of October, in the year 1811. He entered the Frussian army in 1827, but quitted the service in 1832. He was appointed High Admiral of the North German Navy in 1867. He has since held many high and important commissions under the German government. The Prince was an accomplished scholar. He obtained considerable repute as a little fatter, being the author of "Aus Meinen Reisetagebusche," published at Berlin in 1842, and "Denkschrift über die Bildung einer Deutschen Flotte," published in 1848, besides other works. He contracted a morganatae marriage, on the 20th of April, in the year 1850, with Thérèse de Barnim, by whom he had two children—a son and a daughter.

Princess Augusta of Lieguitz. Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta of Liegnitz, radow of King Frederick William III. of Prussia, died at Homburg yesterday. Princess Angusta of Liegnitz, created Countess of Hohenzollern, was was daughter of Ferdinand, Count de Harrach. His Majesty the late King Frederick William III. of Prussia contracted a morganatic marriage with her, so that she ranked as his second wife.

WRIGHT'S END

Tom Wright Hanged for the Murder of a Polish Pedler.

History of the Crime as Developed in Court.

ROBBERY, OUTRAGE, MURDER.

Trial, Conviction, Sentence and Death of a Fiend.

A Partial Catalogue of Wright's Crimes-Memoirs of an Assassin-A Highwayman's Hospitality-"I Just Knocked the D-d Pedler on the Head and Shoved Him into the Closet'-The Last Scene-"I Ain't Willing to Go, but I've Got To Be Hanged."

Tom Wright, a stalwart negro, suffered death on the gallows in the jail yard to-day for the murder of a poor pedier named Rogerski, on December 23, 1872. Although Wright was scarcely twenty-two years of age his career in crime has been an eventul one. He was known as a desperate character He confessed to having committed numerous robperies. This is the fourth execution in the District of Columbia within the past six months. Wright was six feet in height and weighed 220 pounds. He was convicted in the Criminal Court of this district on the 5th of April last of the murder of Samuel Rogerski, a pedier, and native of Poland, who had been but a short time in this country.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER. The history of the case is as follows:-On the night of December 23 last a small girl, accompanied by a young man, in crossing over some vacant ground in the square bounded by D and E and Ninth and Tenth streets, South Washington, noticed what they thought then was a drunken man lying on the ground. Fearing, as the weather was intensely cold, that the man would freeze to death, they gave an alarm to the police, who found that the body was lifeless and that

THE HEAD WAS HORRIBLY MANGLED.

Around the neck and heels were buckled straps which had been used as handholds. The body was taken to the First precinct police station house and a more careful examination of it was made by physicians. On one side of the head was a wound nade apparently by a number of blows, and on the face there were several incised wounds, made, apparently, with a small hatchet. The detectives

face there were several incised wounds, made, apparently, with a small hatchet. The detectives took the case in hand in a few hours afterwards and slept neither day nor night until the guilty party was secured. But little could be done on the night of the discovery of the murder other than to shadow several suspicious parties who were known to be bad enough to commit such a crime for the purpose of robbery. At early dawn the officers were at the place where the body was found, and some few drops of blood were discovered and traced in the discover nothing. Subsequently they obtained information which warranted the arrest of Wright, Mrs. Margaret Wood, Sam Bembey and Mrs. Wood's son, all immates of the house. Accordingly on thristmas night they were all taken in custody and a more thorough search of the house for the evidences of the crime was made. The detectives then found two hatchers, one with some small particles of blood on it, as also one single red hair, corresponding in color to that of the murdered man's. In a closet there was some blood stains, and in an old shed the pack of the pedier was found buried in the ground under a pile of old lumber.

The woman tells what she knows.

Upon questioning the woman she stated that on the day of the murder she had been out washing, and on returning, about noon, she had found Tom Wright washing the floor; that after dinner she finished washing the floor; that he told her that she could finish it after dinner; that aiter dinner she finished washing the floor; that he told her that she could finish it after dinner; that alter dinner she finished washing the floor; that he told her that she could finish it after dinner; that after dinner she finished washing the floor; that he told her that she could finish it after dinner; by the did replied that he had "killed a damned Dutch pedier and placed the body in the closet." Subsequently, however, he stated that he was only joking with her. Mrs. Wood further stated that twight went out after dinner and came back to supper.

Wood further stated that Wright went out after dinner and came back to supper.

The prisoner was thereapon taken to the Police Court. Detective McDevitt, who had principally worked up the case, gave his testimony and Wright was committed to jail to await his trial for murder. The others were also committed to secure their attendance as witnesses. At police headquarters it was subsequently ascertained that Wright answered the description of a party who, Wright answered the description of a party who, it was alleged, murdered a farmer near Fredericksburg, Va., in the early part of 1870. Wright was not unknown to the detectives, although, up to this time, he had not been convicted in the district of any crime, but had been suspected of several highway robberies. He soon because a troublesome prisoner to his keepers, and on one occasion, when asked to comply with the rules of the jail, he became defiant and squared himself for resistance, but was overpowered and placed in heavy irons. Shortly after his committal, when a tellow prisoner, confined in an adjoining cell, had spoken discouragingly of his case, he

case, he

ATTEMPTED TO CHEAT THE GALLOWS
by starving himself to death, and gave sickness as
an excuse for not eating. For more than a week
he refused to eat anything. The physician to the
jul, however, administered to him as a medicine a
preparation which gave him a voracious appetite,
and his effort to destroy himself by this means
falled.

he refused to eat auything. The physician to the jail, however, administered to him as a medicine a preparation which gave him a voracious appetite, and his effort to destroy himself by this means failed.

A CATALOGUE OF HIS CRIMES.

To his fellow prisoner he made admissions as to several crimes, among them the robbery of a hotel at Weldon, N. C., in 1870; the outraging of a girl named Davis, near Fredericksburg, Va., in the latter part of 1871; indecent assault on a woman at Lower Machodac Creek, near the mouth of the Potomac, soon after; beating and robbing two men and committing an outrage on a girl at Glymout, Md., at a picnic last Summer, and another on a girl at a camp meeting near this city last July; "cracking" a confectionery establishment on Capitol Hill, and entering and robbing the house of a Mr. Stephenson last Fall. The last named robbery was accomplished by slipping into the house and secreting himself under the bed until Mr. Stephenson had placed his pocket book under his pillow and retired to rest, whereupon he sneaked it out and made off.

The TERRIBLE HATCHET.

The trial attracted large numbers of persons, and great general interest was felt in it, particularly by our Hebrew population. It was feared by many that the government would not make out a case, as it was not known that the woman, Mrs. Wood, would swear to the statement which she had originally made to the detective officers, and it was known that Wright had possessed great influence over her. When placed on the stand, however, she told the same story, but with evident refluctance. The government also proved, by producting in Goor portions of the scala pand face of the same later to be executed on the 18th of April he was sentenced to be executed on the 3th of May. Exceptions were also taken to the ruling of the Court, and the case was therefore argued in the Court, and the case was therefore argued in the Court, in General Term, but the Judge below was sustained.

The Runsherk Accuses an Accomplice.

During his imprisonment, noth be

The door was then shut and the body was pushed into the closet. At night, when they went to take Rogerski out, they found that he was still breathing, and that they then dragged him out and finished nim.

He also made some statements about a plot

ing, and that they then dragged aim out and insided nim.

He also made some statements about a plot in which he and some dozen of the prisoners were engaged to break jail, from which it appears that he, with other prisoners (some confined on the floor above), had been furnished with keys by outside parties, by which they could unlock their cells and corridor doors, as also saws with which to cut off their leg irons. There were also parties outside, he said, who were to have added them.

A SCHEME FOR RESCUE.

The pian seems to have been that on a certain night, at a given signal, they were to have kicked off their leg irons, unlocked the doors, and then to have attacked two of the guards with the heavy leg irons, killing them if possible. Should the guard in the yard have attacked them the party outside were to have thrown a rope ladder over the wall (about twenty-five feet in height), and one or two of the party were to have scaled the wall by this means and come to the assistance of the convicts. The rest of the outside party were to have been at the front gate ready to answer a signal if they were needed. The outside party, wright stated, was composed of desperate men, and had the piot not been detected it is more than probable the attempt would have been made and several lives would have been lost. According to his statement Captain James Coleman and Mr. Robert Strong were the two guards they had selected to kill.

A JOLLY MURDERER.

Up to yesterday morning he seems to have had no idea whatever that the sentence of the law would have been carried out, and acted with the greatest indifference. His cell was immediately opposite the scanfold, and while it was being erceted he frequently joked with the workmen about it. He swore that he would be damned if they ever got the rope around his neck," and that "his body was not heavy enough to break his neck." Indeed the preparations which were being made to break his neck judicially seemed not to have affected him in the least, and, while he was as docile as a lamb w

REMORSE AT LAST.

In consequence of the threats made by him that he would cheat the gailows and that some of the guards would bite the dust before he did the Warden of the jail determined to put him in double irons and move him to another cell, and that operation was performed on last Monday, and he remained thus ironed (with a guard over him) until this morning.

ration was performed on last Monday, and he remained thus ironed (with a guard over him) until this morning.

Yesterday morning he appeared to be very much depressed in spirits, and evidently then gave up all hope of escaping the penalty of the law. He seemed anxions only to see his spiritnal adviser (Father Wirett) and one or two friends who had promised to have his body sent to North Carolina. On this point he was much more concerned than in the salvation of his soul, for he was very fearful that his body wend fall into the hands of the physicians, and he did not appear to care who had the custody of his soul.

The murdered man, Rogerski, was a native of the city of Kalvaria, Province of Suiviska, Poland, and about forty-five years of age, and for nineteen years he was the overseer of the principal prison of that province, having succeeded his father, who had held the position thirty or forty years. In 1862 he was removed from the office for political reasons by the Russian government, which inspected him of being in sympathy with his countrymen, who were engaged in an attempt to throw off the yoke of Russia. He was finally forced to leave, and his property, which was considerable, was confiscated. After travelling about in Europe for several years he emigrated to this country, about a year before his death, leaving his family, a wife and four children, in his native town. On arriving at New York he made his way to Pittsburg, Pa., where he had several triezds; but not succeeding well in business there he came here, where one or two of his relatives had settled, and last September he started peddling dry goods. So well had he succeeded that he was making preparations to send for his family to meet him in this country. On the morning of his death he purchased some small articles at his usual place of dealing, and was

Last SEEN ALIVE

about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 23d of December, when, with his pack on his back and a small valise in his hand, two boys saw him enter the house of Wright. A brother o

execution.

rused, but a permit was given him to witness the execution.

THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

Yesterday afternoon the condemned man had an interview with his former school teacher, in which he denied all knowledge of the murder, and teld him such a plausible story of his life as would make an interesting book for sunday Schools. He subsequently wrote for publication a letter, in which he violently abused Judge MacArthur and Assistant District Attorney fiarrington, and expressed the hope that he will meet them some day in a place where they will not enjoy their clears and wines. He also reliterates his statement that Bembry killed the pediler. About eight o'clock he laid down and went to sleep, and nothing more was heard of blin until nearly five o'clock this morning.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

On rising this morning he was in extra good Spirits, and told the guard how he wanted to be laid out and again denied all connection with the murder. Rev. Father Wigett, his spiritual adviser, called to see him about eight o'clock and remained with him to the last moment.

Rev. Fathers Receofort and Berotti arrived at the jail at nine o'clock and assisted Rev. Father Wigett in administering to the condemned man the consolations of religion. All three of the priests remained and accompanied him to the scaffold. At the request of the Attorney General there were

consolutions of religion. All three of the priests remained and accompanied him to the scaffold. At the request of the Attorney General there were not so many admitted to the jail yard as on former similar occasions, and, in addition to the police, about one hundred and fifty persons were present. The housetops overlooking the yard were filled with spectators, including several females. The prisoner was, in the early part of the day, obstanate and cain. His language, with the exception of that which he had with the ministers, was of the most revolting character. About ten o'clock a suit of clothes was taken to his cell. After some persuasion he was induced to wash himself and put them on, and in a little while he appeared in a white shirt, black tie, dark blue coat and black pants.

persuasion he was induced to wash himself and put them on, and in a little while he appeared in a white shirt, black tie, dark blue coat and black pants.

REALING OF THE DEATH WARRANT.

The officers then left him with the priests, until a quarter to twelve o'clock, when Warden Crocker, with the officers selected to assist on the platform, returned to the corridor on which Wright was confined. They entered the ceil for the purpose of reading the death warrant to the prisoner. The Warden briefly informed the condemned man that it was his painful duty to carry out the sentence of the law and, after reading the warrant, said that he hoped he was prepared to die. The prisoner, who had been gazing over the crowd seemingly to see if any particular friend was present, and whose tall form towered above all others present, simply grinned in reply, displaying a set of large, white teetd, two of which, having been broken out, gave him a ferocious look.

TWO MURDERERS PART FOR THE LAST TIME.

The guards then took out the prisoner's irons and at the same time pinioned his arms tightly, as also his legs so as to not entirely prevent his walking. This precaution was taken because he was just the man to attempt to free himself, and, being of large size and great strength, if he had made such an attempt he would have given much trouble. While the irons were being removed the prisoner made a request to see Henry Young, alias William, who is charged with having killed and robbed the cattle droyer, Joseph Hahn, of Loudon county, Va., a few moiths ago, in Armory square. The request was granted, and Young was brought down from a dungeon cell, in which he has been confined since Wright and he were separated, about three weeks since, Young appeared quite serious, but when brought into Wright's presence the latter said, carclessly, "Well, how are you getting along?" Young reasoned, "First rate." Wright closed the interview by remarking, "well, I have got to go. Goodby." Young then returned to his cell.

While these proceedings were taki

more firmly while the brief services of the Church took place.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

During an intermission in the services he turned to one of the guards and inquired if they would send his body to his kome in Franklinton. Upon receiving a reply that the clergy would attend to it he turned to the priests and the services were concluded. The cords on his legs were then drawn more tightly, and after he had whispered some words to General Crocker and had said to a guard, "I ant willing to go, but I've got to be hung, he commenced to pray, crying out, "Oh, Jesus, save me!!" The knot having been adjusted, the black cap was drawn over his face as he kissed the crucifix. The signal being given at a quarter past twelve o'clock, an unseen hand sprung the trap, and the body fell a distance of seven feet. There was some contraction of the muscles for a minute, but the pulse continued to move for seventeen minutes. After it had ceased to beat the body was allowed to hang fifteen minutes, at the end of which time it was placed in a comin and carried to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where it was placed in a vault until arrangements are made to send it to North Carolina. The brother of the murdered pedler and several of his relatives were present and witnessed the execution. Bembry, who was one of the principal witnesses against Wright, and Brumagin, a witness for the government in the trial, were applicants for admission, but as it was feared if he recognized them that he would make some volent demonstration foward them they were not admission, but as it was feared if he recognized them that he would make some volent demonstration foward them they were not admission, but as it was feared if he recognized them that he would make some volent demonstration foward them they

THE CASE OF MR. PRICE

An Appeal to the American Government from His Dungeon.

TEN DAYS IN PRISON-NO CHARGE MADE.

The New Crime of Being a Herald Correspondent on Spanish Soil.

The following letter from Mr. Leopold A. Price, dated in his dungeon on the tenth day of his imprisonment, will explain itself. Mr. Price is still a prisoner, so that three full weeks have elapsed without the United States government taking any decisive steps in his regard, even to the extent of demanding on whatcharge he has been arrested, imprisoned and foully treated :-

MR. PRICE'S LETTER. FORTRESS LA CABANA, CALABOOSE No. 50, May 30, 1873. JAMES GORDON BENNETT: -

DEAR SIR-The account of my arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and the treatment I have received at the hands of my jailers shall be given to the public when I am freed from the walls that encompass me at present. TEN DAYS IN PRISON-NO CHARGE MADE.

In the meantime it will be sufficient to state that, after ten days of close confinement, the

first six of which I was incommunicado, I am still unaware of what I am accused or what charges the authorities may be trumping uni to bring against me. THE NEW SPANISH CRIME

I have strictly abstained from intermeddling in the affairs of the contending parties in Cuba. If it is a crime (worse than a criminal have I been treated) in the eyes of those who hold the reigns of this misgoverned country to be a correspondent of the HERALD, I must confess to the act. But I have done no wrong nor have I offended against the laws of Spain or the special ones of this island. I can therefore imagine no cause for the proceedings taken against me nor why the authorities in Cuba should deprive me of my liberty one single instant.

WHAT IMPRISONMENT MEANS IN CUBA. Time wears heavily within the walls of a prison, and solitary confinement in the damp oveda of a fortress is not productive of good health or strengthening to the constitution. For the past two days I have had the pleasure of the companionship of my friend, Mr. O'Kelly. This afternoon he was embarked in the steamer for Spain. I am again left to myself, and not even allowed to take the slightest exercise or a breath of air on the ramparts of this fortress.

AN AMERICAN CUTIZEN'S APPEAL.

My unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment and treatment is sufficient cause to call forth a protest from the people and press of the United States. It is one more insult added to the many already heaped upon Americans in Cuba. I was in the most pacific manner fulfilling the duties which you entrusted to me when I was dragged from my home, leaving my family without protection, and thrown into a prison without cause or explanation.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT ACT?

I beg you to interest the government of the United States, of which I am a citizen, in my behalf, and that it may take prompt action for my speedy release.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GHOULS AND THEIR HOLOCAUST.

with Petroleam and Burned by the Spaniards-His Successor in the Field.

HAVANA, May 31, 1873. Your correspondent, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, sailed yesterday afternoon in the Spanish mail steamer Antonia Lopez for Cadiz, as prisoner of war, to be tried at Madrid by the military authorities of the new Republic.

MR. PRICE'S IMPRISONMENT. Your Havana correspondent, Mr. Price, still re-mains in durance vite in the Cabaña. The concession of occasional intercourse with him is granted to a few who, if desirous enough, must spend hours in toadying to the red-tapism of the insignificant puppies who have the power to grant the permit.

THE BODY OF AGRAMONTE. The heading of these few lines is not so much directed to the circumstance of the treatment of your two correspondents, for which the chivalrous Hidalgos are to account, as to the disposition o the remains of the valiant General Ignacio Agramonte. Dying as he did, gallantly leading on the small band against the Spanish troops, he fell into their hands a lifeless martyr to the glorious cause for which he gave his life-blood.

THE PREY OF THE GHOULS. The possession of his remains was a signal to return to their posts, precipitated by the demoralizing state into which the troops had fallen. The arrival of the corpse at Puerto Principe was attended by the same demonstrations on the part of the volunteers as would be seen by the display of a quantity of raw beef before the cage of a dozen bloodthirsty tigers.

THEY WOULD DRAG HIS BODY THROUGH THE STREETS. His remains were exposed to the view of these barbarians, ostensibly for identification, but really

for the gratification of their flendish pleasure. Thus exposed, the body remained until a disposal of it was found necessary, much to the regret of its never tiring congregation. Consultations of the volunteers as to what would be the appropriate memorials for the flustrious departed w quent, the unexceptional result of which were, clamors for his body, their intention being to drag, his naked corpse through the town at the tail of mule. These were, however, frustrated by the offcers in command for the no less horrible decision

FILLING THE BODY WITH PETROLEUM and setting fire to it. The latter programme was carried out, to the intense satisfaction of a numerous concourse of volunteers of high official standing and their subordinates. To commemorate the oc-casion, part of the ashes of the dead hero were deposited in two bowls or vases, and now adorn the President's room in the Casino Español in

& Such are the circumstances connected with the honors paid to the body of this hero while it remained in the possession of the volunteers. It has now passed away, with the exception of the charred contents of the two urns, but the noble form, enclosing a brave heart, will never be forgotten by those who knew Agramonte. A heartfelt sympathy will ever be called forth when his sad end is

AGRAMONTE'S SUCCESSOR It is positively known, although his loss has been a severe blow to those of his command, that the insurgents are fighting with renewed energy, determined to avenge his death. A successor to his command has been appointed, but lack of authentic information precludes me from mentioning the names of several reported to have received it; but it is generally believed to be an American.