THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Perils and Tribulations of an Expelled Member--- Application for a Mandamus to Compel His Restoration to Membership---The Proposed Third Avenue Rink Purchase and Penalty of Opposing It.

'THE SPRING VALLEY DISTILLERY.

Exceptions Filed to the Charge of Judge Blatchford-Reversal of the Late Verdict Sought for by the District Attorney.

*COUNTERFEIT INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

Motion to Dismiss a Complaint-A Nice Legal Question-Decision Reserved.

A motion was made vesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn to dismiss the com-plaint in the case of Daniel D. Wright, charged with having in his possess on counterfeit internal rev-The dismissal was urged on the ground that there could be no crime as counterfeiting non-existing stamps. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

An expelled member of the American Institute is seeking the potential aid of a Supreme Court mandamns to effect his restoration to member. ship. In to-day's law columns will be found a report of the proceedings incidental to such application, made yesterday before Judge Fancher at Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Fancher listened patiently to the affidavits and argument of oppos ing counsel and then took the papers without giving any decision in the case.

Judge Fancher, at Supreme Court, Chambers, vesterday postnoned till the 12th Inst. the hearing of the argument upon the motion for an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining the Bull's Head Bank from doing further business as a bank, and meantime till then the temporary injunction already granted Is continued. At the same time the referee also is allowed to make his report. In the bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Court, before Judge Blatchford, there was yesterday an adjournment of one week, it being stated that the officers of the bank were endeavoring to arrange affairs with a view to a settlement with the creditors.

On taking office District Attorney Phelps declared his determination to clear the criminal calendar. Sustained by the prompt and energetic action of Judges Brady and Sutherland and Recorder Hackett, he has kept his word. Since the 1st of January 372 convictions for crime have been obtained, of which number 207 have been sent to State Prison and the remainder to the Penitentiary. Such a wholesale withdrawal from active pursuits from the ranks of the "dangerous classes" in so short a time gives encouraging prospect for the future.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

An Expelled Member Invokes a Mandamus for His Restoration to Membership-The Expulsion the Alleged Penalty of Opposition to the Proposed Purchase of the Third Avenue Rink.

Considerable time was occupied yesterday in upreme Court, Chambers, before Judge in discussion of a motion or behalf of Thomas Godwin for a mandamus compelling the American Institute to restore him to membership and his privileges in their body. One allegation is that he was expelled for words said to have been spoken in debate at a meeting of the Institute October 5, 1871, when a resolution from the managers of the fair to pur-chase the Third Avenue Eink, without limit as to price, was under discussion.

chase the Third Avenue Rink, without limit as to price, was under discussion.

Mr. Courtney presented voluminous affidavits, showing, among other facts, that the charges against the relator, who had been a member in good standing for twenty-six years, were frivolous and were trumped up at a subsequent meeting to the one at which the misconduct is alleged to have occurred. He urged that members ought to be protected in freedom of debate, and that the members who voted against Mr. Godwin had no power to expel him in such a manner, his motive in opposing the purchase of the rink being solely dictated by a desire to serve the best interests of in opposing the purchase of the rink being solely dictated by a desire to serve the best interests of the Institute and to prevent the wasting of its funds. He stated that there was no record on the minutes of the meeting at which the offensive words were alleged to have been spoken; that Mr. Godwin was even present, and showed by affidavits that at the time he was expelled Mr. Godwin was not allowed to say a word in his defence, nor were the members informed for what offence he was expelled. He hissted that the American Institute had no authority or power to expel from its membership and to deprive a member of his rights in their corporate property.

Mr. E. N. Dickerson appeared in opposition to the motion. He claimed that the Institute acted entirely in conformity with their bylaws in the expulsion of Mr. Godwin, and were fully justified in the expussion. He denied the allegations set forth in the complaint, and urged that the Court had no power to interfere in the premises. His remarks were far from complimentary to the good sense or judgment of Mr. Godwin.

Mr. Godwin spoke in a rather rambling way in his own defence, and then Judge Fancher took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE SPRING VALLEY DISTILLERY

A Bill of Exceptions Flied in the Case Effort to Obtain Reversal of the Recent Verdict.

District Court a civil suit, in which the government sought to confiscate the Spring Valley Distillery, in Rockland county, on the ground that illicit distillation had been carried on therein. The government was defeated, the verdict being for the claimant, Mr. Elijah Brown, who claimed the real estate, maor, Enjan Brown, who claimed the real estate, machinery, appearans and implements. Judge Blatchford, in his charge to the jury, held that the jury could not bring in a verdict of confication onless they work satisfied, upon the evidence, that the claimant dad a knowledge of the illicit character of the business conducted in the distilery. The District Attorn 2. Mr. Bliss, has just filed a bill of exceptions to the charge of the Judge. Mr. Bliss is of opinion that if the jury were satisfied that illicit distillation had been conducted at the establishment in question, that would have been sufficient, in point of law, for its confemnation.

COUNTERFEIT INTERNAL REVE-

A Nice Legal Question Raised-Motion to Dismiss the Complaint-Decision Re-

served. As already stated in the HERALD, Daniel D. Wright has been charged before Commissioned Osborn with having had in his possession counter feit internal revenue stamps amxed to certificates of railroad stock with intent to utter the same. Counsel for defendant, ex-District Attorney Gar.

vin, moved yesterday to dismiss the complaint and discharge Wright. He urged that as the use of the stamps in question had been abolished in October last, there could be no such crime as the counterfeiting of a non-existing stamp.

Mr. Purdy, for the government, contended that, although the use of this stamp was abolished in October last, all the stock issued prior to that date must have genuine stamps amixed thereon in order to be negotiable; that the government was bound to redeem all genuine stamps of this character in existence, and that, therefore, it was in fraud of the United States to amix counterfeit stamps to papers on which genuine stamps were required.

Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

HINTER STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Bull's Head Bank. Before Judge Blatchford. Not long since a petition was filed in the United States District Court by two creditors, for

THE COURTS. the purpose of throwing the affairs of the Buil's Head Bail into bankruptcy. The case had been adjourned for a week, to vesterday, and when it was then called belione Judge Biarchiord a further adjournment was Judge Blatchford a further adjournment was granted, it having been stated to the Court that the bank was engaged in an effort to settle its affairs and effect arrangements with its creditors.

SLPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

Decisions.

By Judge Fancher.

Julia M. Kidd vs. William A. Kidd,—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The Turnverein et al. vs. John Weber et al.—
Defendant, John Weber, is entitled to costs against the plaintin, and the plaintin is entitled to costs against the other decennants.

Albert Merrit vs. The New York Chemical Company.—Motion to strike out the answer is denied, with \$10 costs to abide the event.

Sage et al. vs. Volking.—Order settled.

Elsworth vs. Muldo-in.—Findings settled.

Russell et al. vs. Baker et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

vs. Kennedy et al.—Allowance

nond vs. Ronalds.—Order granted cancel-

SUPLRIOR COURT - ENERAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judges Mone I, Sedgwick and Van Vorst. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. George Haws and Peter Mulady. -Judgment reversed so far as it restrains defendant Haws from prosecuting his action against the plaintiff and judgment absolute for him, dissolving the injunction and dismissing the complaint as to him, with the cos s or the trial or this action at the Special Term, but without costs upon this appeal. Opinion by Index Manell

cos s of the trial of this action at the Special Term, but without costs upon this appeal. Opinion by Judge Monell.

By Judges Monell, Curtis and Sedgwick.

Harvey Weed vs. the Mutual Beneilt Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

By Judges Monell, Freedman and Curtis.

Adam Ritter, executor, &c., vs. Samuel Phillips, et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with \$10 costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Elizabeth Myers vs. Isaac Dixon.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge

order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ju Free man.

Henry Stubben vs. Valentine Roos' Executor.

&c.—Same. Opinion by Judge Curtis.
Charles S. Bryer vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell. George Bendel vs. Mathew Hettrick.—Exceptions

George Bendel vs. Mathew Hettrick.—Exceptions sustained, dismissal of complaint set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event, Ocinion by Judge Curtis.

Vernon K. Stevenson vs. James K. Spratt.—Judgment modified by restricting the specific lien upon the surplus moneys to the advances made upon the contract only. As modified judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Monell. James Coddington et. al vs. John B. Dunham et. al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to file and serve amended answer on payment of all costs in the action. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Frederick S. Winston vs. Stephen English.—Case affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Judges Curtis and Monell.

Edward Miller, administrator, vs. Mrs. P. Farley.

and Monell.

Edward Miller, administrator, vs. Mrs. P. Early,—
Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with
costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion
by Judge Monell.

Charles Sickies vs. Wright Gillies et al.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

lan. Lloyd Canaday vs. John S. Stiger.—Judgment to

man.

Joyd Canaday vs. John S. Stiger.—Judgment to be amended by adding the sum of \$1,400, with interest from January 1, 1872, together with the costs of the appeal. Opinion by Judge Monell.

The Gorham Manusacturing Company vs. William Pargo, President, &c.—Exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Judge Barbour, Curtis and Monell.

Frank Johnson et al. vs. Charles J. Oppenheimer.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Gernard Renseher vs. Freederick Klein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

J. Frederick Badenhok vs. Thomas J. McCahill et al.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Alvah Beeb et al. vs. Solomon Ranger.—Same. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

opinion by Judge Curtis.

Daniel S, Dureil vs. The Evangelical Church of St.
James, of the City of New York.—Verdict set aside
and new trial ordered, with costs to defendants to
abide event. Onlinon by Judge Barbour.

The Gaylord Manufacturing Company vs. Josiah
A. Allen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion
by Judge Barbour.

The Gaylord Manufacturing Company vs. Josian
A. Allen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion
by Judge Barbour.
Anthony S. Hopel vs. Peter Balm et al.—Orders
appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by
Judge Barbour.
Albert Gilbert vs. Edward B. Wesley.—Judgment
affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Barbour.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Little et al. vs. Gardner et al.—Order for judgment for defendant Gardner.

Law et al. vs. Beamon.—Order of reference to Freeman H. Baidwin.

Beswick vs. Daie.—Order of reference.

Lightstone vs. Weber.—Order dismissing appeal, with costs of the appeal and \$10 costs of motion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions By Judge J. F. Daly.
Seagrove vs. Howard.—Allowance of \$200 granted.
Butterman vs. Scholle.—Decree signed.
Donovan vs. Catherwood.—Objection denied.
Reed vs. Don.—Motion Granted.
Rosenberg vs. Lightstorm.—Motion granted on nagment of trial, fee and disbursements; case to

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Almost a Murder-An Angered Brother Nearly Shoots His Sister's Seducer.

There was a scene at the Tombs Police Court yes terday which came very near being a tragedy. But for the interference of Justice Dowling a young man would have committed murder. The facts of the case are these:-

young man would have committed murder. The facts of the case are these:—

Five years ago John Lennox paid court to one Mary Mackey. Mary was a charming blonde, aged about seventeen years, and Lennox was a dashing young man of reputable connections. The idea of Mary was to wear orange blossoms in her hair, but, alias! the cypress leaves were used instead. Lennox, the lover, it is alleged, became Lennox, the betrayer, and Miss Mackey found herself at once ruined and deserted. Shortly after a child was born, which only added to the misery of the young woman.

Mary had a brother named James. He is a chivairie youth, and, since that time has reamed the United States in quest of the betrayer of his sister. He went so far as to trace him to Rio Janeiro, South America. There the trail was lost.

Two nights ago the young woman went with a friend to see "David Garriek" at Wallack's. There she saw her betrayer, and he prevailed upon her to accompany him to Jersey City. Once there he drew a revolver, and would have shot the girl he had ruined but for the timely interference of the police. Yesterday the case was brought up to the fombs. Justice Dowling, aware of the fact that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, wished the young man and woman to settle the difficulty in an amicable manner. During the conference which they had the brother paced up and down the room in an agitated manner. The Judge asked him if he bad a pistol, and he stated that he had. It was taken away from him, as his purpose evidently was to shoot the seducer of his sister. Nothing came of the conference between the two, and the case was dismissed.

THE NEW IRON STEAMER RICHMOND.

Another Fine Craft for the Old Dominion Steamship Company—Her Dimensions, Accommodations and Officers.

On Monday afternoon last the new steamer Rich mond, the latest addition to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, hence to Norfolk, City Point Steamship Company, hence to Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, arrived at this port from Wilmington, Del. This vessel, no doubt, whi prove a favorite with the coastwise travelling public, as she is very commodious, well constructed and pleasantly appointed. The Richmond is 206 feet on deck, 32 feet beam, 21 feet hold, 12 feet draught of water, has two decks and is 1,438 tons burden. The plates of this vessel are of the usual thickness and single and double riveted, while beam ties are found in such numbers as to insure great strength of hull.

single and double riveted, while beam ties are found in such numbers as to insure great strength of hull.

The motive power of the Richmond is of improved description, the engine being of the direct-acting surface-condensing principle, with cylinder 60 inches in diameter and a stroke of piston of 5 feet. Steam is supplied by two return tubular boilers, having three furnaces each, and in this department there is an auxiliary boiler on the cargo deck and the necessary independent steam, fire and brigg pumps are in place.

The accommodations of the Richmond are of a very pleasant nature. The saloon is clegantly fitted and finished in white oak, walnut and maple. The staterooms, equal to an occupany of jorty first class passengers, open from the saloon, and, while they are roomy, have all the possible conveniences required. All the saloon and opening therein is the ladies' boudoir, which is finished in good taste, and must prove an agreeable lounging place for the fair sex at all times. The accommodations for other than saloon passengers are also very pleasant, good ventilation always being secured. The Richmond was built, both in hull and machinery, by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del. The following, so far as reported, are her officers:—

Captain—Samuel Lawrence,

First Mate—Reuben Switt,

Second Mate—J. A. Smith.

Cheff Engineer—M. W. Boulett.,

Assistants—William Campbell End John Farrell,

CUR PUELIC DRIVES.

The Present and Prospective Condition of the Great Boulevard and Other Drives in the Upper End of the Island.

A TRIP OVER THE BOULEVARD.

It may require years to develop the magnificence and beauty of the great public boulevards of New York and to gather around them the royal elegance of shrubbery and shade trees, but it is certain that the young metropolis is making rapid advancement in these evidences of wealth and age. Central Park offered for a time a sufficient number of miles of smooth roadway to satisfy a desire for an occasional carriage ride; but in the course of time it became too small for the young horsemen of the metrepolis, and they pushed surther out into the country to find roads beyond affording opportunities for pleasant little trots which the Park did not

The grand Bonlevard is the outgrowth of a desire to provide New York with at least one great avenue which shall traverse a large portion of the city and afford the river the greatest diversity of landscape. Its present condition is one of progress, rather than of completion. Its circles are unsodded, its shade trees unplanted, and the adjacent property for the most part is unimproved. From its beginning at the southwestern corner of the great Centrai Park until its furthest northerly limit the Boulevard is a thing of incompleteness and of prospective magnificence. Taken as a whole, nature contribmore than art toward beautifying the Central Park; on the contrary, however, all that is to be made of the great Boulevard has been and must be the work of the architects. The hills which it traversed did not develop into lines of beauty and its gentle curves and graceful windings are the result of the survevor. It is desirable that a public drive shall be enjoyable, because of its contrast to the avenues In the more densely populated portions of the city, occasionally departing from the straight line at such points as shall best develop attractive scenery or commanding prospects. The old Roman roads were built with the object of connecting two localities by the straightest possible line. Not so, however, with the carriage drives of the present day. While the surveyor who directs the laying out of a commercial city should be "an angular man," it is no less essential that the engineer under whose charge a great public drive is planned and completed should be a man of carves. The surveyors of the Union Pacific Railroad doubtless ran their line as crooked as possible, in order that it might become a thing of beauty for Congressmen and directors.

A reporter of the HERALD recently made a trip over the drives in the upper portion of the city and gives below the results of his observations.

gives below the results of his observations.

THE BOULEVARD,

Just in proportion as Central Park excels all parks in this city is the grand Boulevard intended to eclipse all public drives. Beginning at "The Circle" on the southwestern corner of the Park, it will stretch away to the northward, nearly seven miles along the bluff which rises from the Hudson, till it reaches Inwood. Deviating in several places from a straight line, it alternately crosses valleys or climbs by gradual ascents the hills which lie in

or climbs by gradual ascents the hills which lie in its path. Possessing so many and varied advantages, this Boulevard is to be the future site of handsome residences, and many of its desoiate bill sides will be converted into terraced lawns. When it shall have gathered around, it the wealth and quiet luxury which distance from the centres of trade and proximity to so delightful a thoroughfare are sure to bring the Boulevard may become the Fifth avenue of the future. Its building sites above looth street, almost without exception, command an extensive view of the Hudson River, affording great diversity of landscape.

PLAN OF IMPROVEMENT.

As our carriage turns from the cobble-stone pavements into the little plaza known as "The Circle" we straighten up out of a corner into which we have gradually settled and already breathe the refreshing air from the river. Before us is a grand drive 102 feet in width. It follows the line of the old and much travelled Bloomingdale road from this point to Eigsty-eighth street, and after making several curves to the westward finally merges into Eleventh avenue, which line is maintained until 155th street is reached. Beyond this point the Boulevard is unopened.

The plan adopted for the improvement of this

tained until 1550 street is reached. Beyond this point the Boulevard is unopened.

The plan adopted for the improvement of this thoroughlare comprises a sidewark on each side of the roadway twenty-tour leet in width, two carriage ways of lorty feet each, with a strip of sod twenty-two feet in the centre. This gives four lines of curb with a row of trees along each, to gether with a sewer, Croton water and gas pipes placed under each sidewark. At present occupied only by tall telegraph pows and by a double row of ampposits, each of these centre pieces is to become, in the course of time, a grass plot, with nowering shrubs, while a double rew of stately American eims, planted in alternate corners, will unite their branches with the line of shade trees along the sidewark.

The carriage rolls along over a roadbed which is perfectly solid, yet has a spring to it which renders the motion of the venicle pleasant. This is the new pavement now employed on the greater majority of the public drives, and as it is to be found in the process of construction upon several of the avenues it may be very properly described in this place. The roadbed is trimmed so as to give a descent of eight inches from the line of the curb along the centre strip to the outer curb, and the ground is made firm by a six and a half ton roller. Upon the prepared roadbed a pavement of quarry stones is set by hand. The stones are s inches in depth, 6 inches in length, and not exceeding 14 inches in length, and not exceeding 14 inches in length, all with parallel sides and of as nearly a uniform size as possible. The stones are laid lengthwise across the road, and are closely wedged together by smaller pieces. All projecting noints are broken on, and the pavement is reduced to an even surface of eight inches. Broken particles of gness are then spread evenly over the surface in such depth as will make six inches after rolling. A layer of trap-rock, broken in pieces the size of a waimut, is then laid on until the proper grade is reached. After being made thoroughly compact by the heaviest steam-rollers, screened gravel to the depth of about two linches is spread on top and thoroughly rolled. This gives a total thickness of about eighteen inches.

Long rows of wooden and brick buildings variously placarded, equally shabby and dilapidated, but exceedingly valuable because of the ground they occupy, line either side of the Boulevard for several blocks above Fitty-ninth street. Universal tyndies along the great highway behind small carts drawn by mongrel teams of dogs and goals. From neighboring saloose, as well as from ordinary tradge along the great highway behind small carts drawn by mongrel teams of dogs and goals. From neighboring saloose, as well as from ordinary tradge along the great highway behind single to the bou

dirty entry ways, a shabby troop of men and children issue

How to disperse a congregation.

To the right, on the top of a rocky ledge, was to be seen a vast heap of hewn stone and mortar.

"What is that!" asked the Herald reporter of Mr. Kellogg, Chief Engineer of the public drives, in whose company the trip was made.

"That is the remains of the only serious accident which we have yet met with. A stone church stood on that hill. As the line of the sidewalk ran close to the building, a blast had to be made near the foundation wall. Although the charges were put in with great care, the whole front and part of the southern side was blown up. This, too, when not a window on the other side of the street was broken."

AN UNINVITING NEIGHBORHOOD.

southern side was blown up. This, too, when not a window on the other side of the street was broken."

Now the color of the street was broken."

The rock cropping out in great ledges, which rise to a height of forty feet, the property on the eastern side assumes an aspect common to much of the city's suburbs. Gathered together on the rocks, and maintaining their lodgement equally well at all possible angles or on the edges of perpendicular clids, the familiar shantles of the poorer class of laborers, ragpickers and street vagabonds are to be seen. Near the edge of a muddy pool, in an adjoining let, ragged urchins and hair-starved dogs and geats are seen rolling together. These "squatters," not unlike many other social parasites, cling like barnacies to their rookeries, equally oblytious to the uncrease in value, population or respectability of the neighborhood. Thus it is that the pleasure seeker is treated to a view of squalor and wretchednest which shames Donovan's lane or the paimiest dar" of Paradise square. As it takes all sorts of people to make a world, so it doubtless requires all kinds of habitations to add diversity to the Boulevard. This may be true, but we believe that even the most curious visitor would gladly dispense with those fifthy rookeries.

At the point of intersection with Ninth avenne a small park, like that at the junction of Thirtythird street and Broadway, is being enclosed. The Commissioners evidently take Touchstone's moral, that while it may be "a poor thing" the property shall be all their own. A heavy iron fence is to surround it, although an active horse comit readily clear the park at a leap. A mass of rock yet standing several feet in the air is being rapidly blasted away to the street level, so that the sol

be laid.

Beyond this point the houses are more scattered, and for many blocks we look in vain for the evidences of improvement which are seen in property along the other avenues of the city.

construction?" asked the HERALD man, as the carriage rolled along the smooth surfaced roadway.

"Work was begun in September, 1868," replied the Chief Engineer, "by the Park Commissioners, and remained in their charge until June 17, 1872, when it was turned over to the Department of Public Works."

"ilas the work been pushed toward completion, and what is its present condition?" queried the

when it was turned over to the Department of Public Works."

"Has the work been pushed toward completion, and what is its present condition?" queried the writer.

"Every effort has been made under both Boards to carefully and expeditiously flaish this great public drive. You wil, after soing entirely over the Boulevard, be able to form an approximate idea of the numerous obstacles which we have had to encounter. The roadway for one-half its widsh, or forty feet, was completed and opened from sixtleffs street to 1526 street in January, 1872 since which time the remaining half has been brought to the egree of completion in which you will see it, as well as extended three blocks to the northward. The small portions of the western side remaining to be dished need only the final course of trap-rock and gravel. The curbstones along both sides and around the centre-pieces have been laid. The flagging is down on both side walks from Sixtler street to highly-second street. Upon one side it is laid through to 1526 street. The stone for the 21,000 lineal feet is ready, and will be put down as soon as the gas pipes are laid."

"When is it expected to complete the work?" asked the reporter.

"Should nothing unforseen occur, the Boulevard will be entirely opened to rimity Cemetery by July. The planting of the trees and the sodding of the centre pieces cannot be attempted until the water and gas pipes are laid."

The Boulevard crosses feninavenue, giving an opportunity for another small grass plot. Almost level at this point, the drive for 1,000 feet, beginning at Eighty-second street, in the old grade are so far down in the hollow that the road is barely visible from the second story windows. Yet the value of the property is unquestioned; one only has to ask the price to find out that.

APPEARANCES AIR SOMETIMES VERY DECEPTIVE. Occasionally new streets, partially completed, are to be seen penetrating short distances into the roads at Mugby Junction, which started of as it they intended to lead to some place to be reached. Ne

Our carriage halted on the brow of a long de Our carriage haited on the brow of a long descent leading to Manhattan street, and below was seen at once the quaint old village of the past and to the right evidences of the typical suburban town of the future. This hill is about one-quarter of a mile in length, and in the time of rain storms great torrents of water rush down, threatening to destroy the even surface of the roadway. To provide against this the Tellord pavement was laid with unusual care, and a large sewer, with frequent openings from the gutters, was built. This hill and the one winch rises beyond, will for several years require considerable watching to prevent the rains from destroying it. At present the Boulevard at this point is in the very best condition. The firm, smooth road affords the best condition. The firm, smooth road affords the best of footing for horses, and, although the grade is steep, loaded teams ascend without much diffi-culty. It does not afford any impediment to car-riage travel.

manhattan street, in the valley which lies at the foot of this long hill, runs from Eighth avenue to the Hudson River, and will, undoubtedly, be the thouroughtare for all traffic from river to river through Hariem and Manhattanville. It has been widened to 100 leet, and the carriage drive is extended down to the Hudson on one side and through 125th street to the Harlem on the other.

The Grand Bonievard ascends from Manhattan street until

is reached, passing along the route numerous villas and considerable improved property. From 155th street to inwood the Boulevard is unopened. The commissioners appointed to open the thoroughfare and assess awards for damage have made their report, and there only remains some legal formalities to be gone through before work will be begun. The Boulevard'is to be connected with Teath avenue and avenue St. Nicholas by 155th street. The excavation, now in progress, is through rock, and the street will hardly be open before the end of the season. From Ninth avenue TRINITY CEMETERY

to the Boulevard the grades on this street are quite easy, but beyond this point down to the Hudson River the grade is about one foot in eleven feet. The incline from Ninth avenue down to McComb's Dam will be equally steep.

TENTH AVENUE

is opened, although not entirely completed, to 155th street. Above this point it is a chaos of broken stone, mounds of earth, surveyors' stakes and carts, with their accompanying gangs of laborers. The heaviest excavation and filling is at Fort George, near which point the avenue begins to curve toward Eleventh avenue. For 700 feet the cutting is fully thirty feet in depth, the avenue skirting the nearly precipious sides of the Heights, which renders necessary the construction of a heavy retaining wall on the castern side. The wall is fully forty feet in height for a considerable distance. South of the High Bridge reservoir another heavy fill and retaining wall has been built.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS.

Turning from 155th street into St. Nicholas avenue we found ourselves on the top of a lefty bill

Turning from 155th street into St. Nicholas avenue we found ourselves on the top of a lofty bill overlooking the Harlem River and a portion of Westchester county. Before us, down to 110th street, stretched a smooth drive 160 feet in width. It is intended to serve as one of the main outlets to the Central Park; following the line of Harlem lane to Eighth avenue, thence along the base of a high rocky ridge until it intersects Ninth avenue, which line it retains until it merges into the old Kingsbridge road at the point where we are now standing. This work was begun by the Park Commissioners in December, 1869, and was, like the other public merges into the old Kingsbridge road at the point where we are now standing. This work was begun by the Park Commissioners in December, 1869, and was, like the other public drives in the upper end of the city, turned over to the Department of Public Works in June, 1872. Our carriage now began a descent of 2½ feet in each 160, or 132 feet to the mile, until we reached 135th street. This grade is on a new toad, which, by several heavy cuts in the hillside, varying from twenty-five to thirty-eight feet, aveids the old and circuitous rente up "Breakneck Hill." The property along the line of this avenue is he yet comparatively unimproved, but numerous elegant vilia sites abound, and will deubtiess in time find buyers. Not a few of the large poplars and maples which have for years shaded portions of the old road are seen standing here and there, and they may yet shield from the burning sun the grandchildren of the former visitors to the Kingsbridge road. The total excavation up the hillside amounted to 102,000 cubic yards, and the filling to as much more. Avenue St. Nicholas will be entirely finished by September next.

SIXTH AVENUS, from the upper end of Central Park to the Harlem River, is a most beautiful wide roadway about two and a quarter miles long, land with the Telford pavement, and covered to a depth of ten inches with macadamized stone. The curb stones and lampposts have all been set, and the shade trees, to make the drive enjoyable in warm weather, are the next necessity. The work on this avenue was completed in December, 1871, and no money has since been expended upon it except for care and maintenance.

SEVENTH AVENUE.

from the northern end of Central Park to the Harlem River is entirely open, and, like Sixth avenue, is a delightful and level carriage road. The property along its entire line is destitute of improvements; and here we have the strange axomaly of a superb avenue which is at present enjoyed only by those who reside in distant parts of the city. It is a street without residents, a thorought

a street without residents, a thoroughlare heavily travelled in the morning and evening but deserted at mid-day.

Along its entire length 508,000 cubic yards of habitations to add diversity to the Boulevard themost curious visitor would gladly dispense with those flithy rookenes.

A "PARK."

At the point of intersection with Ninth avenue a small park, like that at the junction of Thirty-third street and Broadway, is being enclosed. The Commissioners evidently take Touchstone's moral, that while it may be "a poor thing" the property shall be all their own. A heavy iron fence is could readily clear the park at a leap. A mass of rock surround it, although an active horse could readily clear the park at a leap. A mass of rock yet standing several feet in the air is being rapidly blasted away to the street level, so that the sod can be laid.

Beyond this point the houses are more scattered, and for many blocks we look in vain for the eyidences of improvement which are seen in property along the other avenues of the city.

A HISTORY OF THE BOULEVARD.

"How long has this Boulevard been in course of the line of the road, Heavy retaining walls had in the morning and evening but deserted at mid-day.

Along its entire length 508,000 cubic yards of extarted and sone were excavated, of which more than one-half was through solid rock. Like Sixth avenue, the mext great want is shade, and rows of elm slong their sides, would make these drives Elysian.

MORNINGSIDE AVENUES.

The summit of a rocky blug, which overlooks the Hudson Kiver and less between Eighth and Teath avenues and itoth and 1234 streets, has been set aside for a breathing place, to be called Morning-the avenues and itoth and 1234 streets, has been set aside for a breathing place, to be called Morning-the avenues and itoth and 1234 streets, has been set aside for a breathing place, to be called Morning-the avenue, and itoth and 1234 streets, has been set aside for a breathing place, to be called Morning-the avenue, and itoth and 1234 streets, has been set aside f

as for the benefit of the Park.

East Morn neside avenue clings to the side of the rocky bluff and attains an elevation sufficient to give a view of all the level country extending to the town of Harlem. A heavy stone wall, forty feet in height at one point, has been built as a protection to the road. The grade, though steep, is evenly divided and everything is done to make the drive popular.

Work is in progress on Riverside avenue, but it is in accessible to carriages.

Taken as a whole the present condition of the public drives and the Boulevard is such as to reflect credit upon the Department of Public Works, and the prospects of future grandeur are readily seen, should the plana under which their construction has been pursued be carried out.

HORSE NOTES.

Mr. R. W. Cameron has sold his chestnut filly Inver, by Leamington, dam Adelaide, with her colt feal by Bonnie Dundee, three years old, to Mr. John M. Matthews, of Lowell, Mich. Mr. Cameron also sold to the same gentleman the bay filly by imported Warminster, dam Floride, two years old.

Mr. Samuel Emerson will act as judge in all the trotting races during the coming season at Mystic Park Boston, the lessee Mr. Lon Morris has engaged his services for the year in that capacity.

A trotting match has been made between O. A. Hickok's chestnut stallion E mo and S. B. Whipple's stalli n A ax for \$2,500 aside, mile heats, best three in five, the race to come off over the Oak-land Trotting Park Course, Calliornia, on the 12th

Mr. Tompkins, of Boston, has sold his black mare Lady Judith, by Draco, out of Lady Balch, to a gentleman of this city, for \$5,000. He has also sold his black gelding Satan for \$4,500. John W. Conley, or Flushing, sold his bay gelding

Beppo recently to W. H. Crawford, for a gentle man residing in Western Pennsylvania. Beppo is a very fast horse, but not very reliable. The Magnolia Club, of Mobile, have postponed their race meeting until after the Louisiana Club

races at New Orleans are over.
Emeline, by Brown Dick, died at Mobile on the

18th ult. She belonged to Mr. Cottrill. Betting has commenced on the Saratora Cun be tween Harry Bassett and Monarchist, both to start. Mr. J. C. Deyo, of Jackson, Mich., has sold to Mr. Charles M. Reed, of Eric. Pa. the chestnut trotting mare Lady Blake, for \$5,000. Lady Blake has

a record of 2:2934.

D. Swigert, of Spring Station, Ky., has sold his chestnut colt Acrobat, by Lexington, dam Saily Lewis, by Glencoe, two years old, to Mr. Charles S. Lloyd, for K. W. Sears, of Poston. Acrobat is engaged in the Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes, at Saratoga, this year, and in the Belmont, Jersey Derby, Ocean Hotel, Travers and Kenners Stakes,

August Belmont lately purchased in France a mare by Monarque, dam La Toucques, by the Baron

The Saratoga Association have changed the time for the several events which have heretolore closed on 15th of July to the 15th of August

The dam of the trotting gelding Jim Irving, owned by W. H. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., dropped a fine filly not long since at Ashland Park Mr. R. R. Stout, of Midway, Ky., purchased recently William Stoat's half interest in the brother of the trotting gelding Jim Irving. The young stallion is four years old, sixteen hands high, and a beautiful bay in color.

THE ICE TRADE.

Prospects for the Coming Season-A Full Crop, but No Diminution in Prices-Causes of the High Tariff-A Scarcity of Ice in Midwinter.

As usual about this time of year a "scare" has been created by a rumor that the ice companies had formed a combination for the purpose of forcing an advance in the cost of ice and thus cause this commodity, which is now an actual necessity, to become a luxury. Should such a result come about it would cause untold suffering in many quarters. The ice trade has become an extensive branch of industry, and, should prices be run up so as to compel the practice of greater economy, and thus interfere with the consumption, it would act against the corporations and those employed by them in preparing and delivering the blocks of cooling crystal. For the purpose of learning the feelings and intentions of the officials of the principal corporations on the subject a HERALD reporter yesterday called at the offices of the Knick-erbocker and Washington Ice Companies and as-

certained that there will be NO MATERIAL INCREASE IN PRICES. except, perhaps, to the larger consumers. In the office of the former company the reporter found Mr. Maclay, the Vice President, who informed the reporter that his company, and, indeed, all the

office of the former company the reporter found Mr. Maciay, the Vice President, who informed the reporter that his company, and, indeed, all the companies, had full crops of ice, and generally of a much better quality than usual. Last year the companies did not make much money, because there were so many small dealers or speculators in the business. In 1870, owing to the extreme midness of the weather, and the fact that the river remained more or less open the entire Winter, the supply was very scarce and the prices were necessarily very high. Many people thought these were "fancy prices," and so went into the business. The Hudson did not freeze up much better after that, and in 1871 there came a revulsion, and, of course, much loss; in 1872 the prices were better, but not remunerative, and this year, owing to the increased cost of harvesting the ice, it will probably be found necessary to raise the prices, as above stated, to the large consumers, such as hotely and packing houses.

THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASEP COST is owing to the great severity of the Winter and the inordinate number and frequency of snow-storms and the large quantities of snow, necessitating a great amount of extra labor. Before the ice had become thick enough ior cutting the beavy snow-storm came. The ice was strong enough to bear up the weight of the snow, and when the ice had become thick enough it was necessary to clean the snow of before any other work could be done. This required two sweepings, and several times during the season thappened that as soon as the ice would be nicely cleared another snowstorm would come. The snow must then be cleared of again, and it was found that, the snow thawing, the water fell through to the ice surface, and, severally required to be twice planed off, so that before the ice was ready to cut and house it was "snow ice." This, of course, could not be harvested, and it was requisite to piane it off. "It generally required to be twice planed off, so that before the ice was ready to cut and house it was gone

much that, strange as it may appear, there was actually

A SCARCITY OF ICE IN MID-WINTER.

The severity of the frost kept the river closed longer and lower down than usual, so that the companies could not send down an extra supply. The companies stock their barges at the beginning of the Winter and the ice thus stocked generally suffices for the consumption during the Winter. This year, however, the stock ran out and the only ice that could be got to this city was by means of a pian adopted by the Knickerbocker Company cutting a canal from Rockland Lake landing at Piermont landing, a distance of nine miles, towing the loc down this canal, loading it into the barges at Piermont and shipping it thence to New York.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the Knickerbocker Company has stored some 600,009 tons in its houses, including 12,000 at Rockland Lake, the remainder being along the Hudson, at Marlborough, Poughkeepsie, New Paitz, Stadtsburg, Rhinebeck, Esopus, New Hamburg, Athens, Catskill, Coxsackie, Schodack Island and New Baiti-More.

A SIMILAR STATE OP AFFAIRS

Should an increase of price be demanded it is probable that ice will cost the hotels, and other large consumers from twenty-five centr, to thirty cents per hundredweight and families, about seventy-five cents per week for the usual-state lumps, supposed

THE LATE CUBAN VICTORY.

Capture of the Fortified City and Port of Manzanillo.

Immense Boo'y Falling Into the

Sketch of the City-Captain General Ceballos Apprehending a Revolution in Havana-His Telegram to Madrid.

Hands of the Patriots.

News has been received in this city from Havana, through Spanish sources, confirming the report that the fortified city and prominent seaport of Manzanillo, situated in the Gulf of Guacanayba, in the Eastern district of Cuba, had recently been captured by the Cuban patriots.

An immense amount of booty in money, muni-tions of war and provisions had fallen into the hands of the patriots, who sacked the town.

It appears that information was taken to the patriot forces by some of the residents in Manzanillo that a large number of the spanish troops stationed there were about leaving the city to harass the enemy, and that the Cuban forces waited till the Spaniards were some distance off and then made a successful night attack. It was by similar tactics that the city of Holgain, with an immense booty, was captured a few months ago.

THE NEWS FORESHADOWED. The Vice President of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. Francisco V. Aguilera, lately received letters from Cuba Libra informing him that the descent in question was in contemplation, and that large bodies of patriots were about concentrating around the

SKETCH OF MANZANILLO. Manzantilo contains a population variously esti-mated at from six to eight thousand souls. It is mated at from six to eight thousand souls. It is strongly fortified and contains a heavily built fort in the centre of the town, with an observatory above, to which access can only be had by a drawbridge, which leads over a deep moat. The city ranks next in the Eastern department to Santiago de Cuba. Its stores are many and handsome; there are assolarge warehouses along the port, where sugar from the plantations is received previous to shipment. The principal experiation to this country from Manzanillo are sugar, molasses, coffee, honey, cedar, lignum vite, fastic, &c. The Spanish gunboats patrolling around the island in quest of Cuban inherating expeditions, make Manzanillo one of their principal halting places. The plains of Yara, where the revolution commenced, are situated at a very short distance from this place. A lew months are forty Spanish soldiers were executed near Manzanillo on the accusation of being riendly to the patriot cubans.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL FEARING A REVOLUTION IN HAVANA.

In addition to the foregoing information news has also been received that Captain General Ceballos has telegraphed to Madrid that a large body of troops are imperatively wanted at Ha ana, as a revolution in that city among the Spaniards may break out any moment. The staves are also reported to be meditating a revolt.

LOS AMIGOS DE CUBA.

A consolidation of the Cuban societies in this strongly fortified and contains a heavily built fort

break out any moment. The siaves are also reported to be meditating a revolt.

A consolidation of the Cuban societies in thiscity is now taking place, and the name of the new society, which proposes the consolidation is "Los Amigos de Cuba." which, translated, means. "The Friends of Cuba." The well-known cuban societies, "Los Laborantes Cubanos" and "La Auxiliadora," have dissolved, and their members have enrolled their names in the new combination society. The Cuban Association at New Orleans also joins the two New York societies just mentioned in the union. The officers of the new association state that they believe they will be joined by the other societies at Philadelphila, Baltimore, Key West, &c., who will remit them funds for sending out liberating expeditions to Cuba. Downtown offices are to be secured to-day, and no time is to be lost. Among the supporters of this movement may be mentioned Messrs, Miguel de Aldama, L. del Monte, Bramosto, Angerica and other influential men. The following are the names of the officers of Los Amigos de Cuba;—General Juan Diaz de Villegas, President; P. M. Rivero, Secretary; F. Artoaga, Tressurer, in addition to which the following committee of four has been appointed:—Messrs, J. J. Diaz, N. Mestre, Hilario Cisnoros and Vicente Bueno.

GRANT AND CUBA.

Letter from I. M. Macias to the Presis dent-A Simple Word of Charity to

WILLARD'S HOTEL, Peb. 2, 1873. To His Excellency General U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America:-

SIR-Some hours ago, while visiting the National Capitol, when my mind was deeply engaged in the consideration of the sad fate of my native country, the island of Cuba, I suddenly met you m't passed closely by your side. My first impression in seeing so near me the illustrious citizen who fills and serves the first office in my adopted country, was to address him in my double capacity of an American citizen and a Cuban by birth, and gratitude of Cubans, but also the hearty approval of the American people, and of the whole people of the civilized world. Respect, however, restrained me. Perhaps neither the place nor the moment afforded the best opportunity o setting forth my feelings and the feelings of the Cu bans. But I made up my mind to write to you this letter, and, true to the inspiration I then felt, I ap

peal to you. I do not ask of you, sir, either a recognition of the state of belligerency between the Cubans and the Spaniards or anything which could endanger the peaceable relations of this country with Spain and other Powers of the earth. It is not my inten-

the state of beligerency between the Cubans and the Spaniards or anything which could endanger the peaceable relations of this country with Span and other Powers of the cearth. It is not my intention to discuss miricate matters of metrastional law or to suggest any steps which might be at variance with the duties of neutranities. The condition of the Cuban revolution is such at present as to authorize on your part a certain action which, besides giving satisfaction to the wishes of the American people, as set forth through the public press and through every possible means of minifestation, would certainly place your name in history, not only as a great soldier, but as a Christian statesman, true to the principles of his age and country.

When Greeks and Turks were engaged in a warvery similar to that which rages in Cuba, Russia, France and England proposed an armistice and other measures, which were relased at the beginning, but successfully enforced afferwards. A notic Christian feeling prompted the action of those Powers, and the conflict was soon over. The kingdom of Greece sprung from that generous intervention. When Carlistas and kandelines were waging in Spain the same cruek war now devastating the Island of Cuba the volce of Engiand was heard, and the Elliott Treaty was concluded to regularize the war and make it more conformable, with the rules of civilization and humanity.

Wound and Enrope, with a wind the same reversal of State coffically denounced as "minamous," slavely, with albus hostors, still exists, and that arter four years offearful horros, there is no indication of the ability of the Spaniards to put down the revolution.

Area offearful horros, there is no indication of the ability of the Spaniards to put down the revolution.

Area of Representatives recommending you "to open communications with foreign governments, of American and Enrope, with a view to consider the most efficient means of parting mon-combatants and enforcing the rules of civilized war, bringing about emancipation and the S

cussion?

Hy so doing, Mr. President, you will have acted justly and mercifully and add imperishable laurem to the crown now worn by you. Respectively yours,