# THE ALDERNEN'S NATINEE.

Legislative "Lallygagging," with the Thermometer in the "90's."

What Mayor Havemeyer Left Behind Him-The Nominations for Police Justices Completed-How It Tickled the Aldermen-Mutual Explanations on the Charter-Dr. Hall's Nomination Confirmed-Alderman

Reilly's "Recess" and Chairman Van Schaick's Little Gavel.

As usual, all the speculations of the knowing ones were knocked endwise yesterday at the meet ing of the Board of Aldermen. Everybody understood there was a deadlock between the Mayor and the Aldermen on the Police Magistrate nomina tions, for the reason that the Aldermen had resolved at their last meeting to take no action on the two nominations already made until the Major had submitted nominations for the eight magistracies to be filled. Mayor Havemeyer had created the impression that he certainly would not let the Aldermen have the ten nominations at one time; but he went away to the coal regions on Tuesday. and left nominations for the eight magistracies on Monday in charge of Secretary Wilder, to be delivered to General Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council. The eight names have since that time and up to three o'clock yesterday nestled in a pigeon hole of General Pinckney's safe, and when THEY FLUTTERED INTO THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBET yesterday, at the very opening of the Board, they took nearly everybody by surprise. For the firs time in some weeks all the members of the Board were present, and there was a very fine lobby in waiting also. President and Acting Mayor Vance occupied the Chair. Immediately after the reading President Vance announced "A communication

from His Honor the Mayor." and

of persons to be Police Magistrates:

Edward Fitch,
James T. Kilbreth,
William G. Ulshoeffer,
Mascus Otterbourg,
Mascus Otterbourg,
Water S. Cowies,
Elial F. Hali,
Benjamin C. Wandell. Edward Fitch, James T. Kilbreth, William G. Ulshoeffer, Marcus Otterbourg. On motion they were laid over and ordered to be

printed. Alderman McCafferty rose and again called attention to his point of illegality of action touching the nominations already confirmed, and the estab lishment of the City Record, but as he was not speaking to any question before the Board he resumed his seat shortly.

The Fourth Reformed Dutch church in West Fortieth street was granted leave to erect two lamps in front of their edifice.

Alderman Morris moved to take from the table the nomination of Dr. Samuel Hall to be Commis sioner of Public Parks for the term of one year.

Alderman Morris then moved to confirm him. and after a little humorous debate, in the course of

Alderman Koch expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as, according to some authorities, the city is grievously affected with consumption in the first

degree, and it was therefore necessary to gather to its aid as many doctors as possible,

DR. SAMUEL HALL'S NOMINATION

WAS manimously confirmed.

A communication from a detachment of the Twenty-second regiment N. G. S. N. Y. was received, in which it was stated that the command, with their guests, the Charlestown Cadets, desired to tender to the Mayor and Common Council a marching saluie, and that the saluting companies would pass the City Hall at hall-past jour o'clock. The invitation was accepted.

The invitation was accepted.

A general skirmish on the question of adjournment followed, in the course of which
Alderman Monneimers gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Board, introduce a resolution to adjourn over for the months of July and August On motion of Alderman McCapperry it was re-solved, by a vote of 9 to 6, that when the Board ad-

ourn it adjourn to meet at

ELEVEN O'CLOCE A. M. OF THURSDAY NEXT.

(This means a long session and a "field day"

This means a long session and a "field day" over the nominations.)

A resolution to permit the New York and New Haven Railroad Company to lay a new rail curve and switch at the depot in Centre street was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Cooper introduced a resolution to the effect that, inasmuch as a doubt exists as to the power of the Mayor and of this Board to appoint city marshals at larve from the city instead of from or to the city judicial district, the Corporation Counsel be requested to submit his opinion upon the question to the Board.

Alderman McCapperry moved to refer the subject to the Law Committee of the Board.

Ajderman Monfiemer said, if the Corporation Counsel got that communication, he would Lock IT UP INDEFINITELY.

Alderman Cooper objected to its being referred to the Law Committee.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 7 to 8.

Alderman Cooper rose to explain that there was

Alderman Coopen rose to explain that there was

Alderman Cooper rose to explain that there was a grave doubt as to the power of the Mayor to appoint city marshals at large when they were assignable to the various judicial districts.

Alderman McCAFFERTY thought the Mayor had not acted any more illegally in regard to these nominations for marshals than he had with regard to all the other nominations so far sent in.

Alderman Cooper said he was happy that his colleague had thus presented to him the opportunity to explain his views of the charter. He then called Alderman McCafferty's attention to the provisions of section 25 of the charter, which regulates the time within which all the charter nominations were to be submitted (twenty days), and next

were to be submitted (twenty days), and next asked him to consider section 3, in reference to the time and manner of establishing the City Record, when WHEN PRESIDENT VANCE, FINDING THE WEATHER WARM

and the debate awfully uninteresting, beckend Alderman Van Schaick to the chair and left the gentleman to preside over the deliberations of the Roard.

Addermen McCafferty and Coopen continued the debate alternately and kept on interrupting each other with mutual corrections on "the law of the case," &c.
Alderman REILLY—I move to take a recess of fif-

Alderman Reliaty—I move to take a recess of fif-teen minutes to give Aldermaen McCafferty and Cooper time to agree upon this question. Alderman McCafferty rebuked Alderman Relily in a mild way for treating with levity so grave a question as this, and went or again to interpret the law to his colleague, Alderman Cooper. Alderman Cooper then paid a defit compliment to his colleague, Alderman Mc.afferty, and com-mended his carnestness and zeal in thus pressing a point upon which he was conscientiously in doubt.

Alderman Kehn was malicious enough to raise a point of order that the gentleman was not speaking to the question, but Alderman Cooper kept on talking until Alderman Kehn had to rap his knuckles on the desk in order to get the Chairman to decide his point of order.

point of order.

EVERYBODY ELSE WAS TALKING

at the same time, and
The CHARMAN pro lem. ruled that "Alderman
Cooper has permission to state anything he pleases
in this Board." (Loud laughter.)

Everybody congratulated Alderman Cooper on
the "soft thing" he had in "this Board:" and
Alderman Cooper, feeling encouraged, went on
with his charter analysis.

Alderman Monnenher wanted to know what all
this had got to do with the coal regions.

Alderman Cooper read half of one of the longest
sections of the charter, and then, at somebody's
request.

request,
The READER re-read the orizinal resolution, as
everybody had forgotten what the subject under
discussion was.
Alderman McCappenty moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "legality" after the
word "power."

word "power."
Alderman Morris thought it was

to all this, and

Alderman Reilly moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was carried amid conderable enthusiasm.
Alderman Clausen instanter moved to adjourn.
Alderman Reilly seconded the motion quick a

Inghtning, and
The CHAIRMAN put the motion viva voce to the Board. About three members voted "Aye" and seven or eight roared "No." Chairman Van Schaick—The motion is carried.

Charman van Schafter—Inc motion is carried.

Down CAME THE GAVEL.

with a rap, and up went a universal shout of laughter, for the motion was in fact lost two to one. But the flat was pronounced and the Board stood adjourned for a week. Everybody laughed

slood adjourned for a week. Everybody laughed and was pleased.

Alderman Van Schalck was congratulated on all sides for his master stroke as a Parliamentarian, and as he has just returned from an extended tour in the West, it was hinted that he had been to see the sessions of the Kalamazoo or Denver City council and had learned from them how to shutsoff a dull debate on a hot day.

Everybody went down to get some of that "marching salute."

The Nominees.

FOR THE NINE YEARS' TERMS. Edward Pitch is a gentleman of about sixty years of age, a republican in politics and a lawyer by profession. It is said he has never held any public office of trust, emplument or honor, but he is a

delegate from the Twentieth district to the Republican General Committee and was formal President of the republican club of that district. He has been also a very active member of the Council of Varnum, ex-Judge James M. Emott, John T. prise the Law Committee of the Council of Political

James T. Kilbreth is a man of perhaps thirty-two years of age, a native of Cincinnati and a lawyer by profession. He has been a resident of this city crat and is a member of the Young Men's Demo-cratic Reform Association. He is a graduate of of the Eighteenth ward for about two years. He is a member of the National Guard and is Judge Ad. vocate on the staff of Brigadier General Varian-lie is endorsed also by the Law Committee of the Council of Political Reiorm and by Attorney Gene-ral Barlon

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FOR THE Effort YEARS TERMS.

Thomas D. Sherwood is a lawyer by profession, a native of New York State, and about thirty-saven years of age. He figured quite prominently about three years ago, when the he litigation was a big sensation and Judge Barnard was on the bench of the Supreme Court. One day Sherwood expressed himself rather contemptuously, when appearing before Judge Barnard in a case in Chambers, and Judge Barnard at once caused his arrest and committed him to Ludlow Street Jali therefor. He is a republican in politics. He is endorsed by ex-Judge Pierrepont and the Council of Political Reform.

Waiter S. Cowles is a gentleman of about thirty-seven years of age, a lawyer by profession and son of the late-Judge Cowles. He stands well in his profession and is a democrat in politics, and is endorsed by David R. Jacques, Thomas B. Tappan, City Judge Sutherland and ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody.

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FOR THE SEVEN YEARS' TERMS.

William G. Ulshoeffer is a republican in politics, a lawyer by profession and a son of the late Judge Michael Ulshoeffer, who was for nearly twenty years on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. He is a young man, and is nominated by the Mayor, chiefly as the Mayor's candidate.

Marcus Otterbourg is a German by birth, and has been about twenty-five years in the United States. He is a lawyer by profession and a democrat in politics, and has "addled" about in the reterm movement a good deal, though no one ever knew with what object until now. He is at present secretary of the German Reform Association, and is endorsed by Oswaid Ottendorier, Aiderman Henry Clausen, Samuel D. Sewards and Maunsell B. Field. The three first named of these gentlemen are said to be "reformers" (?) and the last is generally reported to be a very respectable person; but their candidate, Mr. Otterbourg, was in 1805-66 Consul General of the United States to Mexico, and had his headquarters at Vera Cruz. He also represented the United States as Minister at the Court of the Emperor Maximilian for a brief term, while holding his exequatur as Consul General, and it is a matter susceptible of proof that he did not leave the position with all the honors that might have followed the retirement of an American citizen from so honorable a position. He has been a lawyer for about two years.

FOR THE SIX YEARS' TERMS.

Elial F. Hall is a gentleman of about forty-eight years of age, a native of New York, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a republican in poittics, and ram two unsuccessful races on that ticket for a Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas. He is a personal irlend and acqualitance of Mayor Havery, and at present a resident of the Nine-teneth ward. He is a gentleman of about fity years of age, or robust and active physique and intellect, and was formerly ad

#### ART MATTERS.

Senor Eutierres.

very meritorious works we have more than once requested attention, will, on the 30th of the present month, go to Bogota, Columbia (S. A.), to assume the position of President of the newly created Academy of Design there. The bold and vigorous execution for which Senor Eutierrez is noted has not been without appreciation in this city, aithough the artist's unfamiliarity with our language and customs has caused him to be the dupe of more customs has caused him to be the dupe of more than one of those many knaves who hang like fringe upon the skirts of art. He has several qualities which fit him for his new position, and one of the most remarkable of them is a restless industry, which necessarily impels him to the realization of fresh conceptions. Were he as refined and finished as he is earnest and laborious there is no artist at present in this city who would greatly surpass him in his particular sphere.

Augustus St. Gaudens, the promising young American sculptor, has left this city for Rome. Italy. He has received several important commissions, including busts of Americans of national

# THE CHARLESTOWN CADETS

Their Departure Yesterday for Boston. The Charlestown cadets, who arrived here on Wednesday morning on a visit to our city, left yesterday afternoon for Boston.

In the morning most of the members went up to the Central Park, and made observation of the beauties of that place. Others roumed about the city to see all that was to be seen. At a quarter before four the company formed in line in the hall of the Grand Central Hotel, where they had been stopping, and, while doing so, Gilmore's famous band discoursed sweet music to the appreciative spectators. A few minutes after four the cadets marched out of the hotel, and were joined by memmarched out of the hotel, and were joined by members of the Twenty-second and Ninth regiments. The procession then moved down Broadway in the following order:—First, a platoon of police: the drum corps of the Twenty-second and the Ninth regiment band came next, and behind were companies B and D of the Twenty-second and a company of the Ninth regiment. Following these were the cadets in two columns, beaded by Glimore's Band. The procession turned at Chambers street and marched by the City Hall, where the Mayor stood, hat in hand, to see the cadets off. They proceeded on down to the Fall River line and marched aboard the boat to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The members of the Twenty-second and Ninth regiments then assembled at the end of the pier, and at twenty minutes past five, amid deafening cheers from both sides, the Providence steamed on her way toward Boston.

# A CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

A children's festival was held last evening at St Thomas' chapel, Sixtleth street, between Second and Third avenues. The chapel was nicely lit up and the walls were decorated with little banners of different colors, on which were such inscriptions as "Buds of Promise," "Heirs of Life," "Christ's

The children, who composed the Sunday school of the chapel, assembled at half-past seven P. M., and numbered about two hundred, whose ages rar from two years up, although the greater number were under ten years. The entertainment consisted in singing, addresses to the chidren, &c., the pastor, John J. Roberts, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Morgan, the rector, who was expected to make an address, was unavoidably absent, and in his stead the Rev. Mr. Curtis, lately arrived from England, made a few very apt remarks.

marks.

Mr. Neison, the former superintendent of the Sunday school, next addressed them. The little ones then went in find had a good time among the strawberries, ice cream, cakes and other good things which had been provided for them. The festival broke up a little after nine.

# THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The National Division Sons of Temperance held nother session yesterday, and will likely have before them sufficient business to keep them in session until Friday evening. Yesterday was principally consumed in the discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws. At eight A. M. yesterday the delegates, numbering eight A. M. yesterday the delegates, numbering 130, sat down to a temperance breakfast at the Robinson House in East Sixteenth street. The bill of fare covered over fity dishes, which were not at all slighted by the "cold water" brigade. The entire morning, after the breakfast had been disposed of, was taken up in verbal addresses from delegates on the state of the order in their respective neighborhoods. Among the 135 delegates present, from Maine, New Hampsbire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, Illimois, Missouri, Rhode Island. Canada, Wiscensin, Nova Scotia, Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska, Virginia and the bistrict of Columbia, were a number of ladies and a few colored men. The latter came from Maryland. The proceedings so lar have not been such as will interest the general public.

#### THE NEW FIRE LADDER.

Letter of Chief Bates to the Board Fire Commissioners Recommending Its Use in the Department.

About a week ago the experiment with the new aerial ladder, which in the first instance resulted rather disastrously to one of the men pho were manipulating it, was repeated under the auspices of the Fire Department, and that it proved very satisfactory is shown by the following communication from the chief of the Department to the Board of Commissioners recommending its adoption. It will be read with interest:—

of Commissioners recommending its adoption. It will be read withfuterest:—

RECOMMENDATION OF CHIEF BATES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORE.)

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF DEFARTMENT.

To the Hon. BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS:—
GENYLENEN—A new system of serial, or self-supporting, ladders having been, under your orders, submitted to my consideration by Thomas Scott-Uda, I have subjected the same to a thorough and unusually severe test, and beg to report the following results:—

The ladders, 70 lest and 125 feet respectively, are found to e. solidly consequented, and when hi upright position and thirteen on the ladders and when hi upright position and thirteen on the ladders, and when he is any, an average weight of 1,400 and 20 d pounds.

The time required for coupling and raising the ladders receively one minute and twenty-three seconds and five minutes—a large gain on the present apparatus. Their medination is variable, and embraces every angle from the horizontal to within five degrees of the vertical. The experiments with hose developed a tendency in the said ladders to double over backwards under a heavy pressure, but this has been overcome by the use of the rope siready attached to the cart as a fre-escape. This line used as a guy and furnished by its own windlass with unilimited over-power, holds the ladder in position under any pressure by bringing a counter-weight to bear on the rods which form its bracing system.

On Saturday, June 14, a pressure of 143 bounds, with a sincle pump engine, was applied. The result was perfectly suituactory, and it is my opinion that double this pressure would produce no effect on the ladder.

The benefits that will result from a burning buildings. Second-Additional safety for the fireman in the case of failing walls, and also the additional efficiency which comes from a sense of safety.

Third—Gain in time in entering buildings when necessary to do so by the windows; in getting hose indi danders.

Forth—He advantage of being able to throw a powerful stream of water tu

For these and near and the fully unvertex that this Department be furnished with a said ladders.

This I recommend not with a view of diminishing the apparatus at present used, but these ladders being proved capable of filling a want long falt in this Department, it is my opinion that the increasing interests of the city demand their introduction into use. Respectfully submitted,

ELI SATES, Chief of Department.

#### HYGIENE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

on the Sanitary Condition of City Schools-The Evils and Wants of the Present School System Explained.

At a stated meeting of the members of the New York Academy of Medicine held last evening, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner o Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan delivered an instructive and interesting ecture on the "Hygiene, or Health of Primary Schools in this city." The chair was occupied by Dr. Flint, and the following physicians formed the oresiding quorum of the evening, viz:-Drs. Agnew, Jacobi, J. C. Peters and others. In opening his discourse Dr. O'Sullivan alluded

to the extravagant but necessary expenses lavished in the building of schools, in order to afford every facility for promoting education with a just conception of the necessity of insuring the health of those who were educated in them. Mental culture was to a certain sense impossible when physical culture and pure air were disregarded. In most primary schools the average of admittance for primary schools the average of admittance for pupils was as low as four years. He concurred with other competent judges, seven years to be the proper age, as a course of intellectual training at an earlier period prevented a proper physical development of the child. If the acquisition of knowledge was necessary so also was the aquisition of health. He then gave the reasons and conditions of development and non-development, and said an entire revolution in the intellectual and physical training of children in primary schools was imperative and necessary, lie would have the division of time-modified so as to insure sufficient breathing of pure air and physical exercise. Children were detained too long in school, even during hours of employment. In some primary schools there was no recess in the forenoon. He would give thirty minutes to each class, or at most one hour, and the remaining portion to physical exercise in the hot season.

The necessity of spacious playgrounds was obvious, and every primary school should have them attached, in order that the pupils may enjoy spontaneous recitation and indulge its native amusements which were most agreeable to their tastes, and hence most benedicial to their health. Some schools had not sufficient light or the windows so poorly arranged as to injure the signt of the pupils by a division of its reflection. With this want was also associated that of a scantiness in ventilation, which resulted in grave injuries to the children, by giving an opportunity for the increase of carbonic acid to a teniold extent, and thereby injuring the adoption of a samitary corps in connection with the Board of Education, and expressed his hope that the opinion of medical men would soon pupils was as low as four years. He

with the Board of Education, and expressed his hope that the opinion of medical men would soon find support and weight in the educational depart-ment of the city. He urged several precautionary pleas against ingress and progress of contagious diseases, and terminated his discourse by showing the wisdom of attending, not so much to the architectural style of schools as to their healthful construction. After some remarks and resolutions by other physicians the meeting adjourned.

# THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Yesterday, as if by common consent, all the stockholders now in the city came forward and paid up the additional instalment called for on the stock which they held of the Brooklym Bridge Com pany. The work upon the bridge will therefore progress without cessation, and the directors wil progress without cossation, and the directors will not be put to the expense of emptying counsel to prosecute the men who are pecusiarily interested in this great enterprise. They have money enough now to carry on the work for a ong time and may not call upon the cities for their instalment for some weeks. Mr. William C. imgsley paid his instalment, amounting to \$20,000. Mr. J. S. T. Stranshan has paid ninety per cant on his stock of \$45,000. Judge McCue paid \$2,500. Mr. Demas Barnes sent his check, payabis on condition that all the rest of the stockholders pay in theirs at once. The directors refused to accept his check on these conditions. The regular meeting of the company will not be held until the first Monday in July.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH. John Schurtz, a three-year-older, accidentally fell out of a second story window of the residence of his parents, 133 Bushwick avenue, William burg, hast evening, striking his head on the pavement. He was picked up by a doctor who happened to be passing at the time, and who took care of him. He sustained no injuries whatever by the fall, except a severe shock to his nervous system, and soon be-came as buoyant as he was before the accident. A short time ago this boy was run over by a wagon containing seven men, and escaped uninjured.

# FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Late on Wednesday night Detective Jenness, of the Twelfth precinct, alarmed two burgiars at work on Glesson's jewelry store, corner of 127th street and Third avenue, and they fied. At the corner of 126th street the detective overtook them. and the other menaced him with a knife. The offi-cer seized the one who dealt him the blow, but the other fied. The burglar, who gave his name as Joseph Muller, was yesterday arraigned before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, and fully committed for trial, without bail.

# HIGHWAY BOBBERIES IN PATERSON.

On Wednesday afternoon Bichard Brasnon, young man employed in Paterson, drew his back pay, amounting to \$60, and started for his home in Newark. He took a couple of glasses of lager and Newark. He took a couple of glasses of lager and sat down near the depot and fell asleep. When he awoke his pocketbook and money were found to have been stolen. Subsequently three men, named William Deremus, John Hussey and John Brady, were arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft and committeed to jail.

About the same these and not far from the same place William Hall was knocked down by a vagabond named. Hward McGuckin, who robbed him of the content of his pockets, amounting to \$1.64. McGuckin was terwards arrested and committed to jail.

# THE BOGERT MURDER TRIAL

The trial of Van Winkie Bogert for the murder o Ransom F. Burrough is still progressing in the Paterson courts. It is almost a repetition of the train of Labble Garrabrant, and not much has yet been elicited that could convict Bogert of murder, it will be the latter part of next week at least before the case can be completed.

# OBBAZILW

Arrest of an Associated Financier-Corporate Charges, Examination and Release.

Parliamentary Progress and Cabinet Finance Paper Currency Circulation-Church and State and the Agitation of Secret Societies Temporal and Spiritual Powers-Telegraph Extension Overland and Deep Sea-Condition of the Neighboring Republics.

RIO JANEIRO, May 25, 1873, as been the arrest and release on habeas corpus of Mr. J. M. Carrère, ex manager of the Brazilian Navigation Company. The "process of accusa-tion" against this gentleman had been going on gueiras, the Judge in charge, and taken to the quartel of police. The next morning the Hon. Mr. Partridge came down from Petropolis, where he had been advised by telegram of the arrest, and diplomatic steps were taken by him in the matter, as Mr. Carrère was well treated and the case was judicial authorities of the country in which he is domiciled. However, by the end of the week the advocate of Mr. Carrère applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was conceded by Judge prisoner was set at liberty by an order from the

same judge, after having been a week in custody. Meantime the Commercial Association of Rio. Janeiro, of which Mr. Carrère was a member, held an extraordinary general assembly upon the 20th. member, formally expelled him from his member hip and from the Exchange. I understand that Mr. Carrere goes in this packet, having transferred the agency of the New York packet line to Mr. Vaz.

This affair has caused great excitement here. The Council of State has just reported on a railroad concession solicited by Mr. Carrère, that "the government should not take into consideration any proposals from a person so compromised by his acts!" There is also no doubt that the imperial government has refused to renew the Brazil and United States mail contract with the present holders, and it will therefore be advisable that some other New York firm should take the matter up in time, the contract expiring in 1874.

The Legislative Chambers have got over the policy debates and voted their respective replies

policy debates and voted their respective replies to the Emperor's address, but have not yet attacked the important business of the session. The Senate is working on the estimates of the current year, which are also to serve for next year; but, as amendments are being made to the bill come from the Deputies, it seems probable that it will hardly become law untif the eve of the next fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1873.

The report of the Minister of Finance estimates the revenue of the current year at 106, 812, 3235 (about \$48,500,000), or, adding some extraordinary receipts, 108,608,332\$, and the expenditure at 109,732,855\$, or which 7,300,000\$ has gone in extending the D. Pedro Railroad. The estimates for the next year are:—Revenue, 103,000,000\$ and expenditures, 98,946,426\$; but it is most likely that, as usual, the estimates of expenditure will be exceeded by the granting or extraordinary credits.

be exceeded by the granting of extraordinary credits.

OURRENCY.

The circulation of paper money of all origins amounts to 185,010,782, of which 149,578,7323 is of the Treasury and the rest of the banks—nearly all of the Bank of Brazil, whose issue is being annually reduced by about 3,500,000\$. The Treasury interest notes in circulation amout to 12,800,200\$.

CHURCH AND 87ATE.

The Ultramontanes are not going to have it all their own way. In Pernambuco a check has been given to the Bisnop by the law courts, which have declared the ecclesiastical power incompetent to interfere in the civil acts of the tertiary orders, such as admission of members and the elections of boards; and the Municipal Chamber of the same city—the Bishop naving declared the public cemetery "polluted" by the burnal of sundry Protestants and Freemasons—has refused to allow the cemetery to be resanctified, and has prevented the Bishop sanctifying the graves of individuals burled since his declaration of pollution.

By a telegram from the same city I learn that the populace have beaten three Jesuit priests, smashed their typography and demolished the furniture and fittings of the Jesuit college.

Over the same ultramontane question a smart passage at arms occurred recently in the Senate between the Premier, Visconde do Rio Branco, and Senator Mendes de Almeida, who had violently attacked the Freemasons, whose principles he denounced as "subversive of religion and authority, and tending fatality to Parisian communism." The Premier, who is Grand Master of one of the two

nounced as and tending fatally to Parisian communism." The Premier, who is Grand Master of one of the two branches of Brazilian Freemasonry, defended with considerable sharpness the Freemasons from the ball. considerable sharpness the Freemasons from charges which, he said, were due only to "the hallucination under which the noble Senator labored in the uitramontane question, and to his habit of believing that no one but himself possessed a fanowiedge of history past and present." He at the same time explained that the government had taken no formal steps yet because the tertlary orders had adopted the regular course of appealing against the measures of the Bishops, and the matter was before the Council of State. At the same time he showed himself adverse to the pretensions of the ecclesinstical authority to act independently of the civil power, and the Minister of Justice has since animadverted strongly on such pretensions, and declared the supremacy of the civil over the ecclesiastical power, according to the constitution and practice of Brazil.

TRIEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

ceclesiastical power, according to the constitution and practice of Brazil.

TRLEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

The imperial government has lent the steam corvete vital de oliveira, commanded by Captain Melio Tamborin, for the service of effecting the soundings along the Brazilian coast, preliminary to laying the telegraph cable, for which the concession has just been granted to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, of London, which is also to lay the transatiantic cable, and activity and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company and the Great Western Telegraph Company. Major Wood, the representative of the latter company, is still in this city, and will superintend the engineering of the coast cable, and the sounding apparatus has already been ordered by him from England, together with a staff skilled in its employment. In about six weeks the work of sounding will be commenced.

The transatiantic cable will be laid next year.

together with a star skilled in its employment. In about six weeks the work of sounding will be commenced.

The transatantic cable will be laid next year; but the Coast Cable Company is only bound to lay the Rio and Pernambuco section, or the Pernambuco and Para section, within three years, and the whole stead of Brazil, at that the company can join on at the North and South with lines from other countries, such as the River Plate system and that being laid from the West Indies to Demerara. The government and ince are progressing, and the communication between Pernambuco and the South of the Empire should be complete by the end of this year.

PROVINCIAL REPURILIZANISM AND REVOLUTION.

The accounts from the Argentine Confederation show that the central government is somewhat more than a match for Lepez Jordan and his supporters in the Entre Rios revolution, and he has laided to take any town of importance, though said to have two thousand to nine thousand men.

In Paragusy the negotiations of General Mitre remain at a standstill, the Paraguayan government maintaining its resolve not to treat with him until the Argentines evacuate the disputed territory. The revolution continues, the insurgents holding Villa Rica, and the Argentine government is said to have sent arms and money to them, to enable them to overthrow the present government and establish one more favorable to the Argentine desire. But the Brazilians have still a small force at Asuncion, sufficient to protect the capital from attack, and there is no doubt moral support at least is given to the existent government.

#### NEWS FROM PARAGUAY. The Buenos Ayres News of May 15 reports as fol-

Our political news from Paraguay is of the most unreliable kind, and we can state little beyond the mere fact that Caballerito is still in the field carrying on his operations against the government, which is too weak to drive him out the country and he too lill equipped to make any serious demonstration against the capital.

#### THE DETECTIVES AT WORK. Habitual Mary Hyman" and "Jug-

gling Lizzie Johnson" Arrested. Two women, named Mary Hyman and Lizzie Johnson, were arrested coming out of the premises 411 Sixth avenue by Detective McDougal, and brought to Police Headquarters. Lizzie Johnson was searched, and underneath her skirt was found a was searched, and underneath her skirt was found a large canvas bag, reaching from her waist to within three inches of the end of her skirt. Mary Hyman was recognized as a well known shopliner, who had already served eighteen months in Sing Sing. Nothing was tound on her person. The two women were prought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court and arraigned under the late statute for the arrest of habifual criminals. Counsellor Abe Hummel appeared for them. The examination will take place this morning at ten o'clock.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

nt Sarmiento's Reception United States Minister White-Executive Definition of the Policy of the

[From the Buenos Ayres News, May 15.]
On Tuesday last General White was received by
President Sarmiento as the accredited Minister to
this Republic. The reception took place with all
the honors at the Government House.
The following speeches were delivered on the
occasion:

General White, American Minister, said: General White, American Minister, said:—
Mr. Parsident—I have the honor of presenting myst for the purpose of delivering to your Excellency th letter from the President of the United States of America by which I am accredited Minister Resident near the warment of the Argentine Repablic. I am charged the ground Excellency, and it is a very great pleasure a last duty to do so, that the United States cherish is this government and people a most cordial friendshi and most afnore wishes for their prosperity. So far any acts, official or otherwise, may have an influence will be my constant endeavor to promote and masura the friendly relations now happily existing between the Argentine Republic and the United States, and I sha gially participate in efforts to secure the adoption of an and every measure looking to their mutual advantage The sympathy for and interest in other republic serie the people of the United States is naturally and justifiah evocal.

evoked.

After nearly a hundred years' experience, we are me than eyer convinced that government is only preply instituted for the beneath of the "whole" or the pie, and not for the aggrandisement of individuals; that it should be of the people, for the people and by a people. We have halled with delight the adoption of the entingent by the Argentine Republic, in the establisment bere of political and religious liberty. We have the second of the people of the witnessed and rejoiced in your adoption of vigor measures for the general diffusion of knowledge, have seen your great progress in commerce, agriculture.

sentiment by the Argentine Republic, in the establishment here of positical and religious liberty. We have witnessed and rejoiced in your adoption of vigorous witnessed and rejoiced in your adoption of vigorous witnesses of the general diffusion of knowiedge. We have seen your great progress in commerce, agriculture and the mechanic arts, as well as the rapad development of the matural sources of material wealth, and by you God speed in this glorious career. Let me express to Your Excellency the book made the second of the property of the property of the following the second of the property of the second of the second of the second of the property of the second of the second of the second of the property of the second of

#### PERNAMBUCO.

Condition of Health and Prospects of the Ports Commerce-The War Between the Freemasons and Jesuits-Demon stration Against a College and Priestly Property-Students Off on a Run-Tumult in the Streets-A Cavalry Charge and Dispersion of the Rioters.

PERNAMBUCO, May 31, 1873.

The rainy season has now fairly set in, and were it not that "Yellow Jack" has been nosted out of the harbor one's patience would be about exhausted with the almost incessant rain which we have of late experienced.

The health of the port is good, no cases of yellow fever having appeared during the past fortnight among the shipping. THE JESUITS AND THE PREEMASONS.

A good deal of excitement has been caused here of late by the stringent measures adopted by onsignor Frei Vital, Bishop of Peru, as regar the Freemasons, he having thought proper to excommunicate all members of the Masonic traternities in this city who refused to abjure Freemasonry. The Masons of this city are an inducatial body, both as regards position and numbers, and have not felt disposed to bear tamely the Bishop's capricious edicts. The Jesuits dropped in for a considerable share of the odium attaching to the Bishop. In fact, ever since they founded a college here in 1867, by license from the imperial Brazilian government, they have been objects of distrust and dislike on the part of the Pernambucanos generally. In this particular case the Jesuits are supposed to have been the Bishop's

express sympathy with Dr. Ignacio Farias, Dean of Olinda, on his having been suspended by the Bishop. At the conclusion of the meeting the crowd, which was composed chiefly of the upper classes, separated into two divisions, one making for the Jesuits' College, which they entered and proceeded to demolish. Books were tern up, windows, tables, chairs, &c., smashed, and some of the priests got more or less roughly handled by the would-be rioters. At the time there were about nity boys in the college under the teaching of eleven Jesuits, and directly they saw the work of devastation going on each boy made straight for home. of Olinda, on his havin

The second division of Freemasons went for the office of the Bishop's paper, called the Uniao, and made a bonfire in the street of everything the could lay their hands upon, completely destroying Not the slightest hindrance was attempted either on the part of the civil or military powers although the Jesuit College is only some fits yards distant from the barracks of the Ninti

although the Jesuit College is only some fifty yards distant from the barracks of the Ninth regiment.

Gratified with the result of their raid on the college, the people next turned their attention to the Right Reverend Bishop, but on arriving at his residence found that the President had placed their a guard of soldiers.

The crowd, not caring to encounter the military, promptly and wisely dispersed.

The AGTATION CONTINUED.

On the 16th inst. another meeting was convened by means of small placards pasted on the street corners, with the avowed intention of requesting the President of the province to mark a time for the withdrawal of all Jesuits from the city, a petition to the Imperial government having been previously forwarded to the Emperor at Rio Janeiro making the same request. The callers of the meeting proceeded to address the crowd, which had collected in the Campo das Princezas, from the balcony of the Gymnasjo Theatre, but were at once interrupted by an officer, who requested the crowd to disperse.

This order not being at once complied with, orders were given to a bugler to sound a charge, when about thirty cavalry soldiers, who had been kept mounted in readiness, dashed among the crowd, striking right and left with the flat of their swords. The people did not seem to see exactly where the joke lay, and betook themselves off in a manner lar more rapid than dignified. The solders, on the other hand, whose principal occupation has in carrying a despatch from the President to the Chief of the Police, &c, seemed to consider it as the acme of "high old fine" to belabor an unarmed mob; and any one looking on could only regret that these valiant defenders of their country had not occasionally some really active employment.

had not occasionally some really active employment.

The cavalry amused themselves by charging, six at a time, up the Rua do imperador in the hopes of catching any one napping, but the Brazilians proved fully equal to the occason and got as har away from the scene of combat as possible.

The zeal shown by some of the troop was extraordinary, going to the length of invading the sidewalk, and one poor wretch, at his dimner near the door of a restaurant, was attacked by the incensed soldiery. The casualties were reported as something fearful. One man who sells obtery tickets was reported as dead but the next morning he was seen offering the big prize about the streets as usual. His injuries consisted of sundry contusions which he received in rushing violently against a lamppost which stupidly refrained from getting out of his way.

of his way.

Much indignation has been expressed in the matter, and the liberal party have come forward and made a solemn protest against the "brutal act of the government." The President has issued an order prohibiting the sale of gunpowder and arms, but on the 20th inst. the prohibition was removed. The city has since continued to enjoy periect re-

# ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON A FERRYBOAT.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening as the Williamsburg ferryboat Maspeth was leaving her dock, loot of Houston street, New her dock, loot of Houston street. New York, a man on board, who appeared to be laboring under great mental excitement, suddenly jumped overboard. After some difficulty he was rescued by the deck hands, taken to Williamsburg and conveyed to the Fourth precinct station house. After he was restored to consciousness, he said his name was John Steiner, and that he resided at 420 Sixth street, New York, but refused to say what impelled him to attempt self-destruction. He is detained by the police.

#### CUBA.

Corpus Christi and Threatened Attack Upon & Newspaper Office-Activity of the In-

surgents-Patriotism of Slave-Owners at a Discount.

HAVANA, June 14, 1873. On Thursday, memorable to your correspondents as the day of his release, was celebrated the feast of Corpus Christi, and the annual procession took place. Precisely the same thing happened this year as last at this time, many rumors being current of trouble among the volunteers. This time the pretence was to be the gutting of the Tribuno office-a paper which by its open advocacy of the of Cuba and its individual members has gained the animosity of the ultra Spaniards. Very frequently of late the *Tribuno* has had its leading articles excised by the Censor and has been forced to appear with some startling advertisement in place of news. A few days since it published on its first

page THE LORD'S PRAYER, CREED AND SALVE, but omitted the articles of faith. On Thursday, the day it was reported that there would be a demonstration against it, its contributions must have been unusually unpleasant, for its first page had an immense advertisement of the journal, and the second two advertising cuts—one of a huge ele-phant and another of a bull and a matador—in position. However, the day passed quietly; the

phant and another of a buil and a matador—in position. However, the day passed quietly; the demonstration was postponed—no doubt indefinitely—and the bragging, what they (the volunteers) will do, continued.

THE INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

Reports from the insurrectionary districts have of late been uninvorable to the prospects of an early peace and show much activity on the part of the insurgents. Near Manzanfile and that jurisdiction the insurgents appear to be more active, and strike quickly and often at their opponents, and that they are not idle in other districts the following, from the Diario, will show:

"The daring courage of the commander of the Puerto Principe zone, Major Romani, who has paid with his like his disobedience to positive orders, has cost us thirty-nine braves of the First guerillacopps, surprised in a field near Yucatan. The remainser of the column, some ninety men, fought nobly, notwithstanding the loss of their chief at the beginning of the attack, and succeeded in cutting through the enemy, who greatly outnumbered them. Further details are waited, and meanwhile proceedings have been commenced to inquire into all the occurrences of this unfortunate affair."

A telegram from Santiago de Cuba states that Colonel Arias fought the insurgents on the loth, and took their camp at Purial, near Manzanillo, killing seven insurgents. The Spanish loss is stated to be four solders killed and nine wounded.

PATRIOTISM OF SLAVE OWNERS AT A DISCOUNT. The recent deeree of the Captain General, calling upon the patriotism of slave owners to loan him their slaves to the number of 3,000, to finish the military cordon from Zampa to Baga, has met with mere ridicule than isvorable response, and I have yet to learn of the first slave tendered for that purpose, whereas many hints have been strongly given to the government that it has in its various depots more than five thousand runaway and vagrant Chinese, who could be utilized in that maner. So, after all, Ah Sin and his heathen companions may be forced to finish th

# BOND ROBBER CAUGHT.

An Important Arrest by the Police of a Toledo Burglar—Rejoicing in Wall Street.

William Lambert was arrested yesterday afteroon by Captain Irving, of the detective force, charged with having in his possession a quantity of stolen bonds. The prisoner was conducted to Police Headquarters and searched. Upon him was found a \$100 bond of the city of Toledo issue to the Cherry Street Bridge Company of that city. This bond, Captain Irving says, is one of a lotstolen from the bank of V. H. Ketchum at Toledo one night between the 1st and 5th of last April. Mr. Ketchum's bank was entered by burglars, who

BLEW OPEN THE SAFE and stole bonds amounting in the aggregate to-the sum of \$20,000. These bonds were all of the same denomination, and were numbered 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 40, 75, 76, 77, 78, 87. Captendent Matsell one day last week that some of these Cherry Street Bridge bonds were being placed on the market, he placed himself in the way of learning something of them. The Superintendent likewise gave him instructions to take Detective Sampson to assist him, and endeavor to and out the source through which these bonds were passing. The detectives went determinedly to work, and after a few days were successful enough to establish the headquarters of the under-current. Finding there were

SEVERAL PARTIES IN THE SCHEME
of making money out of this plundered property,
the officers separated one taking one individual in
hand and the other another. Yesterday morning
it became evident that one of the men being iollowed was innocent of any wrongdoing, and the chase after him was discontinued. Lambert, however, was not lost sight of for a moment, and he turned out to be remunerative prey. Captain Irving took him up in Wall street and hunted through the greater part of the city. He finally brought up in Reservoir square, where he sat down, apparently with two objects in view—to rest a little and wait for a party who was interested in the bonds. The detectives slipped into an Israelite club on the side of the street opposite to where Lambert was sitting and watched his movements. In a few moments a man passed along close to him, and Lambert passed something to the man. The detectives, however, could not see what, though they were certain something had exchanged hands. Câptain Irving immediately jumped from his concealment and

Captain Irving immediately jumped from his concealment and

POUNCED UPON THE PRISONER.

Detective Sampson dashed after the second party, but the latter jumped into a light wagon and made his escape. Lambert was then put into a car and conveyed to the Central Office. Superintendent Matsell was very much pleased with the arrest and the manner in which it was conducted. He complimented Captain Irving highly, and said it was one of the most important things done in the Department for a long time. This Lambert, who weighs nearly three hundred pounds, and is very respectably connected in the city, is a man the

BROKERS AND BANKERS OF WALL STREET are glad to see out of there. Several of them, who had heard of the arrest last evening, called at the Central Office to express their pleasure at the event, and one or two leading men were very emphatic in the expression of their opinion of the man.

The hond found upon the prisoner is No. 31. He

#### man. The bond found upon the prisoner is No. 31. He will be taken to Court this morning. "SUSANNAH, DON'T YOU CRY."

Miss Susan B. Anthony Fined \$100 for Voting-A New Trial Demanded, but Denied-Harrowing Scene in Court-The Man Who Gave Out the Little Papers. Canandaigua, N. Y., June 19, 1873.

At two o'clock this afternoon Judge Selden made motion in the case of Miss Susan B. Anthony for a new trial, upon the ground of a misdirection of the Judge in ordering a verdict of guilty without submitting the case to the jury. He maintained, in an elaborate argument, the right of every person charged with crime to have the question of guit or innocence passed upon by a constitutional jury, and that there was no power in this Court to de-

and that there was no power in this Court to de-prive her of it.

The District Attorney replied, when the Court, in a brief review of the argument of the counsel, denied the motion.

The District Attorney immediately moved that the judgment of the Court be pronounced upon the dejendant.

The District Atteriory inimetately involved that the judgment of the Court be pronounced upon the desendant.

A SUPERPLUOUS QUESTION.

The Court made the usual inquiry of Miss Anthony if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced.

Miss Anthony answered and said she had a great many things to say, and declared that in her trial every principle of justice had been violated; that every right had been denied; that she had had no trial by her peers; that the Court and the jurors were her political superiors and not her peers, and announced her determination to continue her labors until equality was obtained, and was proceeding to discuss the question involved in the case when she was interrupted by the Court, with the remark that these questions could not be reviewed.

MISS Anthony replied that she w shed it fully understall that she saked no elemency from the Court; that she desired and demanded the full rigor of the law.

Judge Hunt then said that the judgment of the Court is that you pay

A FINE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and the costs of the prosecution, and immediately added, "There is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid." And so the trial ended.

THE CASE OF THE INSPECTORS.

A motion for a new trial is to be made in the case.

A motion for a new trial is to be made in the case of the inspectors to-morrow morning, on the ground that Hall, one of the defender was absent during the trial.