SARATOGA.

The Village of the Springs Before the Summer "Rush."

HOPES AND FEARS AT THE HOTELS

New and Old Accommodations-Competition for Attractions-Gilmore's Gun Pianissimo-An Editorial Hop-The Advance Guard of the Harpies-The "Deadhead"-The Walworth Tragedy.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 22, 1878. If a number of hotels, stores, boarding houses, cottages and stables could be said to wear a look of hope mingled with anxiety, to this bold-faced village of the Springs 'may the expression be applied. Hope urges on the carpenter's hammer and the house painter's brush to have things in order when "the rush" comes. Everywhere you turn furbishing, cleaning, refitting, rehanging, redraping and reviving speak eloquently

"Sir, I want my house in apple-pie order when

the rush comes,"
"Sloggins, don't let those women leave a speck of paint on the window panes. We could never

ouch it when the rush comes."
"The frescoes must be dry before the rush That is the language of hope; but the keen ob-

server soon detects THE UNDERCURRENT OF ANXIETY.

"The weather has been very changeable, sir, and that, I fear, unsettles the minds of a great many heads of families. Things, to be sure, are about as usual at this time of year. We don't expect the rush' before the 1st of July. That cholera report from the South I don't like at all; it makes heads

of families nervous."

After all, the anxiety does not lie very deep, for your acute mattre Thotel knows that—changeable weather here and sickness down South to the contrary notwithstanding-mammas and their marriageable daughters; well meaning, young, gilded gudgeons of the male persuasion, who come to play with wedding ring bait, and the world of palpitating fashion that wants a chance for display and dignified ease, will present themselves IN SHOALS AT THE PROPER MOMENT.

But in the short-lived season from July to Sep-tember a day's delay in Dame Fashion making up her mind to have her waiting maid pack as many Saratoga trunks as would make a backbone for the

Continent counts easily from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars out of Saratoga's pocket. There was a fine, enjoyable expression on the phiz of a veteran notel keeper yesterday, as he said, with a smirk and a deep chuckle:—

"It was blazing hot in New York yesterday. That's what's going to start them."

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION has been largely increased, and there seems to be no limit at which it is likely to stop. Congress Hall remains in about its former condition, and professes a deep determination to maintain its character. The Union Hotel, opposite, has been extensively refitted, frescoed and improved, and is a beautiful edifice at present, having the bright appearance of a gigantic Summer pavillon. The Grand (I wish this word was not used to so confusing an extent) is open entire this season—only a portion of it having been so last year. It is Frenchy looking outside, with high Mansard roof and tower, and is well arranged within. It possesses in many respects the finest site, the long plazza overlooking, as it does, Congress Park, with its fine trees and sweep of meadow and its famous springs. Higher up the hill the Clarendon, in simple style exteriorly, invites the more quietly disposed of the wealthy. The board at all these is \$5 a day, and the fare and attendance pretty much on a par. Between them they profess to be able to accommodate close to four thousand persons, a number, however, that in their inmost souls they do not expect to gather together at one time this year.

THE HOTEL KEEPER HAS ONE DRAM

year.

THE HOTEL KEEPER HAS ONE DREAM
that haunts him, and that is the hour when he will
be able to shrug his shoulders behind the office
counter, smile sympathizingly on a party of twelve,
and say to their leader—

"Very Borry, indeed, but there's not a billiard
table, or a clothes closet, or a bureau or a parlor
chair that has not been secured to the end of the
Beason."

It will hardly tempt the hotel keepers here this

It will hardly tempt the hotel keepers here this season to the verge of emotional insanity; but as a cause for morbidity among men who can "run a hotel," it stands fitly beside the small ambition some men have to be President. Though the first class hotels are already shead of any possibilities from "the rush," another hage caravanseral is in process of erection, namely, the United States Hotel. The foundations and walls in their present condition seem to take up almost as much ground as the burned district in Boston. When finished, a walk from one's room to his seat at the dining room table will be exercise enough to keep an athlete in training. I seriously think that if the present scale of hotel building is

When finished, a walk from one's room to his seat at the dining room table will be exercise enough to keep an athlete in training. I seriously think that if the present scale of hotel building is but a little extended, it will be necessary to have special trains run along the corridors. I make a present of this idea to whom it may concern. The elevator, which annihilates stairs, must, in the votel of the future, be supplemented by the corridors. The elevator, which annihilates stairs, must, in the votel of the future, be supplemented by the corridors. The elevator, which annihilates stairs, must, in the votel of the future, be supplemented by the corridors. The elevator, which annihilates stairs, must, in the votel of the future, be supplemented by the elevator. In the sense of space in the vast hostelries is just now slightly oppressive. One feels this particulary in the immense dining rooms. In broad daylight that drowsy song, "Oft in the Stilly Night," hums itself through the memory, and particular stress is laid on the "banquet hall deserted" part of the business. There must be a mile and a half of untennated tables in Saratoga at every meal. I fancied the other day, as I found myself almost alone, amid an army of colored waiters, who stood each by his guestless table, still and stiff as Reyptian mummies, that I was

IN THE MIDST OF A WESTERN FOREST "CLEARING," with burnt tree stumps in every direction. A group of three were seated near the entrance to the dining hall, and I began to calculate how many miles the waiter would have to walk before he got through for the day. On the piazzas the chatting parties and promenading pairs are about as plenty and as satisfying to the eye as telegraph poles on the Pacific Railroad, west of the Rocky Mountains. The buzz, the laugh of mirth or affectation of the flood of the season are yet wanting. As old New Yorkers love to tell the youngsters how green the fleids were in their boyish days where the heart of the Empire City is to-day, I wish to furnish a specimen of the

Yound Lady (convincingly)—On, but don't on know dat snakes are worms when dey're little babies.

Verily, this is verdancy of the brightest tint, which the beau or the belle who has passed through the season can compare when trunks are homeward checked, with all the small talk and repartee that will have made ears weary by that time. A drive out to Saratoga Lake has all its wonted charms, and the weather has been so delightful that the lake shore at Myers' or the other hotels is enjoyable all day. Saratoga fried potatoes are already sprouting all over the lake-side tabled, and to the person doubting whether the "world" is coming or not, they are as promising as the olive branch to Noah on Mount Ararat.

Besides the hotels above mentioned, there are the Arlington, the Columbian, American and a host of boarding houses of various grades. A company possessing (of course) a mineral spring and a park outside the village are anxious to induce the Summer going warld of Saratoga to build village on the place to be out of the reach of the fussy excitement of life in the huge hotels. The preparations for a gay season are extensive, and the leading exterers compete fer special attractions. Each must have his orchestra. The Union has secured fast of Landers. The Congress already rejoices in Bernstein and his band, and the Grand thinks it goes "one better" with Glimore, of Boaton big drum and panjandrum fame. It is whispered that when the latter appears here he will apply his new invention of

when the latter appears here he will apply his new invention of PLANISHINO CANNON ACCOMPANIMENTS.

This he achieves by wadding a thirty-two-pounder with not Boston baked beans to the muzzle. He fires it with a slow match. The result is said to be a combination of greased lightning and buttered thunder. It has one great economical advantage, namely, that the colored help of the hotel can have their suppers fired down their throats in relays of fifty at a time with expedition and president.

lays of fifty at a sime when the control of this village which suggests that Saratoga is a misnomer. All the stores seem to be "branches" of some house in New York—branch hats, branch coats, branch cyugs, branch mas, branch jet and branch gimeracks generally. Apropos of jet, it should hardly be necessary to bring it from New York—when there are so many native springs here al-

ready.

THE VILLAGERS PROPER
are not easy discoverable at first sight. They are
hidden away like the Modocs in the lava beds at
present. They are waiting serency for "the
fush," sharpening their little axes, whetting their

- 1

little scalping kinves, casting builted and resighting the rifes that will religion the great armies of money staughterers that garrison the bortes. The saratogians are as much like villagers as the flowery waistcoated "supers" cuiled from the flowery, that you be sessitance of virtue in a supers of the control of the flowery, that rush to the sessitance of virtue in a "I keeps up the rural dica," said a gentleman to me in good faith. They are "HE TALLEST SPECHINS OF RURAL SHIPPLICITY It has been one man's fortune to meet. The picture of a pirate decoying a merchanima would happy villagers. Rustic innocence would in fact be an impossibility where the allurements to the contrary are so enticing in the Sammer months. This, with a paternal blessing, be the Saratogian's excuse for his mid villager fraud. But the Springs are as per intellection of the season has been reported by the season has a story of the present have neither been numerous nor, with few exceptions, important.

that the season has A story of the season as a story of the season has a story of the season as a story of the season has a story of the season has a story of the season as a story of the season has a story of the season has a story of the season has a story of the season as a story of the season as a story of the season of the seas

BROOKLYN REFORM.

The Academy Reform Committee met last night in the rear of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The meeting was called to order at half-past eight o'clock, at which time there were twenty-one members present. At nine o'clock the number was in-

Mr. FARRINGTON offered a resolution, setting forth that, masmuch as charges had been made in one of the New York papers of excessive expenditures for opening and grading streets, the Committee on Local Improvements and Public Expenditures be authorized to investigate these matters and report to the Association.

The resolution was adopted. Comptroller SCHRODER read a very careful synopsis of the new charter, now in the hands of increase of expenses by new officers and an increase of salaries to the amount of \$135,600, and that by the abolishment of the Excise Board and the reorganization of other departments there was a decrease of \$52,500, leaving a net increase of

decrease of \$52,560, leaving a net increase of \$53,100.

It was moved to adopt the report.

Mr. FARRINGTON objected to the adoption of the charter at the present time, as they did not know what it contained. He understood that the Common Council had been shorn of much of its power; that under this charter they had not even the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Schroder said that such was not the case, and he would read from the report the clause in reference to this matter. He discovered, however, that the very pages containing all referring to the power of the Common Council to send for persons and papers and swear witnesses were gone. He stated, however, that he was positive that this power had not been taken from the Common Council.

that this power had not been taken from the Common Council.

Mr. Oswage volunteered the information that changes had been made in the charter in Albany; that it was not the same as had been ratified here by the committee; yet he thought if they did not endorse it now they would stuitify themselves. It was true they had not done all they wanted to, but they had done very well, and he hoped they would adopt it.

Mr. FARRINGTON said he did not think it would be a very great evil if the Governor did not sign this charter. It certainly continued the triple-headed commissioners in office, and there might be worse things happen to Brooklyn than the failure of the Governor to sign the charter. Resolutions to the effect that in the opinion of the Association the act amending the charter of the city of Brooklyn improved the laws of the present city government and the Governor be requested to sign the charter, were offered and adopted.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOL SCANDAL.

tigation in the Case of No. 13—Refuta-tion of Charges Against Mesers, Kin-sella and Faron.

Yesterday the joint committee of citizens and the Teacher Committee of the Board of Education presented their report, based upon the testimony taken in the examination of the charges preferred by the deposed Principal of School No. 18, Mr. W. N. Reid, against Messrs. Thomas Kinsella and Levi Faron, members of the local committee in charge of said school. Much has been written about the "grave accusation" against the officials named, and a mass meeting was held about two months ago in the Academy of Music by the admirers of the gentleman who brought the charges in qestion, so that something ponderous in the matter of investigation was anticipated. The joint committee find as follows:—

First As to the charges made by Mr. Reid.
These were, upon the examination made before us, in number, and are, together with our findings users, as follows:

First Chesta That Mr. Manual in number, and are, together with our findings upon them, as follows:—

Five Charge.—That Mr. Kinsella "had been guity of walking through class rooms, filled with students, with his hat on his head and a cigar in his mouth."

The proof is that Mr. Kinsella, on his way from his home in the morning to his business, stopped sometimes at School Mc. Ik, and occasionally he did not dispense with the cigar, if he had one, or remove his hat.

Second Charge.—Using the words "hot—lot as hell" in a least room of girls.

Mo evidence was offered on this charge, except the statement of Mr. Rosd on the one hand and the denial of Mr. Kinsella on the other.

Third Charge.—That Mr. Kinsella said, during the opening exercises of a morning seasion. This reading of the slop."

That is Mr. Beid's statement of the expression. Mr. Kinsella's exnichasion is that he said. "Opposition to the

public schools on account of the reading of the Bible is all losh, and ought to stop."

Whatever was said, it is admitted, was a private re mark between Mr. Reid and Mr. Kinsella.

Fourth Charge—That Mr. Kinsella "asked for brandy and water at a public reception in School No. 13."

This charge was not pressed, and was finally with-

This charge was not pressed, and was many drawn.

Rych Charge—That Mr. Kinsella appointed incompetent teachers. The proof is that the teachers alleged to have been incompetent held the requisite certificates from the Superintendent, given upon the usual examination which, certified according to the rules of the Board of Education, justified an appointment of the person holding it to a position above that actually assigned to such teacher by Mr. Kinsella in this instance.

The only charge against Mr. Faron was that of intoxication, and the specification fixed the time as January, Ir.

NTA.
This charge was unsustained by sufficient proof, and the counter evidence disposed of it as unfounded in fact. The charge against Mr. Reid, as presented for our conderation, was "insubordination," or returing to enforce the resulations of the board of Education and of the ocal committee in respect to the reception of pupils mto, and the dismissel of pupils from School No. I who did not reside within the district limits of that school. The proof is that Mr. Reid formally promutgated the

The proof is that Mr. Reid formally promugated the order for the dismissal of what may be termed non-resident pupils, and advised such pupils of the existence of the order or regulation, and many pupils obeyed it and went to the school in their proper district, but he did not cafforce such measures as would have resulted in complete observance, and Mr. Reid was willing the order should remain to some extent unfuffiled.

There was also existing dissatisfaction on the part of the local committee with Mr. Reid which in itself would, according to the evidence, have brought about his resignation or dismissal in July next; but the immediate cause for his removal in April was the collision arising upon the subject above stated.

ALL BUT A HOLOCAUST.

Frightful Collision on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad-A Number of People Injured-Narrow Escape of Two Excursion Parties from Death.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 23, 1873.

At a very late hour last night a report gained circulation that a trightful collision had occurred on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad some twenty miles from this city. Two picnic parties went out on that road yesterday—one by the Bricklayers, Union, numbering nearly two thousand men, wo-men and children, spent the day at Castlewood station, twenty-four miles from the city; the other picnic, given by the Brothernood of Locomotive Engineers, numbering about one thousand, went a mile this side, to Rosewood Grove. Nothing could be learned of the reported disaster however, unti between twelve and one o'clock this morning, when the train bearing the Locomotive Engineers party reached the city and the following facts were

between twelve and one o'clock this morning, when the train bearing the Locomotive Engineers party reached the city and the following facts were ascertained:

When the party was ready to return home their train was backed down on the main track, and while the people were getting aboard the Brick-layers' train came dashing around the curve near by, and, before its speed could be reduced below ten miles per hour, struck the stationary train, smashing the two baggage cars in the rear and badily damaging the rear coach. The shock was very severe, and nearly all the persons on the train were thrown from their seats and a large number hurt, but, so far as is known, no one was killed. Two boys named Galiagher and Huliget had each a leg broken, Mrs. Maria Cummings an arm broken, Mrs. G. Blossing spine badly hurt and internal injuries, Samuel Kame ribs broken. A number of other persons were more or less bruised. The Bricklayers' train arrived at fifteen minutes past two. The engine of the train is badly damaged, and it is said that two of the coaches rolled down an embankment. The most severely injured persons on this train are Patrick Murphy, who sustained severe fractures of his ribs and legs, and Mrs. William Allen, whose spine and arms are severely injured. It is feared that they cannot recover. A dozen others were more or less severely bruised. The cause of the accident was the neglect of the brakeman to flag the rear train in time to stop it and the supposition of the engineer of the arrival of the train here carriages were furnished to convey the wounded to their homes, and every possible attention was paid to them.

AQUATIC.

Prominent Pittsburg Oarsmen Off for Toronto, Canada-The Regatta There and the Contests-The Entries and Prizes-Interesting Boating Matters.

PITTSBURG, June 21, 1873. This afternoon colte a number of oarsmen from this city, with a variety of shells, took their departure for Toronto, Canada, to participate in the regatta which takes place in the bay near that city on Saturday next. Among the four-oared crews the former having for its stroke William Scharff, who is matched for the single scull champion who is matched for the single scull championship and \$2,000 with Henry Coulter. The prizes offered by the Toronto folks for the four-oared contest is \$300 to the winning boat, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third. For the event there are entered the Toronto and Tinning crews, of Toronto; the Banshee and Buffalo clubs, of Buffalo, and the McKee and Howard clubs, of Pittsburg. For the single-scull race, for which there are numerous entries, a prize of \$100 is allowed the winner, \$50 the second person in the race and \$25 to the third. It is probable that Scharff will enter into this contest, as Thomas Berry, who beat Coulter at Buffalo last July, is to be one of the starters; also Richard B. Tinning, of Toronto; Patrick Louther, Nicholas Denmarsh, Eph Morris and Edward Powell, of Pittsburg. A large delegation of the sporting fraternity leave here early in the week to witness the races.

James Hamill, ex-champion oarsman, also left for the East this evening, and will proceed directly

James Hamili, ex-champion oarsman, also left for the East this evening, and will proceed directly to Yale College, where he is engaged to train the Freshmen of that institution for the race in July. Hamili is to return immediately after the contest and take in hand young Scharff and fit him for the championship struggle on the Monongahela. It is also said Josh Ward will arrive here a week previous to the contest with the view of rendering Scharff any aid in his power that might tend to insure him success on the eventful day. It is highly probable, in the event of the Ward crew rowing another race, that Scharff will be selected as the fourth man. John Biglin, matched with Ellis Ward for a sculling race at Springfield Mass., July 17, will train Coulter.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.

The fifteenth annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club was sailed vesterday, starting from off Tommy Taylor's, Idle Hour. fhe prizes were won by the sloop yachts Emma Hilton, Knight Templar, Irene and Commodore.

PHILADELPHIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA. A Heavy Wind and Many Capsizes. The George Hoff and Enchantress the Winners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23, 1873. The regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club came off to-day. A heavy wind prevailed, making it dangerous for the boats, and many were swamped. dangerous for the boats, and many were swamped. Of the tweive yachts in the first class start ing only six rounded the buoy off Delanco, and of the second class, nineteen starting, only three rounded. The Aldager (first class) took the lead and held it, but unfortunately when opposite Tacony she capsized. The yachts closely following in line also capsized, and the George Hoff, Captain Smith, sacceeded in rounding the buoy first, closely followed by the Lizzle M. Ardis. On the homestretch the George Hoff haintained the lead and won the race. The Enchantross was the winning yacht of the second class. The prizes consisted of handsome sliver gobjets. Fortunately no serious accident followed the upsetting of the boats.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Pantheon, N. Y. Y. C., Mr. Osgood, from New London for New York, passed Whitestone yes-terday.
Yacht Dreadnought, N. Y. Y. C., Mr. Stockwell, from Glen Cove for New York, passed Whitestone, yesterday afternoon.

PLEETWOOD PARK.

Three hundred gentlemen who visited Fleetwood Park yesterday were sadly disappointed to poned. There was no reasonable excuse offered for the absurd proceeding, and the people left the Park highly incensed. The track had not been in such good condition on any day this season as it was yesterday afternoon, and all the drivers who had horses engaged were anxious to trot. Many of them took their horses on the track and insisted

them took their horses on the track and insisted on the trots coming off. They were, however, postponed until another day, which we suppose will be one when the sun shines brightly.

At Chamberlin's rooms, No. 1,146 Broadway, last night, there were no pools sold on the postponed contests, the 2:34 and 2:25 purses, but the gentlemen present were anxious to invest on the 2:21 race, to come off the last day of the meeting, and did so quite lively. This event has entered Alden Goldamith's bay mare Huntress, John Lovett's bay mare Gazelle, Daniel Mace's chestunt gelding Judge Fullerton and Peter Manee's bay stallion William H. Allen. The latter will not start. The following is the average of the pools sold:

THE 2:21 BACE.

Fullerton...\$25 60 25 69 55 75 Gazelle... 23 49 15 30 27 40 Huntress... 9 21 10 20 17 24

The fourth game of the championship series be-tween the Philadelphis and Baltimore clubs was played here to-day. The following is the score:—

THE LATE JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Arrangements for the Funeral To-Day-Evil Effects of the Carpet-Bag Contest Meeting of the Union League Club Last Night-Action of the Club.

The arrangements for the funeral of the late John A. Kennedy to-day will be in accordance with the programme already published. The services will be at the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue, and will commence at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Club was held last evening in the theatre of the club to take action in reference to the death of Superintendent Kennedy and for making arrange ments for attendance at the funeral. Mr. Joseph W. Choate, President, occupied the chair, and, in a few introductory remarks, commendatory of the character of the late Mr. Kennedy, opened the proceedings.
Mr. George W. Bliss, Jr., in a short speech

ceedings.

Mr. Georga W. Bliss, Jr., in a short speech, moved the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in the death of John A. Kennedy the Club has lost one of its most revered and honored members and the city of New York one of her most faithful and useful citizens. Without advantages of education, by the strength of his character, by his steadiast industry and his never-lailing courage, he gained the confidence of his fellow citizens and proved by the fidelity with which he discharged the high trusts imposed upon him that that confidence was not misplaced. He presented signal cample of honesty and self-sacrifice to maintain in many triincemengencies of the course which led to the public weltare and safety. As chief executive officer of the Pelice Department at that critical period when the peace of the city was of vital importance to the national welfare he was as sagacious as he was foarless in preserving order, and infused his owp spirit into the ranks which he commanded. In rescuing the city from the peril that over whelmed it in the great riots of less he won a great batale, from which he carries to his grave his wounds and scars as his only trophles and rewards. He deserves to rank high in the list of the original and life-long anti-slavery men, and the value of his counsels and serv ces in the darket days of the Rebellion have been recognized and will be renembered.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory a commit-

the Rebellion have been recognized and will be remembered. When the tree of twenty-five members of the club be designated to represent the club at his uneral.

Mr. Blunt and Mr. W. A. Dowling supported the resolutions in commendatory terms of the late Mr. Kennedy.

The Chair appointed the following members of the club as representatives at the funeral:—

Thomas C. Acton, George Bliss, George Jones, William E. Dodge, Isaac H., Baitey, Henry Bergh, Marshall B. Blake, George W. Blunt, John B. Cornell, Levi A. Dowley, William A. Darling, J. M. Gultean, Charles F. Kirkland, John D. Lawson, William Laimbeer, Jr., D. D. S. Marshall, A. M. C. Smith, Sinclair Tousey, David Van Nostrand, David B. Mellish, Isaac Sherman, George Cabot Ward, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Andrew W. Leegett and V. P. C. Billings.

DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Independent Democrats at Masonic Hall Last Evening-Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year-The Resolutions-All Democrats Invited to Unite.

The Democratic Union General Committee met at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, yesterday evening. Among those present were Robert B. Roosevett, G. McAlear, John Y. Savage, Dr. Joseph Hilton, Luke C. Grimes, William Mann, William C. Bell and others. Hon. kobert B. Roosevelt called the meeting to order. No one was probably more responsible for the election of the last city government than he, he said, but he did not wish to be held responsible for its doings, as his advice had been disregarded in

did not wish to be held responsible for its doings, as his advice had been disregarded in every instance. Mr. Roosevelt then spoke at length of the widespread corruption in the republican party. The republican government in Washington was as corrupt as it well could be.

THE ENTIRE SOUTH WAS BANKRUPT, and they all knew what the Custom House administration in this city had been. Let them look at the various departments in this city. Mr. Van Nort was a republican, so were all the Park Commissioners but one, Mr. Williamson, and a majority of the Commissioners of Docks, Charities and Police. They had come here together to effect a union of all honest democrats in the city. How could Tammany Hall claim to represent the democracy of New York? Mr. Brennan and Mr. Kelly were very respectable gentlemen, but they were too lew to represent the entire democracy of the city of New York? Mr. Brennan and Mr. Kelly were very respectable gentlemen, but they were too lew to represent the entire democracy of the city of New York. Apollo Hall was the same as before. Between these two organizations the same old element existed as before. We would like to know in what respect Mr. Morrissey was better than Mr. Genet, and so it was in many other districts in the Tammany organization. They already heard everywhere that William M. Tweed was

COMING-BACK INTO FOWER,
and his friends were already to be found in all departments—the representatives of the old power. The purpose of this organization was to unite all honest democrats in the city so that they would place candidates before the people, at the next, the city of the william J. Bell and Charles Fucknaffer; Treasurer, Smith Ely, Jr.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Fresident; Vice Presidents, David S. Paige, Patrick J. McAlear, Henry Clausen and Patrick Kirwin; Secretaries, Thomas Cooper Campbell, William J. Bell and charles Fucknaffer; Treasurer, Smith Ely, Jr.

Mr. N. A. Thompson offered the following resolutions, which were

to unite with any men or body of men who, white pretending to support these principles, make this pretence
a sham by their acts.

Resolved, That the general committees of Tammany
and Apolo Hall, made up, as they are, at the distance of
a few politicians, and say as THE FROME.

and embracing in their midst many of the men whose
corruptions and frauds brought distrace upon the democratic party, have no claim upon public confidence or
party recognition, and until they shall be proterly purified and the members fairly chosen by the people we reputate all connection with them.

Resolved, That we will offer to the 'democratic voters
of this city for their suffrages at the next election candidates of the highest character for ability and integrity,
trusting to the housest sontiment of the democratic mass-st
to secure their election.

Ex.Judge D. C. Birdsall delivered a speech. He

trusting to the honest sentiment of the democratic mass, at oscure their election.

Ex-Judge D. C. Birdsall delivered a speech. He hoped that these resolutions would be faithfuily carried out and lived up to by his hearers individually and collectively. When the time came for holding the primary elections, they would have honest and faithful primaries. Their watchword was "Purily the Democracy," and place it in the same proud position in which it was in the times of Jackson. (Applaise.) Under these principles they would purify the democracy and refeem this great city. (Applause.)

Ex-Judge Thompson said it should be borne in mind that they were addressing themselves to 150,000 democratic voters. It was a thieving class of robbers which succeeded in placing in the Presidential chair Ulysses S. Grant, and in the Gubernatorial chair of this State the superannuated John A. Dix. (Applause.) All the honest citizens cared for was to vote for capable and trustworthy men, and if they presented such men before the people then the day of success was not far distant. (Applause.) plause.)
After transacting some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

GOODRICH MURDER MYSTERY.

The Brooklyn Coroner's Inquest Indefinitely Postponed-The Ends of Justice

About three weeks ago Mr. W. W. Goodrich,

prother of the mysteriously murdered man who was found lying dead in the basement of his lonely dwelling, Degraw street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn, one morning in the latter part of March, informed Coroner Whitenill that he intended visiting Europe, and would take his departure on the 2sth instant. He desired, if the Coroner could make it convenient, that the aljourned inquest touching the manner of his brother's death should be resumed and concluded ere his departure, if such a thing was practicable. The Coroner, after mature consideration, arrived at the conclusion that he would be ready to proceed, inasmuch as the detectives and other witnesses who had testified in the case at the sessions of investigation held in May had read over their testimony and signed the same. Of course there was not any likelihood of the authorities "furthering the ends of justice" by discovering the whereabouts of or arresting either of the suspected individuals who figured, theoretically, as principals in the crime—"Moscoe" or "Kate Stoduard"—and there existed, he claimed, no good and sufficient reason for further postponing the inquest. It was said when the last examination took place before the jury that all the testimony at hand bearing on the case was in, and the only question to be settled was one of science—"Whether it was possible for deceased to have inflicted the three pistol shot wounds which were found in his head?" The medical gentlemen, who made the post-mortem examination on the body, determined that it was not possible for deceased to have inflicted the wounds found. Still the theory of suicide was stoutly maintained by the police and a few others, and it was believed to be advisable to have the opinion of two surgical experts on this point before rendering a verdict. Why these experts have not been forthcoming does not appear. It seems now, however, that the Coroner, wishing to comply with the request of the relative of the deceased, set down yesterds, 23d instant, as the appointed time for resuming, and pushing the case to a close, but was compelled to postpone the inquest indefinitely, owing to his inability to bring together the "gentleme avenues, Brooklyn, one morning in the latter part of March, informed Coroner Whitenill that he in-

THE ARKANSAS MUDDLE. CUBA.

for the Governorship—The Attorney General's Complaint Against Baxter. LITTLE ROCK, June 19, 1873.

The day after Mr. Brooks filed his complaint in the Circuit Court against Governor Elisha Baxter for ursurpation, Attorney General Yonley, thinking

was issued, returnable at the October term. Disregarding the wishes of all of the best citizens, these

few disappointed politicians are trying by

every means in their power to oust the gentleman who was supported in the last campaign by the majority of those who

now wish to oust him. They swear they will have him out by hook or crook. This sort of thing has a

bad effect upon business. It seems about to retard the recuperation of the State financially from the

effects of the immense frauds perpetrated within

THE COMPLAINT filed by Mr. Youley in the Circuit Court:-

T. D. W. YONDEY, Attorney ceneral.

It is very probable that these gentlemen have no idea of gaining their respective suits, but hope to be allowed by the Court to take evidence, and so probably get the matter brought before Congress. There has been some talk of the Ring trying

called at the next meeting of the Legislature in 1875. As the matter now stands Mr. Baxter sits very firmly in the Executive chair. They are, however, loth to declare themselves defeated, and will continue to worry him as much as possible for some time to come.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

Methodist Declension Turns Out To B

an Absolute Increase—Emasculated Theology in Methodist Pulpits—Seecher

and Bowen's Victous Influence-Spicy

The discussion of the causes of Methodist declen-

sion in the cities of New York and Brooklyn lost nothing by standing over a couple of weeks. Yes-

terday the preachers were out in goodly numbers, and the debate was resumed. Dr. E. O. Haven, Dr. Curry, Rev. Mr. French, Rev. Mr. Vail, Dr. Holdich and Rev. John Parker participated in the discussion. Dr. Haven admitted the fact of de-cline, but did not think it was due to a lack of

plety in the pulpit nor to the preaching of emas-culated theology by the ministry. There is power in the doctrines of the Gospel to-day as ever. But

changes have come over the thought and study of the people, and the machinery of past ages is not

found to be so effective now as it was formerly

was not prepared to suggest what would be most

PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF BEECHER.

Dr. Curry considered one cause of the declen-

sion of Methodism in these cities was the ministry

the leading doctrines of the Bible. Too many o

exceedingly pernicious upon the moral and spirit

cause of religion great harm. The Doctor consid-

The Doctor thought new methods of preachingclothing old truths in new forms-are needed, but he

Debates.

The Colonial Crisis Hastening to a Point of Final Issue.

to make things sure, files his complaint in the same Court, calling it a complaint of the State of Arkan-sas against Elisha Baxter. In both of these cases, Madrid Reports of Legislative Representative Fusion with the Spanish Republic-The Theory of Political Party Against the Hard Facts of Executive Oppression-Bulletins from the Fields of Battle and Half-Stifled Sighs from the Prison Fortresses-Insurgent Bravery and Telling Blows Against the Spanish Troops - The Mon Who Fight and Die in the Manzanillo District. HAVANA, June 18, 1878.

the last few years. No State in the Union has better prospects than this one, if the sea of politics has a dead calm over it for a few years. During the past few days Havana has been in a state of uncertain excitement regarding the telegraphic news from Spain. Many alarming rumors have been current, but nothing positive is known. Her mineral resources are unsurpassed, and, on looking at the map, her water communication will be seen to be superior but knowing ones say this is merely the repetition of a well known trick of the "superior authority" to any inland State. Railroad communication is good and constantly improving, but whatever whenever important and unpicasant intelligence arrives to hold back all telegrams. The last re-port, which has been seized with avidity by many, the State until these continual squabbles and desperate clutches at the State Treasury are disconis that Cuba will form a State in the new federal Republic and that the abolition of slavery will be that any day, through the acts of a few unscrupuown defence, to declare martial law. The following is lous politicians, the Governor may have, in his Cuba must be taken cum grano salis, as the dimenties in the way of the serious good filed by Mr. Yonley in the Circuit Court:—

In the Pulaski Circuit Court. The State of Arkansas, plaintoff, vs. Elisha Baxter, defendant. Complaint at law. The State of Arkansas brings this its complaint against Elisha Baxter, and thereupon respectfully shows to the Court. I. That on the 5th day of November, 1872, at a general election duly holden on that day in the State of Arkansas pursuast to the constitution and laws of said State, for the election, among other officers, of the Governor of said State for the term of four years from the 1st day of January, 1873, one Joseph Brooks received the highest number of legal votes cast at said election for the office of Avernors as afore-said, the said Joseph Brooks then and there receively for said office a large number of legal votes, and to said office of governor as afore-said, the said Joseph Brooks and the said Joseph Brooks and the said office of Governor as afore-said, votes; and the said office of Governor as afore-said votes; and the said office of Governor as afore-said received more than therepore thousand votes for said office; and at which said election no other candidate for said office of Governor as afore-said received more than twenty-five votes. 2. That at the time of said election the said Joseph Brooks was a male person who had attained the age of twenty-five years, and had been five years a cluzen of the United States, and had resided in said State of Arkansas for one year preceding said election; was a qualified voter as prescribed in the constitution and laws of said State, and held no office under the United States of under said State, and fold office of Governor then and now required by the constitution and laws of said State, and so office of Governor then and the qualifications for said office of Governor then and the qualifications for said office of Governor then and the qualifications for said office of Governor then and the qualifications of the said defendant is not be placed in possesse on three the said decident is not be placed in intentions of any new Ministry in Spain are insurmountable and cannot be vanquished. Those persons sent out from Spain to govern the island of Cuba may possibly leave the shores of Spain with ideas of progress and the intention of establishing reforms in Cuba. All this is in the sphere of theory, as no innovations are made, and Cuba is ruled by the special arbitrary laws in force for the past centuries by every new Captain General that takes command of the Island. With an address to the army, navy, volunteers, inhabitants, &c., of the "Ever Faithful" the "good inten-tion" pavement is laid; the Havana journals commence to flatter "His Excellency," and "His Excellency," with more or less sense or no sense at all, keeps in the steps of his predecessors. It is a great mistake to believe or even imagine that with a republican form of government in spain the modus operands in this island had undergone any favorable changes for the people. The only difference between the monarchical and republican administration is that the latter have established four or five republican newspapers, which are at loggerheads with the representative journals of the slaveocracy, daily treating the public here to exhaustive articles on doctrines and things or personal attacks, which benefit in no way the administration of the affairs of the island.

treating the public here to exhaustive articles of the benefit in no way the administration of the affairs of the island.

PARTY AND PACTION.

The party of retrograde is shades are all-powerful and overcast the political horizon with threats of violence. The attitude of the oligarchists of the island, whose interests cash with iree institutions, is threatening. They have the money, and money is the great lever here; and it will be difficult, indeed, for Spain to govern in Cuba. It is said that Captain General Pictain has so far kept out of the clutches of the cliques of Havana; probably this may be true, but the censor of late is keeping a strict supervision over the press, and nothing is allowed to appear that would promise a change in the permanent institutions of Cuba.

My own experience of late has taught me what justice means in the island of Cuba and what the rights of pacific inhabitents amount to, when a parcel of police officers, headed by an army officer, can enter one's domicile, in the small hours of the night, search every nook and corner of his dwelling and drag eim off to prison. Mr. Price's case and treatment are not isolated ones. The Cabaña contains some three or four hundred prisoners, many of them languishing in some calaboose for months, unaware of what they are accused. The prisoner who has no friends is soon forgotten, as justice and fair play find no champions in a Spanish prison in Cuba. If the walls of the dreary Cabañas could only speak what numerous truths could they uniold, such as would strike terror into the hearts of the peoples of the civilized world! The misery and despair that have failen to the lot of hundreds must likely remain secret to the world, hidden within its walls. Ever since it was first built every stone of its immense structure has been cemented with the blood of the harmiess and mofensive natives of the graphs have been executed within its precints or languished within its dungeons until death relieved them from the daily tortures of their jailers SCMMARY AND SEG

herds, he was thrown into the Catania, and, and though he had a safe conduct from the Colonial Minister and from the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Spaniards were bound in good fath to protect him, he was, nevertheless, sacrificed to the clamor of the irreconcilables and executed within the walls of the fortress.

faith to protect him, he was, nevertheless, sacrificed to the claimor of the irreconcilables and executed within the walls of the fortress.

News FROM THE BATTLE FIZLDS.

Private news from the insurgent districts is not of the most encouraging nature to the Spaniards. Notwithstanding the special pleading of the Diario and the withholding of lacts by the government, the truth comes out and proves the weakness of the Spanish forces in operations. The Diario in its usual fortnightly review complianents General Pietian for his disposal of available forces, &c., and promises an active and successing campaign. It reports the district of Sancta Spiritu and Moron to be in complete pacification, although there are a number of insurgents still in the neighborhood, whom, it crucky says, must be exterminated. From the Central Department the chief feather in the Spanish cap is still the death of Ygnacir Agramonte, for which the Spaniards cannot yet sufficiently praise themselves; and the commander of the forces who fought against him, Lieutenant Colonei Kodriguez de Leon, had to come to Havana, show himself at the Casino and receive a serenade, be promoted to colonel and be made the iton of the day.

In the meanwhile repeated engagements have taken place in the Campagey, and severe losses are reported on both sides.

Advices from Manzanillo state that in some of the recent encounters of the insurgents with the Spanish forces the government troops invariably have had to retire before the Cuban veterans.

The blario admitts that the practice lately masses and waiting and lalling upon the Spanish columns in detail is causing them great losses. In the neighborhood of the Sierra, behind Tibacoa, there have been frequent and bloody.

The blario admitts that the practice lately masses and waiting and lalling upon the Spanish columns in detail is causing them great losses. In the neighborhood of the Sierra, behind Tibacoa, there have been frequent encounters, in almost all of which the Spaniards lost ground.

The most remarkable ev of emasculated theology. The ministers who are most popular in the two cities are those who preach a Christianity without Christ and without the Methodist ministry strive to imitate and fol-low Mr. Beecher, whose influence he considered ual growth of the community. Both in his pulpit and through his paper Mr. Beecher is doing the and through his paper Mr. Beecher is doing the cause of religion great harm. The Doctor considered the influence of the Independent very damaging, but that of the Christian Union iar more so. Then the system of religious colonization has ceased attorether. This is another cause of decime, and the experiences of church machinery at present demands all the numbers and wealth that each can obtain to keep it running without sending any away to other sections.

Mr. Franch gave one or two illustrations of the causes of this non-fructifying spirit and energy in the Church. The power which formerly resided in the altar has been transferred to the pulpit, and nothing less than star preachers will suit most of the Methodist churches now. And these men cannot be had without being well paid for. Hence all the energies of the Church are now directed toward the intellectual and resthetical in religion, while the spiritual is let alone.

FIGURES DON'T LIE—WHAT THEY SHOW.

Rev. Mr. Vall, who prepared some of the statistics presented by Mr. Buckley, when this topic was started, remarked that the facts did not warrant the conclusions drawn by some of his brethren. For twenty years, he said, before 1865 Methodism could hardly hold its own in the city of New York, and at some periods it was, on an average, 2,000 members behind what it was in 1845. But in 1805 it took an upward start and increased about three hundred members, and it has been steadily increasing ever since, showing an average of 1,000 probationers per annum. Now, he believed that such a showing was the best refutation that could be presented to the emasculated theology doctrine. The great discrepancy lies in the percentage of probationers who become in members and in the members who leave this city for suburban towns and villages. The young people grow up and marry, and a change in living becomes necessary, and they move to Brookin, Jersey City or Westchester county and round about where they can have more of the comiforts of life at less expense than they can obtai

such arbitrary proceedings the only answer vouchsafed them was, "Orden supertor" and "Por inconcontentes."

According to the Diario's report the insurgents
in the district of Manzanillo, seeing they were
being hemmed in by the Spanish troops, endeavored to break through the columns surrounding
them, and brought on a heavy combat at Zarzal.
Here the insurgents, according to the Diario, are
said to have left 174 dead, and the Spaniards to
have lost Colonel Sostrada killed, two officers and
fifty-six soldiers wounded.

Private information received from Manzanillo
regarding this affair gives the force under campilio
to have been 1,300 men, and that on the 7th a Spanish train came into that town with sixty-three
wounded.

The insurgents are said to have fought most
bravely.

The Cuban Generals Diaz, Gomes and Prado,
under the chief command of General Calixto
Garcia, with a force of over afteen hundred men,
are reported to be between Bayamo and Manzanillo. Garcia, learning that the Spaniards
were moving against him with four columns of
about tweive hundred men each, decided to attack
each in detail. The first column is nis way was
that of Colonel Campillo, whom he surprised and
killed, as before stated, Lieutenant Colonol Sostrada and two majors. Garcia held the field of
battle all that day, and during the night moved
away and attacked another Spanish column, with
even better success, but not without suffering
accepted in loss of men.

All accounts, private and otherwise, would seem
to fix the present scene of fighting within the
jurisdiction of Manzanillo and Bayamo, and show
that the insurgents in all cases fight bravely, thas
they are veterans, and, unless overpowered by
superior numbers, easily overcome the Spanish
columns, mostly composed of recruits lately arrived
from Spain. four were added thereto, so that there was an absolute increase, notwithstanding the large drain upon the church.

A FEARLESS PREACHER OF CHRIST.

Rev. JOHN PARRER entered a strong protest against the two brethren (Drs. Curry and Holeich), who occupy easy positions and are not in the ministry at all, coming here to lecture them on laziness in the pulpit and to slander them by asserting that they preach emasculated theology. For himself, he would say that he never preached a sermon without having Christ in it. He knew that he had religion; he knew also that the people need religion, and he had the boldness to tell how and where they might get it.

Dr. CURRY explained the ease of his own position as reierred to by Mr. Parker. He preached twice yesterday and rode twenty miles to meet his appointment; he worked the other six days of the week and two nights until midnight, but being a young and vigorous man (the Doctor is past seventy) he could stand it and appear fresh before the meeting this morning.

This ended the discussion for the day. It will be taken up again next Monday morning.

Father Briscox was then introduced and brieny addressed the meeting on

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

He asked the sympathy and meral support of the ministers to repress the murders and violence put forth against the red men. A meeting is to be held in the Macdougal street Baptist church on Wednesday evening, and in the Cooper Institute on Monday morning and evening, to which he invited the brethren and their congregations. He asked them also to preach sections ermons on the Indian question in all their pulpits next Sunday.

Dr. J. A. Dran spoke briefly in regard to the pecuniary wants of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, after which the meeting adiourned.

VACANT CADETSHIP.

An examination to fill a vacancy of cadet midshipman in the Naval Academy will be held by Mr. H. Kiddle, Superintendent of City Schools, this (Tuesday) morning, at nine o'clock, in the hall of the Board of Education. All boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age and actual residents of the Twentieth or Twenty-second ward may com-pete for the appointment.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23, 1873.