THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Continued from Fourth Page.

position; that he had many troubles, pecuniary and otherwise; that he had been surrounded by bad influences, and that he thought it would be better to leave Mr. Tilton to the influence of his friends, and for the church to take no action, or for the Committee, rather, to take no action with reference to his severing his relations with the church. That report was adopted and no action taken.

* * * * * * *

Q. What did you say to Mr. Beecher in reference to what Halliday had communicated to the Committee? A. I called upon Mr. Beecher at his house; I cannot fix the date exactly; it was in November—the early part of November, 1872—and informed him that he had been appointed by the Examining Committee a member of a Sub-Committee, to confer with Mr. Tilton in regard to his position in relation to the Woodhull scandal.

Q. Did you tell him at whose request the Committee was appointed? A. This Committee was appointed on my motion.

Q. Did you tell him so? A. I told Mr. Beecher that.

Q. What was Mr. Beecher's reply to that information? A. Mr. Beecher told me that he thought it would be better to meet this whole scandal by silence—to make no effort to investigate it; and I replied to him that I thought that was the false policy; that the church was suffering very much from the scandal; that I thought that the only way to meet the scandal was to strike it down and utterly destroy it. I told him that Mr. Tilton was a member of the church, as I understood it; that he was named by Mrs. Woodhull as her authority for the scandal; that I thought Mr. Tilton should be called upon to explain his position in the matter. Mr. Beecher replied that there was some force in what I said, and he said that he would meet with the Committee, but he was very busy at that time; that it would be two or three weeks before he could find time to meet with the Committee. I replied to that that the church was suffering very much; that I thought a meeting should be held at once. We were interrupted at that stage of the conversation and went to the other room. This conversation had taken place in Mr. Beecher's study. We then went into the front parlor, and Mr. Beecher resumed the conversation there by saying that this whole story rested solely upon the assertions of two prostitutes; that if he should pay any attention to it, that no prominent man in the country would be safe from their attacks; but he said that if any person of responsibility would make such an attack upon him that I would see how quickly he would reply to it. I told him that it seemed to me that Mr. Tilton was a responsible person; that he was named as the author of the original story of the scandal; that I thought it was his duty to deny the assertions made by Mrs. Woodhull; and it seemed to me that the church should take the matter up; and if he did not explain his position satisfactorily that he should be dismissed from the church; and, as the result of this conversation, Mr. Beecher named a day when he would meet with the Committee at his house, some two weeks after that time.

Well, the Committee did meet at his house in the latter part of November, or the early part of December, and the witness says:

Mr. Beecher told the Committee that he had seen Theodore with regard to this matter; that Theodore had expressed to him his great grief and sorrow at the publication by Mrs. Woodhull, and had offered to do anything in his power to neutralize it. He spoke of the friendship which existed between Mr. Tilton and himself, and said that he did not think Mr. Tilton had intentionally done anything to injure him; that he thought Mr. Tilton would in a short time—before the first of January succeeding—publish in *The Golden Age* a card in which he would denounce Mrs. Woodhull, and in which he would deny the truth of her story; and he advised that the Committee should take no action, that they should await the publication of the card. The Committee decided to do this—that is, to recommend such action to the Examining Committee; and also to recommend, at the same time, that this Sub-Committee should be continued, in order that if Mr. Tilton did not publish such a card he might be waited upon by the Committee afterward.

That was in 1872.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Court adjourned until to-day at 11 a. m.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VIEW OF THE BEECHER TRIAL.

HOW THE BOSTON WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS ESTIMATE PARTIES TO IT AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

From The Woman's Journal.

While Washington and Lincoln exemplify some of the principles of American liberty, they do not form a complete embodiment of all which we conceive to be embraced in this term. The most distinctive of these ideas, those which have given character and individuality to our civilization, were those brought over in the Mayflower. They embrace a recognition of a Supreme Being to whom man owes allegiance, a toleration of the opinions of others, an equality of rights among individuals, and a general belief in all the ideas which are included in the term Institutional self-Government. * * Where shall we find a man who shall represent, not only all the principles here implied, but who shall include others not yet considered? It will be seen that, hitherto, an important factor in the body politic has been overlooked. Woman, while performing the duties and sharing the burdens of citizenship, has been regarded as a political nonentity. Woman has a special sense represents the Family and typifies the Church; therefore we should expect to find her representative also representing the Church and the Family; and if the Church should be one truly American in character, and bearing the name most closely associated with our American ideas of religious liberty, then the conditions would be more fully met. We need hardly say that the pastor of Plymouth Church comes nearer to filling the requirements of such a representative than any other individual.

But it must also be remembered that, growing up side by side with the tree of liberty, we have a plant of another kind, resembling it in outward appearance but utterly at variance with it. It is a plant not native to the soil, it is of foreign growth, but, if not checked, it holds fair to rival the rightful occupant. It is felt in the form of opposition to the institutional government, to law and order, and to all that going therefrom. It strikes at the foundations of marriage, of the Family, and of the Church. It would reduce society to chaos in the vain expectation that from the universal ruin a new order of living might be evolved. The supporters of this strange doctrine regard the marriage bond as one to be broken at will by the contracting parties. They have an illconcealed contempt for religion and for all the institutions connected therewith. In their efforts to reconstruct society they strike at the very foundations of all we have been accustomed to revere. Having increased in numbers, they have become bold and outspoken during these latter years, and the trial in Brooklyn is but the culmination of their efforts. The desire to establish themselves by assailing the powers which form the strongest barrier to their success—the Church and the Family.

If any one doubts this, it is only necessary to observe the character of the parties arrayed against each other in this suit. On the one hand we have, first, an eminent Christian minister upon whom no shadow of a blemish, not even a breath of scandal has fallen; second, a woman whose virtues are extolled by the admiration of her enemies; third, a wife whose unblaming faith in the integrity of her husband will be a theme of praise through future generations; and, fourth, a family whose love and sympathy only increase as the storm darkens. On the other side are arrayed—but we will let others fill up the picture; the contrast is too vivid to escape observation!

Even the groupings in the court-room are suggestive. Here is the defendant with his own individual family with him, and with the members of his church closely gathered about him. There is the plaintiff, the apostle of easy divorce, supported by those who hold like views. Having destroyed his own family he appears without the tender support which such surroundings would give him. The enemy of the Family and of the Church cannot hope for help from the institutions which he attacks. There is no cohesive quality in falsehood, and those who make it the trust will generally find themselves disgusted even by those who for a time make common cause with them. Thus the adherents of the plaintiff diminish as the trial proceeds. But the issue being such as we have described, let no one fear the final result. Whatever may be the decision of the 12 men who form the jury, the ultimate verdict must be acquittal, and not only acquittal, but triumph. This assault upon the Church and the Family, and upon woman as the representative of both, can only end in failure.

UNWORTHY STATE SENATORS.

From The Utica Observer (Dem.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, following an example set by its founder, designates by name those State Senators who, in its opinion, ought not to be returned. First, there is Mr. Jarvis Lord, who will doubtless be permitted to remain at home. Then there is Mr. William B. Woodin, who, according to THE TRIBUNE, is the sole survivor of that famous clique of Republican Senators whom Tweed owned in fee simple, and who, to display his personal sympathy with corrupt organizations, stood up in the Senate as the special pleader for the Canal Ring. Finally, D. P. Wood is spotted. "We have waited," says THE TRIBUNE, "for the statement, 'on the Plymouth plan,' which Mr. Wood is known to have had in contemplation if not in course of preparation." THE TRIBUNE thinks it has accomplished a public service by exposing Wood and thus disposing of "an intended candidate for the responsible office of Controller;" and we think so too. This early discussion of improper aspirants for places of public trust is a good thing. Constituencies should be taught that their choice of a representative is not merely a matter between themselves and the candidate, but that the State at large is interested in securing legislators to whom the public business may be safely confided. But THE TRIBUNE has not made its list long enough. We shall supplement it one of these days with the names of other law-givers whose relegation to private life is demanded. And we shall not take any particular pains to exclude from the roll of faithless servants some who were elected as Democrats.

Johnny says: I spose babies is differnt from folks cos they dont no no better, but if I was them you wudent catch me puttin everything in this world into my mouthe. I can tell you, like sarah does. Mary, thats the house maid, she was a only child wen she was to home, and she use to have dols, but she never see a meat baby real close til she come to our house, and that girl was jes a stonish of the time to see wot baby wude do, and it was more a month fore she wude tuch it. One day Mary she come a lustin in the dinin room wen it was dinner, wite as a sheet, and hardly any breth, and she said O, if you please, mum, babby has went and eat the nursery dore every bit up, of jus jes the nob, but wen my mother she went to see wot was the matter it was only father had tuke of the dore to mend it, and baby was a suckin a round paper wate. Seen a girl! When she firs come to live with us one day Uncle Ned he was a plain with baby after luncheon, and he had the cork of a ale bottle a stickin on the cork scrw, and he was a lettin baby take it in his mowth. Mary she come in wile he was a doin it, and she see him put it our quick, and she ran in the kitchen as fas as ever she cude and bret Uncle Ned a tumbler on a tray! Tween-me and you I dont bleeve that girls got any thinker!

The Intelligent Compositor stated yesterday morning that the New-Hampshire Supreme Court had decided that the State Senate was the final judge of the "illegibility" of its own members. The I. C., being questioned, declares that the telegraph operator who made the copy did not write an eligible hand.—[Indianapolis Journal.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday indicted John Carlisle, Vincent Palermo, and John Murray for passing counterfeit money.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

RECENT MEASURES OF ITS MANAGERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Some of us have been waiting with no little anxiety for further light on the important matter of the complications in the management of a failing hospital. Its unpopularity has been notorious, and there should be a cause, even beyond its unfortunate sectarian name. Your reporter seems to have got little satisfaction beyond an assurance from one of the managers that the public need take little interest in the matter. Yet the public does care, as the public has given its money and likes to see how it is used. Also it is implied that no charges were made against the medical men dismissed, when the fact was that charges were made at the meeting; and it is also a serious question whether "the managers acted in strict conformity with their by-laws, their rules and regulations." Also, they "think that they cannot be charged with any serious wrong," which is rather lame, for in our code right is right and wrong is wrong, and the seriousness often lies in consequences which do not appear at a glance. The root of the evil seems to lie in the fact that, as is too common in such institutions, a body of men lend their names and half a dozen do the work. In looking over the names it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a fair and full vote of the managers, thoroughly informed on the subject, would never have put out these four men without charge or hearing. Indeed, it is stated that the voice of the only medical man in the Board, who asked for a week's adjournment, or any time to discuss the matter, was utterly disregarded. That one man who spoke in favor of the extreme measure was one just elected, who attended this his first meeting and knew nothing practically of the affairs of the Hospital.

There are "managers" who do not attend the meetings and who were not even present at the annual election, and perhaps they are the very men whom we know and on whom we rely for upright and wise administration. It is also stated by those who know that half a dozen men have been "Visiting Committee" most of the time, "Strict conformity with the rules and regulations," as I have taken pains to procure and read them, requires rotation in this work, and that at least one new member of the Visiting Committee shall be elected each month. *This has not been done*, and one or two men have done most of the work for more than a year. It may be the fault of the managers who took the place, and could not do the duty, but in accepting the place are they not pledged to the duty? We trusted them, and this is the result. Providence also seems to turn against them in the loss of two men whose voices would have been strong against the course pursued. One of your correspondents asks whether it is true that the manager who took the place of the late John C. Green was "unmercifully snubbed." Such things stated of a grave body of Christian gentlemen awaken curiosity. And this is the reason. Mr. Green was Vice-President, and the presiding officer called for nominations. Mr. R. L. Stewart so nominated, and seconded.

"Any other nominations?" Mr. William E. Dodge nominated six gentlemen.

"Any others?" No.

"You have heard the nominations. All in favor of Mr. Stuart will please signify it." "All opposed will please signify it." The vote is taken by rising, for convenience of counting, and Mr. Stuart is elected; the other nomination is ignored. To the outside and unindoctrinated mind this is curious voting, except in a Tammany meeting. A man may prefer one candidate without being opposed to the other, and ought to be at liberty to vote.

A word more as to strict conformity to the rules and regulations. In addition to the Board of Managers there is, as is well understood—or was—a Medical Board, each elected annually. The laws provide that in case of any vacancies in the Medical Board "they shall, at the ensuing election, nominate men to fill the vacancies." It may be supposed that medical men are less able to judge of the qualifications of their brethren. Now, the Managers at the annual meeting create four vacancies and fill them, having already appointed the new men and secured their acceptance before the meeting. And all the explanation given is that "they failed of reflection"—so your reporter tells us. It is a novel method of proceeding, and has a curious *ring*. On the same principle, as the Board of Managers was elected at the same time, they might have left out Mr. James Brown, Mr. Green, Dr. Parker and Mr. Johnston, all of whom were known to be decidedly opposed to the action of the small majority. It would gratify the public, for they have something to do in the matter of a public charity if there could be a *full* meeting of the managers at the next monthly session, and a full and decided expression of opinion and a vote by ballot on some of these questions; and if these men whose names are before the public are instructed to their duty the thing will be done. Like something that is spoken of in the Arts, "This thing was not done in a corner;" and justice demands full and open hearing and "strict conformity with the rules and regulations and by-laws." *Fiat Justitia, ruat Cœlum.* JUSTICE.

New-York, June 10, 1875.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

WHEN DID WASHINGTON HEAR THE NEWS?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the account of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, in your paper of June 12, there occurs the following passage:

Gen. Washington had just been appointed by the Congress the Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces, but had not yet joined. His commission was issued on the 15th of June. On the 21st, accompanied by Lee and Schuyler, he began his journey north, and, according to one writer, "he had not proceeded 20 miles from Philadelphia before he was met by a courier with the news of the Battle of Bunker's Hill." Sparks says that he did not receive the intelligence until his arrival in New-York.

An examination of contemporary authorities will satisfy most persons that Mr. Sparks was right, and it should be borne in mind that an express in those days was a very different affair from what an express would now be, if railroads and electric telegraphs allowed of the existence of such a personage. The news of the surrender of Charleston, S. C., was a month in reaching Philadelphia by express. According to *The Evening Post* of Philadelphia, Gen. Washington left Philadelphia on the 23d of June; not on the 21st, as stated above. Here is the account, without abridgement:

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Yesterday morning the General Washington and Lee set off from this city to take the command of the American Army at Massachusetts Bay. They were accompanied from town by the troop of light horse and by all the officers of the city militia, on horseback, who went the farther than about five miles, when they returned; but the former continued with them, and now far they will go is uncertain.

Christopher Marshall, in his Diary, makes no mention of the battle until the 27th of June, when he says: "An express arrived this day with sundry occurrences from the Boston camp. For particulars see *The Evening Post*, Numb. 67." On turning to the paper of this number, which is dated June 27, the tenth day after the battle, the following accounts are found:

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

This morning an express arrived from the Massachusetts Provincial Congress with an account of the late engagement at Bunker's Hill and Charlestown.

And this is followed by a long account of the battle. In the same paper is this account, probably brought by the same express:

WATERTOWN, June 19.

Friday night a number of the provincials intrenched on Bunker Hill in Charlestown, and on Saturday about noon a large number of regulars from Boston came across Charles River and landed a little below the battery near the Point, when a bloody battle commenced (many being killed and wounded on both sides). The very heavy fire from the shipping, the battery on Copp's Hill, Boston, together with the train of the enemy, obliged the provincials to retreat a little this side Charlestown Neck about sunset, when the enemy took possession of our intrenchment; after which they set the town of Charlestown on fire, beginning with the meeting-house, and we hear they have not left one building unconsumed. The engagement continues at this publication, 9 o'clock, with intermissions. The confusion of the times renders it impracticable to give a particular account of what has already occurred, but hope to give a good one in our next. The Provincials are in high spirits.

If Gen. Washington left Philadelphia for Cambridge on either the 21st or the 23d of June, and the news of the battle of Breed's Hill (improperly called Bunker's Hill) did not reach Philadelphia until the 27th of the month, he must have proceeded much more than 20 miles when he met with the news. Mr. Sparks was a careful historian. W. D.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1875.

PUTNAM AT BUNKER HILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following incident, which is said to have occurred at the battle of Bunker Hill, I do not find referred to in some half a dozen writers whose accounts of the battle I have read. Even Frothingham, who in the "Siege of Boston," seems to have exhausted well nigh everything on the subject, appears not to have known of the incident to which I refer. The same remark may be made of Lord Mahon, Washington Irving, Bancroft, Hildreth, and Graham. In looking over the account of the battle, as related by Canon Hughes in his "History of England from the Accession of George III., 1760, to the Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837," I find the anecdote. He quotes as his authority a letter written by Col. John Trumbull to Daniel Putnam, esq., dated March 30, 1819, which letter is in Vol. I. "American National Portrait Gallery," in the biographical sketch of Israel Putnam:

In the Summer of 1786 I became acquainted, in London, with Col. John Small of the British Army, who had served in America many years, and had known Gen. Putnam intimately during the war of Canada from 1756 to 1763. From him I had the following anecdote respecting the battle of Bunker Hill. I shall nearly repeat his words. Looking at the picture, which I had then almost completed, he said: "I don't like the situation in which you have placed my old friend Putnam; you have not done him justice. I wish you to alter that part of your picture, and introduce a circumstance which actually happened, and which I can never forget. When the British troops advanced the second time to the attack of the redoubt I, with other officers, was in front of the line to encourage the men. We had advanced very near the works, undisturbed, when an irregular fire, like a *feu de joie*, was poured in on us; it was cruelly fatal. The troops fell back, and when I looked to the right and left I saw not one officer standing. I glanced my eye to the enemy and saw several young men leveling their pieces at me. I knew their excellence as marksmen, and considered myself gone. At this moment my old friend Putnam rushed forward, and, striking up the muzzles of their pieces with his sword, cried out, "For God's sake, my lads, don't fire at that man; I love him as a brother." We were so near each other that I heard his words distinctly. He was obeyed. I bowed, thanked him, and walked away unmolested.

Here is a question for casuists to discuss. If the attack on the British forces who were attempting to take the redoubt on Breed's Hill was a justifiable one, was "Old Put" excusable in allowing his feelings of friendship for an English officer thus to interfere with his duty as an American General, not to interfere in the destruction of the enemies of his country? The man of sentiment will answer the question in one way; the rigid disciplinarian in another. L. C. S.

Providence, R. I., June 12, 1875.

DESPAIR OF FARMERS IN NEBRASKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Let the world understand that there are no men or class of men in Christendom so well prepared to deal with this troublesome problem of getting rid of the grasshoppers as those who have gained their knowledge in the actual field of battle, from day to day contesting every inch of ground until they were compelled to surrender. Where such veterans fail no person from the East needs profer counsel. If any one can tell farmers who have exhausted all their resources, who are out of seed grain, whose teams are poor and must live solely on prairie grass, who have only a little nourishing food for themselves or their families, whose patience is gone, and whose farms are alive with grasshoppers, just how all these obstacles are to be overcome and their granaries are to be filled with the fruits of their toil, then let him speak, and he will find patient listeners from South-Eastern Nebraska. What you print as coming from Prof. Anchey of our University may sound well enough to those who theorize upon the subject in their laboratories, but actual experience teaches facts, crushing facts, at variance with all he utters. I wish it plainly understood that the grasshoppers which were hatched here this Spring have not left and gone to Missouri, and cannot leave until they have wings. I wish it plainly understood that the wheat, oats, rye, and barley are not coming up again after having been once destroyed or cut down to the bottom. Thus far Mr. Mears is right to-day as when they were first plowed. In Nemaha and Richardson Counties there will be but little, if any, small grain raised, and the only hope of raising corn is that the grasshoppers have wings out and fly away by June 15. The corn in this county was taken last year in August by the parents of the army which is now quartered upon us. Do you can readily see that Spring work was begun and prosecuted under difficulties, and now that it is all to be done over at this late hour, one can readily see that a majority of our cultivated fields must remain idle this year. Great expectations were entertained by many of having early potatoes, beets, peas, tomatoes, onions, and radishes to carry them over the Spring and Summer months to the more substantial products of the later harvest; but this hope has been destroyed by the ravages of the insects. We are now living chiefly on bread and milk. Such men have little or no patience with your well-fed and finely dressed men who, knowing nothing of our surroundings and difficulties, presume to dose us with their nostrums, which do not and cannot reach the disease of which we are the sufferers. Twaddle which, when we were doing well, would fall upon us harmless, now, in our extremity, dull and wearisome, is painful to hear. It is insufferable with its or sullen silence. JARVIS S. CRUCER.

Brownsville, Neb., June 2, 1875.

THE LOCUSTS IN COLORADO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In my letter on the destruction by grasshoppers in this colony, I am somehow made to say that of 5,000 acres of wheat only 500 acres are saved. This should be corrected to the effect that we shall probably save 500 acres on the south side of the river, and 1,000 acres on the north side. N. C. M.

Greeley, Col., June 7, 1875.

THE BRAIN-WORKER'S VACATION SEASONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following hint with respect to the choice of seasons for rest may not be deemed practicable, for brain-workers are among the least manageable of patients in the earlier stages of the nervous diseases which afflict them. Still I think that an observance of the suggestion would act as a preventive to the dissolution or entire loss of brain power. Every brain-worker will have experience of alternating increase and decrease of brain power. Amid products and subjects on which the mind has been working clearly and vigorously, there will come a visitation of mental impotency. Then is the time for rest. This season is the mind's Sunday. Recreation should be sought. Diversion is in order. The visitation will be transient. In due season will arrive again the mental power to urge to renewed use the vessel brain. This natural method is simple, and is the preventive against prolonged or lasting mental impotency. The centenary method is different. The demand for thought and invention and art, the rush of trade, the eagerness to build calculations and to carry out enterprises, and the disposition to indulge the inclination keep the brain-worker working on when his thought is torpid, and his brain is tired and in revolt. Abortive effort, with secret mortification and fret and nervous irritability is the result. Disease follows repetition in this course. Mental impotence, which, in its original state was healthy, and a condition as benign as that of normal sleep at night, now loses its transient character and its rest-giving function; and the brain-worker is a confirmed dyspeptic. He may learn to be wise out of his doctor's lamb by himself applying the preventive means, which is simply an obedience to nature—have of rest within him. The lethargic season of nature is indeed a fit time for vacation; but vacations, brief or long, should be scattered all along the months and weeks and days of the year. W. W. TUPTS, M. D.

Newark, N. J., May 31, 1875.

THE BANK OF THE JAPANESE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your correspondent Kitsze No Lito is mistaken in supposing that we generally rank his countrymen so low as he thinks we do. I have had a good opportunity to know Japanese students, and have found them as truly elevated in most things as we are, and I think many among us understand the matter in the same way. Our geographies put the Japanese down as "half-civilized;" and I think we are hardly more so. I prefer our religion, and I cannot deny that we have more knowledge than they; but I have never met young men that seemed to me more accomplished in all that pertains to manners, or of better principles so far as I could judge, than the students that I have had under my care. We cannot, many among us are the victims of prejudice respecting almost all foreigners, but Kitsze No Lito may feel assured that the intelligent among us place him and his countrymen quite as high in the scale of humanity as he could ask us to do. Some advantages they have needed; but these they now appreciate. Many of these advantages are rapidly gained by those who are in a position to seek them. A. S. COLTON.

Princeton, N. J., June 12, 1875.

DEFENSE OF THE INDIANS' RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your position on the "Indian Question" is founded in justice and humanity. I am a Cherokee, and, for one belonging to what some would term a fated race, I desire to thank you in behalf of all our tribes for the manly defense of their rights which you are now conducting in your columns. I desire also to heartily thank Prof. Marsh for the generous sympathy which he has manifested for our helpless tribes, and also for the valuable assistance which he has recently rendered in properly stating their claims before the Government at Washington. I know not when I have been so intensely pained as to-day, when I noticed that the President declined to listen to a reply from their Indian delegations in regard to the surrender of this country. Very respectfully,

W. A. DUNCAN.

Tahequah, Cherokee Nation, June 6, 1875.

INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION OF THE PARKS.

COMPLAINTS THAT THERE ARE TOO FEW KEEPERS IN CENTRAL PARK—EXPLANATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT—THE MAINTENANCE FUND TOO SMALL.

Complaint is made in some quarters that the Central Park is neglected and it is no longer a safe place for women and children to walk in unprotected, in consequence of the inadequacy of the police arrangements. The blame is thrown on the Department of Public Parks, and ascribed to quarrels of the members of the Board with one another and with the Financial Department of the City Government.

The Department acknowledges the present deficiency in the number of police and keepers in the Park. This deficiency, it is stated, is due entirely to lack of funds. The entire force of police and keepers employed on the city parks consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 45 park keepers, 7 pond keepers, 19 gate keepers, 5 laborers detailed as park keepers, and 7 night watchmen. About 40 of these are assigned to Central Park, a force avowedly insufficient to cover so large an extent of ground, and attend properly to the many thousands of persons of all ages who throng the Park, at this season especially.

The reason given for the lack of funds is this: For the past two years the Maintenance Fund of the Department has been cut down about 20 per cent by the Board of Apportionment. When Col. Stebbins, the present President, entered office in 1872, he found that the Department had run far beyond its means and incurred a considerable debt. In addition to the debt came the reduction of the appropriation, so that it was necessary to dismiss a large force of laborers and about 40 of the police. The force has never been strengthened since, as the appropriation instead of being increased has diminished. All petitions for an increase of the fund have proved unavailing. It is denied altogether that dissensions, either from within or without, have had anything to do with the deficiency in Park arrangements. There has been no dissension as to want of funds, and want of more men on the parks. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Department claims that the Central Park was, on the whole, never in a better condition than it is at present. Complaints on the part of unprotected women and children have been so few as to indicate that the causes of such complaints are of rare occurrence.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JUNE 14, 1875.

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Western Union	Lake Shore	North-West Pref
500..... 74⅞	200..... 64⅞	500..... 48¾
1,700..... 74⅞	500..... 64¾	100..bid. 48¾
400..... c 74⅞	1,300..... 64⅝	St. Paul
700..... 74⅞	1,300..... 64¾	100..... 29½
400 ..sl. 74⅞	700..... 64⅝	1,100..... 29½
Pacific Mail	4,000..... 64¾	200..... 29⅝
400..... 32¼	800..... 64⅝	1,600..... 29⅝
200..... 32¼	2,200..... 64¾	400..... 29⅞
400..... 32½	200..... 64⅝	200..... 29⅞
200..... 32⅝	200..sl. 64¾	Union Pacific
500..... 32¾	100..... 64⅞	200..... 74¼
100..bid 32⅝	100..... 65	800..... 74¼
1,500 ... sl 32⅝	1,800..... 64⅞	100..... 74¼
100..... 32⅝	5,700..... 64¾	500..... 74
Erie Railway	North-Western	800..... 74¼
500..... 17	500..... 86½	300..... c 74¼
500..... c 17	300..... 86⅝	100..... 63. 74¼
100..... c 16⅞	1,100..... 86¾	500..... 74⅝
500..... 16⅞	700..... 84⅞	500..... 74¼
100..... 16⅞	300..... 86⅞	400..... 74¼
200..... 16⅞	600..... 86⅞	600..... 74⅝
500..... 16¼	1,600..... 86⅝	100..... 74⅝
Ohio and Miss	300..... 87⅞	600..... 74
600..... c 23½	300..... 86⅞	300..... 63. 74
200..... 23⅝	400..... 86¾	Rock Island
St L and Kan C	500..... 86½	100..... 102¼
200..... 8	1,100..... 86⅞	Pacific R of Mo
900..... 8¼	100..... 86¾	100..... 50

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10¼ O'CLOCK AND 11½ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 5-20 Coupon, 1862	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867
10,000..... 113⅝	1,000..... 125
U S 5-20 Registered, 1862	U S 5s, Registered, 1881
10,000..... 118½	10,000..... 117⅞
U S 5-20 Registered, 1867	20,000..... bc 117½
10,000..... 121	

FIRST BOARD—10¼ O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Georgia 7s, G B	West Union	Union Pacific
2,000..... 94	1,000..bc. 74⅞	700..bc 73¾
Missouri 6s, 75	1,000..... 74½	100..... 74⅛
5,000..... 102¾	500..... 74⅞	200..... 74
Mo 6s, H and S4	900..... 74½	400..bc. 74
10 bds, 3/4	600..... 74⅝	500..... 74¼
3,000 103	200..bc. 74⅞	500..... 74⅝
Virginia 6s, Def	2,000..... 74½	400..... 74⅝
10,000..bc. 28¾	100..... 74⅞	200..... 74⅝
N Car 6s, N, Non-Funding	Adams Express	North-Western
10,000..bc. 6	5..... 160¼	500..bc. 86⅞
Chic, R I & Pac 7s	Pacific Mail	200..bc. 86⅞
2,000..... 113	200..bc. 32⅞	100..... 86⅞
Memphis & Essex 1st	1,200..... 32¾	400..... 86⅞
1,000..... 8	2,300..bc. 32⅞	100..... 86⅞
Morris and Es 2d	100..... 32⅞	100..... 86⅞
4,000..... 8	500..... 32⅞	200..... 86⅞
1,000 ..bc. 10¼	1,100..... 32¾	100..... 87⅞
Mo and Essex Con	1,000..... 32⅞	North-Western Pf
6,000..... 10¼	2,000..... 32⅞	100..bc. 44⅞
N J Southern 1st	400..... 32⅞	200..... 44
1,000..... 28	200..... 32⅞	100..bid. 49
Harlem 1st, 7s, R	200..... 32⅞	New Jersey R
10..... 10	400..... 32⅞	100..bc. 120
Cent Pacific 1st M	N. Y. C & Hudson	100..... 120½
1,000 ..bc. 75	100..... 94¾	N J Central
Cen Pac 1st, San Joaquin Br	Lake Shore	100..bc. 100⅞
5,000..... 76	400..bc. 64⅞	100..... 100
Pac R 1st & 2d	100..... 64	100..bc. 98
6,000..... 93¾	100..bc. 64	500..... 100
Mil and St Paul 1st	1,000..... 64	100..bc. 107¼
1,000..bc. 75	1,000..... 64¼	Rock Island
Cen Pac 1st, San Joaquin Br	400..bc. 64⅞	100..bc. 103
5,000..... 76	100..... 64	200..bc. 103
Pac R 1st and 2d	100..bc. 64	200..bc. 103
6,000..... 93¾	1,000..... 64¼	200..bc. 103
Union Pacific 1st	700..bc. 64	Chic, Mil and St P
1,000..... 104½	800..... 64⅞	300..bc. 84
Union Pacific 2d	1,000..... 64⅞	100..... 84
1,000..... 92	1,000..... 64⅞	100..bc. 84⅞
Erie 1st Mort	600..... 64⅞	St Paul Pf
9,000..bc. 102¼	600..bc. 64⅞	100..bc. 56¼
Erie 2d Mort	1,000..... 64⅞	Del, Lack and West
1,000..... 85	1,000..bc. 64⅞	200..... 117½
North Missouri 1st	Erie	St Louis K C and North Pf
5,000..... 9	500..bc. 17	100..bc. 38
Wells, Fargo Ex	500..bc. 16⅞	Kansas Pacific
100..... 80¾	500..... 16⅞	100..bc. 18
20..... bc. 80¾	1,000..... 16⅞	Ohio and Miss
45..... 80¾	500..... 16⅞	200..bc. 23⅞
100..... 80¾	500..... 16⅞	200..bc. 23⅞
100..... 80¾	Illinois Central	100..... 23⅞
U S Express	100..bc. 116½	400..... 23⅞
100..bc. 44½	Chicago & N W	
50..... 44¾	300..bc. 77⅞	

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

U S 6s, Cp, 1881	Union Pacific	N J Central
4,000..... 118	200..... 74⅛	100..... 107⅞
Hannibal Bank	200..... 74⅛	200..... 107⅞
5..... 97	100..bc. 74⅛	North-Western
Western Union	100..bc. 74⅛	200..bc. 86⅞
200..... 74⅞	Lake Shore	200..bc. 86⅞
100..... 74⅞	100..bc. 64⅞	200..bc. 86⅞
Wells Fargo Ex	200..bc. 64⅞	200..... 87
100..... 80¾	100..bc. 64⅞	200..... 87¼
Pacific Mail	100..... 64⅞	1,000..... 87¼
2,000..... 32⅞	200..... 64⅞	200..... 87
200..... 32⅞	100..bc. 64⅞	North-West Pref
1,100..... 32⅞	100..bc. 64⅞	100..... 48⅞
200..... 32⅞	100..bc. 64⅞	Chicago and Miss
Erie Railway	Del, Lack and West	200..bc. 23⅞
500..... 16⅞		200..... 23⅞
Mich Central	All and Pac R Pf	Pac R of Mo
100..... 90	100..bc. 112	100..bc. 50
Rock Island		10..... 48½
100..... 102		

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

U S 5-20 Coupon, 1865, N	U S 6s, Currency
40,000..... 123⅞	1,000..... 122½
U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867	U S 5s, Coupon, 1881
10,000..... 124⅛	6,000..... bc. 118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Mor and Essex 2d	Western Union	Lake Shore
500..... bc 10⅞	400..bc. 74⅞	100..bc63. 65⅞
Union Pacific 1st	100..c 0. 74⅞	100..... 65⅞
10,000..... 104⅞	100..bc3. 74⅞	100..... 65⅞
Harlem 1st, 7s, C p	200..bd 74⅞	100..... 65⅞
1,000..... 75	1,000..... 74	1,600..bd 64
Mil and St Paul I and M Div	100 ..s1 74⅞	400..... 64⅞
1,000..... 90	Erie Railway	200..... 64⅞
Mil & St P 1st 8s, Int. L S Cross Div	1,000..... 16⅞	500..s3. 64⅞
5,000..... 91	1,000..... 17	100..... 64⅞
Mil and St Paul 1st	1,000..bc3. 17	100..... 64⅞
1,000..bc. 75	Pacific Mail	St Paul
Cen Pac 1st, San Joaquin Br	1,700..bc. 33	100..bc. 30¼
5,000..... 76	1,100..... 33	200..... 30⅞
Pac R 1st and 2d	1,700..... 33⅞	St Paul Pref
5,000..... 93¾	1,000..s3. 33⅞	1..... 54
Union Pacific 1st	6,000..... 33⅞	North-Western
1,000..... 104⅞	500..... 33⅞	600..bc. 87⅞
Union Pacific 2d	1,000..