SUMMER LEISURE.

LONG BRANCH.

THE HOTELS AND COTTAGES WELL POPULATED—THE LATEST ARRIVALS—A BOAT CLUB ORGANIZED.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—Again there is heyday in Long Branch's life, and her hotels and cottages are full of people. The West End to-day contains 750 guests, and there is scarcely a room vacant. Howland's and the Ocean House are equally prosperous. The bathing this season is remarkably fine, though but little patronized. The weather has been cooler than in the neighboring cities, but the grass shows great need of a drenching rain to restore its greenness and smoothness. The improvements in the way of new buildings and cottages are comparatively few. Mr. Brown has erected two fantastic cottages in his park, one of which has been leased to Consul Kortwright of Philadelphia. A hot and cold salt-water bath establishment has been put up just north of the West End Hotel.

President Grant has not yet arrived; his youngest son is the only representative of the family so far on the ground. Thomas Murphy, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, still continues to occupy his seaside cottage, and has not yet retired to his estate some distance inland. Hugh J. Hastings and Gen. A. S. Webb are both occupying cottages. Geo. W. Childs and Anthony Drexel are at their elegant villas. Among the late arrivals at the West End are Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau; the Rev. David Swing from Chicago, the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Washington Booth, Collector of the Port of Baltimore; ex-Gov. Bowie of Maryland, and ex-Gov. Straw of New-Hampshire. Gov. Bodle of New-Jersey is at the Mansion House. Mrs. John Bigelow is at the Ocean House. Mr. Inslee A. Hopper is living at the West End. Gov. Tilden is expected here by about the 1st of August. Gov. Hendricks may also come to this place. Gen. Schenck has been very quiet since his arrival. Among his visitors have been Gen. Webb and Thomas Murphy. The Rev. David Swing looks rather exhausted after his hard work, but is improving rapidly under the sea breezes. He is expected to preach here next Sunday—where is not yet known. Mr. Wadrich, Mr. Chanfrau, and Mr. Byron have been here. Col. Thomas Scott is at the West End.

Seabright has become a great resort among New-York and Newark residents. Among the cottagers there are Henry M. Alexander, Hugh N. Camp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., of New-York; Daniel Dodd, Thomas N. McCarter, A. J. Keasbey, S. H. Condict, and other well-known Newark gentlemen. The August meetings of the Monmouth Racing Association are the next items on the Summer's programme of amusements. Pleasure Bay and Shrewsbury Inlet afford such good facilities for rowing and boating that a Long Branch rowing association has been formed under the presidency of George W. Childs of Philadelphia. It is hoped that this step will be the forerunner of a regatta here this Fall between the then existing boat clubs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

A SMALLER NUMBER OF VISITORS—AMUSEMENTS—JOHN MORRISSEY—PEOPLE AT THE HOTELS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 28.—The proportion of health-seekers to pleasure-seekers at Saratoga is small. People come here for rest or enjoyment, and bring health along with them, and usually take it hence. The number of invalids who frequent the Springs during the Summer months is still large, but is almost wholly lost sight of in the whirl of gayety kept up by vigorous middle age and budding youth. Everybody drinks the waters for real or imaginary ills. As nine-tenths of the visitors to Saratoga seem to care little for the mineral waters compared with the pure air of the valleys, the view of the green mountains, the hotel parlors, and the excitement of gaming, the Springs are nevertheless the main stay of the village. It is difficult to see how the village could become even a small city without detracting largely from its charm as a place of summer resort.

Great changes have taken place in Saratoga village during the past ten years. Within that time at least $5,000,000 have been invested for the entertainment of visitors during the Summer months. Still experience has proved the investment hazardous. Where success attends the different enterprises, it is said that from 5 to 6 per cent return on the investment has been a high average. The good fortune of the place has not been constant; one year business has been very good, the next perhaps rather poor, but in the main from the close of the war till the present year Saratoga has been prosperous. The year 1875 proved unusually profitable, and yet the proprietors of Congress Hall, which has been a favorite hotel, lost money. It was thought that the patronage of the public during the Centennial year would be even more liberal, and an additional investment of about $300,000 was made during the last 12 months. Saratogians say the present is the most unprofitable season the village has seen since the first year of the war, but unusual prosperity set in, and old villagers contrast those days—when the omnibuses would frequently be going till midnight quartering guests from the crowded hotels among the villagers—with these Centennial days, when the Grand Union and the United States Hotels are the only principal places of entertainment doing a paying business. No one mistrusts the future of Saratoga. The townspeople realize that the growth of the place has been too sudden for times of panic, and look for a gradual dwindling of expectations and prices to a basis of healthy growth. Real estate is high and the cottage property generally good. Any deficiencies in architectural beauty are compensated for in the stately trees which everywhere embower the houses, and particularly on Broadway. The store-keepers have almost all ceased to demand exorbitante prices for goods during the Summer, and with their increased facilities are now able to supply visitors with all the ordinary necessaries of life at a reasonable price. The people appear to live quietly and with economy. A small minority are not disposed to wink at the moral tone of the village. The church steeples are not very numerous or very high, and a spirit of thrift has got the upper hand and says that John Morrissey must be left completely to himself. His ways are not the ways of a moral community. But he has spent a fortune in Saratoga, and draws fortunes to it. They think, too, that a great many respectable people from the cities are so fond of such highly seasoned excitement, for variety, that Saratoga would not be so attractive to them nor their stay so long, if it were not for John Morrissey's "tiger." The bank reaps steadily a certain percentage by its banneral license, but is also steadily pays Saratoga a percentage for the privilege. It is argued that the bank reaps nothing from the townspeople, and one honest old burgher boasted of never having seen the inside of the club-house, but they are not equally prepared to say that the bank sows no seed. Saratoga is already getting the name of the American Baden-Baden. The club-house is a great resort for foreigners. The Spaniards are frequent and often successful visitors through the doorway guarded by the bronze dogs.

Saratoga can scarcely be said to be gaining anything from the travel to the Centennial Exhibition. But neither is it losing anything, as smaller watering-places undoubtedly are. People who can afford the expense, and have a taste for Saratoga life, are able to visit the Exhibition and keep their season here, if they wish to enjoy both. Clerks and people of moderate means in the cities, who usually go to some small place for a week or two, will be more apt to pass this short vacation in Philadelphia.

The Congress and Empire Spring Company have expended about $7,500 in improving Congress Park. Though many old visitors of Saratoga question if it be an improvement. The picturesque Greek temple-like canopy, which once sheltered the Columbian Spring, and the old Congress Spring house are no more. Ornate cottage-like structures and a promenade covering connect the Springs. Before the Park was free to the public. Now it is inclosed, and an admission fee of 10 cents is charged each person. People who habitually care nothing for the 15 cents would not visit the park, because it is a trouble and a nuisance to be paying at every step, and walking the main streets, free and independent, is a sweeter boon than to loiter in the lazarettos park after the privilege has been purchased. The company owning the park went to great expense in excavating a pond, and building a pavilion in the center for a band, which plays morning, afternoon, and evening. Thus far the band is the evening. has played mainly to the stars, to the people outside the park, and to lovers who find in its music a happy exclusiveness. Life at the hotels described walks a happy exclusiveness. Life at the hotels ebbs and flows, and is alternately bright and animated, or very stupid. The Grand Union and the United States have good bands of music, which give piazza concerts in the morning, and sometimes in the evening. Other hotels have bands, and the Clarendon an excellent one, but the general blow of trumpet and beat of drum become spiritless and very monotonous. A few of the negro waiters have organized a minstrel band, and play and sing at the Grand Union. This morning, during the small hours, they gave a serenade, which was a moderate success as regards melody, but an awful turnout and bore to the sleepy. People who come to Saratoga are setting down to steadier habits. The ladies greatly outnumber the gentlemen, but do not as a rule attempt to make a display. Finery and not so costly dresses are worn. The morning hours are passed in visiting the springs, in reading and chatting on the piazzas, or in listening to the music. Dinner is served between 1 and 4 p. m., after which drives or walks are in order, and there is also the "German" for the ladies between 4 and 5 o'clock at the Grand Union. Tea is ready at 7 o'clock, when follows the chat in the parlors, promenades, and other light amusements.

The United States and the Grand Union Hotels are the centers of hotel life. The latter presents a lively scene in the morning and evening. To-day it has 1,243 guests, and had 1,410 at the same time last year. Among them are Thomas A. Hendricks and family and Wm. Anderson and wife of Indiana, Lord Henry Loftus and suite of England, J. W. Randall and family of St. Louis, A. Martinez and family of Havana, Wm. M. Gwin and family of San Francisco; and from New-York, with their families, D. H. Arnold, E. G. Tinsley, C. H. Christmas, J. E. Andrew, J. C. Eno, Judge J. E. Flanagan, W. T. Hatch, D. C. Wilcox, C. K. Hickox, Henry R. Dunham, H. C. Leach, Chas. Lowther, Wm. S. Lambert, and Robert C. Squires. About 125 Spaniards are living at the Grand Union. In a few days the Grand Union will give its annual children's reception and garden party.

The United States Hotel appears to flourish, and, with the exception of the week of the college regatta, has done as good a business as a year ago. Murat Halstead and family arrived here to-day. Among the guests are Ex-Gov. Curtin, Señor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, and the following from New-York: R. M. Vermilye, Dr. J. G. Amberc, the Hon. Marshall O. Roberts, Gen. Z. C. Deas, E. V. Stoughton, W. M. Vermilye, Peter Goelet, William Allen Butler, and F. S. Lyons, with their families; W. A. Gregory and sister, Dr. J. H. Gautier and family, Augustus Schell and wife, Mrs. G. S. Fox, Arthur Leary, Mrs. James Leary, Miss Leary, Miss Annie Barry, J. A. Lowrey, and Isaac Sherman, with their respective wives; ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, Collector C. A. Arthur, William H. Vanderbilt, Harrison Derkee, Dr. F. Bedford, W. E. Everett, Effingham Townsend, Ezra White, Alfred Youngs, the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, and N. P. Bailey, every one of these last-named gentlemen accompanied by his family; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg and Frederic Goodridge and family. Among visitors from other cities are Robert M. McLane and family, and Col. John Henry Keene, jr., of Baltimore; Gov. Tilden, the Hon. John Bigelow, the Hon. Hamilton Harris, the Hon. John D. Van Buren, the Hon. W. Dorsheimer; Judge Geo. F. Comstock and wife, Syracuse; J. S. T. Strahahan and wife, Brooklyn; Edgar S. Johnson and family, John Shillito, with his family, and R. R. Springer of Cincinnati; Rear Admiral James Alden, Washington; Gen. Van Vliet of the United States Army, John P. Bailey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hastings, and Miss F. C. Hastings of Boston. The ladies are about to plant a centennial tree in the garden of the United States Hotel. Mrs. T. Bailey Meyers and Mrs. Witthaus are at the head of the movement.

Among the guests of the Clarendon are: W. A. Fowler and family of Brooklyn; Mrs. C. B. Van Wyck and family, Brooklyn; Samuel Aymar and wife, Brooklyn; H. Skepworth Gordon and family, Baltimore; James Stokes and family, New-York; W. C. Kingsley, Brooklyn; C. G. Childs and wife, Stamford, Conn.; Joseph T. Sheffield and wife, New-Haven; James Sproule and family, Brooklyn; N. S. Hill and family, Baltimore; A. S. Cameron and family, New-York; Mrs. Fred. Butterfield and family, New-York; John P. Magovern and family, New-York.

Congress Hall gives a grand ball this evening. The hops, which take place every evening, have been well attended. Among the guests at this hotel may be mentioned: C. Wall and family of New-York; O. M. Bassett and family, New-York; A. Baker of Philadelphia; J. G. Davis and family, New-York; J. Harker and family, New-York; S. J. Garretson, Brooklyn; N. F. Lewis and family, Chicago; E. Millard and family, Omaha; W. N. Gunn and family, Brooklyn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 1876.

In the House to-day, Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) called up a bill passed by both Houses extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, in order to have it amended so as to exclude the possibility of its being construed to affect the National cemeteries. The bill was so amended and was passed.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DANFORD (Rep., Ohio) a member of the committee, spoke in favor of the minority report. He said the Democratic party is hard pressed. In order to secure the election of Tilden and Hendricks it has become necessary to strike at the Navy Department and to cast a stigma on the Secretary of the Navy. This is not a political question, but one involving the good name and honor of a man, and he asked that it should be treated in that light.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) said that after much labor the Committee on Naval Affairs had laid an egg which it labeled "a donut." So it turned the egg over to another committee to be sat on during the Summer, and if possible in be hatched. If the Secretary has done anything impeachable the articles should be presented, and the House should vote on them; but if not, the matter should be permitted to drop.

Mr. MILLS (Dem., Texas), a member of the Committee, spoke in favor of the majority report, and quoted from the testimony to show how rapidly Secretary Robeson's income tax has increased since he had become Secretary of the Navy. The testimony connecting the Secretary with the Cathcarts is convincing.

Mr. WILLIS (Ind., N. Y.) also a member of the Committee, criticised the minority report, and denied that the Committee had conducted the investigation with closed doors in the very face of the Secretary. As soon as any testimony was taken damaging to any officer of the navy, that officer has been immediately informed of it. In answer to Mr. Danford's inquiry as to what the House had done in its eight months' session, he said that villainy had been unmasked and the public conscience quickened. It had also been shown where millions and millions could be saved.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Maine) protested against the partisan attempt to break down an honest and able officer of the Government—a man who, when he was appointed Secretary, found a poor navy and who made of it the best the country ever had.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) said that before this investigation he had known the Secretary of the Navy and had held him to be a man of integrity and honor, and after examining the testimony he saw no reason to change his opinion. He denounced the course of these partisan committees, and said they acted simply under the influence of party necessity. Why is it, he said, that a dignified committee like the Judiciary Committee has parceled itself into a system of detectives, compelled to prowl around among whisky men and among the disharmonized employees of the Treasury Department to find that the President has been dabbling in whisky frauds? Why would that Committee try to bring down the great name of this great republic in the eyes of the whole world? The necessity of the party required it.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) thought that the majority report, in its bitter, superficial, partisan character, must be a disappointment to the whole country.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Mass.), a member of the Naval Committee, denied that the investigation had been fair, impartial and just. He defended the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the Hungerford and other claims, and endorsed his administration of his department. The Secretary has rehabilitated Brooklyn which when he came into office could not float. They have been raised and brought into good fighting condition. He has put in good condition all the ships of the navy except fourteen. If new ships of great power and speed have not been built, it is because Congress failed to make appropriations for them.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) appealed to the members as gentlemen, not as politicians, and asked whether their conduct was honorable.

The previous question was then seconded, and the matter went over till Monday, when it will take precedence over all other business.

The House then, at 4:45, took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for general debate only.

At the evening session a large number of speeches were made on various subjects, the House remaining in session till 10 o'clock. None of the speeches were of any public importance except one by Mr. MORRISON (Dem., Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, on the subject of his Tariff bill, which, however, he said would not be pressed during the present session.

BRUTAL ASSAULTS UPON POLICEMEN.

Several young men were acting in a disorderly manner at Fifty-seconds, and Tenth-ave. on Saturday night. Officer William Swain of the Twenty-second Precinct ordered them to keep quiet and disperse, but Michael Curray, age 23, a peddler by occupation and one of the noisiest of the gang, became insolent and defiant and threatened to kill the officer if he interfered with him. At this the officer sprang toward the young ruffian to arrest him, but Curray drew a knife from his pocket and struck the officer with the open blade three times in succession. Officer Subah came to the assistance of Officer Swain, who lay bleeding upon the sidewalk, and succeeded after a violent struggle in taking Curray into custody. The wounded officer was assisted to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Dexter, who pronounced them dangerous.

As Officer Smith of the Twelfth Precinct was in the back office of David Brueckheimer, at No. 788 Second-ave., Saturday evening, three unknown men entered, and offered a gold brooch to the pawnbroker, but he refused to take it, expressing the opinion that it had been stolen. At this Officer Smith seized the brooch and arrested the men. They consented to accompany him to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-House, but when they reached Second-ave. and Forty-fourth-st. they suddenly turned upon him, wrested his club from him, beat him severely about the head and body, kicked him and stamped upon him, and escaped, leaving him bleeding and insensible upon the sidewalk. Some other officers discovered him and took him to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed and his injuries pronounced to be of the most serious nature. Officers were sent out in search of the assailants, but they have not yet been apprehended.

WORKINGMEN'S COMPLAINTS.

Protesting against the suspension of public improvements in charge of the Departments of Public Works and Parks was the purpose of a meeting of the "Workingmen's Association" in Horatio-st. yesterday. The speakers referred in bitter terms to the city office-holders, alleging that they showed no desire to relieve the distress of unemployed laborers. Mayor Wickham, Commissioner of Public Works Campbell, Aldermen Seery, Morris, and John Reilly were especially denounced for alleged indifference to the wants of the workingmen.

A mass meeting of unemployed workingmen will be held this morning in Tompkins-square, and at the close of the addresses the men will march to the City Hall for the purpose of presenting their claims to Mayor Wickham, or in his absence to Acting Mayor Lewis. In Tompkins-square addresses will be made by Thomas F. Roche, William McGovern, W. F. O'Connor, Joseph Burke, and John Kearns, who will endeavor to show that the workingmen have been badly treated by the public officials. A body of policemen are to be present to preserve order.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A RELIGIOUS WORKER.

William H. Lewis, residing in Thirty-fourth-st., called at Police Headquarters last evening and told Inspector McDermott, who was in charge, that Peyor Simon, age 33, who has been assisting the Rev. Dr. Tyng in the Tabernacle in Thirty-fourth-st., near Broadway, had suddenly disappeared under circumstances which excited suspicion. It appeared from his statement that a man, who had at one time attended Mr. Simon when he was sick, had called last Wednesday night upon him for aid, and upon inquiry it was ascertained that the man was undeserving of aid. By the advice of friends, Mr. Simon agreed to meet the man and inform him of his disinclination to assist him. He left his home for that purpose last Thursday morning; since then he has not been seen nor heard of. Mr. Simon had on a blue flannel suit when last seen. His disappearance has created a great deal of excitement among his co-workers in the tent. It is feared he has met with foul play. Inspector McDermott sent out an alarm to all stations, and officers were sent in search of him.

ERIE'S MAY ACCOUNTS.

The report of H. J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, for the month of May was filed in the County Clerk's office on Saturday. The receipts, including the balance on hand on May 1, were $2,705,104 60, disbursements $2,219,181 62, leaving a balance of $485,922 98 on hand. Certificates of indebtedness amounting to $365,000 were issued, and $310,000 canceled during the month. The aggregate amount of such certificates issued up to and including May 31 was $2,916,539 40; there were canceled during the same time $1,494,539 41, leaving $1,420,000 outstanding. Judge Donohue confirmed the report of ex-Judge Spencer, referee, who passed the report of Mr. Jewett.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHADOWS OF CONVICT LIFE.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE STATE PRISON COMMISSION—ALLEGATIONS OF CRUELTY AND DISHONESTY BY OFFICIALS AT SING SING.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature of this State to investigate the condition and management of the different State prisons began its work about two months ago at the Sing Sing Prison, and is still engaged there. The Commission take testimony from all sources, and several cases of cruelty and dishonesty on the part of keepers and other officials have been discovered.

Among other witnesses who have been examined is John J. Mullen, who was a prisoner in Sing Sing for 20 months, and who received a pardon from Gov. Tilden last week. He stated that there was an average of two deaths a week in the prison, and gave several instances of harsh treatment of sick prisoners. A convict named Rigby, who was dying with consumption, was called a "fraud," and ejected from the hospital on the day of his death. He was found dead in his cell at 10 o'clock the same night by the guard. Another prisoner named John Purvis was admitted to the hospital four hours before his death. He was suffering from cramps in his stomach, which, Mullen said, were caused by the "Irish stew" which is served every Thursday for dinner. This, Mullen asserted, was made of the refuse meat and vegetables and sour bread which had been served for dinner on the preceding Sunday. Purvis had been examined in his cell, where he was heard groaning from pain, and it was reported that nothing was the matter with him. Henry Jackson, a colored prisoner, was suffering with consumption, and was made to sleep in a damp gallery and kept at work until two days before his death before being admitted to the hospital. Another, named McCord, whose duty it was to peel potatoes for the mess-room, coughed so severely that he was unable to sleep. He was examined, and it was reported that there was "nothing the matter with him." He finally succeeded in being admitted to the hospital, where he died after eight hours. An inquest was held upon his body, and it was found that both his lungs were gone. Henry Vale, who had been complaining for eight months, died in ten hours after his admission to the hospital. Edward Quin was sent to the hospital after being "paddled" for not working. He died in three days. Several other instances of a similar nature were testified to by Mullen.

It was also charged before the Commission that the keepers were dishonest. In one instance, it was asserted, a keeper stole 65 yards of canton flannel from the State shop, sent it by one of the barbers to the guard-post, and took it home after the convicts had been locked up. The fine boots and shoes worn by new prisoners, one witness stated, were taken from them by one Summerville, a convict who found favor in the eyes of this same keeper, and sold for $4 or $5 to those who had money to buy them. Summerville shared the proceeds of this trade with the keeper in compensation for privileges not allowed to convicts generally. This keeper was dismissed by the Prison Inspectors when they became acquainted with these alleged facts. Summerville's wife testified before the Commission that this keeper came to her and obtained $50, a gold watch and chain, and a new suit of clothes, telling her that her husband was coming home the next day but would need them. This matter will be brought to court and an effort made to have the ex-keeper indicted. It is also said that another keeper, who had charge of the yard, stole four hogs and had them sent away in an express wagon, feeding a convicted land pirate, who wounded for him, to say, if the pigs were missed, that they had died and been thrown into the river. At another time, while several hogs were being up in the yard after having been slaughtered, it was found that eight of the hogsheads had been stolen. This keeper was also summarily dismissed by the Inspectors.

The purchasing by "peddling," although unwarranted by law, is practiced at Sing Sing. Mr. Tousey, the Chairman of the Commission, saved a man from the punishment a few days ago. It was attempted to inflict this punishment on James Cusick, the notorious "examiner," a short time ago. Cusick had been detected playing cards with one John Clark. They were both locked up in separate cells on bread and water, and the next morning Clark was taken to the "peddling" machine and told to strip. He declined, and being a man of great strength seized a small keeper in his arms and threw him against another keeper, knocking him down, and then escaped to his gang and went to work as though nothing had happened. Finally, the Sunmons murderer, has been chewing his brutal and murderous intellects since his confinement. While working in the bonnet shop he contrived to make a knife out of a large tack, and with it he threatened to stab a fellow convict named John Kane, who refused to give him some tobacco. Three days after this he was put in a cell with a prisoner named Seriber, who told the keeper at the first opportunity that Fessen had two knives and three razors in his possession. These were taken from him, and he was put in the dark cell instead. Shortly afterwards this former was duelled by Fessen, who, it was found, that he had another formidable knife in his possession, and it was with considerable evidently that he was disarmed. During his stay in Sing Sing Fessen often horrified his fellow convicts by relating to them the most disgusting details of his murder of Simmons.

The revelations already made to the Commission, it is thought, justify the opinion that there will be considerable changes in the officials of the prison when the Commission finishes its labors. Mr. Tousey emphatically declares that these labors will be thoroughly and no one who may be implicated in wrongdoing will be spared.

SEARCHING FOR MISSING GOODS.

MORE OF TALLMADGE & CO.'S PECULIAR OPERATIONS.

The exposure of the operations of Tallmadge & Co. of No. 68 Cortlandt-st., within the past few days, has led the creditors of that firm to energetic action toward discovering, if possible, the full extent of their misdeeds, and toward recovering the missing property. On Saturday a TRIBUNE reporter learned the following additional facts relative to the matter:

C. B. Aborn of No. 27 Pearl-st., a commission merchant and dealer in cassimeres, has for several years sold goods with Tallmadge & Co., and having on one of his occasions missed a portion of his property, entered that a room set apart for exclusive use by his salesmen was done and the key was intrusted to Tallmadge & Co. Upon the failure of the firm Mr. Aborn, thinking that his goods had been removed or at least tampered with, proceeded with his attorney, James Silleson, to Jersey City, and began a search among the goods at Lowenstein's firm, but was soon satisfied that none of his property was there. He next visited a house in Washington, in which some of Tallmadge & Co.'s goods had been stored, and was satisfied that these had been removed to warehouses, where, in a small room, a large quantity of goods belonging to the same firm was found. Some of the property of Mr. Aborn was discovered in the building. He subsequently ascertained, however, that ten cases of oil belonging to him, and valued at about $1,000, had been shipped to Jersey City. Mr. Aborn's name and place of business and previously been erased from the cases which contained the oil. The truck, which had been watched, after arriving in Jersey City was driven from place to place, in order, it is supposed, to embarrass those who were employed to ascertain its destination. At noon the person who was watching the movements of the truck went to lunch, and, upon returning, found that the goods had been directed to E. B. Fowler, Newark. On Friday last Mr. Aborn and his partner proceeded to Newark, where none of the ten missing cases were found in the possession of Sheriff Harrison of Essex County, stored in a small building at No. 92 Eightheave. The building had previously been hired for Fowler's use. It was discovered on Saturday that the goods which had been from the store of Tallmadge & Co., were directed to Morristown, and that subsequently this was changed to Newark. It is thought that the case which was found last week in the hayloft at Morristown belongs to Mr. Aborn, who has taken proceedings to recover the property.

E. O. Babbitt of the firm of Simon & Babbitt of Jersey City, counsel for E. H. Tallmadge of Tallmadge & Co., said Saturday that his firm had been counsel for Tallmadge & Co. for years, and that some time before his failure Mr. Tallmadge came to him and said he feared he would have to make an assignment. He estimated his liabilities at $20,000. Mr. Babbitt had always considered Tallmadge & Co. an honorable firm, and the recent developments astounded him. Mr. Babbitt's firm are also counsel for several of the Tallmadge creditors. Among the New-Jersey creditors who have lately sent in their accounts are E. Squier, gunsmith on Montgomery-st., Jersey City, $250 for guns, pistols, etc., and Page, Kidder & Fletcher of Warren-st., dealers in patent roofing, $2,250 for oils used by painters. Dr. T. B. Flacker claims $6,500 as a loan to Mr. Tallmadge. Mr. Babbitt stated that he had not heard from Mr. Tallmadge for some time. He said that the two wagons stored in his stable were not discovered, or seized by the Sheriff as stated. He gave notice to the Sheriff they were there, and had retained them for $800 counsel fees.

THE THIELHORN MURDERERS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF GERMANS TO DISCUSS THE TRAGEDY.

The second meeting to consider the cause of the Newark tragedy was held at No. 341 Market-st., Newark, on Friday night. About 150 persons were present, including Amelia Thielhorn, sister of the murderers, and Mrs. Fischer, widow of one of the workmen shot in Dawson's tannery. Mr. Hilfers presided and Carl Kemnicher was secretary. All the speeches were in German, and were characterized by decorum and decency, which cannot be said of the first meeting, at which disgraceful utterances were made by several speakers. A letter from Charles M. Meyer, the foreman of Dawson's tannery, was read. He wrote: "I have never tried to drive the Thielhorn brothers from my shop; have never been a hindrance to them while they were trying to secure work in any other shop, nor have I ever interfered with or harmed anybody, or tried to drive them from the shop. I never dismissed either of the Thielhorn brothers from the shop, they having left of their own free will, at the same time declaring that they had no need to work. I never tried to sell the Thielhorn brothers a house, and never told them that they must move. Albert Thielhorn was arrested once for threatening the life of John Albers, and after ten days of imprisonment I bailed him, to show that I felt friendly toward them and bore no malice. As there was no one else who wished to give bail for him, at the solicitation of Mr. Carl Lentz, their counselor, I gave bail that he keep the peace for another six months."

A communication from Mr. Lentz confirmed Mr. Meyer's statements about the bail.

Mr. Schilling read a letter published in the *New-Jersey Freie Zeitung*, April 20, 1875, and signed by Adolph Thielhorn, which related the circumstances of Witzel borrowing money of the Thielhorns, and stated that it had been repaid, and that the brothers left the employment of Dawson of their own free will, but denied that Charles Thielhorn stabbed Witzel.

Mrs. Fischer, the widow of Charles Fischer, one of the men murdered by the Thielhorns, an intelligent and respectable woman, then rose and in a pathetic manner said: "I never imagined that people lived who would take such fearful vengeance for such a trifle. I have lived in Meyer's house. The Thielhorns lived on the same floor with Witzel. I heard Witzel say, "Albert, maybe I will pay you at last." Albert was satisfied, but Charles instigated him to vengeance. They often complained of the sister's extravagance, and had noisy words. One of the brothers threatened his sister's life. She complained that the bro hers were rough to her. Even the sight of my boy, only 10 years old, raised the anger of these men. "You are one of the Meyer band, too," they yelled at him. We saw that Albert Thielhorn changed very much in the last three months. I met him in Perry-st. and he spat on my shawl. I could see that Witzel was not the only cause of their violence. Amelia Thielhorn told me herself that her brothers were bad people, and all Salzwedel (the place they came from) was glad that they had gone.

A discussion then ensued whether Meyer deprived the Thielhorns of work, and whether it was right to send a negro policeman to arrest them. The Chairman said he knew the Thielhorns, and that Mrs. Cahill, wife of one of the men shot by them, told him that they were fighting all the time, and had spit upon her family. It was clear to him that the Thielhorns were possessed of the viciousness of bulldogs. He said, finally, that there was no evidence against Meyer, and declared the meeting adjourned.

PARK DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT MARTIN TO MAYOR WICKHAM.

William R. Martin, President of the Department of Public Parks, has written a letter to Mayor Wickham, in answer to his letter of July 5 in relation to the difficulties between that department and the Controller. Mr. Martin says it is clear, from the correspondence between the two departments, that the accounts have been kept in the forms prescribed by the Controller; that these accounts have given the Controller all the information he has asked; that he has prescribed no new forms for rendering the accounts; and that the Park Department is willing to give him any information as to the accounts that he wants. Mr. Martin also claims that all the substantial statements of the Controller's letter, that the pay-rolls are not made out in accordance with the forms which he has prescribed, that he has repeatedly requested that the pay-rolls should be made out correctly, and that information should be furnished him which is necessary for the guidance of the Finance Department, are contradicted by the facts.

The Controller's statements, Mr. Martin continues, are probably supported in his own mind by the circumstances that he has written letters on the business of the Department to individual Commissioners. These letters have never been received by the Board, nor have their contents become known to them. The practice of corresponding privately with different Commissioners on such separate topics of business as the Controller may select, it was foreseen, would lead to many delays and embarrassments. The Department would not allow itself to be drawn into any of his irregular practices of changing and embarrassing public affairs." "He has written," Mr. Martin says, "to use language in his letter to you which implies that there are irregularities in the management of our affairs, and wasteful and unlawful expenditures. Persons familiar with the models of the Commissioners will recognize such imputations as his habit, when he knows that he is in the wrong. He knows that he cannot state any facts in support of such imputations. . . . I do not expect him to face the responsibility of declaring any of our operations to be irregular, wasteful or unlawful; we would meet him, and for every one of his false accusations show the distinct falsehood or direct lie of some statement of this department. We do not expect him to retract from him, for he can never face the facts, but in the time our work will show conclusions which we do not wish to publish, and which will show him to be the originator of the useless and extravagant projects in this department which have proved to be so disastrous to the public."

CHRISTIAN WORK WITH YOUNG MEN.

PARTING WORDS FROM THE FOUNDER OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Several hundred young men crowded the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association at Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave. yesterday afternoon to listen to an address by George Williams of England. The first Association of this character was formed by him in 1846 in Houndsgate, L. nd. From this parent society have sprung the 25 flourishing associations of London and all that exist in this country. Mr. Williams is a very attractive speaker, and held the close attention of the audience for an hour and a half. The peculiar simplicity of his address, he exerts over young men being very apparent. Taking as the keynote of his remarks the word "aids," he named and asked for the reading of a number of passages of Scripture containing that word, using them to illustrate the nobility and willingness of God to help each one to greater faith and purer lives. In closing he said:

Christ has used the best of all means to resist Satan; he quotes Scripture to him. That is the shield behind which the devil always flees, and he is no more of use to other. You, perhaps, young men, have professed Christ, family and then have fallen into vice. As once Satan comes to whisper to you: "You're a hypocrite; there is no use for you to be saved; stay where you are." Don't do it. Give the devil the lie, show to him from the pages of your bible that Christ is also of your weakness, miserable and to raise up a true Christian man. Then that you may remain so, keep continually at Christian work. Ask now one single word of prayer for the multitude that have been awaked on both sides of the water, I think, in England as well as in this year. Go to work for the boys in misery, of all to hopeing to convert large numbers of young men at once. It cannot be successfully done. Now, there is no city that has had a proportionately larger number of young men converted than Jersey City, and nowhere have the Christian Associations been more successful in reaching them, simply because they adopted the method of winning them one by one, from the gaming tables, from the drinking saloons and the brothels. This, too, is the true method for you, and in this way will the New-York Association become a greater power than ever before.

After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the meeting was dismissed, and Mr. Williams met the members of the Association informally to bid them farewell, as he will sail on Wednesday for England. During his stay in America he has helped to form a number of associations in the Middle States and Canada, and has done much to unite the organizations of this and the Old Country.

MORE TIME IN THE MOULTON SUIT.

AN EXTENSION OF TWENTY DAYS GIVEN TO PREPARE THE ANSWER.

Judge Westbrook of the Supreme Court, in the application of Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. Beecher's attorney, has granted an extension of 20 days in which to prepare the answer in the suit brought by Francis D. Moulton. Mr. Shearman in his affidavit says: "At the commencement of this suit the plaintiff's attorney volunteered a courteous assurance to the defendant's attorneys that they should have all the time which they might ask for pleadings or other proceedings in this action, but he has to-day informed me that under peremptory instructions from his client he feels obliged to refuse his consent to any extension of time within which the defendant may elect to answer or to demur. I believe that the defendant has fully and fairly stated to me the case in this action, and from the statement of the case in the action made to me by the defendant I verily believe that the defendant has a good and substantial defense upon the merits to the whole cause of action set forth in the complaint."

Mr. Moulton's counsel has written the following letter:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Sterling of your firm called at my office to-day with the request that I would give a consent to extend defendant's time to answer for twenty days; but the proposed consent was coupled with the condition that defendant's right to appeal should be waived. Upon consultation with the other counsel in the action, I declined to make such a proposal. Upon the receipt of my client's positive instructions, to give an unconditional extension of twenty days. This I am still willing to do. I desire that henceforth all communications between the attorneys of the parties herein be conducted in writing. Respectfully, ROCKS. A. PRYOR.

Messrs. Shearman & Sterling.

FUNERAL OF EX-JUSTICE SHANDLEY.

The funeral services of the late ex-Police Justice Edward J. Shandley were held at 1:45 yesterday, at the residence of his brother-in-law, James McComb, at No. 22 West Fifteenth-st. Notwithstanding the storm the house was crowded with friends, including the members of the Edward J. Shandley Association, the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner Thomas Brennan, and others. At the head of the coffin, the plate of which bore the inscription, "Edward J. Shandley: died, July 28, 1876, aged 44 years," stood a large floral cross and wreath, from the Hon. S. S. Cox. A crown and cross were presented by the Edward J. Shandley Association; a large pillow, with the letters "S. G." upon it, by the "Stable Gang;" other offerings were from W. J. Florence, Mrs. Joseph Booker, and other friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Tratner, assisted by the Rev. Francis Thierry, both of St. Francis Xavier's College. The interment took place in Calvary Cemetery. The following gentlemen were the pall-bearers: John Kelly, Henry D. Purroy, Thomas Shelts, M. H. Wheelan, N. J. Karney, William Coddigan, John Scott, James Bagley, James Heffernan, Joseph H. Booker, Joseph C. Buckley, George J. Brown, Matthew Patten, Joseph H. Koch, G. W. Batt, William J. Florence, Charles H. Hall, Benjamin Fairchild, James Day, R. L. Brassil and Thomas J. Creamor.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORTS OF THEIR CONDITION JULY 1—ONE BANK ONLY BEHIND.

ALBANY, July 28.—The complete statements of all the Brooklyn savings banks, forwarded for July 1 to the Bank Department, are given below, except the Hamilton Savings Bank, which is closing business. The important figures of the statements for January are appended herewith, from which to make comparisons, viz.:

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$3,062,550 00
Stock investments		11,346,000 00
U. S. bonds	$4,956,500	
N. Y. State	408,000	
Other States	842,000