LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SPIRIT OF MORMONISM.

WHY THE LATTER DAY SAINTS GATHER IN UTAH—MORE CONVERTS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho, of the Williams and Guion Line, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool brought among the steerage passengers 137 new Mormon converts. Accompanying them were twelve missionaries, who came as cabin passengers, and who have been in Europe during the past two years collecting the 1,500 converts that have arrived at this port during the year. William Paxman, the leader of the missionaries, when asked what they brought to increase the wealth of Utah, replied, "Nothing but bone and sinew." The converts are mostly in families; two are Swedes and the others English; a few are mechanics, but the most are farmers. This company, the last that will be brought over this season will leave here this afternoon for Salt Lake City by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Elder Paxman reported the condition of the Mormons in Europe in a favorable light. His labors had been chiefly confined to the London Conference, which has 20 branches, with 131 elders, 44 priests, 20 teachers, 31 deacons and 891 lay members. Mormonism, Mr. Paxman said, was not now so aggressive on the Christian churches as it was many years ago. The scandalous reports from America about the condition of things in Utah had been republished in England and tended to harden the hearts of the people against the preaching of the missionaries. There was, however, a manifest improvement where the elders were laboring in foreign nations, and the Elder maintained that a great work would yet be done in the British Isles.

Mr. Staines, from Salt Lake City, has had charge of the movements of the Mormon emigrants after their ocean passage. Speaking yesterday of the object of gathering together the Mormons, he said: "We are not indifferent to our political rights, and I might say a good deal against the unjust discrimination that has been made against Utah politically, in keeping her out of the Union. Mormonism is a progressive work. Year after year, thousands of persons are seen leaving their native countries, crossing the ocean and pursuing their journey westward to the Rocky Mountains, from no other reason apparently than the desire to be together with persons of their own faith. But there is something beyond all that. I am sometimes at a loss to satisfy myself whether the revelations of Heaven draw onward the people, or whether the absolute necessities of the people do not draw down to them the revelations, and this emigration business illustrates my thinking. When I first heard of Mormonism in England, I had no idea that I would ever leave that country; but I soon found my thoughts and the longings of my heart were toward the place where our prophet lived. The missionaries had said nothing to us of emigration, but all with whom I associated experienced the same feelings that I did, and in course of time came the commandment 'to gather the people.' There could be no political object in view at that time. I do not believe that Joseph Smith had any idea of the character of the work that he began, or that he had any political object in his mind. I know of what I speak. I knew well Joseph Smith, and very intimately Brigham Young, and have seen them in every phase of life. Brigham Young ever realized that he was only a small part of Mormonism, and all his movements were those of necessity and not of design. He was a great man; but he was never big enough to sustain Mormonism. This emigration business is not controlled by design, or for the attainment of any political object in the mind of any man, and Brigham's death, as you will see, will not affect it in the slightest."

"Mormonism," Mr. Staines continued, "inspires men with confidence in success. When we went first to Utah, of course, we found nothing there but Indians, coyotes and crickets, and now and then a jack rabbit. We knew nothing of its climate or soil; we had everything to learn, and at first we did many things awkwardly and lost our labor. The new emigrants will not have the hard experience that fell to the lot of the pioneers. There is a movement in Utah at the present time, favorable to occupying new countries; and many of the young people are leaving the old settlements, and taking up homesteads wherever there is encouragement—such as plenty of water, timber and grass. All these affairs are under the supervision of our leaders, and they see that companies are formed of persons suitable for this work. We thing we have laid the foundation of a people, in many respects peculiar, but who are now in the enjoyment of comfortable and peaceable homes, where there is no internal strife, and where no one wants for bread."

DISSATISFIED AND RIOTOUS SAILORS.

For some time, sailors shipping on the larger vessels from this port have been dissatisfied with their wages, and efforts have been made by the Sailors' Boarding House Association to have new rates established as follows: $25 a month upon all American vessels sailing or the West Indies, South America and the Mediterranean, with $30 advance; $20 a month on vessels for San Francisco and all other ports around the Capes, with $50 advance; $30 a month on vessels where the crew is to be discharged at any port away from home, with $35 advance. Many shipmasters think that these rates are no more than just.

A meeting was held yesterday at Botanic Hall, on East Broadway, to discuss the action of shipping agents and boarding-house keepers who, it is asserted, have been shipping sailors at low rates of wages, receiving themselves a large percentage for their services. Matthew McElroy, President of the Sailors' Boarding House Association, presided and over two hundred sailors attended the meeting. A procession was formed for the purpose of visiting the different shipping offices and requesting the cooperation of the owners and agents. As the procession passed through James-st., stones and mud were hurled through the window of McCaffray's boarding house, the sailors having become angry because McCaffray had shipped sailors on board of the packet. The police arrested Edward Johnson, T. Brettman, William Robbs, T. Connors, John Anderson, Matthew Heald, and Samuel Fuge, who made this attack. These men, Mr. McElroy stated, were intoxicated. These men were afterwards held for examination at the Tombs Police Court. The procession then marched through Market-st. to Cherry, to Oliver, to New-Bowery, to Chambers, along South-st. to Coenties-slip, calling along the route upon several shipping agents, who promised to cooperate in the attainment of the objects of the sailors. The procession then went to pier No. 13 East River, to ascertain whether or not the crew who had shipped at low wages were on board of the Detroit. The police forced the crowd back however, when a few of the more boisterous sailors went into the shipping office of Mr. Junier, in the old Franklin Market building, and broke down the railing. Mr. McElroy collected the men together again, and after warning them to desist from any riotous demonstration, dismissed them. Another meeting is to be held at Botanic Hall, on Wednesday evening.

A SUCCESSFUL CAB COMPANY.

The attempt to establish the Manhattan Cab Company in this city, gives interest to the history of a similar enterprise in San Francisco. The United Carriage Company began its operations on July 1, last, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the regular hackmen, has been very successful. James Gamble, connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has watched the course of the enterprise, states that the company was formed by a few well-known wealthy business men. The capital is $250,000. Everything is new in carriages and harness, and the best horses and drivers have been selected. The stables are near the hotels and the business centres.

At the Palace, the Grand, the Baldwin, the Lick and the Occidental Hotels there is a foreman to charge to attend to all orders. There is telegraphic communication between each hotel and the stables. Compared with the prices that have been charged the rates are very low. They are as follows: For a one horse coupé, for one or two passengers, one mile $1.00; for each additional mile, 50 cents. Calling and shopping, first hour, $1.50; second hour, $1.00. To theatre, balls and parties, there and return, carriage reserved, $3. With two horses, full load, $4, and to funerals $5.

Besides this public business, the company finds a large regular customer business. Many families have carriages and privates drivers furnished by the month. When desired the customer's crest or monogram is placed on the carriage and harness and the driver wears the patron's livery.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

Several manufacturers, it is stated, have already acceded to the demands of the striking cigar-makers, but the large manufacturers still abide by their decision not to yield. Some of them, who own tenement shops, have given notice that their tenants will be ejected on November 1, if their rent is not paid. It is intended to test this matter in the courts. The following manufacturing firms were reported, yesterday, as having agreed to advance wages: Isaac Bloch, of No. 364 Canal-st.; L. Pessler, of No. 59 Avenue D; Seigel & Co., of Chatham-st.; Mr. Gluck, of No. 35 Bowery. The employés will be allowed by the organization to return to work this morning. The employés of Lisson, on Warren-st., were directed to strike. Letters and money were received by the organization from several societies out of city. The employés of the various shops will march in procession to the meeting at Cooper Union this evening.

The cigar manufacturers, last evening, resolved not to yield to the demands of their late workmen, nor to employ them so long as they remain members of the Union. The manufacturers state that the head of the Cigar-makers' Central Organization is not even a working cigar-maker, but is a Communist.

STRAYED AND MISSING IN BROOKLYN.

Hannah C. Phelps, an orphan, has been in the care of Mrs. Mary Jones, M. D., of No. 163 De Kalb-ave., Brooklyn. One week ago yesterday, she disappeared. Mr. Lovell, of No. 203 South Portland-st., informed the police on Sunday, that the girl came to his house the night before and asked protection, declaring that she had been abused at her former home. The girl was returned to Mrs. Jones.

The Brooklyn police are looking for Mrs. Mary Moseline, of No. 223 South Third-st., the wife of a theatrical performer. She has been affected with slight mental disease so that she was locked in her room on the second floor. On October 21, she climbed from the window and escaped, and has not yet been found. She formerly sang in public, under the name of Minnie Stewart.

Henry Hanley, are thirty-seven, of No. 91 South Second-st., left his home last Friday, with $100 in his pocket. Sunday night he was found, drunk and bruised, in the stable. He again disappeared, and his wife is looking for him.

WORTHLESS DRAFTS ON SWEDEN.

The examination of Bo Christian Roos, a banker of No. 20 State-st., charged with swindling, was continued yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. John Ahlstrom asserted that Roos sold him a draft on Sweden for $1,100, which was dishonored. J. L. Strander purchased a draft for $60, which proved to be worthless. Carl Tillender testified that a draft for $50 was dishonored. John L. Brower, attorney, of No. 173 Broadway, testified that about the time the draft was sold to Ahlstrom Roos had just returned from Sweden, and he was heavily in debt to the firm, on which the draft was drawn, in Stockholm. The examination was adjourned until this morning.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

The divorce suit of Wilson Ager against Emma Ager, was before Judge Donohue, yesterday, on a motion for alimony. They were married in 1864, she being his second wife, and separated in 1874, and he says she has since lived with F. R. Fenessy. She denies his charges, and says he has $50,000, and owns some valuable patents. He declares that he lost by commercial reverses all his property, including the patents, and his son asserts that his stepmother is extravagant, and given to the use of intoxicating liquors. The court reserved its decision.

Josephine Garnier has brought a suit against her husband, Albert Garnier, the well-known billiard-player, for an absolute divorce, charging him with several acts of adultery. He says she has condoned some of the alleged acts, and denies the rest, and counter-charges adultery. He has brought a cross suit charging her with adultery, and demanding divorce. She denies the accusations, and countercharges the adulteries alleged in her own suit. In each case Judge Donohue entered an order, yesterday, for the examination of Erastus Randall as a witness for the husband, as he is in feeble health and about to go to Europe.

Ettie Stone affirms that she was married to George B. Stone in December 1874, and that he left her in New-Orleans two months after their marriage, and is now living with another woman. She asks a divorce. Judge Donohue has referred the case to Olin V. Clausen.

Judge Donohue referred yesterday the divorce suit of Mary E. Witty against William Witty. The wife says she was married in January 1871, but has not lived with her husband since June 1874, and that he is criminally intimate with Lillie Murray.

A suit has been begun, in the Court of Common Pleas, by Clementa White, against Zephaniah S. Ayres, for $20,000 damages, for the alleged seduction of White's wife. The plaintiff states that he was married in August, 1872, and has one child, now four years old. Last Summer his wife went to the country, where she met the defendant. On August 6 she returned to the city, and told her husband that she was going next day to Rockaway, but started for Europe by the Pereire with the defendant, passing as his wife. They returned on the City of Brussels October 8, and, the plaintiff says, continue their illicit connection. It was stated that the wife of the defendant has tried to win back her husband, and to induce the plaintiff to take back his wife. Judge Robinson granted an order of arrest, fixing the bail at $2,000. The defendant was arrested and gave bail yesterday. George W. McAdam appears for plaintiff, Wm. T. Graff for defendant.

SEARCHING FOR TREASURE IN THE SEA.

J. P. Folingsby, an experienced diver, recently obtained permission from the Venezuelan Government to attempt to recover the lost treasure, estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, which went down with the Spanish frigate San Pedre Alcantara, on the Spanish Main, in 1815. This permission is for six years, in consideration of which he is to pay to the Venezuelan Government 5 per cent on all sums which he may recover. He proposes to fit out a vessel with pumps, drags, diving apparatus, etc., those securing the money to receive 50 per cent of all the recovers. He was previously engaged by others in this search. The Coast Wrecking Company refused his application for assistance, doubting his success.

The San Pedro Alcantara was sent from Spain in 1815, as the convoy to a number of provision laden vessels, sent to supply the fleet in the Caribbean Sea. It is said she had $3,000,000 in silver in the treasure chests. Upon arriving at La Guayra, Venezuela, the property of the citizens—gold and jewels—and the gold and silver altar-plate of the churches, were transferred to the frigate. Several towns were sacked and destroyed, and the amount of treasure thus obtained is said to have been very large. The vessel afterwards caught fire, while those on board were drunk, and the vessel was blown to pieces, the treasure on board being widely scattered, and everybody on board lost. This occurred about a mile from the Island of Cuagua. Since then various expeditions have been fitted out—the first in 1816—to recover the treasure. In all not more than $500,000 has been recovered, and this in silver, leaving all the gold yet to be found.

AMERICAN POPULAR'S MANAGEMENT.

A. J. Reid continued his testimony, yesterday, before Referee Warren, in the American Popular Life Insurance case. He told how the company made efforts to induce persons insured to surrender their policies. A list of those holding life policies was made, and Dr. Lambert checked the names of those who were to be asked to surrender their policies and take out new ones. What rule Dr. Lambert followed the witness did not know. Prior to December, 1872, the company had issued policies, the premiums on which were to be paid in advertising. Many of these premiums were entered in the books of the company as loans, amounting on December 31, 1872, to more than $26,000. The company issued, after 1872, the witness said, a large number of policies which were never taken by policy-holders. Nearly 1,000 of these existed at the time of the company's dissolution. Some were in the hands of agents, and some in the office, but all were represented as regularly outstanding. The premiums were put down as "uncollected and deferred." Some of these policies were indorsed, as if a loan had been made on them. The object in doing this was the same as in issuing these fictitious policies. Dr. Lambert directed the business of the company. The investments were made by the treasurer, Mr. Bancroft. From 1872 to 1877, the company never had on hand. Mr. Reid asserted, the amount of cash which appeared in the annual reports. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

WILLIAMSBURG MERCHANTS CHEATED.

Several tradesmen and friends of Jacob Freund, of Leonard-st. and Johnson-ave., Williamsburg, called upon him last Friday morning, he having promised on that day to pay various amounts he had borrowed. They were surprised to find that he had moved, but they were not alarmed until Saturday morning, when it was discovered that Freund and his wife had taken passage, on October 17, for France, in the steamship Labrador. Measures were taken to secure his arrest, and a meeting of his creditors will be held this evening to take measures to have him returned to this country. The following persons are only a few of those swindled, as nearly every tradesman on Ewen-st., Williamsburg, has been deceived, and it is said prominent New-York silverware dealers have also been defrauded: Isadore Monk, $400; Jacob Gabriel, $200; Rafael Braun, $100 in cash and a note for $200; Isaac Weil, $100; Maurice Newman, of South Brooklyn, $200; Adolph Cohn, $250; Karnitz & Co., $40; Leopold Michel, $100; Emanuel Richart, $50; Max Brill, $18; Ullman Brothers, $25. Freund a short time ago sold a house and lot valued at $15,000 for $13,000, cash and approved notes; he obtained the money on the notes almost immediately.

MEETING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Republican Aldermen, of Brooklyn, assembled yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour, for the regular weekly meeting; no Democrats appeared and an adjournment was taken for ten minutes. One or two Democratic Aldermen put their heads inside the door, but disappeared when they saw the Republicans sitting alone. Another adjournment was taken for a similar time and Mr. Torney, keeper of the City Hall and a Democrat, was sent after the missing Aldermen. He returned and said that none could be found. Alderman Fisher asked if he looked in the Engineer's room. Mr. Torney answered that the door was locked. Alderman Griswold said: "O, they're there; but we all know Torney is near-sighted." "I can see far enough, when I want to," replied the officer. Alderman Fisher said it was very necessary to hold a meeting before election, to take action on the report of the Committee on the Reduction of Salaries; otherwise those elected next Tuesday would not be affected by the new law. On this account adjournment was taken until to-morrow evening. The absence of the Democrats was accounted for by the fact that the Democratic primaries for ward nominations were held yesterday.

AN ASSIGNEE'S SINGULAR CLAIM.

The case of Phineas C. Kingsland against the city will be before Judge Donohue to-day, on a motion for leave to file an amended answer. Kingsland, as assignee of contractors for building sewers, sues for $24,261 25. The case was brought three or four years ago, and the Corporation Counsel put in as a defence a counterclaim that Kingsland had received $20,000 for repairing maps in the Register's office, when the work was worth only $2,000, and that Allen & Stevens, contractors, having bills for $21,000 sold their claim to Kingsland, and that ultimately this claim was paid at $42,000 to Kingsland. Some other defences have been discovered recently. One of the four claims was put in suit before the assessment was levied, in another interest was not fully charged, in another the damages for prolongation of the work were overlooked. Mr. Trull, the plaintiff's counsel, refused to accept an amended answer containing wholly new defences.

A NEW ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

A number of the younger American artists recently formed an association in this city, entitled the American Art Association, and elected the following officers: President, Walter Shirlaw; vice-president, Augustus St. Gaudens; secretary, Wyatt Eaton; treasurer, Louis C. Tiffany. The first movement toward this organization occurred last Spring. Now the enterprise has taken definite shape, and has been received with favor by young American artists, both at home and abroad. It has been resolved to hold the first exhibition during the coming Winter. The association is not intended as a rival of the Academy of Design, as was at first supposed. It is simply independent of the Academy. Some of its members are already academicians and associates of the Academy. It is believed, however, that there is room for at least two exhibitions each season, and that the new society will have important work to perform that is not done by the Academy itself. The new association holds weekly meetings, and at one, which took place last evening, encouraging letters from American artists abroad were read.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

A petition to have the firm of E. O. Tufts & Co., late of No. 83 Worth-st., declared bankrupts, has been filed by Charles G. Hyde, one of the partners. The indebtedness of the firm is $231,000, and Mr. Hyde's personal indebtedness is $23,108. A large part of the liabilities is on drafts of the Thames Woollen Company for the accommodation of the firm. The largest creditors are, Eben Sutton, of North Adams, $81,323; North Andover Mills, $52,776; Metropolitan Bank, $20,000 Importers and Traders' National Bank, $20,000; W. G. Smith, $15,000; Hanover Bank, $9,319; Worcester Felting Company, $12,162. The firm suspended some time ago, and the only assets which are mentioned in the schedules are claims against Mr. Tufts for $294,000.

On the petition of Charles W. Martin, a creditor, Judge Donohue yesterday appointed John H. Stout receiver of the Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Camp Ground Association.

John D. Emack and James A. Hockman, dealers in slates, of No. 114 William-st., have filed their schedules, showing $61,976 40 liabilities, and $27,999 57 assets.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed, yesterday, by R. Gruhn & Brother, dealers in white goods at No. 351 Canal-st., to Hyman Israel.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

The fourth session of the Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church will begin this morning, with the celebration of the Holy Communion, at Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-eighth-st., near Broadway, at 9:30 o'clock. Bishop Bedell, of Northern Ohio, will deliver the address at the chapel. At 10:30 a. m. the Congress will adjourn to Chickering Hall. There will be two sessions daily—at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The subject that will be discussed this morning is, "The Church Architecture we Need." The speakers are Richard M. Hunt, Emlyn Littell, Professor Babcock, the Rev. C. W. Ward, and the Rev. Dr. R. J. Nevin. A paper upon this subject, which the late Rev. Dr. McVickar, of Christ Church, had in preparation at the time of his death, will also be read by Dr. Nevin. The subject for discussion, at the evening session, is the "Relation of the Christian Church to Social and National Life in America;" on Wednesday morning, "The Spiritual Forces of Civilization;" in the evening, "The Relation of the Popular Press to Christianity in America;" on Thursday morning, "The Influence of the Pulpit upon Modern Thought and Life;" in the evening, "Christianity and Popular Amusements;" on Friday, "Organization and Administration of Charity;" in the evening, "The True Policy toward the Indian Tribes." A number of clergymen and laymen have already arrived.

BAGGAGE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

Passengers arriving by any one of the three railroad lines at the Grand Central Depot, find that if their baggage is allowed to remain twenty-four hours in the baggage-rooms, they are frequently charged for storage. Sometimes, however, no charge is made. The railroad companies have a schedule of rates for each piece of baggage that remains one day or more under the roof of their depot, but it rests with the two express companies, Dodd's and Westcott's, who have paid for the privilege of handling all baggage for the three lines, to enforce this charge. If a passenger sees fit to employ the services of either express company, for the removal of baggage, after twenty-four hours delay, it is extremely probable that no charge for storage will be made; but if he is not inclined to pay the amount demanded by these companies, and chooses to engage an outside expressman, generally at a lower price, he will surely discover that storing baggage at the Grand Central Depot is somewhat expensive.

ARREST OF A FAMILY OF THIEVES.

William and Isaac Dredger, of Hicksville, were arrested last week while driving through Jamaica South. Their horse was identified by Mr. Van Wicklin as his property. The father of the arrested men, who visited them in their cells in Jamaica, was also arrested. The police visited the Dredger place at Hicksville and made a partial search, which revealed a wagon load of harness, carpenter's tools, market wagon covers, feed-bags and a great variety of other articles, all evidently stolen. The goods were taken to Jamaica yesterday, and a large portion was identified by persons residing at Springfield and Jamaica South, as having been stolen from them. Sixty chickens and some turkeys and ducks found in the wagon were identified by Mr. Watts, of Jerusalem. They were stolen from his place on Friday night last. Yesterday the three men were committed to await the action of the grand jury. They are well known to the Brooklyn police, having resided at East Brooklyn some time ago. It is said that the father and all of the sons have already spent terms of five years each in the State Prison.

BADLY WOUNDED, BUT STILL ALIVE.

George Reynolds, of No. 66 Stanton-st., who was stabbed yesterday morning, on Forsyth-st., by Ferdinand Heim, of No. 207 Forsyth-st., lies severely wounded at his home. Heim was arrested about an hour after the assault, and later in the day was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where Justice Otterbourg committed him for further examination to-day. Reynolds said that he had returned from a walk with his betrothed, and was on his way to see a sick friend, when a group of Italians made insulting remarks to him. He asked them what was the matter, whereupon his assailant, whom he does not remember to have seen before, drew a knife and rushed at him, exclaiming: "I'll tell you what is the matter." Reynolds hastily buttoned his overcoat to weaken the force of the weapon, but the knife was driven through two coats and a waistcoat, severing his watch chain, and causing two wounds an inch and a half deep in his right breast. The physician says that his wounds will not prove fatal if he is kept perfectly quiet.

PALETTE CLUB RECEPTION.

The Palette Club gave, last evening, its first informal reunion of the season. A large number of persons well known in literary, dramatic, artistic and social circles were in attendance. In the art gallery were hung about 200 paintings by members of the club and other American artists, including works by Cropsey, Moran Bierstadt, Church, Richards, Hart, Homer, Marshall, Boughton, De Haas, Inness, Reinhart, Huntington, T. L. Smith, Kensett and Baker. Besides there were several Excesures, what is claimed to be a genuine Cerreglio, and pieces of statuary, presented to the club by Bartholdi and other sculptors. Recitations were given by Charles Roberts, F. Hopkins Smith, D. Bruinet, and others, and songs were sung by Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Sillard, and Hermann Foest. Among those present were: Judge Brady, ex-Judge Koch, ex-Governor Bagley, of Michigan, Frost Johnson, B. F. Reinhart, and W. E. Marshall.

FERNANDINA'S DISTRESS.

Another appeal has come from the fever-stricken people of Fernandina, Fla. Mayor Ely, yesterday, received the following telegram from Mayor Biddle:

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 27, 1877.

To the Mayor of New-York:

We are again compelled to ask charity from our fellow-countrymen. We have at least a month longer to subsist 800 families, and before business can be resumed. We have on hand $300 only, and prospects are that we will require $7,000 to keep the well from starving and to supply the sick with necessaries. We have no resources to fall back upon, our town depending upon commerce. We beg for aid as our generous countrymen can afford us.

S. T. BIDDLE, Mayor.

PRESIDENT HAYES ARRAIGNED.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY DENOUNCED BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—In a letter to Judge Pitman, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, William Lloyd Garrison, referring to President Hayes's policy, says: "Without impunging the motives of the President, nay, according to him the best intention, I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidingly committed to his hands; as in violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the South, without regard to complexion or distinction, and as fraught with incalculable mischief; rejoicing, as it does, the hearts, strengthening the hands, and facilitating the plans of the Southern conspirators against law and order, liberty and equal rights. It indicates a childish credulity, a blindness of vision, an imbecility of judgment, equally surprising and deplorable, and the Republican party cannot sanction it without impeaching its entire course from the opening of the Rebellion to the close of President Grant's Administration. The Democratic party justly claims it as its own, and is jubilant accordingly. It is cause for deepest humiliation that the Republican party in Massachusetts, at its State Convention at Worcester, went back upon its patriotic record and gave its unqualified approval to this shameful surrender to the demands of those whose feet run to evil, and who make haste to shed innocent blood."

BROOKLYN WARD NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic primaries for the nomination of ward candidates were held last evening. In the wards bearing even numbers, Aldermen are this year elected, and Supervisors in the wards with odd numbers. In the VIth Ward the candidates were Alderman James Kane, for renomination, and John Dobbin. After an exciting polling, the boxes were closed, but before the ballots could be counted, some of Kane's supporters broke open the boxes and scattered the ballots. The XIth Ward primary culminated almost as disastrously. There were three general fights between the factions, headed by the candidates, James Hyde, P. C. Wilson and John Myernburgh. One of the inspectors of the last-named candidate finally threw the ballot-boxes out of the window. He was arrested but not held. The other candidates at last retired in favor of Hyde, who was declared nominated. The results in the wards where nominations were made, are given below:

IIId Ward—Alderman, George H. Sterling, renominated.
IIId Ward—Supervisor, Philips Heinrich.
IVth Ward—Alderman, Robert Black, renominated.
VIth Ward—Supervisor, John Cullen.
VIIth Ward—Supervisor, Edward S. Hazleton.
VIIIth Ward—Alderman, John Quinn. John McIntyre was also nominated by an independent Democratic primary.
IXth Ward—Supervisor, John J. Smiley.
XIth Ward—Alderman, Simon Ginder, renominated.
XIth Ward—Supervisor, James Hyde.
XIIth Ward—Alderman, Daniel O'Reilly, who defeated, by a vote of 904 to 451, Deborman, the Alderman who, by voting for himself, made a deadlock in the Common Council for two months last Spring.
XIIIth Ward—Supervisor, William H. Manning.
XIVth Ward—Alderman, Thomas J. Keana.
XVth Ward—Supervisor, Peter Cullinan.
XVIIth Ward—Supervisor, Hugh Tobias.
XVIIIth Ward—Alderman, Charles Freshman.
XIXth Ward—Supervisor, Alfred Kemp.
XXth Ward—Alderman, Henry J. Hubbard.
XXIst Ward—Supervisor, George W. Anderson.
XXIId Ward—Alderman, C. H. Kirkgaard.
XXIIId Ward—Supervisor, Claudius Beaty.
XXIVth Ward—Alderman, George Jamison, renominated.
XXVth Ward—Supervisor, Philip Sullivan.

CONCLUSIVE.—Lodger: "I detect rather a disagreeable smell in the house, Mrs. Jones. Are you sure the drains—" Welsh Landlady: "Oh, it can't be the drains, sir, whatever. There are none, sir!"—[Punch.

A SENSE OF PROPERTY.—Botanical Old Gent (in the Brignton Gardens): "Can you tell me, my good man, if this plant belongs to the 'Arbutus' family?" Gardener (curtly): "No, sir, it doesn't. It b'longs to the Corporation!"—[Punch.

THE VOICE OF TAMMANY.

A LARGE MEETING, BUT LITTLE ENTHUSIASM.

THE CRY OF "FRAUD" REPEATED, AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DENOUNCED—ADDRESSES BY LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DORSHEIMER, RICHARD O'GORMAN, JOHN KELLY, AND OTHERS.

The front of Tammany Hall was decorated plentifully with flags and Chinese lanterns, last evening, on the occasion of the "grand mass ratification meeting," as the gathering was advertised to be. Rockets, flags, music and mottoes drew to the vicinity several hundred men and boys who blocked up the sidewalks and impeded the passage of those who desired to enter. The hall was filled, but the auditors, many of whom were compelled to stand throughout, grew weary before the exercises were over.

Augustus Schell began the indoor entertainment. He said that a year ago the Democrats elected an illustrious gentleman to the Presidency, of which he was defrauded by the Republican party. This statement was received in perfect silence. Mr. Schell then declared that the opponents of Tammany were trying to cheat the working classes out of the precious boon of suffrage which was guaranteed them by the Constitution.

James S. Thayer, chairman of the meeting, extolled the Democratic candidates without reserve, and asserted that Mr. Beach had possessed the confidence of Governor Tilden. Mr. Beach needed no certificate of character from anybody. He was a representative man of the party. The mention of Judge Brady caused the first genuine applause of the meeting. Tammany Hall, Mr. Thayer asserted, was never so pure as it was to-day. There was no name under heaven among men whereby reform could be effected except the name of Democracy, although he did not like everything about that party.

The secretary read the names of the more prominent persons in the list of 284 vice-presidents and 160 secretaries. When Mr. Kelly's name was reached, there was so much applause and shouting that, in order to restore order, Mr. Kelly was compelled to come forward. He said:

At this stage of the proceedings I do not desire to say anything. Several gentlemen are present whom you will no doubt like to hear. Governor Dorsheimer is present; so also is Richard O'Gorman. These gentlemen are here to lend their voices in favor of the nominees of the Democratic party against the combination made by the Republicans. They will express the voice of the American people. They will tell you that the men forming the Anti-Tammany party have united with Republicans to deprive citizens of this city and this State of the right of suffrage. They will tell you that these men—for instance, this man, John Morrissey—they will tell you that he, in the Senate of the State of New-York, united with the Republican party to prevent the passage of an apportionment bill. Let me implead you, let me implore you, that on election day you exercise your right of suffrage in such a way as to show these men that they have committed a great error against the people's rights.

The resolutions were received with occasional hearty applause, and when Ohio, New-Jersey, and "that gallant soldier, General George B. McClellan," were mentioned, the cheers were vociferous. They denounced the "counting out" of Mr. Tilden, ratified the Albany platform, and approved the candidates of the party, favored the early passage of a just and equitable Excise law, commended the Administration of Governor Robinson, congratulated the citizens of New-York upon the present economical management of financial affairs, rejoiced with Ohio and honored New-Jersey. They demanded a reapportionment of the State, and protested against the franchise amendment.

Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer said, in part:

The subject of greatest interest at present, is the municipal amendments, or that one which proposes to limit the franchise. It is strange enough to had Americans proposing such a step to Americans. We are told that only a few will be disfranchised, but I am advised by a gentleman who sits beside me that one-half of the voters in the two cities of New-York and Brooklyn will lose their votes. Such a measure would have disfranchised in their youth Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln—the great men who have risen from the ranks of the poor. I am told that such an amendment would advance economy. History shows us that the contrary would come true. The extravagance of our municipalities has been great, but it has not begun to compare with the extravagance and corruption of our railroads and moneyed institutions, in whose management only the moneyed classes have had a voice.

It is necessary that a Democratic Legislature should be sent to Albany. In this city how much has been done by Democratic principles, largely assisted by your leader, John Kelly. If we had not been elected at Washington, we might now have a Democratic Administration, with all the salutary reforms which would have accompanied it. I will not say anything against the individuals who were parties to this great fraud. It was the Republican party which was responsible. This was a great and a peculiar crime. In the political revolutions of the past there have been displays of manly virtue and brilliant power. But in the crime of last Winter we find the act of a sneak-thief; it was the assassination of witnesses; it was like murder by poison. [Great applause.]

Mr. Dorsheimer declared that Mr. Hayes deserved no credit for liberating the South; that liberation was won last November by the people. After the voice which spoke then, Mr. Hayes did not dare to pursue the policy which General Grant adopted. It should be remembered, too, that in what he had done in the South, Mr. Hayes had gone over to Democratic principles. As for Civil Service reform real principles were disregarded day after day in appointments. The President's order forbidding Federal office-holders to take active part in politics was one which he had no authority to issue. It aimed at depriving citizens of their rights, but it was only natural that an Administration which began in defrauding men of their rights, should go on as it began.

Richard O'Gorman said that the tendency of the Republican party was to thwart the will of the people and to set up an oligarchy of wealth above them. At length the people awoke and demanded reform. A reformer was found in the Democratic party, and he was elected President. His failure to secure his seat was the crowning infamy of the nineteenth century. The entire Republican party had the stamp of "fraud" upon its brow. The constitutional amendments were impolitic, unnecessary, and unwise. The proposed Board of Finance was a menace to the rights of the people. Mr. O'Gorman eulogized John Kelly as an honest and upright public officer.

Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, candidate for Senate, from the VIIIth District, said he expected to be elected, but he would a thousand times rather suffer defeat than win victory by combination with the opponents of Democracy.

"The question is," said Algernon S. Sullivan, "whether Democrats will be true in the hour of peril. The crime of counting out Tilden was a blow at the fountain head of Republican liberty. The limitation on voting intended by the constitutional amendments would destroy the best security for good administration."

Amid cries for "Kelly" the chairman proposed three cheers "for the party, for the whole party, and for nothing but the party." The proposition was feebly responded to, and in an exceedingly short time the hall was deserted.

Meetings were held at three stands erected on Fourteenth-st., at one of which the addresses were in German. The speakers were John Rafferty, Thomas F. Grady, F. E. S. Oliver, B. L. Gane, W. R. Roberts and others.

A BARK FOUNDERED AT SEA.

LOSS OF THE GEO. A. WRIGHT WITH A FULL CARGO OF CORN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange of Boston, reports briefly that the new bark Geo. A. Wright, of Portland, Captain Joseph Brooks, has foundered at sea, and that all hands, seventeen in number, were saved, and landed at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, on the 29th, by the schooner Joshua R. Sanborn, of Gloucester. The news of the loss of this fine new vessel, a few days from port on her first voyage, caused considerable surprise among shipping men, who were fully acquainted with her stanch and seagoing qualities. She sailed from Boston on the 12th of October, bound to Liverpool, having on board a full cargo of corn. In the absence of all particulars of the disaster, it is conjectured she must have been overcome by some terrible storm. The Marine Inspectors at this port pronounced her one of the strongest and best equipped vessels that has been here for a long period. The George A. Wright was built at Yarmouth, Maine, the present year, was 926 tons registered, and was owned by Messrs. Benj. Webster and Geo. A. Wright, of Portland, H. J. Libby, of New-York, and others, and was valued at $40,000. She was probably insured in Portland. Her cargo, comprising 53,811 bushels of corn, was shipped by Messrs. Bartlett Brothers & Co., of Boston, and was insured for $36,000 equally divided between the Phœnix and Pacific offices, of New-York.

IMPROVED PRISON MANAGEMENT.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Superintendent Pilsbury has served only nine months as superintendent of the State Prisons, yet he has been enabled to render to the Controller the following table of expenditures and income, which, compared with the report of last year, shows an improved administration.

FULL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

	Expenditures.	Deposits.	Deficiency.
Sing Sing	$282,479 59	$156,797 55	$125,679
Auburn	179,865 13	83,978 25	95,886
Clinton	163,391 72	67,746 33	95,645
	$625,235 44	$308,322 28	$317,411

FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR UNDER INSPECTORS.

	Expenditures.	Deposits.	Deficiencies.
Sing Sing	$139,574 97	$52,941 23	$86,633 69
Auburn	95,710 19	24,579 76	66,130 73
Clinton	85,949 70	15,652 30	70,197 40
Total	$321,234 81	$93,176 29	$216,958 52

LAST SEVEN MONTHS UNDER SUPERINTENDENT.

	Expenditures.	Deposits.	Deficiencies.
Sing Sing	$142,891 67	$106,553 62	$36,175 35
Auburn	99,154 94	59,398 41	39,756 53
Clinton	77,542 02	52,094 29	25,447 73
Total	$319,488 63	$218,146 09	$101,352 54

The lesson of this statement is plain. The expenditures by the Inspectors under the old regime for five months less by only about $10,000 than the expenditures under Superintendent Pilsbury for seven months, while the receipts for his seven months over those of the inspector's five months is increased by $128,000, and the deficiency for his seven months will be actually $104,705 98 less than their deficiencies for five months.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL FORREST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29.—General Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry officer, died at 7:30 o'clock this evening, at the resid