LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWENTY-THREE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY OF THE CREWS OF TWO BARKS WRECKED ON THE COAST OF MEXICO.

The Havana steamship Saratoga, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought among her passengers twenty-three shipwrecked sailors—eleven Germans and twelve Swedes—of the barks Gunguer and J. F. Mann, which were wrecked off Tonola, Mexico, September 10. Among them were Captain Williams, of the J. F. Mann, and First Officer Lunde, of the Gunguer. They were taken in charge by the Swedish and German Consuls in this city. Second Officer Thomessen, who was found at No. 8 Carlisle-st., gave an account of the loss of the Swedish bark. The Gunguer was owned in Posgrand, Norway. She left that port in June, in ballast for Tonola, Mexico, where she was to take a cargo of mahogany for Falmouth, England. She arrived at Tonola September 4. The harbor of that port does not admit vessels of a draft greater than the flat-bottomed lighters and small craft used in the local trade, and the Gunguer had her cargo of mahogany floated alongside about a mile outside the harbor entrance. On September 10 about one-half her load had been taken on board, when a gale sprang up. By nightfall the gale had increased to the violence of a tornado, and it became necessary to give the bark all her cable and let go both her anchors. The cargo adrift alongside was quickly beached, and it required the utmost exertions of the crew to prevent the bark going ashore in the night. The next morning the wind seemed to have increased in force, and it was found that the bark was dragging both her anchors and would be stranded unless lightened. Captain Eitvedt caused the masts to be cut away, and this for a time seemed to relieve the strain upon the cables. At noon, however, the gale had not abated, and the starboard cable parted. The bark immediately began to drag the remaining anchor, and between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon she struck on the beach. The sea, which had been constantly breaking over her, threatened at this time to wash all hands from the deck and rigging. The surf was running very high and rendered it almost certain death for any of them to attempt to reach the shore in the night. For nearly twelve hours the crew clung to the rigging.

In the night the German bark J. F. Mann, which at the beginning of the gale lay a short distance from the Gunguer, also tarried her cables, and was at daylight seen by the crew of the Gunguer further on shore, broadside to the sea, which was beating over her and was driving her upon the beach. By 10 a. m. the wind abated, though the surf was still very heavy, and an attempt was made to reach the shore. This was accomplished with considerable difficulty and danger, although no members of either crew were lost. The Mann kept working ashore until she lay half out of the water, and was badly broken in the hull by the force of the surf. On the evening of September 11 the wind and sea went down, leaving both vessels high and dry on the sand. The officers and crews secured each of their effects as had not been washed out of the vessels with the cargoes, and abandoned them. From Tonola they were taken to Vera Cruz in the British ship Fibre, and thence to Havana.

The Mann was of 500 tons burden, from Stettin, Germany, and was also loaded with mahogany for Falmouth, England. The Gunguer was of 572 tons burden. Both were comparatively new vessels. Captain Eitvedt left his crew at Havana and took a steamer to England.

INQUIRING INTO TWO MURDERS.

TRIALS IN PROGRESS AT NEWARK AND PATERSON.

In the Meerhoefer murder trial at Newark yesterday, Franz Lammens, the prisoner, was placed on the stand. He said that he was born in West Flanders, and was forty-five years old. Five weeks before the murder occurred he was passing the Meerhoefer house and asked Mrs. Meerhoefer for a light for his pipe. She engaged him to work. October 9 he went to Mrs. Jolleits for whiskey at the request of Mrs. Meerhoefer. He never saw her husband again. The officers awakened him a night and asked him if he knew there was a dead man in the cellar. He said no. That was the first he knew of Meerhoefer's death. His pistol he did not see on the day of the murder. When the three hunters called at the house about noon on the day of the murder the witness was outside, and Mrs. Meerhoefer beckoned him to go into the house and see them, she meanwhile going toward the barn. The men asked for milk, and one said there was milk in the cellar. The witness went down and got it from the bench at the bottom of the stairs. He did not remember making any threats against Meerhoefer, nor did Meerhoefer call him a "loafer." The Prosecutor asked him about the articles that were found in his satchel, and which were taken from a house in the vicinity. At this Lammens became very much excited. He exclaimed: "I do not know anything about that. Do not make me mad!"

The Prosecutor—How many houses have you broken into?

The Witness—I never broke into a house. At the last trial I did not admit that. I state these things. I am as honest a man as you; no decent man would say that.

Lammens gesticulated violently, and it was some time before he could be quieted. He said to the Prosecutor: "You excuse me; I am nervous." He stated that he did not see the body at the foot of the stairs when he went for the milk.

William Crosby testified that he drove past the Meerhoefer house about 11 o'clock, and heard a shot. He looked around and saw nobody. He drove on and at Rock Spring he met a man who resembled Lammens. The man carried a bottle partially filled with liquor. He had little doubt the man was Lammens.

At the hearing yesterday at Paterson, N. J., in the trial of William Dalzell for killing John J. Van Houten, Frederick O'Neill was again placed on the stand. He testified that Constable Riley parted Dalzell's son and Van Houten when they were first scuffling and ordered Van Houten to go away. In his opening for the defence, Assemblyman Griggs said that he would produce witnesses to prove the gun went off accidentally, but that Van Houten acted in such a manner that Dalzell had a right to shoot him. Noel Crowther testified that both Dalzell and his son were stoned before Van Houten was shot, and that the crowd shouted at Dalzell, called him the vilest of names and threatened to take his gun from him. "I saw William Dalzell fall," said the witness, "and as he was getting up the gun went off." George McKown testified that Van Houten, who was intoxicated, followed young Dalzell after he had been pulled away from him by Constable Riley, and that the elder Dalzell was struck by a stone and staggered just as the gun went off. Three other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Crowther and McKown.

AFFAIRS OF THE TABERNACLE.

The forthcoming election of three new trustees in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on October 30, is already causing much disturbance in the church. The three whose places are to be filled are Major B. R. Corwin, Dr. H. A. Tucker and J. B. Wilmarth. Major Corwin having signified his intention of declining a re-election, the pastor, T. DeWitt Talmage, had an interview with him and afterward issued a letter to the pew-voting members of the church asking them to forward the election of Messrs. Tucker, Wilmarth and Brown. Following this a private meeting was held Tuesday evening at the house of C. M. Nichols, No. 185 Amity-st., where a large number of the members of the church met and took action toward carrying out the pastor's request. Another meeting will be held Tuesday at the house of Richard Eccles, No. 429 Pacific-st.

The fall meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held Monday in the South Third-Street Presbyterian Church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Drs. Spear, Wells, McClelland, Cuyler and Ludlow, the Revs. Talmage, Foote, Peck, St. John and Taylor. Dr. Spear made a report upon the refusal of the Fort Green Church and the Ross Street Church to pay their assessments of expenses on the ground that $400 was allowed by the Presbytery in April to the Tabernacle for expenses of the General Assembly in 1876. He held that the action of the Presbytery in April was right, and the two churches refusing to pay should be exhorted to reconsider their action. A minority report was presented by Dr. Wells, who held that the Presbytery had no right to divert the funds in its hands. Dr. Cuyler claimed that the matter of providing for the General Assembly should never have come before the Presbytery, but should have remained in the hands of the committee of which Mr. Talmage was chairman.

Mr. Talmage then rose and went over the whole matter. He ended by saying that his church wanted to be at peace with all the other churches, and by offering a check for $314 04 to cover the amount at issue. Dr. Wells said that this did not cover the whole amount, as $181 70 for communion wine was not included. After further discussion a motion was passed to rescind all action in regard to the Tabernacle, as the debts had been paid. The Presbytery will meet in April in the Westminster Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Ludlow is pastor.

A SOUTHERN CITY'S DEBT.

Creditors of the City of Mobile, representing over $1,000,000 out of a total indebtedness of $2,500,000, agreed yesterday upon a compromise of their claims. A committee of bondholders was appointed last year, and the compromise recommended by it was adopted after full discussion. New bonds are to be issued for the amount of the debt and the unpaid interest to January 1, 1881; these bonds are to have twenty-five years to run and to bear interest for five years at 3 per cent, for fifteen years at 4 per cent, and for five years at 5 per cent. The interest is to be met by a special tax of ¾ of 1 per cent on a fair valuation of the taxable property of the city—the highest tax that can be imposed under the Constitution of the State. The issue of bonds is to be limited to $2,500,000, and at present the tax will yield, it has been estimated, slightly more than the 3 per cent interest. The present valuation of taxable property in Mobile is $13,000,000. The excess of the tax above the interest is to be placed in a sinking fund, to be devoted to the purchase of the bonds at par. A draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, which will meet next month, was read at the meeting yesterday. It is intended to guard the new bonds to be issued under the agreement, and to assure the collection of the tax and its application to the payment of the interest.

The Commissioners of Mobile were present at the meeting yesterday, and the compromise was made with their approval. Great satisfaction was expressed at the result of the negotiations.

TWO COURTS MARTIAL.

THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS AND THE CONDUCT OF PAYMASTER NELSON.

At the Warren Court of Inquiry yesterday Colonel C. Durland was the first witness called. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Five Forks, being at that time a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. His regiment belonged to General Fitzhugh's brigade of Devens's Division of Cavalry. His testimony, relating to the movements of his regiment during the battle, was brief and for the most part uninteresting. He stated that his loss was heavy, only seven of the thirteen officers being left, and the killed and wounded numbering 160.

General Henry Capehart, of Ohio, was the only other witness. His testimony was not completed. It was, in substance, as follows:

On the morning of April 1, 1865, I was a short distance above Dinwiddie Court House. I followed the road a short distance and then turned to the left, mainly in the direction of Chamberlain Creek Bend. Here we halted in a semi-circle, with Pennington's Brigade on the right and my extreme left touching the White Oak Road. Pennington's force and mine were formed during the principal part of the march that followed, which was mostly through timber land. Finally Pennington's line retreated, and the enemy moved out of his works to follow him. I then marched my line on the double-quick to Pennington's former position. A brisk fight took place, and we remained in that place till between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when the final charge was made. During the interval we had dismounted. We charged almost directly north, past the White Oak Road. The force in front of me gave way rapidly. We charged on, passing to a point a quarter of a mile in the rear of the rebel works; and then wheeled sharply to the right, continuing mere cavalry. While we moved last, General Custer was following us, and he barely escaped being captured with his staff. Colonel Wells and I circled in his rear, and he finally got out of his embarrassing position. The pursuit was continued until some time after dark. No record of our loss was kept; it was not heavy.

On cross-examination by Mr. Stickney, the witness said:

General Crawford joined us on the right about sundown. We had our gallery fire points 600 yards to the right. Pennington's brigade front and mine were each about 300 yards in length. We were all in the woods, and our position did not change till we were ordered to march. I had command of three West Virginia regiments and the First New-York Lincoln Cavalry.

The inquiry will be resumed to-day at 11 a. m.

The court-martial convened for the trial of Major James H. Nelson, paymaster, charged with defalcation, met yesterday on Governor's Island. The court remained in session from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m., when it adjourned to meet again to-day. It is believed that the trial of the case will then be postponed for one month. Yesterday's session was held with closed doors. Only preliminary routine business was transacted. General Daniel E. Sickles, counsel for the prisoner, was not present. Colonel Kent, of the Paymaster's Department in Washington, the only witness summoned, was not examined, and returned to Washington.

WORK ON THE HUSSAR.

TRYING TO RECOVER THE TREASURE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST ON THE BRITISH FRIGATE.

Work on the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, which now lies at the bottom of the East River below Fort Morris, is being pushed with great vigor. Operations were begun last season in June, and will be continued until floating ice threatens to cut the divers' air-pipes and life-lines. What is left of the wrecked man-of-war rests in eighty to ninety feet of water, and, owing to the great depth and the swiftness of the tide, the divers can make only slow progress. The schooner Hudson is held in position over the wreck by five anchors—two astern and three forward. In a shanty on her deck is a steam engine, which operates the air and the hydraulic pumps and other machinery. The mound of rubbish at the bottom of the river—all that remains of the frigate—is mined with a hydraulic drill. Six men are engaged in the work. The enterprise is in the hands of a new company. Whether or not the workmen have found any of the treasure supposed to have gone down with the frigate is not known, for an injunction of secrecy has been laid upon them.

It is the opinion of many divers who have worked upon the wreck that when the Hussar was blown up by divers fifty years ago that portion of the vessel holding the ship's treasury was cut off and carried away some distance by the tide.

The Hussar, while on her way to Norwich, Conn., on November 25, 1780, struck on Pot Rock, in the Gate. She had on board, it is believed, $360,000 sterling, which was intended for the land and naval forces engaged in subjugating the Americans, and seventy American prisoners who were chained to the gun-deck. Her commander beached her near where she now lies, and endeavored to hold her in position by hawsers attached to trees on the shore. When the tide began to ebb some of the lines parted, while others drew the trees up by the roots. Finally the frigate listed and went over the precipice over which she was hanging into nearly ninety feet of water, carrying with her the seventy prisoners manacled on the gun-deck. The officers and crew escaped.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Patterson, Charles L. Bond, age twenty-five, of No. 38 West Thirtieth-st., was arraigned by Officer Hall, of the Tombs Court Squad, on complaint of Edilberto Gita, of the Belvidere House, for having by fraudulent representations obtained $2,000 from him on June 9, and on the following day one pair of diamond earrings, a diamond cross and a diamond cluster ring, all valued at $1,070, in a similar manner. He became acquainted with Blood through a Dr. Hayward, a dentist, about two years ago, and they subsequently became rather intimate. Blood pretended that he had a large practice as a physician and that he had a diploma from a medical university. With the object of opening an office for the practice of medicine he applied to Gita for a loan, and the latter, relying on the accuracy of Blood's statements, furnished him money and valuable articles convertible into cash $3,070. It is alleged that Blood has defrauded several other persons in the same manner, and that a civil suit for the recovery of several thousand dollars is now pending against him. He was required to furnish bail in $1,000 for examination.

THE WATER FAMINE IN PATERSON.

The water famine in Paterson, N. J., is ended, at least for a few days. The manufacturers among the raceway of the Society of Useful Manufactures signed a written agreement Wednesday night to stop work so that the reservoirs of the Water Company might be pumped full. Yesterday the three locomotive shops, the Barbour Flax Mill, the Butler Paper Mill, the Hamilton Mill, the Franklin Mill, the old Gun Mill, the extensive mills of R. & H. Adams and Scott's Print Works, which are supplied with water from the raceway, were closed. It was estimated that about 12,000 persons were idle in the city yesterday because of the scant supply of water. The pumps of the Water Company were started as soon as the water in the river rose to the necessary level, and the water was turned on in all the water mains of the city. It was thought that by daylight to-day the three reservoirs of the water company would be filled. This supply will not be exhausted before Sunday, when the reservoirs can be refilled without trouble. The manufacturers who closed their mills yesterday won't only able to run the mills half of the time owing to the sea city of water.

A SECOND-STORY BURGLAR.

A colored man, who gave the name of James Hopewell, age thirty-five, of No. 15 Cornelia-st., New-York, was arrested in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, by an officer who found him acting in a suspicious manner. After his arrest he tried to strike the officer in the face with a screwdriver. Considerable jewelry was found on him, and shortly afterward it was identified by Mrs. R. R. Griffin, of No. 392 Bridge-st., as property which had been stolen from her bedroom. It was worth $75. Hopewell was committed yesterday by Justice Walsh for examination. It is believed that he perpetrated several other recent burglaries in Brooklyn, in each instance entering the houses by a second-story window. A search of Hopewell's house in this city disclosed a crucible, in which was an unmelted part of a silver spoon. Some jewelry was found in the possession of his wife.

THE LOSS OF THE ERIC THE RED.

R. W. Cameron & Co. yesterday received full details in relation to the loss of their ship Eric the Red on the Australian coast September 3. The captain was deceived as to his nearness to the land by a mirage, and the vessel struck before the course could be changed. She broke in two almost immediately, and the cargo, including a large number of packages of American exhibits for the Sydney Exhibition, became a total loss. The crew took refuge upon the wreck material and floated about for several hours before assistance came. The steamer Dawn picked up three of them from pieces of the wreck and later rescued Captain Allen and seventeen others. The following persons were drowned: B. Vaughan, passenger; G. Doghigine, carpenter; H. Achman, steward, and a seaman named Destiva.

CART RUNGS IN EVIDENCE.

Two stout cart rungs were put in evidence before Coroner Brady, yesterday, at the request in the case of Henry Scholl, who was killed in a fight on the night of September 26, after a ball at Concordia Hall, in Ave. A. They were found on the scene of the fight by the police and with one of them, it was alleged, John Loser struck Scholl down and crushed his skull. Testimony to that effect was given by eye witnesses, whose stories have already been told. The jury charged John Loser with the murder, and held Christian Loser and John Schneider as accessories before the fact. The fourth prisoner, Frederick Loughlin, was discharged.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.

The funeral of the Rev. John A. Treanor, who was accidentally killed in the Yosemite Valley, was held yesterday morning in the St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church in Eighty-fourth-st., between Madison and Fourth-aves. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many persons were unable to gain admission. The Rev. J. J. McCauley, of Worcester College, celebrated a requiem mass. Many clergymen were present. After the service in the church a procession was formed, and the body was escorted to the Grand Central Depot. It was buried in the Cemetery of the Jesuit Novitiate at West Park on the Hudson.

THE SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN MAIL TRAIN.

A correspondent has asked who paid the $1,000 for the special train which brought the Australian mail over the Central and Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE Tuesday. Postmaster James said yesterday: "The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies paid for it. They did it as a matter of national pride, and without hope of reward other than that arising out of the satisfaction of forwarding the Australian mail across the continent faster than was ever done before. It was a feat which is not possible in any other country in the world, and, as an American, I am proud of it."

WORK OF A GREAT CHURCH.

DISCUSSIONS OF EPISCOPAL DEPUTIES.

THE QUESTION OF "PROVINCES"—IN FAVOR OF FREE CHURCHES.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention met yesterday morning at the usual time. Few outsiders attended the session. There was a large attendance of deputies, however, and the discussions on the questions raised in the course of the session were often vigorous. Morning prayers were said by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Beatty, of Kansas, and the Rev. Nathaniel F. Putnam, of Vermont. Bishop Welles, of Wisconsin, pronounced the benediction. George M. Sandback, of Massachusetts, as Chairman of the Committee on Expenses, urged the Convention to be careful about running up their printing bills, as there amounted to about $1,000 every convention. On motion of Mr. Sandback, Lloyd W. Wells, of this city, was re-elected treasurer of the Convention.

President Beardsley then announced the Committee on Tenure of Church Property, with the Rev. Dr. Horace Stringfellow, of Alabama, as its chairman, the Rev. James Craik, of Kentucky, presented the report of the Committee on Sacredness of Church Services, which was appointed at the last General Convention. The committee recommended that rectors be allowed to use the shortened form of service sanctioned by the Anglican Church, except on certain specified days. The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, said that a party of Indian boys and girls of the Dakota tribe, who were on the way to Hampton to be educated, was waiting outside to pay its respects to the House of Deputies. Business was suspended a moment, and the aborigines were then led on the platform, where they stood looking at the deputies in a bigoted manner. The party, which numbers forty in all, five or six of whom were present, is composed of boys and girls apparently between ten and sixteen years of age, and was under the charge of J. J. Gravatt. They were all neatly dressed, and had intelligent faces. At the request of one of the deputies they sang "Nearer My God to Thee," in the native tongue. The air of the song was distinguishable when they sang it, but the Dakota tongue completely stripped it of all melody.

Richard M. Nelson, of Alabama, offered a resolution that the Convention adjourn Thursday, October 21. He said it was an open secret that most of the deputies wanted to get home as soon as possible. The Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania, offered the following memorial, which the resolution had to be referred to the Committee on Canons:

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1880.

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A.

The Free Church Association, which is the membership now includes twenty-four of our Right Reverend Fathers, as well as a large number of Clergy and Laity, resident in nearly every diocese in our land, approaches your venerable body a second time, to ask your approval, as representatives of the Church in these United States, of the efforts that are being made to return to Primitive and Scriptural peace, as come into the election, consecration, and use of church edifices for our several congregations and parishes.

At the outset we beg leave respectfully to call attention to the fact that the great scandal arising from the misuse of consecrated buildings, and the disposition of them for "unallowed, worldly or common uses," by reason of debt, existing at the date of consecration, led to the passage of the Canon of 1868, "Of the consecration of churches," and its amendment in 1871. We feel that there is great disturbance, and possibly as great scandal, to the preaching of the Gospel, and the whole work of the church as the keeper and witness of the truth, in the sale and rental of portions of the consecrated building, as in the prior lien of debt. When a building is to be, or has been, solemnly devoted to the service of Almighty God, and to be "His house forever," it is nothing less than mockery that individuals should claim or obtain in the right of ownership to a part; an ownership implying not only a right of personal occupation, but also a right transferable in the market like secular property; a right which may be rented or excised by persons entirely disconnected with the church, or even its members; as we note in the daily papers frequently that pew No. — in Church will be sold at public auction; God's House, the House of Prayer, thus becoming a matter of merchandise in the public marts. Surely it is bad enough that the privilege of exclusive occupation in churches can be obtained for a time, by the payment of a stipulated rent, but our worse is it that such a privilege should become perpetual, enacting for owners of pews to form a joint stock company, whose capital is represented by the church property. If the title to the church property is held by a corporation, all the liabilities of that corporation rest in the pew owners, and the whole management and control of the church is practically in their hands, and frequently preventing the use of the building for all legitimate objects.

We suggest that the sale of pews is also, in fact, an encumbrance on the church property, and in most instances a violation both of the letter and of the spirit of the church canon.

We respectfully ask, therefore, that this canon be so amended that no church shall hereafter be consecrated in which pews or sittings have been sold, and also forbidding the sale of pews or sittings at any future time.

In support of our petition we respectfully submit that the best interests of the Church demand a formal recognition of the principles:

(1.) That our churches should be so free and open that all who wish may worship in them.

(2.) That our churches should be no distinctions on the ground of wealth or poverty.

(3.) That such as they are now erected, appropriated and devoted to the honor and worship of Almighty God, they should be absolutely and unreservedly free, and in no sense the property of a limited number of persons who have bought their pews.

A resolution was offered by Alexander Randall, of Maryland, that the prayer-books should be changed so that the burial service could be read over persons who had committed suicide, also over those who have not been baptized. Dr. John Cotton Smith offered a resolution stating that it was the duty of every churchman to urge the enforcement of the laws against polygamy. He also offered a resolution directing that a committee should be appointed to consider in what parts the new version of the Bible is superior to the old. These resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees. The Committee on Canons presented a favorable report on the memorial which was presented to the convention several days ago by I. Corning Judd, of Illinois, on behalf of the dioceses of Illinois, Springfield, and Quincy. This memorial stated that "to secure the unity and power to carry on missionary and educational work within their dioceses, to establish an Appellate Court, and to administer such funds as are entrusted to their care. There is a canon in the church which permits the forming of such a council, but it stipulates that the powers proposed shall be submitted to the General Convention. This report, on the Committee of Canons led to an exciting discussion. The principal objection of most of the deputies apparently was due to the fact that in the memorial the phrase, "Province of Illinois," was used. The advisability of adopting the French system of dividing the church into provinces, under the charge of archbishops, has been discussed in the country for some years. It has always met with great opposition, however. It seemed yesterday as if the majority of the deputies opposed the adoption of the report, from a fear lest the recognition of this council, under the name of "Federate Council of the Province of Illinois," might possibly be the beginning of the establishment of the Gallican system throughout the whole country. Deputies from the three dioceses interested said that this proposition had been adopted only because it was currently and conveniently the word "province" was finally stricken out, however, and the report was adopted.

BUILDING CHURCHES IN THE WEST.

A GOOD STORY BY BISHOP CLARKSON AT THE EXPENSE OF BISHOP CLARK.

The Western Church Building Society, which is composed of ten bishops, whose dioceses lie on or near the Missouri River, held a public meeting last night at the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st. The object of this society is to aid in the erection of churches and parsonages in the West. The bishops desire to raise at least $25,000 every year. The churches which the bishops propose to build will cost about $2,000 each, one quarter of which the bishops propose to contribute, the people in the towns where the churches are built contributing the remainder. The society has no expenses and every dollar that is given to it will be, devoted, without any diminution, to the erection of churches and parsonages. All the work of the society is done by the bishops themselves and Howard Potter, the treasurer, and all the expenses of the society are paid by the bishops.

There were about 300 or 400 persons in attendance at the meeting last night. The first speaker was Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. He was followed by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, and Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. In his remarks Bishop Clarkson told the following story: "Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, preached several years ago at Calvary Church in this city. His eloquence completely carried away his audience. One of the wealthy members of the congregation, as he was going out of the church, asked of a neighbor who it was that preached that morning. He was told that it was Bishop Clark. He understood his informant to say, however, that it was Bishop Clarkson. He learned that Bishop Clarkson was a missionary bishop and determined that that missionary bishop, at least, should not want for money. He accordingly made out a check for $1,000 and sent it to Bishop Clarkson. Bishop Clarkson took the money and spent it in building churches before the mistake was discovered." Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, also spoke for a few minutes.

RAILWAY NEWS.

TROUBLED PASSENGER RATES.

A large reduction in passenger rates between Chicago and St. Louis has been made recently by the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton Railroads. The former rate was $9, but by successive "cuts" it has been reduced to $5. The first reduction of $1 was made by the Wabash Company, whose entrance to Chicago has been opposed bitterly by the Chicago companies. The reduction was made on account of the long distance passengers by the Wabash station. The reduction was consented to by all the Chicago roads except the Chicago and Alton Company, which has reduced its rates to those made by the Wabash Company. A sharp conflict has been the result of this action of the Chicago and Alton Company. The conflict has extended to the Missouri River business, and similar reductions have been made to rates to Omaha and Council Bluffs and to Kansas City. It is said by railroad men that other companies will be forced into the struggle and that the passenger races east and west from Chicago are seriously threatened by the existing disturbance.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI MEETING.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-day, the following were elected directors for the ensuing four years: Messrs. James Sloan, jr., and Osman Latrobe, of Baltimore, and E. W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill.

The annual report of the receiver of the road states that the property had vastly improved and that its net earnings for the year ending December 31, 1880 would probably reach the sum of $1,300,000. It was also stated that this sum was in excess of about $400,000, which would be charged to expenses for the substitution of steel for iron rails. Nearly the whole line is now laid with steel. The report further declares that the company will have on hand on November 1 nearly $500,000, and will be prepared to pay two coupons on the second mortgage bonds and two on the Springfield Division bonds.

DISCUSSING TRANSPORTATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Delegates met this morning in response to a call for a cheap transportation convention, and were called to order in Farwell Hall over four hundred delegates being present from all parts of the country. Mr. Theo. Thomas, of Missouri, was elected president, with M. T. Fowler, of New-York, as the vice-president.

In session was opened at once; and the points earnestly insisted on were that railways should be held to the strictest accountability as to the manner of conducting their business, and that National legislation was necessary to enable the country to get the cheapest possible transportation at living rates to consumers.

A NEW ROAD TO BE BUILT IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Several men connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, including Messrs. Mitchell, Merrill, Cares and Weaver, have organized the Central Illinois and Wisconsin Railway Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. It will construct a road from Rockford, on the Racine and Southwestern Division of the St. Paul Road, to Kankakee, crossing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Rock Island and Pacific and other lines. Twenty miles of track will be laid this fall.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The railroad war is quite as sharp to-day as it was yesterday, and the different offices are crowded with ticket buyers. The Chicago and Alton reduced limited tickets to $2.70 this morning, and the Wabash immediately dropped to $1.70. Unlimited tickets remain as yesterday, $4.70 to both Chicago and Kansas City.

THE GRAND TRUNK PROSPEROUS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—The Grand Trunk Railway traffic shows an aggregate increase since the beginning of the year of $1,456,000.

OPEN-AIR SPORTS.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THREE AMERICAN HORSES IN THE FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—This is the fourth day of the Newmarket second October meeting. The race for the Autumn Handicap was won by Sir J. D. Astley's three-years-old black colt Microphone. The race was won by a head, with two lengths between Cradle and Gil Blas. Fewston ran in the colors of Mr. M. H. Sandford's three-years-old bay colt Arlington, which was never a dangerous competitor. The race for the Newmarket Oaks for three-years-old fillies, also was won by Lord Falmouth's brown filly Marcel. The second place was secured by Cupidula, and the third by Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Novice. The race for the Champion Stakes was won by Robert the Devil. The second place was secured by Bend Or, and the third by Reveller. Only four ran. The Astley Sweepstakes was won by Savoyard.

DARTMOUTH ATHLETIC GAMES.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14.—At the fall meeting of the Dartmouth Athletic Association yesterday the successful contestants were: Throwing the heavy hammer, E. H. Lones, of New-York, distance 73 feet 11 inches; standing high jump, L. Hinckley, of Bangor, Me., 4 feet 7 inches; putting shot, William E. Sargent, of Taunton, N. Y., 26 feet 8 inches; 1-mile run, H. B. Parker, of Hanover, time, 10¾ seconds; one-mile walk, Kellogg and Parsons, of Lynn, Mass., 8 minutes 23 seconds. To-day the winners were: Running broad jump, C. W. Baker, of South Berwick, Me., 18 feet 8¾ inches; 220 yards' dash, C. W. Baker, of South Berwick, Me.; 23¾ seconds; wheelbarrow race, L. B. Little, of Webster; standing broad jump, L. Hinckley, of Bangor, Me., 7 feet 3¾ inches; running high jump, L. Hinckley, 5 feet 9½ inches; 440 yards dash, H. B. Parker, Hanover, 56 seconds.

The field sports of the Dartmouth Athletic Association were continued this afternoon. The successful contestants were: Throwing base-ball, E. L. Guppy, Hanover, 91 in. or 334 feet 1 inch; one-mile run, E. C. Lennes, Biddeford, Me., time, 5:37½; batting base balls, Charles R. Parsons, Elmira, N. Y., distance, 354 feet 10 inches; 220 yards run, C. W. Goss, South Berwick, time 22 seconds; 100 yards dash, third, E. E. Marston, New-York City, time, 10¾ seconds; 2-mile run, H. B. Parker, Hanover, N. H., time, 10:53.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The game of base-ball between the Metropolitan and Troy Clubs at the Polo Grounds in this city yesterday was won by the Metropolitans with a score of 5 to 1. The Metropolitan Club made six base hits and nine errors; the Troy Club made seven base hits and seven errors.

The Troy Club defeated the Metropolitan Club Wednesday at the Polo Grounds by a score of 11 to 12.

At the Union Grounds in Brooklyn Wednesday the Worcester Club defeated the Boston Club by a score of 8 to 4.

An excellent game was played at Washington yesterday between the National and Chicago Clubs, the former winning by a score of 8 to 5.

The Worcester Club defeated the Boston Club at New-Haven yesterday by a score of 16 to 3.

Messrs. Ward and Jacksonwey, who have been playing at San Francisco, have reached the post season, have returned home to their respective homes in Chicago and Jersey City.

The Canadian championship season closed on September 30, and the Amateur Association recognizes the Maple Leafs, of London, as the champions. The Actives, of Windsor, claim the championship for the city on the ground that the Maple Leafs refused to play the Actives. The Actives, should it be permitted to catch for the Actives. It is probable that the Canadian Amateur Association will become extinct, through professionals being employed by some of the clubs.

A new professional club, with Edward Williamson, of the Chicago Club, at the head of its manager, can and third baseman, is again talked of in San Francisco. Five nine home runs were made in the League championship games last season, Stoney and Jones O'Rourke each having made six, James five, and Conner, Hines, John O'Rourke, Dunlap and Farrell three each.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN IMMIGRANT.

The mysterious disappearance of Martin Many, a native of Wurtemburg, who arrived here in August with his wife and three children, was reported at Castle Garden yesterday. He obtained employment for a few days in Unger's Brewery, Brooklyn, and on the morning of September 30 left his home, No. 863 Park-ave., saying that he was going to seek employment. Since then his wife has received no tidings from him. He is of medium height, strongly built, with light complexion, and about thirty years of age.

CORNER-STONE OF THE OLD PARK THEATRE.

A liquor store in Park Row has set in its wall the corner stone of the old Park Theatre. It bears the inscription: "The corner-stone of this theatre was laid on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1795. Jacob Morton, William Henderson, Cathie Pollock, commissioners; Lewis Hallam, John Hodgkinson, managers." A card attached contains the following: "First performance, January 29, 1798. Burned on the night of the benefit tendered to Madame Montalasier, December 16, 1848."

A CHURCH ROBBED IN NEW-JERSEY.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rutherford, New-Jersey, was entered Wednesday night by thieves and robbed of the following articles: The carpet, a black and red ingrain, which was taken from the floor; a brass cross, two brass flower vases, two white service gowns, one black service gown and two silver plated collection plates, which were engraved with the words, "Grace Episcopal Church, Rutherford, N. J."

FINDS IN THE POLICE COURT.

George W. Cregier, Secretary of the Board of Police Justices, reports having received $4,152 for fines from the different Police Courts during September. Of this sum the Special Sessions contributes $1,048; the Tombs, $751; Jefferson Market, $1,249; Essex Market, $366; Fifty-seventh-st., $596, and Harlem $142.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Gilsey House—Sir A. T. Galt, Canadian Minister of Finance; Governor Cornell, of Connecticut; General W. C. Wickham, of Virginia; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado; L. D. M. Sewell, of Maine, and Christian Cebicer, of Dakota. *Windsor Hotel*—Sir Andrew B. Walker, of England. *Hotel Brunswick*—Baron Van Hoegendorp, of Holland. *Metropolitan*—Senator Davis, of West Virginia. *New-York Hotel*—Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland. *Everett House*—Professor Ezra Abbot, of Harvard College. *Hoffman House*—Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. *Grand Central*—Hyman George L. Terry, of Sandy Hill, N. Y. *Grand Hotel*—Professor M. B. Riddle, of Hartford.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Over 400 houses are building in Harlem.

The West Farms town clock has not told the time for three months.

The engines of the Second Avenue Elevated road were draped in mourning yesterday.

The Grand Boulevard at night is a magnificently lighted but deserted thoroughfare.

The streets and avenues of Washington Heights are becoming the favored ground of bicycle riders.

West Broadway was lined on both sides yesterday with ash barrels. The atmosphere was not pleasant for pedestrians.

Afternoon trains from High Bridge, notably on Sundays, are gay with the ruddy hues of autumn leaves and berries.

Persons passing beneath the elevated roads are occasionally treated to a bath of clean but uncomfortably warm water.

Overseventy-five cars are "pocketed" every Saturday night in the space of a mile of the elevated tracks in Eighth-ave.

The lakes of stagnant water at the foot of One hundred-and-fifty-second-st. at Third-ave. continue to be unabated nuisances.

The project of building a market at some point on the north shore of the Harlem River is discussed by the tradesmen of that neighborhood.

Four cars will be run on each train during commission hours on the North Avenue Elevated Railroad as soon as the new engines arrive.

Emigration Commissioner Starr was presented yesterday with a handsome gold badge of office studded with diamonds, the gift of a number of his friends.

An automatic fire alarm in Lord & Taylor's store at Broadway and Twenty-th-st., went off, yesterday, accidentally, and firemen rushed into the store, causing momentary alarm.

ENCOUNTERING A HURRICANE.

The bark C. L. Tyler, Captain Snow, from Alicante, Spain, which arrived here yesterday, encountered a hurricane October 3 in latitude 39° 30', longitude 55° 45'. She strained large quantities of water, which broke the skylight, filling the cabin with water, and started the head gear.

DEAD FROM OLD AGE AT FORTY.

The death in Bellevue Hospital of Mary Hunt, was reported yesterday at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, with the statement that, although the woman was only forty years old, she had the appearance and infirmities of a person of seventy years, and that her death could be ascribed only to the exhaustion of old age.

HELPING HIMSELF TO THE MILK CANS