of the rolling stock. Chicago has realized her increased business, which has about reached its maximum of her percentage of the crop, but New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are in their infancy—are just beginning to develop their resources as grain depots. This country is going to produce to such a large extent that Russia, Europe and other grain-producing countries will be forced out of the competition. Our railroads are now beginning to appreciate the future prospects somewhat, and are discovering that they can profitably carry grain cheaper than they ever dreamed of, but they are not fully up to the times in the matter of terminal and carrying facilities."

H. T. Kneeland, of H. T. Kneeland & Co., said: "The object of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was to relieve the warehouses of their surplus stock, and if that is done soon I believe the rates will be reduced. The fact is that Baltimore has been trying to do business without facilities for it, and I think that the recent excitement will have a tendency to break up the speculation. The same action was taken a year ago by the company under like circumstances, and the Western shippers are becoming wary. I don't see how any shipper in the West will, if this thing continues to be repeated, ship to Baltimore in the fall on consignment, unless he gets down in black and white that he will not be sold out. I believe the result will be beneficial to this port, the terminal facilities of which are growing, as trade will be diverted here."

Leonard Hazeltine, of Jesse Hoyt & Co., said: "The object of the order of the railroad company is to make the storing of grain at its expense prohibitory. It is the business of the road to make money for the road, and the elevator being an accessory it seems to be unfair for the merchants to create a blockade for speculative purposes. When the company has brought the grain to the seaboard the consignees ought to be able to take care of it, and not make the railroads take care of it for them. I learn officially that the Canton elevators, belonging to the Philadelphia Railroad, will not increase their storage rates, and it seems to be the general impression that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will rescind its order after a few days."

Another merchant said: "As to general trade the recent action will not do any serious harm. It will have a disastrous effect, though, upon some shippers who will have to carry their stocks over until vessels may arrive and relieve them. The order will prove to be in the interests of the general trade because it will relieve the elevators. The tendency is to extend the facilities for handling the products of the country at this port, and with the increasing business a stronger card could not have been issued to divert the trade to New-York. It pricked the bubble of the wheat speculation, and the action of David Dows & Co. in withdrawing their signature from the protest, is simply a bid for the favor of the railroad company."

Another dealer made the following comments: "Past experience in the Baltimore market make the Western dealers very nervous, and for a month past talk of a blockade has kept them in a state of alarm. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not permit its cars to be used as storehouses, but wants them to make money for the road. The recent entirely unexpected and rapid advance in the rate of storage on grain is a demonstration of the vast power wielded by the trunk railroads of our country, and proves conclusively that all private interests are and will be imperiled until the National and the various State Governments place them under proper supervision and restriction. The action of the company will tend, however, to break up the speculation in grain in Baltimore."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The committee appointed by the Corn and Flour Exchange on Saturday to confer with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials with the view of having the recent notice of the company in regard to increased rates of storage of wheat in the Locust Point elevators rescinded, had their conference to-day. The meeting was private, and without a final conclusion adjourned to Wednesday next. The impression of members of the committee is that all differences will be amicably arranged.

SALE OF THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. DISPOSE OF THE GREATER PART OF THE STOCK TO AUSTIN CORBIN AND OTHERS.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. sold yesterday a controlling interest in the Long Island Railroad to Austin Corbin and others associated with him. No particulars of the transaction could be obtained at the office of either buyers or sellers. The names of the persons associated with Mr. Corbin were refused. The control of the Long Island Railroad fell into the hands of Drexel, Morgan & Co. nearly four years ago, through the failure of Poppenhusen & Co., who had owned the road. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1876, had bought a large amount of Poppenhusen & Co.'s paper, which was secured by the railroad stock as collateral. At the time of the failure they found themselves owners of the greater part of the stock, which they have since held. It is understood that they have made large advances to the company since they succeeded to the control of it. They have now sold the greater part of the stock, but it is believed that they still retain a large amount of bonds and receiver's certificates.

In October, 1877, the road was placed in the hands of a receiver, who still operates it. The capital stock of the company, at the date of the last report, was $3,260,600; the funded debt, $2,479,712, and floating debt, $725,386. Some of the present directors of the company were ignorant of the negotiations which have resulted in the sale of the road.

DAMAGED BY THE ELEVATED ROAD.

A somewhat peculiar suit against the New-York Elevated Railroad, for damages to real property by the building of the road, was before Judge Larremore in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff was George W. Sauer, the owner of the building at No. 1 Chambers-st. He averred that the company had not only put a post in front of his place, close to the building and out of the line of the other posts, but that it had run the foundations of the posts into his cellar, and had erected a water tank on the track before his place. He claimed $3,000 damages. No answer was put in by the railroad company within the usual twenty days, and Judge Larremore directed that a Sheriff's jury should assess the damages.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The statement is made here, upon apparently good authority, that the $2,000,000 necessary to secure the issue of the deferred income bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Company has been secured, and that the deposit will be made on Thursday next. When this has been done, Mr. Gowen will sail for Europe with a view of consummating the scheme and relieving the company from financial embarrassment.

STATE RAILWAYS FOR SALE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29.—The Nova Scotian Government is negotiating for the sale of the railways which have been built by the Province—some 341 miles in all—and efforts are being made to induce capitalists to embark money in the scheme.

A POLISH ANNIVERSARY.

The Poles of New-York celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830. In the morning special services were held at the Polish Church, at Forsyth and Stanton-sts. Father Blawaczynski celebrated mass. The church was draped in black; in the middle aisle and immediately in front of the altar stood a coffin covered with black cloth and decorated with the Polish eagle and crown. The church was crowded.

In the evening the Poles met at the Harmonia Rooms, in Essex-st., and listened to patriotic speeches in Polish, English and German. Professor d'Alphonse, of White Plains, occupied the chair. Speeches were made by J. W. Dowdley, G. S. Wisnowski, M. Roland, Assemblyman McCarthy, and Messrs. Kuhm and Koziol. Among the veterans of 1830 present were Joseph E. d'Alphonse, the chairman; Alexander Baszewski, I. Patrzykowski, Leon Sieradski, Sewevyn Cichowski, S. Lenkowski, and M. Okouski, the sole survivor of the celebrated 4th Regiment, which fought gallantly at Grochow and Ostralenka. The Independent Polish Sharpshooters, commanded by Captain W. Dombrowski, attended in full number.

The speakers gave a brief history of the event commemorated, from the time when the Congress of Vienna sanctioned the partition of Poland until the year 1831, when, after ten months of resistance, Cossacks' hoofs trampled once more the pavements of Poland's capital, and the statesmen of Western Europe proclaimed unabashingly that "order reigned at Warsaw." They paid tributes to their fallen heroes, and referred to the mutual love cementing the whole Polish people in spite of artificial boundaries erected between the three parts of their country. They protested against the nefarious partition of Poland, and against the handing over of the fairest and most populous portion of Europe to the rule of a barbarous semi-Asiatic power, and proclaimed their belief that "Poland is not dead."

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

The fair for the benefit of the 11th Regiment relief fund, which is being held in the armory, at Grand and Centre-sts., is crowded every night. Yesterday was Masonic day, and the armory was visited by about fifteen German Masonic lodges, in charge of District Deputy Grand Master Malignon. They were received by Colonel Unbekant, who made an address of welcome. The different tables are filled with many ornamental and useful articles. Several swords are up for competition, and will be given to the officers receiving the highest number of votes. The voting last night stood as follows: First Division sword—Captain E. D. Bassford, 104; Colonel Unbekant, 79. First Brigade sword—Major Schoeneman, 53; Assistant Adjutant-General R. L. Belknap, 26. Eleventh Regiment sword—J. W. Fleck, 87; Captain A. Maurer, 26. Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant Hans, 111; Sergeant-Major Mander, 111. Winchester rifle for the most popular rifleman—Major George Aery, 37; Captain O'Connor, 30. There is also a Bible to be given to the chaplain who receives the most votes.

Two weeks ago, a young girl standing on the banks of the Ohio, and looking at a beautiful sunset, exclaimed, "My! how like circus lemonade!" And now we have a terrific cold spell to pay up for it.—[Wheeling Sunday Leader.

TAKING REFUGE IN AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THIRTY-ONE SOCIALISTS.

THE SILESIA IN PORT—PATIENCE OF JUSTUS SCHWAB'S COMMITTEE REWARDED—RECEPTION OF THE MEN BANISHED FROM HAMBURG FOR THEIR TROUBLESOME OPINIONS—THEIR APPEARANCE AFTER THE PASSAGE IN THE STEERAGE—SCENES IN CASTLE GARDEN—CARED FOR BY THEIR FRIENDS.

A party of German Socialists, consisting of laborers, printers and newspaper men, arrived yesterday in the steamship Silesia from Hamburg, whence they have been banished by the Imperial Government. They are thirty-one in number. Many of the political economists of the Bowery and the East Side flocked to Castle Garden to meet the exiles, who had taken the steerage passage. Their baggage was piled in a wagon and sent up Broadway with a red flag flying over it. The immigrants then formed in line and went to a hotel, where they were entertained. They wore pieces of red flannel as a badge.

GERMAN EXILES IN THE STEERAGE.

The anxiety felt by many persons in this city was allayed yesterday by the arrival of the overdue steamer Silesia, which ran along-side of its pier in Hoboken at 10 a. m., having on board a number of German newspaper men and artisans who have been expelled from Hamburg by the police. These people—twenty-four men, three women and four children—were all steerage passengers, and they accordingly took the immigrants' tug, which landed them at Castle Garden a few minutes after 2 p. m. The news of their arrival had become known, and long before that hour a great many persons were assembled in the rotunda waiting to greet them. A committee of thirty-five German Socialists of this city, led by Justus Schwab, the political economist and beer-seller, was also on the spot.

The committeemen were dressed in their best. Schwab's face was flushed with pleasure at the sense of his own importance, as he paced up and down in the rotunda. A few moments before the tugs arrived he ejaculated, excitedly: "Let them come, let all the Socialists come; we are ready to take all Germany; let Bismarck but send it!"

The exiles formed a very little knot among the crowd of immigrants that landed from the Silesia, and they would have been completely engulfed in it but for a distinct badge which each of them wore in his buttonhole, consisting of a piece of red flannel, torn apparently from some old petticoat. As it was they quickly came together in the rotunda, where they were warmly welcomed by their friends. The travellers presented a strange appearance. Their beards were long and shaggy, their hair was unkempt, their faces were unwashed, and their looks were weird. As soon as the first greetings had been exchanged the entire party, following the directions of Schwab, left the building and entered the Battery Park, where a large wagon was waiting for their luggage. In a few minutes the vehicle was loaded, and then it rumbled up-town, while the driver waved a red flag in the breeze, to the astonishment of all passers-by. Schwab then formed his wards into a solid column and marched with them to the Battery Elevated Railroad Station.

At about 3 o'clock the party arrived at Furne's Hotel in Stanton-st., near Chrystie-st., which is to a certain extent the headquarters of New-York socialists. In a large hall on the first floor of the hotel a long table had been spread for about forty persons. The prospect for a good meal infused new life into the weary voyagers, and when a barrel of beer was hoisted upstairs and tapped every countenance present beamed with delight. The beer-drinking led to speech-making, in which much was said in favor of socialism, and in deprecation of Bismarck and the German Government. When the barrel had been emptied, which was very soon, the exiles and their hosts sat down to a "good square meal," as the landlord of the hotel termed it. Arrangements were meanwhile making to provide for new comers temporarily in the dwellings of socialist sympathizers, and at the conclusion of the meal each member was given a ticket entitling him to the night's shelter.

The names of the exiled socialists are as follows: Otto Reimer, ex-member of the German Parliament and of the staff of the suppressed *Gerichtszeitung*; Carl Bramann, brewer; Carl Broda, artist; Carl Hermann, basketmaker; Carl Maas and Frederich Schiele, compositors on the *Gerichtszeitung*; Hugo Kraft, sueltier; Johannes Ockelmann, cigarmaker; Wilhelm Schwependeck, president of the Hamburg Carpenters' Union; Herman Valnetz, barber; E. Bruckmann, cigar merchant; Wilhelm Finn, hatmaker; August Forschner, cigarmaker; Heinrich Lensch, cigarmaker; and Gustav Saewicker, Karl Wolky, Heinrich Zinc, Carl Kirschner, Max Stohr, Heinrich Schlottmann, August Rathjesn, Julius Kolln, Christian Kloth and Frederick Vogenitz. Stohr and Lensch have each brought a wife and two children with them, while the rest have been obliged to leave their large families at home, dependant on the benevolence of the Socialist Laborers' Unions. The above persons were expelled from Hamburg, Altona, Ottensen and Vandsbeck.

A TRIBUNE reporter talked with Otto Reimer, who apparently is the leader of the party. Reimer was elected a member of the Reichstag in 1874. There were then only nine Socialist members in the Reichstag, but these men gave the Government much trouble. Reimer played an active part in these affairs, until circumstances obliged him to give up his seat in 1876.

"You want to know why we were expelled," Mr. Reimer repeated, after the reporter's question; "well, that is more than I can tell. It is only necessary in Germany for someone to make grimace at Bismarck's portrait in a shop window to be 'run in' without more ado."

"You were only expelled from Hamburg, I believe?"

"That is true; but you must understand that if we had gone to some other place within the Empire the police would have quickly found an excuse for expelling us again. Gustav Saewicker, one of our party, has been expelled no less than three times, has been punished nine times, and has remained in prison three years and four months. Such are the benefits one derives from remaining in Germany where one is in bad political odor with the police."

"What was the immediate cause of the late decree proclaiming a state of siege in Hamburg?"

"I have every reason to believe that the great Socialistic Congress held at Schloss Vieden in Switzerland some years ago led to our expulsion. At that congress all the different laborers' unions and associations were represented and several inflammatory speeches were made. The fact that the Socialists could show so bold a front after their many persecutions probably angered Bismarck and induced him to proclaim a state of siege in Hamburg, a regular Socialistic centre. The decrees are based on the twenty-eighth section of the Anti-Socialist law, which gives the Government power, with the Reichstag's permission, to declare a city in a state of siege. The permission was granted on October 29, and on November 2 the decrees were enforced. The police did not expel only those who were actually guilty of sedition, but also such as had violated the Anti-Socialist law at some previous date, for which they had already been punished. In Hamburg the orders of expulsion were sent to the homes of those it concerned, whereas in Altona the designated persons were only informed of their impending fate and were obliged to fetch the orders in person from the Central Police office. Those who were not coming to America were given only three days time to depart; but emigrants were allowed to wait until the ship started. I shall ever remember the scene which took place at our departure. The quays and wharves were literally alive with sympathizers when our little band went on board the tug that was to take us to the Silesia lying at anchor further out in the river. Of course the police had a strong force on the spot to preserve order, but this prevented no one from cheering us heartily. As soon as the tug started our little band gathered on the poop, hoisted a red flag and intoned the Marseillaise—all this under the very nose of the police. The effect was magical. The next minute the whole multitude joined in the hymn, and handkerchiefs were frantically waved. The scene was repeated along the whole distance of the river's bank until the Silesia was reached. Everywhere the quays were lined with a sympathizing throng, and everywhere the air was rent with cheers.

"Did you have any incident of interest on your voyage to this country?"

"Nothing except a collision near Havre with an English bark laden with corn. The bark was sunk, and its crew of a captain and three men was taken on board and cared for. A subscription was got up for their benefit, which realized 180 marks. Our passage across was miserable and stormy, but now, thank God! we are home, and, as they say, 'all's well that ends well.'"

NO MONEY FOR JURORS.

The money for the payment of the jurors in the Court of General Sessions has been exhausted, and a notice has been posted in the Clerk's office that the jurors who served in Part II of the Court during the October term will not receive their certificates until January 29, 1881. Jurors who service during the November and December terms will bd paid at the same time.

SITE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

STILL WISHING FOR CENTRAL PARK.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT THE SURVEYS BY ENGINEERS IN THE PARK—HOW THE COMMITTEE SCORNS THE CRITICISMS OF AN IGNORANT PRESS.

A member of the Committee on Sites of the World's Fair stated to a TRIBUNE reporter last week that engineers had been engaged to make a survey of the portion of Central Park selected as a site for the Exhibition, and that their report would be laid before the Park Commissioners. After inquiry yesterday, however, it seems doubtful whether any such survey has been made. In the course of a conversation with several members of the Exhibition Commission, at their rooms, No. 317 Broadway, yesterday morning, the reporter learned that H. G. Stebbins, the chairman of the sub-committee appointed to lay the matter before the Park Commissioners, had expressed a wish that the opinion of experts should at first be obtained as to the adaptability of the site, and that upon this certain engineers were asked to visit the specified neighborhood and to make a report thereon. They respectfully declined the invitation; and beyond an occasional visit to Central Park, which had possibly been made by members of the Sites Committee, nothing further had been done.

Samuel A. Haines, chairman of the Committee on Sites, received the reporter courteously, but at the same time complained strongly of the unjust criticism which he said had been passed upon the committee by the press of the city.

"They call us 'incompetent,'" he said; "tell us to 'get out.' What will they do then? Will they take our places? Will they subscribe a dollar? The writers know nothing of the difficulties we have to contend with, and yet they call us incompetent. They, who know nothing at all about the thing, say that we, who have given our time and labor to the study of it, are incompetent! There is no reason for it—they don't pretend to give any reason for it. No objection that has been raised to our committee or to the course we have pursued has shown an intelligent knowledge of the subject, nor has one single practical suggestion been made."

"The opposition seems to be based upon your proposal to place the Exhibition in Central Park," observed the reporter.

"Yes; and they don't know a thing about it. They don't even know what part of the Park we are going to ask for. They don't want to know, but at once shriek away as if we were going to take an immense plough and upturn the whole of the Park."

"Has anything further been done in regard to the Park site?"

"No."

"Have engineers been appointed to make a report upon it?"

"Yes."

"Has their report been received?"

"Yes, a portion of it. It is not completed yet."

"You could not give to me their general opinion?"

"Oh, no; certainly not. I could not tell you anything about it at present. I could not even tell you where the site is."

"Nor the names of the engineers?"

"No. I could not tell you anything about it, for this reason: If it was known what part of the Park had been selected, the real estate speculators would at once get hold of the adjacent land we require and put exorbitant prices upon it."

"Do you expect to gain the consent of the Park Commissioners to taking a portion of the Park?"

"We certainly do."

"Although a majority of them have publicly stated that no portion of the Park shall under any circumstances be used for such a purpose?"

"That was before they knew anything about it. They have consented to hear us on the subject, and when they see that what we require will not injure the Park, or interfere with the public use of it in any way, they will no doubt grant it. We only ask for about thirty acres, which is now of not the slightest use to anybody, and is a mere sheep-track."

"Mr. Strong states that if they refuse it that will be an end of the whole project. Is that your opinion?"

"It is not. The committee is now at work obtaining information, not only in regard to this, but other sites—or, you may say, another site. There is a great deal of actual work to be done yet before a site can be really decided upon."

"If the Park Commissioners decide in your favor, will you at once proceed to acquire the additional land requisite, and advertise for plans of the buildings?"

"I did not say that. I do not say that we shall take Central Park. It may turn out that it is not by any means the cheapest situation, or that its transport facilities will be found adequate. We are getting information upon these points now. We have to see how the great railroads and steamboat companies look at it. We have to go to one and say: 'If such a site is selected, what will you do for the Exhibition?'—and then to another, and so on."

"What do you consider the next best site?"

"I believe Inwood is the next best situation, and one of the best engineers of the New-York Central is now making a survey of it in regard to the facilities it affords for transportation. As to Port Morris, it is absurd; and you may say this: that all the press has said about this site and in opposition to Central Park has not influenced us one bit. Not one single member of our committee has been influenced one-millionth part of a thousanth part of an inch by what the press has said. I admit that Port Morris as a site is the best site. But now are you going to get the people there? The entire number of steamboats plying in the harbor, from New-York, New-London and Albany, have a registered capacity of only 54,000. This is all they could carry in a day, and if, with such a traffic on the narrow channel of the East River, there occurred one such disaster as the Seawanhaka the stock of the Exhibition would drop in a day to ten cents a share."

"How much is subscribed already?"

"I don't know. We are not asking anybody to subscribe. I would not ask my own brother to subscribe until the matter is more settled. The books were formally opened in accordance with the law, and this is all we have done in regard to it."

W. L. Strong, who is one of the committee of three appointed to wait on the Park Commissioners, and an *ex-officio* member of the Site Committee, was found at his store in Worth-st.

"Have you received the report of the engineers appointed to survey the Central Park site?"

"No, sir."

"Was it not decided that you should present such a report to the Park Commissioners when giving your reasons for making the application?"

"I do not think so; I have heard of no such report, anyway."

"Have no such engineers been appointed?"

"No, not that I know of. I don't believe anything has been done since last week."

MURDERED BY HER LOVER.

TRIAL OF THE MULATTO LEIGHTON.

A COLORED MAN DEFENDED BY A COLORED LAWYER IN A TRIAL FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE—CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE KILLING OF MRS. DEAN.

The defence of a colored man charged with murder in the first degree by a colored lawyer was one of the distinctive features of the trial of Augustus D. Leighton for the killing of Mary Dean, which was begun before Justice Brady, in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday. Many colored persons were among the spectators who crowded the court-room to the doors. The prisoner sat as quietly and composedly beside his counsel as if he were watching the trial of some other person; but his sharp black eyes kept a careful watch upon all the proceedings. He gave in his appearance little indication of his negro origin, and by a casual observer might not even have been suspected to be a mulatto. His face was a trifle swarthy, but his hair was straight, his features regular and he wore a mustache that verged upon red in color.

John F. Quarles, the only colored man now practising at the New-York bar, was the counsel for the prisoner, assisted by C. F. Spencer. Assistant-District Attorney Bell, in opening for the prosecution, told the story of the murder.

Mary Dean, the murdered woman, was a young octoroon who was married at an early age, but ran away from her husband and lived with her aunt at No. 138 West Twenty-sixth-st. Leighton occupied adjoining rooms in the same house, and it was supposed that the woman became his mistress. Some time before the murder he left the place, after a quarrel with Mrs. Dean, but went back on the night of June 13, 1880. He went to her rooms and demanded admittance; but she refused to allow him to enter. They began a quarrel and she finally came out upon the street, where he struck her a blow with his razor that severed the jugular vein. He was arrested a few days afterward, having made no effort to escape arrest.

The two witnesses examined yesterday afternoon after the jury had been empanelled, were both living in the same house with Mrs. Dean when she was murdered. Mrs. Louisa Hill, a sprightly, intelligent-looking colored woman, said that she was going to bed when she heard Leighton trying to get in at the door. She went up and warned Mrs. Dean that he was there. She fastened the window and told him to go away. He said he wouldn't, and demanded a coat which he said he had left there. Mrs. Dean said it wasn't there, and told him that he couldn't get in. Mrs. Dean told the witness that she thought Leighton was up to some harm; she would slip out without allowing him to see her and summon the police. When the witness looked out of the window soon afterward she saw Mrs. Dean and Leighton talking together on the sidewalk. Mrs. Dean turned away as if she were going into the house. Just at that moment she saw Leighton raise his arm and, sweeping his hand round in a circle, bring it down against her head. Mrs. Dean fell to the sidewalk, and Leighton ran off toward Seventh-ave. The wounded woman was able to get up and stagger into the rooms of the witness, with the blood flowing from an ugly wound in the neck. Water was brought to her in a basin and she dipped her hand in it several times and tried to check the flow of the blood. Then she became insensible and died.

The second witness was Mrs. Margaret Howard, the aunt of the murdered woman. As Mrs. Dean went out of the house, just before the killing occurred, she stopped at the door of Mrs. Howard's rooms and said that Leighton was outside. Mrs. Howard got up and went to a balcony that overlooked the street and saw Leighton talking with Mrs. Dean. She saw the sudden movement that Leighton made when he struck Mrs. Dean; saw the latter fall, and afterward saw her lying dead inside the house.

The testimony will be continued to-day.

AMONG THE AMERICANS.

THE COURTESIES OF NEW-YORK.

MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE CONTINUES THE RECORD OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF NEW-YORK AND OF HIS RECEPTION HERE—THE BREAKFAST GIVEN TO HIM AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, THE SPEECHES WHICH FOLLOWED IT, AND MR. HOLYOAKE'S OWN EXPERIENCE.

From The Manchester Co-operative News.

On the day of my arrival in New-York, I walked out into the city alone. Not having mentioned to any friend the name of the second vessel I had taken a berth in, there was no one I knew on the shore, and I went peering amongst the Rotterdam-looking houses which I first encountered, and saw the strange city for the first time for myself, and by myself. I knew of no address save that of my early friend and fellow-student, Dr. Hollick. When I received him he handed me a letter, which was an invitation to the office of *The Worker*, No. 1, Lee Broadway. It was from Mr. E. E. Barnum, Secretary to the Colony Aid Association, who became my friend and was my friend always. [He has since died.] He was a man of singular modesty, with an entirely honest voice, of quiet, unobtrusive ways. Though he was much trusted he left nothing on trust, but presented a clear record of all transactions passing through his hands. He had been a minister of religion, and retained the agreeable self-respecting manners of one of the better sort. He was taken by his father in early life into the prairie, where the hardships he shared made him a wise and practical counsellor of emigrants. He accompanied me to Saratoga, as I was new to American railroads. By day or by night he would accompany me about New-York. When I returned to the city he would meet the early boat when I arrived in the morning. If I returned by late train he would come over the river to meet me, lest my being unable to see in the dark should cause me to take the wrong boat. . . . Mr. Barnum cared for cooperation for the sake of its moral influences, and he had the capacity, which does not always go with right feeling, the capacity of giving effect to principles by material organization.

The Co-operative Colony Aid Association have objects wise, practical, and unpretending, expressed with moderation and good sense, which I never knew exceeded in England. The qualities are much more common in America than Englishmen know. In England, journalists tell us much of points in which America differs from us, or falls below us, and too little of the points in which its people equal or exceed us. The association I mention invited me to deliver an address in the Cooper Union. It is not possible to collect in London an audience such as I met there, men of thought and action of all nations; representatives of all the insurgency or progress in Europe are found in New-York, as well as the men of mark who arise in that mighty land. I met there for the first time the Rev. Robert Collyer, the famous preacher of Chicago, and Mr. Peter Cooper, who was then in his eighty-ninth year. He gave to New-York the great institute in which we met. He is a man of fine patriarchal appearance. He made a bright, argumentative, fresh-spoken speech. Professor Adler, a Jewish orator of great repute, the Rev. Heber Newton, an Episcopal clergyman, a man of fine enthusiasm, and the Rev. Dr. Rylance, who knew me in London many years ago, spoke after the lecture. The platform of the hall is very wide, and projects into the middle of it. The hall is so spacious that it is like speaking into a town, and the lecturer is as a voice speaking in the midst of the people. Everybody can hear him. American architects have a mastery of space unknown in England, and in their halls and theatres everybody can see everything, and the speaker meets the eye of all whom he addresses.

When I went down to Liverpool to embark for America, I was invited by a committee of journalists, and other gentlemen, to a public dinner there, at which Dr. Thomas Carson presided, and Mr. E. R. Russell, Editor of *The Liverpool Daily Post*, and other gentlemen, made friendly speeches to me, but it never occurred to me that this would happen to me in America. Yet it came to pass before I left New-York. A public breakfast was given me in the St. James Hotel, Broadway; eighty persons were present, though the tickets were fourteen shillings each.

He should be very reticent who writes of himself, yet entire silence would be an ungrateful or contemptuous return to make to those to whom he becomes indebted. Mr. Peter Cooper was present at the St. James Hotel, as well as the gentleman who spoke at the lecture at the Cooper Union. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Editor of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, sat on the left of the chairman. Here I met for the first time Mr. Parke Godwin, son-in-law of Bryant the poet, himself the Editor of *The Evening Post*, and Mr. E. L. Godkin, Editor of *The Nation*, a journal which resembles our *Saturday Review*. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a lady distinguished for countless and discerning acts of National munificence, and other ladies were present. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, whose impassioned eloquence I often heard spoken of in America, and the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, had travelled far to be there. I have preserved the many letters which were received from heads of departments at Washington—from Wendell Phillips, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, George Wm. Curtis, and others. One was from Mr. R. B. Hayes, the President of America, who, though engaged all day at a military fair, and under a public obligation to return to Washington that night, took time to write, saying: "It would give me pleasure to accept the committee's invitation to join in breakfasting with Mr. Holyoake, and thereby show my appreciation of the work in which he is engaged, and I regret that imperative engagements to return to Washington immediately prevented me attending the breakfast." It never entered into my mind that anything I had done could be known or could interest persons so numerous and so eminent, in a country so remote from my own. All my days I had been among those who wrote and spoke in defence of the Republic from instinct. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, in a graceful expression, ascribed the proceedings "to my earnest and fruitful friendship for America."

The utter unpreparedness with which I was called upon to do things in schools, churches, or public meetings, at first perplexed me. In England, when anyone is entertained, the chairman makes a speech and some proposition is spoken to, after which the guest speaks. By this time he understands something of the sentiments of the assembly, and what ideas had been formed of him. At the New-York breakfast I expected the same course would be followed, and was sitting with perfect unconcern, expecting to hear the Rev. Dr. Newton, who acted as secretary, read the letters received—when the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, the chairman, who had spoken with gaiety and humor, and with a felicity of expression which I was envying and admiring, suddenly "presented" me to the meeting, and said I would address them. I knew not what to say, not having had time to consider what there was available in the chairman's speech. I thought again of the curate who, when Archbishop Whateley asked him if he had prepared his trial sermon, said he had not, as he trusted to the promise that in that hour in which he had to speak it should be given unto him what he had to say. "But you forget," said the Archbishop, "that that promise was made to an apostle, and unless you are sure of being one, the promise may not hold good in your case." As my apostolate was one thing of which I was doubtful, I had to speak and take my chance of the "promise." The speeches which followed mine were so admirable that they seemed to have the aid I lacked.

It was impossible not to be sensible of the things said to me, seeing that I had neither rank, nor office, nor riches, nor even ecclesiastical repute; nor could I bring to the country any distinction, nor confer upon it any advantage. All the while it was known that when the first volume of my "History of Cooperation in England" was sent to the press by Messrs. Lippincott, the American publishers, the reviewers, with three exceptions, reviewed me and not my book, and gave it to be understood that I was not known to believe half as much as a "well conducted" person should. Nevertheless, during my whole stay in the country, not a single journalist ever alluded to any opinions of mine, other than those I myself chose to express. When I think of all that occurred to me, I feel that upon returning to my own countrymen—who know me better, that I ought to offer some apology for having received attentions so much beyond any discernible merits of mine.

G. J. HOLYOAKE.

NOT PLEASED WITH THE COLD.

The Indian Nautch girls, who lately arrived in this country, have been out of their apartments only once—when they went to have their photographs taken. They were surprised and greatly annoyed by the cold weather. They require four stoves in their rooms to maintain the temperature necessary to their comfort. The late snow storm was a great novelty, and they remained at their windows watching it for a long time.

THE COURTS.

REOPENING OLD SCANDALS.

EFFORTS TO INTRODUCE NEW EVIDENCE IN THE FRANK LESLIE WILL CASE.

A commission was issued in May, 1880, to take the testimony of Mrs. Mary Ann Jubber, the sister of the late Frank Leslie, to be used on behalf of his sons in the contest of his will. When the case was closed in the Surrogate's Court last summer this testimony had not yet come back from England and nothing was said about its subsequent admission. Recently the commission was returned from England, and the counsel for the contestants having read it, considered that it contained matter of sufficient importance to make a motion before the Surrogate yesterday to have the case reopened so far as to allow its admission. In her testimony Mrs. Jubber said that she lived at Whaddon Hall, Stoney Stratford, England, and was a sister of the late Frank Leslie. Several of their mother's family had been insane, among them Frank Leslie's aunt, his uncle, his cousin, and a great-aunt. His mother and his sister Harriet were considered "odd," if not insane. Another sister died insane, and his brother was ordinarily called "Crazy Joe."

The rest of the testimony related to the circumstances and incidents of a travelling tour which, in 1869, she took in company with Frank Leslie, E. G. Squier and his wife, who afterwards became Mr. Leslie's wife, and is now the principal legatee under the will. She narrated many incidents of the care which Mr. Leslie seemed to show for Mr. Squier's welfare, of the presents he made her, of the manner in which they lived at hotels when Mr. Squier was absent, and the apparent disregard of Mr. Squier by his wife and Mr. Leslie while they were together. She also quoted a remark of Mrs. Squier, that she was to be Mr. Leslie's second wife when he got a divorce from his wife; but nothing could yet be found against her.

This testimony was offered for the same purpose as similar testimony at the trial to show the alleged undue influence which it was claimed the present widow always exerted over Mr. Leslie. Ex-Judge Fullerton, in opposing the opening of the case to allow the introduction of this evidence, said that it was not brought there for the legitimate purposes of the trial. The contestants had never expected to, and never had, produced any evidence to show that Mr. Leslie was insane. The whole object of the litigation was to attempt to injure the good name of the widow. For such a purpose it ought not to be admitted. Whether Mr. Leslie's relatives were insane or not made no difference, providing he knew if was sane. To show that if there had been any occasion, Mrs. Leslie could have met the charges of improper conduct between herself and Mr. Leslie previous to their marriage, Mr. Fullerton read an affidavit made by Mr. Squier in 1871, to meet similar charges made on behalf of Mr. Leslie's first wife in the course of the divorce suit when he brought action against her. The important portions of the affidavit were as follows: "I was married to Miriam Florence Fiske, with whose family I had been intimate for years, in Grace Church, Providence, R. I., October 22, 1857, by the Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in the presence of several hundred persons, the bride being given away by Governor Henry B. Anthony, now president pro tem. of the Senate of the United States, at the request of her father, then unavoidably absent in Europe. All of which is of public notoriety and official record, and consequently all insinuations to the effect that the said Miriam F. Squier is not my lawful wife are malicious and intentional, and designed to insult and annoy the deponent and disturb his domestic peace. . . . I went to Europe in February, 1867, on business connected with the Hoosick Railway, and was accompanied by Mr. Frank Leslie, appointed to the World's Exposition in Paris of that year. My wife occupied the same stateroom with myself from which I was not absent, owing to her illness and the bad weather for more than five minutes at a time, during the whole voyage, except in our company. Mr. Leslie was for days together. We lived together in Europe from our arrivals respectively and knowledge of various assumptions and joint business interests, until Mrs. Squier and myself made many incidental trips to Mr. Leslie in Paris, Naples, Florence, Milan and Berlin, he being accompanied by his sister Mrs. Jubber, who lived apartments with my wife and never accompanied them were sent, at which times Mr. Leslie and myself occupied the same room. . . . During the whole of our stay abroad my wife and myself occupied the same or adjacent apartments, except when from necessity or from economic reasons the ladies occupied a single apartment."

Mr. Nevins replied for the contestants to show the importance of the testimony and the reasons for its admission. Decision was reserved.

BLACKMAIL OR FRAUD.

THE SUIT AGAINST J. B. PINGS TO RECOVER $620,000.

The trial of the suit brought by the Government against Julius B. Pings for the recovery of $620,000, penalties for alleged frauds in the importation of kid gloves, was continued yesterday in the United States District Court, and it is probable that the trial will last for several weeks more. The defence is endeavoring to show by cross-examination of Oscar Finks, the young man who supplied the information to the Government on which the suit is based, that this is a blackmailing operation. The following letter was yesterday admitted in evidence:

BRESLAU, Sept. 4, 1879.

"Mr Pings: I hereby inform you that I am in possession of unassailable proofs that you have defrauded the United States Government for several years in the meanest manner, since you certainly know you are convicted with Jesse Grunert, the of daily, one, and which proofs which you received of them have been sent to you with two invoices, one of them for entering the goods having considerably lower prices. This you have defrauded the United States Government by at least 500,000 to 600,000 marks, or about $250,000. I have in my possession original invoices of the manufacturers and copies of the false invoices which you entered the goods. I also have original letters of yours which evidently prove your frauds. In one of them you advise Messrs. Gebruder Bie about the invoicing of certain quantities, in the other you warn them to be cautious against a secret agent who went to Europe to find out prices and to look at bills very concisely, as they could may serve as a proof. Unfortunately for you the letter is also in my possession, and its date is August 27, 1878. I have ten original letters of different dates which distinctly unmask your frauds. I have already taken steps to help you to ten years State Prison and a penalty of at least three million of marks, but as yet did not mention your name for your business purposes. I give you the following settlement. You will immediately, on receipt of this letter, send me by cable 25,000 marks; besides this you will send me twelve promissory notes of 25,000 marks each, the first one due October 15, the second November 15, and so payable at Gebruder Bie, Bremen. This letter will be in your possession about the 22d instant. If I should not receive your cable advice of 25,000 marks latest by the 25th instant, I shall have both of you and also your agents here arrested and their books and correspondence seized. Therefore, if you want to prevent yourself against State Prison and an enormous penalty, then do as I demand, otherwise beware of the consequences for I will not stand any trifling. F. KRETSCHMER.

"P. S.—To show you that I know everything I will inform you that your key is 'Waldenburg.'"

The witness admitted that Kretschmer was an intimate friend of his in Germany; but when asked what he thought about the letter, he replied that the writer of it