into a store ship and sent to Callao, Peru, to take the place of the Onward, which is in bad condition.

The United States ship Hartford arrived at Panama yesterday.

Lieutenant J. C. Irvine, who was ordered to duty on the Alert, on the Asiatic station, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, to take effect to-day.

AN OLD LETTER FROM A NEW POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An evening paper of this city prints to-night what it says is a true copy of a letter written by W. H. Smyth, while United States Marshal for Georgia, to one of his deputies in that State, with regard to making out accounts for fees. Mr. Smyth is the recently appointed Postmaster at Atlanta, and the letter, which is said to be in the possession of General Longstreet, is dated "23d Nov. 4," and is addressed to Deputy Marshal Bancroft. It reads as follows:

I have looked over your account, amounting to $37 67, and send you herewith my check, No. 30, Savings Bank and T. Company. Congress at last session cut off mileage in these United States cases and only allows actual expenses. It is probable that this will be corrected at the coming session, as it was undoubtedly an accident, but at present all settlements will have to be made on this basis. I send you herewith the affidavits of your actual expenses, which must be taken before I can collect your account from the Government, and you will oblige me by filling out duplicates on the blanks inclosed and swearing to them before Hill, Commissioner at Macon, and returning all four to me at once. I have added a charge for horse feed, and also increased your meal account $2 in each case so as to cover your time as much as possible, and which may be a proper charge for the meals furnished yourself at home on setting out and returning from your trip. In this way I can make your bill up to $30, by including service fees and leaving no margin at all for this office. You will have to obtain receipts for amounts paid for horse-hire, and you can include the feed in same bill, which please get signed and send to me as soon as possible. If the mileage is restored I can pay your entire bill, excepting fifty cents charged for candles, which cannot be included, but which should be paid by the commissioner who should furnish his own office and everything necessary for holding a hearing. In order to make these trips pay you you should have a guard, but without paying anything out for him. Get the train hands to help your guard and so report them, or if you have a driver or any one else along with you they can be reported as guards. In the first case of arrest cannot you report the name of a guard? In the attendance on court, also, was there no one assisting you, as the office boy, etc.? If so, his name should be reported on the attendance line of the report. Please attend to affidavits at once and also receipts for horse hire.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1883.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.—Among the President's visitors to-day were Justice Field, ex-Senator Kellogg and ex-Senator Stewart.

EX-DETECTIVES ACQUITTED.—The trial of ex-Detectives McElfresh and Flinder upon the charge of receiving stolen goods ended to-day in a verdict of not guilty.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 425,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, New-Orleans and San Francisco Mints.

A NEW BANK AUTHORIZED.—The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Princeton, Ky., to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.—A number of cases were arranged and submitted to the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, and the Commissioners adjourned until Monday.

THE UTAH COMMISSION IN SESSION.—The members of the Utah Commission called upon the Secretary of the Interior to-day. The Commission is now holding daily sessions for the purpose of preparing its report.

THE VACANCY IN THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.—Two communications, urging the appointment of William J. Stinemetz, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Supervising Architect, were received at the Treasury Department to-day. No appointment will be made until the return of Secretary Folger, the first of next week.

THE COUNTERFEITS TO BE DESTROYED.—Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, says that as soon as all the banks have sent in the counterfeit notes and coin which they have accumulated they will be destroyed under the supervision of a special committee to be appointed by the Secretary.

LARGE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—Since September 1 the Post Office Department has furnished to postmasters 290,926,164 postage stamps, $6,359,000 stamped envelopes, and 74,985,250 postal cards, or a total of 402,271,014 pieces of an aggregate value of $8,520,540. This enormous issue was made upon 114,051 requisitions from postmasters.

MONEY IN THE TREASURY.—The statement of the United States Treasurer shows, gold, silver and United States notes in the Treasury to-day as follows: Gold coin and bullion, $208,397,000; silver dollars and bullion, $120,542,705; fractional silver coin, $26,669,532; United States notes, $53,413,813; total, $409,023,050. Certificates outstanding: Gold, $52,904,160; silver, $34,995,291; currency, $12,375,000.

REVERSES IN BUSINESS.

SEVERAL FAILURES IN THIS CITY.

Herman and Leopold Herzog, who have carried on the business of manufacturing cloaks and suits in this city since June, 1881, as Herzog Brothers, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob F. Cullman, who is in the tobacco business. Their only preferred creditor is the Market National Bank, which holds their paper for $2,863 25. Dun's reports say they started a retail dry goods business at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, as Herzog & Brother. Their business gradually increased until they became the largest dealers in their line. The series of yellow fever epidemics cut the retail trade in that city and caused the firm to dissolve in 1878. Just before the dissolution Leopold Herzog had become a partner in Kremer, Herzog & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery and notions, and remained there until July, 1880, when he retired and came to this city, where Herman Herzog had started a wholesale leaf tobacco business, which he withdrew from to embark in the cloak and suit business. A fire damaged their stock and machines last fall. They were insured for $20,500, and received $9,500 from the interested insurance companies. Their liabilities are $70,000, the larger part of which is owing for merchandise, and their nominal assets are somewhat in excess of this sum. Inability to realize on their assets in time to meet maturing indebtedness is the primary cause of the failure.

Benjamin L. & George G. Coffin, who are in the jobbing hosiery business at No. 52 Walker-st., made an assignment on Wednesday to Thomas Chatterton, without preferring any creditor. B. L. Coffin was the general partner and George G. Coffin the special. The latter was employed in the Post Office for many years and is said to have amassed a respectable fortune. B. G. Dun & Co. say that B. L. Coffin started in business in July 1863, in Scott, Myrick & Co., jobbers in notions, &c., who were succeeded two years afterward by Scott & Coffin. The death of the former caused a dissolution of the firm in October, 1872. Then B. L. Coffin took his brother, George G., as a special partner in the sum of $25,000 to January 1, 1876, and the special partnership was renewed to January 1, 1881. In March, 1878, their stock was severely damaged by fire, and it was stated that the insurance of $45,000 did not quite cover the loss. At the expiration of the special partnership in January, 1881, it was renewed to January 3, 1886, and it was stipulated that the general partner was to receive $4,000 per year for his services and was not to engage in any outside business. For several seasons the business has not been particularly profitable and last July their rating on Dun's books was lowered. The special partner is understood to be also a creditor for money loaned and the liabilities are said to be about $75,000.

John V. Traphagen, a retail clothing dealer at No. 409 Bowery, has suspended payment. He has been in business since May, 1865, when his then former employer made him a partner under the firm style of Clark, Traphagen & Hunter. That firm was succeeded in January, 1866, by Traphagen, Hunter & Co., the junior partner being Homer Baldwin. Hunter speculated in real estate in Elizabeth, N. J., and Nyack, N. Y., to such an extent that the capital of the firm was seriously impaired, and it suspended payment on September 5, 1876, owing about $80,000, with assets of $74,000. Hunter immediately retired, and the remaining parties made an assignment on September 12, 1876. The liabilities were compounded at 60 per cent, payable in four, eight and twelve months, and Traphagen and Baldwin resumed business as Traphagen & Co. In January, 1880, that firm failed owing some $40,000, with assets of $36,800. A settlement at 40 per cent at four, eight and twelve months was effected. Baldwin retired, and Traphagen continued alone. He owns some real estate at Fordham, with a mortgage on it. The probabilities are that he will make an arrangement with his creditors whereby he can resume business.

Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a preliminary injunction in behalf of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, restraining Ferdinand and Jacob Meyer, as assignors, and Simon Danzig, as their assignee, from paying any notes which at the time of the recent assignment of the Meyers were designated in the list of preferences as made to certain "unknown holders," of which there were a large number. Under the insolvency act, an assignee has no discretion but to pay such notes, and if any fraud is discovered in the matter, the creditors are without remedy as regards the assignee. This is said to be the first proceeding of the kind before the courts.

The schedules filed yesterday in connection with the assignment of William H. and Theodore P. Jenkins, sash and blind makers, of No. 237 Canal-st., give liabilities as $179,794 21, the nominal assets as $161,794 21, and the actual assets as $67,650 83.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Eddy, Harvey & Co., dealers in hats, caps and furs, made a voluntary assignment to-day, but a statement is made that the trouble is only temporary. No schedule of the firm's assets and liabilities has yet been filed. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000. No estimate of its assets is attainable. The firm's debts were chiefly in New-York. The immediate cause of the failure is understood to be the maturing of paper in that city which the firm was unable to meet. It was in straitened circumstances a year ago, but took in special partners with $150,000 capital, and added boot and shoe departments. The failure was therefore unlooked for. Conrad Kattenditt, a manufacturer of copper kettles, boilers and stills, has made a voluntary assignment. His liabilities are $30,000; assets, estimated at $18,000. His creditors are chiefly in Chicago and Pittsburg.

TAKING PARIS GREEN TO NO PURPOSE.

Kate Murphy, who lives at No. 32 Scammel-st., and is a married woman, age twenty-four, took Paris green last night with intent to commit suicide. She was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital and will probably recover.

MR. LOW'S ACTIVE CANVASS.

THE MAYOR SPEAKS IN TWO PLACES.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN THE RINK AND IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Brooklyn Rink was filled in every part last evening at the mass-meeting to support Mayor Low for re-election. Many women were in the audience. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the utterances of the speakers were loudly applauded. Bernard Peters, Editor of *The Brooklyn Times*, presided. Resolutions heartily condemning the administration of Mr. Low were presented by Edwin Packard, and unanimously adopted. The first speaker was Burton T. Beach. He said, among other things, that he should vote for Mayor Low because one good term deserved another; because the municipal campaign was not a tender to Presidential ambition; because Mayor Low's action in regard to the liquor interest was wise and temperate; and because the wants of the city in regard to police and fire protection and water supply were met by the Mayor's action. "The Democratic candidate stood for no measure of municipal reform, and was nominated because Hugh McLaughlin wanted a Mayor with no record and no qualification for the place, and who could be moulded to the will of the ring leaders.

Mayor Low was the next speaker and was received with applause, repeated and long-continued, and three cheers, many of the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs. He said: "I will take all my life to express my gratitude to the people of Brooklyn for the kindness with which they always greet me. You may not realize that Brooklyn is 95 per cent of Kings County, and the Mayor is one of the Board of Supervisors. In regard to the Supervisor-at-Large, William A. Fritz, I want to say that in the Board last fall he upheld a Democratic point of order which he thought right, despite the efforts of the Republican members to persuade him to reverse his decision. I think a man who can do that, in face of political inclination, is a fair-minded man. He vetoed the two schemes which seemed to be jobs which passed the Board last year. I want to ask you to vote for him as an honest and upright official, especially as he will have the appointment next year of one Commissioner of Charities and Correction. As to the District-Attorney, I want to say that the Republican candidate, Robert Payne, served a term of three years in the Board of Education so well that I had pleasure in recommending him. Of one of the candidates for Coroner, Dr. Menninger, who is in the Board of Aldermen, we can say that he is always on the right side. The other candidates I have had not had official relations with, but I believe all are willing to stand on their record, which is what every candidate should. Now, to refer to other matters, all the people of Brooklyn want government of Brooklyn, by Brooklyn for Brooklyn. The city charter provides for the two first, but the third depends upon who is put in the Mayor's chair. If he is a man who says that this campaign is part of the Presidential election, do you think it will be a government for Brooklyn? [A voice: "No! No!"] I accepted the nomination for Mayor for Brooklyn, first, last and all the time. The gentleman in the front on the other side boasts that his candidacy is purely for the Democratic party and the campaign of 1884. If the choice lay between two untried men upon such programmes, which would be better? But the choice is not between two untried men, but between one you have tried to know, and the other of whom you have only the promise. The issue is the same as two years ago—whether Brooklyn wants a man who knows is independent and working for the city, at all times giving to all candidates their own opinions. I do not give up my views in National matters. I have been a Republican and I am a Republican, but I can and I will conduct the affairs of Brooklyn in the interests of the city and the city only."

The other speakers were ex-Superintendent of Public Works, Silas B. Dutcher, ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, candidate for State Senator in the 1st District, and Robert Payne, candidate for District-Attorney.

After leaving the Rink Mr. Low had a genuine triumph in the Fourteenth Ward, where he spoke in Wood's Athletic Hall, at Second and North Ninth sts. The ward is strongly Democratic. The hall holds 5,000 people and at least 1,000 were unable to find standing room. When the Mayor came in shouts went up from 5,000 throats that threatened to loosen the rafters. He was repeatedly called for while John C. Maguire was speaking. As the Mayor rose and stepped forward a fellow creature in front shouted "Three cheers for Hendrix." He was promptly hissed down and told to "sand up" by those around him, and the Hendrix "boom" died right there. The Mayor was peculiarly happy in his remarks, and, as was remarked by a hearer, "he hit the nail on the head every time." He was direct and business-like. He said in part:

"One thing I enjoy about a campaign is coming face to face with my fellow citizens. I want nothing to stand between you and me; I want my manhood to appeal to yours and get fair play. [Cheers and applause.] I do not believe any man in office has had the good fortune of being so well supported by citizens who differ with him on National politics. It is because I have not sought the aggrandizement of my own party, but have stood for Brooklyn." The Mayor then reviewed the tax levy for the past and present years and told for what the money had been raised—for more primary schools, more police, better facilities in the Fire Department, and better street-cleaning service. To each he asked: "Was that doing right or wrong?" And with one accord his hearers shouted, "Right." "I thought it was right, too," he said, "but without that item we would have a lower tax rate"—and the audience laughed like men who have won. James Reardon, the chairman, Jean J. Cluney, Joon Rooney, J. C. Maguire and Bernard Peters also spoke and resolutions were adopted commending Mayor Low's administration and pledging those present to work and vote for him.

HIS METHODS AND HIS OPPONENTS.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT FOR MR. LOW—A "CITIZENS'" MOVEMENT FOR HENDRIX.

Rightly to judge the political campaign in Brooklyn it is only necessary for a fair-minded man to visit the Republican and the Democratic headquarters in Court-st. In the former, where William H. Leayeraft presides, there is an atmosphere of thoughtful, earnest business. Knots of well-to-do business men and politicians gather in eager and quiet discussion, and the candidates who enter are cordially greeted, and their prospects of election are canvassed, and then the weak points are strengthened. On going to the Democratic rooms one finds on the steps and in the passage-way the typical figures of "strikers," waiting to see the candidates and secure some visible pledge for their support. In the outer room of the Campaign Committee all rows of men who might pass as disreputable Democratic figureheads, and in the inner room, where Commissioner of Jurors W. A. Furey occupies a desk, there are mysterious whisperings and an air that something must be concealed. When candidates enter there is a general movement to accompany them to neighboring groggeries.

The work of Mayor Low's campaign is largely in the hands of the Citizens' Committee, which has headquarters in the Phœnix Building. It arranges for the ward meetings, at which the Mayor addresses the people, and sends out the forcible presentations of Mayor Low's policy, which are the best arguments for his re-election. All the indications in the canvass were most encouraging yesterday. The letter in which John Rooney, a prominent Democrat, accepts the Republican nomination for Alderman-at-Large and denounces the reorganization of the Democratic party as a fraud and the abdication of "Boss" McLaughlin as a deceit, was regarded as a bombshell in the Democratic ranks, and effectually disposes of the persistent claim of the Democrats that Mr. Rooney would support the Democratic ticket.

The effect of Hendrix's speech in the Academy of Music on Wednesday night was the reverse of what his supporters expected. Many turned away from the meeting who had gone to it predisposed in favor of Hendrix, to say that they would support Mr. Low. A few more such speeches, it was said, would effectually quench any desire on the part of the most extreme partisans to put such a man in the Mayor's chair, to introduce what he called "a warm-hearted city government, with good fellowship."

The Republicans will hold a mass-meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. Mr. Beecher will preside, and several eminent speakers will address the audience. Mayor Low is to speak to-night in Styles's Hall, at Fulton-st. and Bedford-ave., and to-morrow night at Eckford Hall, at Calyer and Eckford sts.

A desperate effort is being made by the Democrats to offset the Citizens' movement for Mayor Low, and a call has been made for a Citizens' meeting to support Hendrix. The call is signed entirely by Democrats, most of them rabid partisans, and all the speakers are of the same type.

It was asserted yesterday by a well-known Prohibitionist that the Democratic campaign managers had paid money to the Prohibition Campaign Committee to carry on a canvass for the Prohibition candidate for Mayor, C. C. Leigh, in order to draw Republican votes from Mayor Low.

William H. Beard, of the Tenth Ward, who had been said to be opposed to Mayor Low's re-election, denies emphatically that it is so, and says he shall do all he can to promote the Mayor's success at the polls. He says that Hendrix, who lives in his own ward, is an unknown quantity. Samuel A. Avila, of the Eleventh Ward, has also pronounced himself as heartily in favor of Mayor Low.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FIRE SERVICE.

GREATLY INCREASED EFFICIENCY UNDER MR. LOW'S ADMINISTRATION.

One of the best of the many good reasons that the citizens of Brooklyn have for desiring the re-election of Mayor Low is that under his administration all the departments of the city have been greatly improved in respect both of economy and efficiency of service. This is notably true of the Fire Department. On this point the testimony of E. R. Kennedy, of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, insurance agents, of No. 6 Pine-st., is of interest. Mr. Kennedy, who has lived in Brooklyn many years, was one of a number of fire underwriters who last spring made a critical inspection of the Brooklyn Fire Department, and he has since frequently renewed his observations. To a reporter of THE TRIBUNE Mr. Kennedy said yesterday:

"For many years previous to Mayor Low's administration the underwriters had shown that the Brooklyn Fire Department was not up to the standard of efficiency of fire departments in other large cities and was year by year falling still further behind. The apparatus was not of the most improved pattern, the houses were not kept in good order, the system of alarms by bells instead of by telegraph was inadequate, and the whole force was demoralized by being made part of the general political machine. When Mayor Low took hold of the reins of the city government he appointed John N. Partridge Fire Commissioner. After the department had been a year under his administration a delegation of Fire Underwriters made a tour of inspection through the department. Everywhere we found improvements, which extended to the most minute details. The time necessary for hitching up the horses when alarms came had, by adopting the latest devices, been reduced two thirds. The bedding and furniture of the men's rooms, which before had been sometimes absolutely indecent, were clean and orderly. The discipline of the men had been greatly improved. The force had been entirely divorced from politics.

"As an instance of one of the many improvements, I may mention that for securing medical attendance for injured firemen. Formerly when a man was hurt almost an entire day would frequently elapse before the assistance of the surgeon of the department could be obtained for him. An arrangement was effected whereby surgeons in various parts of the city should respond to calls when immediate attention was required, and this was done without entailing any additional expense on the department. The number of fire-boxes was increased, and the telegraphic system of alarms had been adopted. Better horses were obtained at less cost than formerly. The underwriters feel that the Fire Department of Brooklyn, from having been one of the least efficient in the whole country, is now entitled to rank among the very best. Formerly fire underwriters were timid about taking large risks in Brooklyn. That timidity has now entirely disappeared. There has been no break in the work of improvement, and there will not be so long as Mayor Low has charge of municipal affairs."

Mr. Kennedy also spoke of the great improvements in the public parks which had been made since Mr. Low's administration began, and with smaller appropriations than were granted to his predecessors. "Fort Greene Park," he said, "was in a deplorable state of neglect and decay, and immoralities were of frequent occurrence there. The park is now in good order, and indecency has been completely ousted from it, so that it is now as safe as my parlor."

DEBATING TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION DISTURBED—MR. BEECHER'S VIEWS.

The Congregational Association of New-York concluded its fiftieth annual session at the Pilgrim Church, at Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., yesterday. A further discussion ensued on the status of the Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. James Roberts said that the unpromising condition of the Church was of the past not of the present, and the Rev. William Lloyd said that the increase of the churches throughout the country in the past year was over one hundred. To this the Rev. John Cunningham responded by saying that there used to be 600 Congregational churches in the State of New-York, but there were now only 260.

"It seems to me," said the Rev. Dr. Bullock, "a memorial should be prepared, that the Congregational Church is dying."

"We can show you," exclaimed the Moderator, "as lively a corpse as ever disgraced a funeral."

The Rev. Benjamin Staunton said: "The Congregational Church is a corpse in New-York City. There is not a breath or shadow of it along the east side of the city, and scarcely more in the cities along the Hudson River."

"Any man who can preach may place himself down on any curb-stone in New-York and build up a congregation," said the Rev. William Lloyd.

A resolution was passed urging increased effort in church work, and that a collection be taken the third Sunday in December in aid of new Congregational churches.

The Committee on Temperance reported a series of resolutions favoring the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, commending the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the State and urging the appointment of a committee to report at the next meeting of the association the needs of the temperance cause. A motion of the Rev. Dr. Bullock to strike out the last clause was lost. Another objection was made to the general approval of the work of the Woman's Temperance Union on the ground that these methods are often objectionable, and advocated with woman suffrage. The Rev. Dr. Minnell, one of the committee, then stated he had differed from the rest on the prohibitory clause. Calls were made for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to express his views.

"All the good done in temperance work in the country," said Mr. Beecher, "has been done by women. I am even in favor of woman suffrage. I have faith in them. Let them speak and they will take care of the voting. But I do not think the Church should commit itself on this matter without the fullest deliberation. We are perhaps a little precipitate, as the question of temperance is not yet a settled one."

Mr. Beecher moved as an amendment that the resolutions be referred to a committee to report at the next annual meeting what action should be taken. This was passed amid some confusion and misunderstanding. A reconsideration of the vote was taken, and the adoption of part of the committee's report was moved.

"I am unwilling to leave this meeting," said the Rev. Charles C. Creegan, of Syracuse, "without some condemnation of the Woman's Temperance Work."

"I don't think" said Mr. Beecher, "that any man or woman, white or black, will have any doubt of the position of the Congregational Church on the subject of temperance. We shall do ourselves by passing any such resolution, it seems to me. We might as well rise up on our and legs and resolve that we think the whole world a wine cask or a whiskey barrel."

A committee was appointed to make a partial report at this meeting and the remainder next fall at Oswego, where the association will meet. Mr. Beecher read the partial report at the evening session, and it was unanimously adopted. The semi-centennial of the association was celebrated, and addresses were read by the Rev. D. A. H. Clapp, the Rev. W. A. Robinson, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

WORK OF THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK—THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Hills, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on the State of the Church, reported to the House of Deputies to-day that from 1833 to 1883 the number of dioceses had increased from eighteen to forty-eight, the number of clergy from 512 to 3,572, and the number of communicants from 10,539 to 372,184, and the number of baptisms in nearly the same proportion. The missionary jurisdictions show a gain of 100 per cent since 1871; the number of missions a like gain, and the offerings a gain of 100 per cent in the short period from 1868 to 1880. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution relating to the right of a bishop of a missionary jurisdiction to become the bishop of a new diocese formed from such jurisdiction was taken up. A vote was taken by dioceses and orders, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Joint Committee on the Prayer-Book. The consideration of section D of resolution 7 was resumed. This resolution relates to prayers and thanksgivings upon several occasions.

The section as amended was approved. Sections E, F and G were approved and resolution 7 was agreed to. The committee rose and reported the changes made in resolutions 5, 6 and 7.

The Committee on Canons reported a resolution of noncomcurrence with the House of Bishops relative to the appointment of a joint committee on the law of discipline. The report was adopted. The report of the committee on the memorial of the Rev. Mr. Vaulx of Arkansas, and the resolution of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, relative to a court of appeals was taken up. Mr. Judd's resolution was indefinitely postponed and the committee was discharged.

A message was received from the House of Bishops stating that they had nominated for bishop of Shanghai the Rev. Dr. George Worthington, of Michigan. The House went into secret session and elected Dr. Worthington.

The House then took up resolution No. 5 of the report of the Joint Committee on the prayerbook, and it was adopted as amended. Resolution No. 6 was considered, and on motion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the words "for our sins," which had been stricken out of the prayer for fair weather, were restored.

When the House of Deputies reassembled in the evening the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Canons, presented a report on the amendments to the canon on missionary organizations, and it was adopted.

The Committee of Conference relative to the time for the adjournment of the convention reported that it had unanimously agreed that the convention should adjourn finally at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. The report was adopted.

The report of the Joint Committee on the Prayer-Book was then taken up. Resolutions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were adopted.

The Committee of Conference on the place for holding the next convention reported that it had unanimously agreed to reaffirm the decision of the House of Deputies that the next meeting be held in Chicago.

The House, at 11 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The House of Bishops resumed its sessions this morning. Consent was given to the consecration of the Rev. Mr. Walker as Bishop of North Dakota, and requested the presiding bishop to take order for the same.

It was decided not to recommend the consideration of the appointment of a bishop of Cape Palmas, and the presiding bishop in connection with the Foreign Committee was instructed to commission a bishop of the Church to visit the mission in Africa. The resignation of Bishop Penick, of Cape Palmas, was accepted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and concluded the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on the Prayer-Book. The Rev. Dr. Jesse A. Spence, of New-York, was appointed on the part of the House custodian of the standard bible.

The afternoon session was spent in council by the bishops.

STATE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The meetings of the Baptist State Convention continue crowded. For the tenth time Dr. Edward Bright, the veteran Editor of the *Examiner*, was elected President to-day. The other officers elected were: Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. J. B. Calvert, of New-York; Recording Secretary, S. T. Hillman, of New-York. Dr. A. H. Strong, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, delivered an able address on the demand for pastors in larger churches; and Dr. S. Burnham, of Madison University, told how the demand could be supplied.

UNIVERSALISTS IN CONVENTION.

WORK OF THE MEETING AT WASHINGTON—A NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The General Convention of the Universalist Church is now in session in Washington. About 100 delegates are present, representing eighteen States. The annual report of the Board of Trustees showed that the contributions and bequests for the missionary work of the Church during the past year amounted to $75,000, while the gifts to the Church's educational institutions exceeded $254,000. Upon the new church edifice in Washington there been expended $40,000.

The committee to which was referred a resolution concerning Sunday-school libraries made a report recommending that two committees be appointed, one to examine books and the other to suggest the best forms of keeping Sunday-school libraries, etc., to report at the next session. An amendment to the report directing that the committee to examine books publish from time to time lists of books unanimously deemed appropriate, was adopted. The report was then adopted.

A report submitted by Dr. Eddy, of Massachusetts, from the committee to consider official reports, set forth that the long list of deceased ministers reported by the Board of Trustees suggested the need of filling the ranks of the ministry, and recommended that renewed and untiring effort be made by urging young men of good character and ability to avail themselves of the advantages offered them by the well furnished theological schools of the denomination. An amendment to this report, offered by the Rev. L. M. Andrews, of Ohio, to include young women as well as young men in the recommendation concerning theological education, provoked a brisk discussion on the subject of women in the ministry.

Dr. Minor, of Massachusetts, said that this amendment if adopted would commit the convention in favor of women in the ministry. He did not think the convention was yet ready to pronounce a decision.

Dr. Demarest proposed to use the word persons instead of young men, and thereby ignore the question of sex altogether.

The Rev. Mr. Perin, of Massachusetts, thought there was no better time to meet the question than now. He did not think this was a side issue.

"That is what Eve was—a side issue," said the Rev. Mr. Crowe.

"Brethren," said Mr. Perin, "I don't accept Brother Crowe's interpretation of Genesis."

The president finally ruled that the discussion was not in order, and the term "worthy youth" used in the trustees report was adopted.

Discussing the question of the difficulty of getting young men to enter the ministry Dr. Atwood, president of the Theological School at Canton, N. Y., said that in a majority of cases the determination of young men to enter the ministry was broken down by opposition of their fathers.

The further discussion of the report was postponed until the next session.

During the recess of the convention to-day a meeting of the Universalist Historical Society was held, and the old officers were re-elected.

In the evening the new church in Washington was dedicated with interesting services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Minor of Massachusetts and an address on "The work of a Universalist Parish," was delivered by the Rev. Caroline A. Soulé, of Pennsylvania.

RACING AT PIMLICO.

WELCHER, GEORGE KINNEY, BELLA, AELLA AND RANGER THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at Pimlico, began to-day after a postponement from Tuesday in consequence of a heavy rain storm. The weather to-day was bright and beautiful, but the track was heavy. There were five races, including the Central and Dixie Stakes, the Oriole Handicap, two-mile heats and a handicap steeplechase.

The first race was the Central Stakes for two-year-olds; one mile. Welcher won, two lengths ahead of Tolu second, one length ahead of Reveller third, Blast fourth, Issaquina fifth, Woodlark sixth and Nitot last. Time, 1:49. French pools paid $25 65.

The second was the Dixie Stakes, two miles, for three-year-olds. George Kinney came home winner by eight lengths ahead of Traralgar second, and Confusion twenty lengths away. Time, 3:56. French pools paid $5 70.

The third race was the Oriole Handicap for all ages, 1½ miles. Bella, hard pressed by Parole, finished winner by a half length in front of Parole second, a neck ahead of Aranza third, Empress fourth, and Heel-and-Toe last. Time 2:04. French pools paid $44 20.

The fourth was two-mile heats for all ages. In the first heat Aella won by one length. Time 3:59½. The start in the second heat was even, but Aella went to the front and finished the last as easy winner. Time 3:56½. French pools paid $6.

The fifth race was a handicap steeplechase, for all ages, over the regular course. Ranger finished winner two lengths in front of Sixth second, four lengths ahead of Abraham third. Time 5:08. French pools paid $11 60.

In the Pimlico Stakes to-morrow the owner Brothers have agreed to start George Kinney and Miss Woodford positively, and F. Lochner has agreed positively to start Enquiro and Duke Carter. The club has agreed to add the $5,000 originally given for the stakes from which it was relieved by the inability of Lole to come to the post. It is probable that Aranza also may be started in that race. It is raining and a poor promise for to-morrow.

In the pools for the Pimlico Stakes, 1⅝ miles, for all ages, Miss Woodford was backed; Duke Carter sold at $35, Enquiro $25, and George Kinney $17.

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The racing at Chester Park was continued yesterday. The track was in fair condition. Prince won the first race; best time 2:28. The pacing race was unfinished. George G. won two heats; best time 2:23¾.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT PRINCETON.

THE RECORD IMPROVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The annual handicap games under the auspices of the Princeton College Athletic Association were held here this afternoon on the University grounds. A new trainer, Mr. Robinson, formerly of Harvard, has been secured; and during the last few months interest in such sports has greatly increased. In two respects to-day the best record ever made by the college was surpassed. Leavitt, '84, running a mile in 4 minutes and 15 seconds, and Stearns, '87, winning the two mile bicycle race in 7 minutes, 11½ seconds. The meeting was rendered especially interesting by the large number of contestants. Appended are the names of the winners and their records:

One hundred yards dash, Griffin, '86; time, 10½ seconds. Quarter mile run, Hersh, '84; time, 53¾ seconds, and running broad jump, Travers, '84; distance, 18 feet 3 inches. Hurdle race, 120 yards, Harriman, '85; time, 20 seconds. Run of 220 yards, Griffin, '86; time, 23¾ seconds. Pole vault, Hodge, '86; height, 8 feet 3 inches. Mile walk, Coyle, '84; time, 7 minutes, 30 seconds. High jump, Harriman, '85; height, 5 feet 3 inches. Half mile run, Coolidge, '84; time, 2 minutes 8 seconds. The race of 220 yards, contested by members of the football team, was won by Captain Moffat; time, 26 seconds. Throwing the hammer, Leaper, '85; distance, 85 feet, 6 inches. Run of 220 yards, for the class of '87, Fenton; time, 26 seconds. Putting shot, Harriman, '85; distance, 28 feet.

CORNELL INTER-CLASS REGATTA.

ITHACA, Oct. 25.—Cornell University held its inter-class regatta to-day on Cayuga Lake, and although the weather was cold and a wind from the northeast was blowing, the time made by the different classes was fairly creditable. The four-oared race between the crews of '84 and '86 was won by the former in 10:36¾, and the one between '83 and '87 by the seniors in 12:24. The course was a mile and a half in length, along the west side of the lake. In the single scull race between C. A. Ruhl, '83, and H. S. Howland, '84, for the Francis prize, valued at $100, the former was declared the winner, the time being 11:45.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Surgeon-General Hamilton has given directions to disband the cordon around the Navy Yard at Pensacola once. The Court of Inquiry into the origin of the yellow fever at that yard reports that it may be traced to one or more of four origins: Possible infection from Pensacola by communication of persons, and by articles brought from that city; articles in equipment and steam engineering storehouse, possibly infected in former epidemics; possible infection in marine barracks since 1875; probable infection from the ballast used and landed at Fort McRae jetties by men who lived in and visited the villages of Warrington and Woolsey weekly and semi-weekly in their working clothes.

THE RESULT OF AN OLD MAN'S NIGHT OUT

The police found a decently dressed old man lying insensible on the sidewalk in Fifteenth-st., near the West Side Hotel, early on Wednesday morning, and noticing that he had a broken nose, they sent him to the New-York Hospital. He was drunk, and the surgeons thought that he had injured himself by falling on his face in the street. It was learned that he was Thomas Carter, age sixty, of No. 349 West Nineteenth-st. He said that he had left his home on Tuesday evening, intending to go to a theatre, but that he began to drink liquor, and he could not recollect all that happened afterward. When he left home he thought that he had $19 in his pocket, but a larger sum was found in his possession at the hospital. After Carter had become sober he left the hospital. At his home afterward he said that he thought he had been knocked down and robbed, as his watch and chain were missing.

Nordenskjold says there is "cosmic dust" in Greenland, but he doesn't let on know how much there is of it. A fellow would feel mighty bad to go clear to Greenland and then only be able to get a basketful or two or three yards, or perhaps not more than a few pounds of it.—[Philadelphia Evening Call.

MR. GOWEN BECOMES ANGRY.

DENOUNCING MR. CONKLING'S METHODS.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE DINSMORE SUIT—THE READING'S STOCK OPERATIONS.

Six thousand law books in the library of the offices of Clarence A. Seward, at No. 31 Nassau-st., looked down yesterday upon the third day of the hearing in this city before Examiner Oliphant in the Dinsmore suit to cancel the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's lease of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Good humor characterized the counsel on the opposite sides until the afternoon, when Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Reading, for the first time parted with his usual imperturbability of manner and directed a volley of wrath against ex-Senator Conkling, of the defence. The big stove, which had baffled ex-Congressman Robeson and Wayne MacVeagh on Wednesday stood cold, black and sullen, while a cheery grate fire roasted the backs of the spectators in another part of the room. During the recess Mr. Conkling sat perched on a high stool by an open window in an adjoining room. Mr. Seward looked at him a moment through a film of smoke that was floating up from his inevitable cigar. "Do you know what you would be if I sat there a little while?" he asked. "No," was the reply. "You would be pall-bearer at my funeral," responded Mr. Seward.

United States Senator Sewell was cross-examined by Mr. Gowen, when the court was opened, with regard to the legislation secured in New-Jersey, authorizing the New-Jersey Central Railroad to increase its capital stock. The witness testified that his expenses in procuring affidavits to be used in the Dinsmore suit were not refunded by Solicitor Green, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, until he had presented his bill, since the testimony taken a few days ago in Trenton. Questioned regarding the morality of working for legislation which might take the control of the Jersey Central property out of the hands of its owners, he replied: "I was doing this as a personal kindness to Judge Lathrop. He was the man responsible to the stockholders. All that I considered was that I was helping to reduce the fixed charges of the railroad, which I considered a good thing for the stockhol