CENTRAL PARK.

What is Doing and What is Wanted.

WHERE IS OUR ROTTEN ROW?

The Improvements—The Menagerie—The Museum of Natural History—The New Conservatory—The Belvedere—Buttermilk and Mineral Water—Who was the Big Horse Presented for?—The Old Woman's Goats.

A drive through the paradise of Gotham, yclept Central Park, is one of the pleasures which should be missed by as few as possible in this delightful spring weather. The clear, bracing air, the succession of lovely vistas fair in all the beauties of vernal radiance where Art has almost outstripped Nature while imitating her will set the nerves and clear the brain of many a city cobweb.

OUR PARK IS OUR PRIDE,

at least we of Gotham desire it should be worthily so. It is not old, and therefore cannot boast of grand old trees with gnarled trunks and spreading limbs, stretching their friendly shade over the summer sun-parched earth. On account of our geographic exigencies more than half a mile in width cannot be spared, and hence the ground, although picturesquely broken and wonderfully diversified, gives no very extended view. Europeans are wont to boast the superiority of their own parks over anything we can run up, yet in no one of them can such variety, coupled with

CONTINUOUS BEAUTY,

be found. We shall never hear the last of the Bois de Boulogne until the Commune or somebody else has chopped it up for firewood. The scene on the banks of the ornamental water, near the drive, will be recalled with a lively pleasure by all who have had the good fortune to witness it when Paris, with the wealth and magnificence of the world crowded in her lap, held court, under the road-embowering trees, along the Avenue de Neuilly and down to the great Arc de l'Etoile towards the hour when the red sun throned in golden clouds could be seen from the Champ Elysée to set behind the arch, the wood and the silver river. The Londoner

FLINGS HYDE PARK IN OUR TEETH,

with many a dropping of the aspirate, as the Hubite pelts that pretty little patch, the Common, at us with a prolonged nasal "new!" It is but latterly, however, that Hyde Park, beyond its extent and its grand old trees and immense spread of nature's carpet, could lay claim to much artistic beauty. The Commissioners now are making it a garden of flowers; but it required the sturdy revolutionary arms of the July rioters to stir up phlegmatic cockneydom to the necessity of a new iron railing, and then only when the old one was torn down and flower beds laid waste by the dozen. It had, too, its ornamental (?) water, the Serpentine, and at last they think of no longer leaving it an anomaly and a misnomer. But

AS A RELAXATORY RESORT

it is unrivalled. Those who have seen its proud aristocracy in all the array of fashion promenading the walks skirting Rotten Row—the most aristocratic and best kept ride in the world, where beauty and manliness fit past together in all the exhilarating exaltation of healthful equestrian exercise, anon to drop into a walk to converse together or pull up for a moment's interchange of salute with beauty or manliness, the railing where foppishness struts and genuine British snobbishness now and again obtrudes its unwelcome, leering presence. In the drive, where, as on the Bois de Boulogne, a circle of carriages roll pastin

BEDIZENED BEAUTY AND BEJEWELLED AGE

may look on and be gazed at by those on the chairs and by each other. This is on the week days only. On Sunday aristocracy retires in a self-created gloom or drives to the exclusive Zoo, and great London pours out its pent bottles for a long wanted breath of fresh air. Hyde Park becomes Montmorenci, and Regent's, Victoria and St. James' Park are pictures of life and quiet, almost and enjoyment worth a journey to see. All Europe would be exhausted for comparison, and the Berliner would boast the Tiergarten and the Wasserlinden Lager den Linden through the Brandenburg gate into the wide but not very brilliant unadulterated of fir, beech, oak and linden without. The Wiesbaden mineral water cursist at Baden baden, who strayed into the Kursaal and afterwards dropped into a chair at the gaming table for a chance on the red, will paint in glowing colors the illuminated gardens at night. The Emerald Isler will tell you the Phœnix Park, Dublin, is

"THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, SIR!"

but we can match them all in beauty and elegance in our Central Park with a few touches and a little time. We have all the resources, the main one included. We have the experiences and mistakes of other to guide us, and above all we are as eclectic in taste as we are cosmopolitan as a people.

The undertaking to complete in half a generation what it has taken centuries to elaborate in Europe is a characteristic of America and the nineteenth century. Regarded in the light of comparison the progress so far attained in Central Park

SEEMS ALMOST A MIRACLE;

but when the facilities and appliances of modern civilization are considered the miraculous as ect me is away and people begin to ask why more is not accomplished. These are mostly the people that would grumble in any age and under all circumstances; yet if there were no judicious grumblers it is more than probable there would not be very much progress.

Taken altogether, America—New York rather—may be proud of possessing what will be, if it is not now, the finest public park in the world. Some of the elements to attain this may be wanting, but the majority are such as only to require the

HANDS OF TIME AND GOOD TASTE

to overcome. The first thing that strikes the foreigner is the ambitiousness of the design which covers in one area and under one directing power what have been assigned to widely separated locations and a hundred different hands in other and older countries. Thus, besides the general purposes of a public park, with pleasures of the eye in green trees, lovely flowers, velvet grass, winding walks and sparkling water; with drives, rides, a music stand, boats for summer and ice for winter, there will be found a growing

COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS

of all the various species, a museum of geology, palæontology, ornithology, zoology, ethnology and anatomy, a meteorological department, a repository for art, a sheepfold, a deer park, and two years hence a botanic conservatory which will vie with any in the world, the New Gardens not excepted.

As the city grows up northward, and the new boulevards are completed, the fashionable public may elect to take the direct lines for the upper end of the island and Westchester county; but by that time the Park will more than ever approach its use as a resort for the masses in their few hours of sunny or moonlit leisure; and the aristocrat to the manor born—carriage folk, as they are popularly called—will find in its roads and drives the very easy round they look for in vain on the avenues. Looking, then, to what is so much in the near future, our Park authorities are called on, while pushing forward their various useful state policies, as mentioned above, to provide for the main object for which the Park was designed—

A RESTFUL PLACE FOR THE RICH AND POOR

of New York. No more cutting up of desirable ground into mere bridle paths is wanted. Many of these latter could, indeed, be dispensed with. Wider and fewer footpaths are called for, and at least

ONE ROAD ENCLOSED RIDE,

with footpaths at the side, similar in design to Rotten Row, instead of the mere twisted ribbon of a ride, which will barely allow of two animals abreast, shows as many turns in its profitless eight miles or so as the labyrinth of Crete. A policy looking to the future must be inaugurated, and the all-powerful President of the Park Commissioners should not wait for much public spurring in this matter of the ride. In the department of horticulture much remains to be done, although the intentions in this department are of the best. The criticism, which is merely carping, is not so much what is required as a full public encouragement to proceed. The public wants flowers, and have them it must, in Italian gardens, in English gardens, in beds, in rows, in pots and in vases. It is not enough to

STICK DOWN A FEW SPECIMENS

with highly interesting but generally unintelligible labels.

That full justice may be done to the efforts of the present Commissioners, whether in carrying out the designs of the old commission or working on new ones, subjoined is given a description of the works at present in progress:—In and around the building at Sixty-fourth street, on Fifth avenue, known as the Arsenal, the greatest improvement is visible. This building includes the scientific and zoological features of the Park. On the outside it will first be observed that the wild animals there have all been newly housed. This includes

TWO HOUSES FOR THE GREAT CARNIVORA,

one for birds and monkeys, an aviary for the eagles and one for doves and rare fowls. In addition to these a row of cages have been put up for bears, racoons, foxes, beavers and buffaloes. The most amusing thing in this locality is the house of

REFUGE FOR DESTITUTE WILD ANIMALS.

Here up circus keepers and Italian organ grinders in this way contribute bountifully to the public instruction and amusement, while board and lodging are secured for the vagrant beasts. At the rear of the Arsenal, on the Park side, an additional building is in course of completion, which was intended for dromedaries and cows. It is now certain that other animals will be housed there, to the exclusion of the ruminants, provisions having been made for heating it during the inclement season. It is

IN THE SWISS STYLE,

with a high pitch of 26 feet in the clear to the roof. It is 112 feet long by 50 feet wide. It is very tastefully painted, and is roofed with hexagonal slates. The interior, when finished, will contain a row of stalls on the east side, and two stories of cages, ten feet high in all, on the west side. The Central Park seems very

UNHAPPY IN ITS NOMENCLATURE,

for this building bears no more noble name than "the barn," although some of the officials sagely think it might be safely called the menagerie. A thin coating of the Fisk pavement which is on a path between this camel's cottage or elephant's retreat is worn to tatters, and will be replaced by some more durable article.

IN THE ARSENAL

itself the same breath of change has passed with decidedly beneficial effect. Commencing with the basement we find the police station on the north side, where Captain Mills holds forth in all his dignity. The rest of this ground floor is used as a tool room. On the first floor a large gallery occupies the centre. At either end is a suit of offices, that on the north side including the Superintendent, Engineer-in-Chief and the Disbursing Clerk. In the south side are installed the offices of the Commissioners, the trustees of the Museum of Natural History, the Landscape Gardener and Property Clerk. In the Gallery between it is the purpose of the Commissioners to put the statue of Columbus, at present at Mount St. Vincent. Here is a large flower stand of cast iron fret work, which is made to sustain three graduated circles of flower pots. These will be kept filled with

FLOWERS ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

and cannot fail in producing a very pleasing effect. Other statues will ornament this sale. The two next floors are devoted to the American

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

These two fine galleries are being rapidly put in order, and cases of the desired kind have been specially made for the Museum of the Park Commissioners. The collection even at present far exceeds the space at disposal, and hence many rare specimens will be unavoidably crowded. The specimens will be placed in such an order that the ascending

SCALE OF COMPARATIVE VITALITY

may be followed in walking round the room, commencing at the east side, going towards the north, and so to the stairs again. In the centre of this room are placed three stands for living plants. From coral formations, through reptiles and fishes of the most rare and frequently noxious kinds up to the mammals, the collection is very full, and almost complete. The private collections of

MORIBUND PRINCES AND DECEASED TAXIDERMISTS

have been ransacked for available purchases. The entire collection of a princely German virtuoso—Maximilian of Neuwied—who traveled in South America, in 1815, and had been collecting industriously up to the time of his decease, was purchased of the prince's executors at a low figure and contains none but the choicest specimens. The collections of birds, beetles and butterflies are also very fine. Up stairs is exhibited chiefly the anatomical collection selected from that of Varreaux, the great French taxidermist, so many of whose

ANATOMICAL PRECARIONS

excite the wonder and delight of the world, scientific and unscientific, in the Gardens des Plantes, Paris. These skeleton preparations are of the most delicate order and all perfect of their kind. They display wonderful care and patience, and will be of incalculable use to students here. Fancy the skeleton of a small serpent without a single vertebra missing; and then think this extends over 400 kinds of mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes. The whole collection includes 9,500 birds, 800 mounted mammals, 2,000 fishes and reptiles, with the anatomical treasures above mentioned. Besides are the insects presented by Baron R. Osten Sacken; beetles by Mr. Wuthaus, and a whole range of American and Europ an Lepidoptera, consisting of about four thousand specimens of moths and butterflies from Mr. Coleman T. Robinson. The department is being arranged by Dr. Holder.

On the top floor of the building is

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

where Professor Dr per's self-registering instruments measure and note down the rainfall, the thermometric and barometric variations, and the direction, force and velocity of the wind. It is curious to stand by those exquisitely fine instruments and mark this

HANDWRITING OF THE WIND.

Leaving the Arsenal, a ragged excavation will be noticed opposite seventy-sixth street, on Fifth avenue. This is the foundation for the new Botanic Conservatory, the design of which is at present on exhibition at the Academy of Design. It is being constructed under the supervision of Chief Architect J. Wrey Mould, model by his Superintendent, Mr. Mankwitz. A conservatory had been designed by the old Commissioners; but the more extensive one now being put up was substituted therefor by the new board.

THE NEW CONSERVATORY

will be elevated to the level of Fifth avenue, having a room fifteen feet high below, suitable for horticultural exhibitions, and a basement for tools and working purposes beneath that. The conservatory proper is a rectangle having a length of 225 feet and a general width of seventy-five feet. In the centre on each side of the entrance (one on Fifth avenue and the other from the Park side) an additional width will be given, making it there 104 feet. From either end of the rotunda will pass a gallery ending in a rotunda. With these rotundas the entire length will be 370 feet. To a height of ten feet the structure will be of carved gray stone, the remainder being of glass and iron, with the exception of the sashes, which will be of wood. The

RISES IN TWO GRACEFUL CURVES

roof

to the summit, which will be forty-one feet from the floor of the conservatory. The glass to be used is three-sixteenths of an inch and fluted. There will be a double set of boilers in case of accident. A cast iron gallery will run round the interior of the building at a height of eighteen feet from the floor. The architect has been in constant communication with Professor Hooper, of the New Gardens, England, and the result of much experience in the same line has thereby been utilized. The main transept will be

DEVOTED TO THE GREAT PALMS,

while in the rotunda will be exhibited the rarer plants of the temperate zones. When this work is completed it will be a matter of congratulation to all our citizens. Near Sixty-fifth street and Eighth avenue

A SHEEPFOLD

is being constructed with two houses for the use of the woolly tribe. Another very important work is the Belvedere constructed on the height over the Croton reservoir. The clock tower from which

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW

is obtainable, is of the same order of architecture as some of the castles on the Rhine, with round arched windows. A modern pavilion is being built on the same rock and connected with the tower by a stout wall, reminding one of the fortifications of the fourteenth century. In Mount St. Vincent, which is fitted as a restaurant, the chapel, formerly used by the nuns, is adorned with busts and statues from the artist Crawford's collection. The handsome pavilion,

THE SPA

of Schultz & Warker, which is to be sacred to the mineral waters, is a pretty and elaborate building of painted wood, built and fitted at a considerable expense. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, embowered in shrubs, and looks even now cool and inviting in its suggestiveness of sparkling hygienics, and a refuge from the coming summer heat. The building is erected at the owners' cost, on a five years' lease. The rent is to be a peppercorn, not yet fixed, on the gross receipts. Several of the

DRIVES HAVE BEEN WIDENED,

but the rides are left in their zigzag ribbon condition. Another noticeable improvement is the keeping of the Park is the

CLEARING OF THE UNDERBRUSH

and chaparral in the thickets. It was not at all safe for solitary pedestrians, particularly ladies, while the closely woven brush remained. There were other more crying reasons demanding its removal, and it is to be hoped this will be looked after in future.

A call at the Arsenal on Mr. B. F. Crane, the courteous superintendent of the Park, resulted in a conversation on the improvements and the intentions of the Commissioners. From this it was developed that the Commissioners were mainly engaged in carrying out

THE WORKS OF THE PREVIOUS BOARD,

with, however, in all cases, increased elaboration, if not complete change. The active spirit of the body was represented to be Judge Hilton, treasurer of the Commission, who, nevertheless, did not run much of a tilt with the business of the professional gentlemen engaged in the Park. The policy had not been radically changed, the same Superintendent being there as under the old Commission and most of the officers likewise. He thought Police Captain Mills was and is

A PRETTY STRONG RADICAL,

but was a very efficient officer and much to be preferred to his predecessor, or Captain Costar, who was rather an easy going kind of a man. The present head gardener was educated under his predecessor and obtained his place on that gentleman's demise. There are between 700 and 800 men employed there at present.

THESE MEN WORK.

There were about four thousand employed before the late election; they didn't work much. The foreman keep a sharp lookout for the men now."

"Don't you think, Mr. Crane, there should be more parkkeepers on horseback?"

"Well, there is a good deal said on the matter. I think there might be more."

"Is it not a fact that ladies have been almost prohibited to go to the sequestered part alone on account of the danger of ruffians concealed in the brush?"

"That has been modified. An increase of the force would certainly be of some avail."

"Are parkkeepers discharged for rudeness and incivility?"

"Certainly, if the case is proven."

"Might I ask for whom the house near Eighth avenue, by the circular drive, was put in order and fresco'd?"

"There is no one living there now."

"Was it intended for any of the old Commissioners?"

"Well, if it was intended for any one it would have been Commissioner Green."

"Will he get it now?"

"Scarcely."

"WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?"

"Well, unless they force me to live in it I don't know."

"Is that buttermilk business to be continued at the dairy?"

"No; it will be converted into a regular restaurant, but will hold on to the milk still."

"How do Schultz and Walker like their lease?"

"It's a speculation, of course, and they don't say much."

"To sum up, Mr. Superintendent, don't you think the Commissioners should inaugurate a movement looking some distance ahead, instead of allowing circumstances to force them into action?"

"It's not so easy to originate an idea, but there is every necessity in view of the opening of the new boulevards to cast about for every available means of meeting future requirements."

"Why have we not a Rotten Row?"

"I don't think that has suggested itself to the Board, but it is worth considering."

As the reporter and the Superintendent went down stairs to take a drive around the Park an aged Hibernian matron, clad in a long Connemara bonnet, accosted the Superintendent.

"Och! what I do at all, at all?"

SUPERINTENDENT—"What's the matter?"

"Och! everythin's the mattther."

"What is it?"

"What is it, is it? Two o' my goats is pounded, yer Honor."

It transpired that ordinary animals found trespassing were held in default of a two dollar fine, but the capricorni were charged double—i. e., four dollars—on account of their nibbling propensities. The Celtic mother was referred to the property clerk, and went her way, bowed under eight dollars worth of sorrow and perhaps fourscore years.

"GOING FOR" GALLAGHER.

The Charge Against Mr. Gallagher, Principal of Grammar School No. 31—A Triumphant Refutation—Male vs. Female Testimony—Commissioner Gross Shows His Common Sense—The Other Side of the Story.

The investigation into the charge of drunkenness preferred against Mr. A. F. Gallagher, principal of Grammar School No. 31, was continued yesterday, before Commissioners Gross and Lewis, of the Committee of Teachers of the Board of Education, Superintendent Kiddie conducting the prosecution and ex-Marshal Tooker appearing for the defence.

At the last meeting of the committee several female teachers were examined, their testimony being entirely against Mr. Gallagher, as well in regard to

THE CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS

in school as to the ill-condition in which the school was generally kept by the principal.

Yesterday the aspect of affairs was entirely changed, and Mr. Tooker brought several witnesses on the stand, all of whom

UTTERLY DISPROVED THE TESTIMONY

already before the committee. The witnesses for the defence were for the most part male teachers, who had been or are now teachers in Grammar School No. 31, under Mr. Gallagher, and all of whom had a necessary facility of being able to judge whether or not Mr. Gallagher was in the habit of being intoxicated or even addicted to liquor.

Several affidavits were also put in evidence, made by teachers similarly circumstanced to those above alluded to, and the testimony of these was strongly in rebuttal of all the charges alleged against the principal. Mr. Tooker explained the absence of these latter teachers by ascribing it to

INTIMIDATION

from a certain quarter, and he did not desire to place these persons in a precarious position.

Among the letters read yesterday bearing upon Mr. Gallagher's character, both in the school and out of it, was one from the Rev. Mr. Cornelie, pastor of All Saints' church, in the Seventh ward, a gentleman who had visited the school, and whose letter spoke in the highest possible terms of Mr. Gallagher as a private citizen and as a school teacher. Mr. Cornelie complimented Mr. Gallagher highly on the confidence left in him by a number of parents of children attending school No. 31, as he (Mr. Cornelie) had reason to know from conversations he had had with parents while making ministerial visits among the members of his congregation.

A communication was also read from Mr. Wilson Small, Seventh ward School Commissioner, which stated Mr. Gallagher was an excellent school officer and in his duties periodically sober.

The official letter from Mr. Haggerty, Secretary of the Seventh ward Board of School Trustees, announcing to Mr. Gallagher that the Board had passed upon him a vote of censure, was read and severely criticised by Mr. Tooker. It appeared that

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE

to Mr. Gallagher was to be traced to the fact that he had withdrawn his little son from the primary department of school No. 31, and that this action on his part was in consequence of the principal, Mrs. Denreby, refusing to allow the child to go home to dinner when his mother had sent for him. The vote of censure was passed on the ground that Mr. Gallagher had refused to acknowledge, contrary to the laws of the Board,

THE COMPLETE CONTROL OF MRS. DENREBY

over her department, whereas the truth was that Mr. Gallagher had written a letter acknowledging her authority independent of him, and basing his conduct on his rights as a citizen and a father, acting solely for the health of his boy.

The witnesses examined yesterday were Mr. Twig, school trustee of the Seventh ward; Mr. Schlegel, professor of modern languages in the Female Normal College of the City of New York; Madame Adele Bassé, teacher of French and drawing (the latter branch in Grammar School No. 31, and a regular teacher in the French Normal School); Anthony A. Griffin, vice principal of Grammar School No. 2, and John F. Townley, first assistant in Grammar School No. 31.

Of the above Mr. Twig had been already examined, and being perhaps the most constant visitor of all the Seventh Ward Trustees, had a good opportunity to form an opinion about the principal. His testimony yesterday was precisely the same as that given at the previous session of the committee, and entirely exonerated Mr. Gallagher. Messrs. Schlegel and Griffin had been teachers both in the day and evening schools, and their testimony was to the effect that they had never seen

EVEN THE SIGN OF LIQUOR

on Mr. Gallagher, and that his management of the school was unexceptionably good. Madame Bassé visited the school twice a week and was always received by the principal with the greatest courtesy, and she never saw the slightest indication of drunkenness about him. Mr. Townley, now the first assistant under Mr. Gallagher, swore that during the year he has held that position Mr. Gallagher was

NEVER UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR,

and believed that he had never reason to suspect him of having drank at all, except that possibly once he might have got the smell of liquor from his breath after dinner, and he was not positive even about that. This witness also testified that for some time past there has been a coolness between the female teachers and Mr. Gallagher.

The counsel for the prosecution having repeatedly evinced a desire to bring the investigation entirely outside the bounds of the charge specified—namely, that Mr. Gallagher was in the habit of being drunk in the school—Mr. Tooker pressed for a decision on this point by the committee, and Mr. Gross held that

A MAN'S HOUSE SHOULD BE HIS CASTLE,

and that the charge being specific as to the intoxication occurring in the school, the questions and answers should be confined strictly within the limits of the specified charge. Previous to the committee's decision on this point all that the prosecution elicited yesterday as to Mr. Gallagher's improper habits was that once he was seen by a witness taking some whiskey in his own house.

The committee adjourned to meet on Saturday afternoon next at two o'clock.

GLOVED GLADIATORS.

Complimentary Exhibition to Billy Edwards—The Boxers of Gotham on Their Muscle—A Pleasant "Send-Off."

For the first time in a number of years the pleasant-faced and modest young pugilist Billy Edwards, who is matched to fight Tim Collins for the lightweight championship and $2,000, had a rousing complimentary exhibition last evening. As he will go into active training to-morrow for the proposed conflict the occasion was well selected. The place chosen for the entertainment was the New York Casino, corner of Mott and Houston streets, the scene of many enjoyable occasions, but none more so than this, as the hall was literally packed with those who desired to show by their presence and applause the friendship entertained for the "white-haired" youth and his general course of conduct. It was a quiet, sentimental entertainment, too, the known qualities of the pugilistic being such in this respect as to deter the rougher element from participating in the festivities. Old Uncle Bill Tovee, the veteran pugilist, pedestrian and master of ceremonies, officiated, and in his novel way conducted the proceedings quite satisfactorily. At eight o'clock the ball was opened by Tovee who, with a face wreathed in smiles, introduced the lads that started the run. These were the light weights Mickey Coburn and Saunders, and the work they did was of such a nature that each was kept busy as a bee. Neither one nor the other felt like "putting a Mansard roof" on his opponent's pepper, but the work was very lively and the audience enthusiastic. Next came the spider weights—the little tots—Warwick Edwards and Billy Madden. They did splendidly, and for twenty minutes it was give and take. Warry showed that his tuition was a quick, punishing school, and the wind-up was greeted with shouts. Third on the list was the veteran trainer, the man "of mysterious smile," and Harry Hicken.

Their boxing crowded around the improvised stage and made the hall ring again with their shouts. Dooney was active and scientific; so was Harry. It was give and take, slash and get away, and the amusement waxed warm. Harry gained many friends and Dooney manifested that he had not forgotten his sleight of hand. They made their obeisance amid thunders of applause. Then came Donnelly and Gould, "Cock Robin" and Diamond, Maley and Windsor. Then again were songs and dances, and the event of the evening followed. It was between the beneficiary and the renowned light weight of England, Arthur Chambers. Buzzas after buzzas greeted them. They were dressed in ring costume. Chambers looked the fighter all over; he is stout, well proportioned, quick of execution, good stopper and a terrible hitter. Edwards met him well, however, and he did so remarkably that none of his friends have forgotten him, or rather the applause so seemed. Billy looked well and acted gentlemanly and discreetly. He leaves to-morrow for his training grounds with hosts of newly-won friends. There were many notables present. Jem Mace, looking like a prince of athletes; Tim Collins, Tom Welch, Mike Costello, Harry Beauchamp, Harry Hill, Sim D. Kehoe, and a thousand others. Excellent order was maintained, and to the credit of Harry Hill may this be ascribed.

"BROTHER" OLIVER'S BILL.

SHALL MURPHY BE MULCTED?

Two Republican Politicians in the Sixth District Court—Murphy's Printing Bills of '68 Still Unpaid—What is the Legal Status of a Political Club?—Judge Lane Reserves Decision.

In the Sixth District Court yesterday there was an interesting suit tried between a couple of prominent republicans which presented some amusing glimpses of political life behind the screen. The plaintiff was the well known Isaac J. Oliver; the defendant was the better known Tom Murphy, of the Custom House.

The plaintiff alleged that in the campaign of 1868 he was ordered to do some printing for a certain organization known as the Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club. He felt doubtful about supplying it without the personal guarantee of a solid man—for he had enjoyed a sad experience of the pecuniary faithlessness of political organizations—and he therefore applied to the president of the club, Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy told him it was all right and to go ahead and he would see him paid. He did go ahead and printed the bills and posted them, and then came in an account for two hundred odd dollars. Murphy told him to

TAKE THE BILL TO TOUCEY.

Toucey said he had no funds left and could not pay it, but cheerfully endorsed it as correct. Oliver sent the bill several times to Murphy by his son, but without a satisfactory result, though the Collector never repudiated his responsibility.

The election over, Oliver got anxious. He met Murphy and Murphy told him to be at the Astor House at noon and and he would join him there—the evidence did not show whether room No. 5 was suggested—and would settle everything up. Oliver—innocent Oliver that he was—went there. But Murphy, it is perhaps scarcely necessary to add, came not. "He did not put in an appearance," said the witness, with a sigh.

At last, however, Murphy was brought to bay. He then came out squarely and said he had spent as much on the election as he intended to spend, and was not going to pay Oliver or anybody else a cent more.

OLIVER FELT BAD,

but let the matter drop, hoping that a year or so of the lucrative office almost directly afterwards given to Murphy would induce him to pay so just a debt. But time ran on, and at last Oliver determined to bring a suit.

He has brought it, and hardly is it being fought. The legal wriggling of which it has been the occasion is a worthy appendix of the Erie war. First of all, Murphy's lawyer moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that there had been an irregularity in serving the summons. On the original affidavit Murphy was described as

THOMAS MURPHY, PRESIDENT

of the Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club," whereas he had been dragged to court on a summons against Thomas Murphy individually. Judge Lane replied that in such cases the Court of Appeals had, by a recent decision, made it his duty to amend the summons in conformity with the pleadings. So that difficulty was surmounted.

There followed, in the course of the evidence, an almost countless swarm of objections and exceptions and other like evil birds of law. It was clear that both sides were determined, in event of losing the suit, to have abundant chances of taking the case up to the Court of Appeals. The main point made by Murphy was that the

GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CLUB

was never incorporated pursuant to statute, and was therefore a simple partnership. If it were a partnership, Oliver, the plaintiff, being also a member of the organization, was powerless to sue against Murphy, for of course one partner cannot sue another, in such a case, the responsibility being mutual.

As in all cases where politicians were concerned, there was a great deal of hard swearing. Oliver's partner is

HIS SON JOHN,

and John, so swore Murphy and Keech (the secretary of the club), was an active member of the club; had made speeches and motions, and had generally been a very conspicuous figure in it. John, on the other hand, swore positively that he was never a member of the club, and that he had never on any occasion been present at one of its meetings. It was clear that somebody was

"GIVING HIMSELF AWAY,"

lying very flagrantly, but whether it was Murphy and Keech, or whether it was John Oliver, the usual character of the parties can alone decide.

Judge Lane said the case clearly turned upon the point of law whether an organization of the kind involved in this suit could be sued collectively. He reserved his decision until Wednesday.

A METHODIST MUDDLE.

Mr. Kelsey, of Long Island, and His Former Charge—They Will Not Receive a Minister from the Conference.

The trouble existing between the Rev. Mr. Kelsey, of the Rockville Centre Methodist church, and his congregation, seems not to have terminated. It will be remembered that the trustees of the church turned Mr. Kelsey out and abused him shamefully. They also refused to allow the presiding elder to enter the church. They have had no minister for a long time, and obstinately refused to accept one from the Conference. The Conference, which met at Stamford last week, appointed Revs. Comer and Butcher to preach in the three churches—that is, the old one and the two new ones. The Rockville people are indignant at this. They say they will not receive Mr. Comer nor any other preacher from the Conference. They have procured the services of Rev. Mr. Horn, a gentleman who does not take well with the Conference on account of his defective voice. He preached at Rockville a few years ago, and the people have a great regard for him. They are terribly prejudiced against the Conference, and speak of its general benefit as next to dishonesty. Mr. Kelsey goes to Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLANDERS READY FOR WORK.

Messrs. Jeffrey Hicks, Coles W. White and Benjamin Cox, Assessors of the town of Flushing for the present year, met at the office of Coles W. White yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, and organized by electing Jeffrey Hicks chairman, Benjamin Cox secretary and W. Frank White clerk.

THE TIVOLI RIOT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 15, 1871.

The Coroner's jury in the case of William Meley, killed in a riot at Tivoli, have failed to fasten the crime upon any one. It is feared that more trouble will ensue. The scenes at the funeral to-day are strengthening such an apprehension.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 20 | Moon rises..morn 4 14
Sun sets..... 6 40 | High water....eve 6 28

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming.....	April 12..	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
Australia.....	April 22...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Persire.....	April 22...	Havre.....	68 Broadway.
Minnesota.....	April 26...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Oceanic (Br), Murray, Liverpool via Queenstown—J Hyde Sparks.
Steamship City of Paris (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Delamotte, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Pennsylvania (Br), Webster, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Iowa (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Weser (NG), Willigerod, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.
Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Blenville, Baker, New Orleans—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina—Jas Hand.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah—R Lowden.
Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, and Alexandria—Geo S Merrick.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Bark Monkchester (Br), Barker, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Latona (Br), Williams, Penarth Roads for orders—J C McArthur.
Bark Star Queen, Heath, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—G F Bailey.
Bark Mariannina Galatola (Ital), Cork or Falmouth—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Agder (Nor), Tobiasen, Cork—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Gazalle (Br), Davidson, Cardenas—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Eugenie (Br), Charon, Pictou, NS—Hewlett & Torrance.
Bark Telinea, Rowse, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Brig Wyoming, Hinckle, Operto—Jas Henry.
Brig Florinda (Ital), Calero, Malta—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Nellie, Owens, St Croix—Roche Bros & Co.
Brig G F Geery, Ward, Cienfuegos—Evans, Hall & Co.
Brig Sullivan, Perry, Satanzas—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Ivanhoe, Pearce, Matanzas—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Brig Ellen F Forbes, Pictou, NS—H J De Wolf & Co.
Brig Frank Clark, Hartley, Galveston—E M Stackpole.
Brig Fanny H Jennings, Sears, Mobile—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Brig Orbit, Nash, Machias—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Rio Grande (Br), Wate, Queenstown or Falmouth—G F Bailey.
Schr Samuel Wood, Wood, Eleuthera—Jos Eneas.
Schr F Merwin, Pearce, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington—Zophar Mills.
Schr E B Wharton, Bonsel, Norfolk, Va—Thomas, Holmes & Co.
Schr C Matthews, Lunt, Salem—Arthur Starbuck & Co.
Schr Convoy, French, Boston—H P Ivory.
Schr Emma Ellen, Fox, East Hartford—C Dinse.
Schr Mary Isabella, Simmons, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen April 1 and Southampton 8th, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. 7th inst, at 49 46, lon 22 47, passed bark Annie W Weston, from Liverpool for Boston; 11th, lat 45 18, lon 49 04, steamship Tripoli hence for Liverpool. The arrival of the Rhein was announced in news columns yesterday morning.

Steamship Parthia (Br), Watson, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mdse, to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Dacian (Br), Laird, Palermo March 16 and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse and 60 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. April 8, lat 35 38, lon 65 10, spoke bark Blair Athol (Br), from Galveston for Liverpool; 9th, lat 40 45, lon 56 27, a bark showing code signals V R H G, bound east.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans April 8, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship J F Wheeler, Harris, Bristol 49 days, with railway iron, to Wm Nelson, Jr. Took the northern passage and had strong westerly gales; was 20 days west of the Banks and 7 days west of George's Shoals.

Bark G W Jones (Br), Robbins, Ardrossan Feb 9 via Inishtrahull 21st, with pig iron to order—vessel to James W Elwell & Co. Came the northern passage and encountered very rough weather. March 5, lat 46, lon 25, experienced a violent gale from WSW, lasting 24 hours, during which shipped a heavy sea, which washed away both quarter boats, stove after hatches and carried away pooprail and waterways; 21 days west of the Banks.

Bark Mercur (Nor), Frinold, Matanzas 11 days, with sugar, &c, to P Y King & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayor, Bermuda 7 days, with produce to Duncan Sons & Co.

Schr Julius Webb, Bramner, Virginia.

Schr John J Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig G W Morris, Morris, Antigua for New York 20 days with salt to J Wessels—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. 24 and 34 inst, had a heavy gale, shifting from S to NW; remainder of passage pleasant.

Schr Ada (Br), Belyea, St John, NB, for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Willie Harris, Merritt, Machias for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Mary Ann, Phillips, Machias for New York.

Schr Wm Bradbury, Brooks, Portland for New York.

Schr J Rogers, Dixon, Portland for Eddyville.

Schr Geo Young, Young, Boston for New York.

Schr J B Smith, Williams, Boston for Washington, DC.

Schr Marion, Morris, Dennis for New York.

Schr Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for New York.

Schr M M