RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

June 18---Third Sunday After Pentecost.

THE JEWISH PRESS ON THE HERALD.

Religious Notes, Personal and General.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—To insure attention to religious communications, the authors thereof must be brief and to the point, and be particular to write only on one side of the sheet.—ED. HERALD.

Services To-Day.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth will preach this morning and evening in the New York University.

Rev. Andrew Longacre preaches morning and evening in the Central Methodist church, Seventh avenue.

Rev. Dr. Wescott will preach in Plymouth Baptist church, West Fifty-first street, this morning, on "Music," and in the evening on "The Last Night of Belshazzar and the Assyrian Empire."

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this morning in the Bleecker street Universalist church, and Rev. J. M. Pullman in the evening.

Rev. Merrill Richardson will preach morning and evening in the New England Congregational church.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach this morning in the Church of our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), West Thirty-fifth street.

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach this morning in Chickering Hall (Fifth Universalist) on "The Captivity of Paul and Silas."

Rev. Dr. Aikman will preach this morning in the Spring street Presbyterian church on "The Lost Opportunity," and in the evening on "The Opportunity Embraced."

Rev. C. S. Harrower preaches morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist church, West Forty-first street.

Rev. Dr. Kendrick will preach morning and evening in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue and Tenth street.

Rev. Dr. Ewer preaches this evening in Christ church, Fifth avenue.

Rev. J. R. Love, a colored clergyman from Florida, will preach in Christ church this morning.

Rev. Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, will preach in the Church of the Strangers this morning, and Rev. Dr. Deems in the evening.

Rev. J. S. Bradley will preach morning and evening in the Oratory of St. Sacrament, 4?2 West Forty-third street.

Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah. "Drifting" will be the subject of his evening discourse.

A solemn *Te Deum* of thanksgiving will be sung at high mass in St. Ann's church, East Twelfth street, this morning. Rev. T. S. Preston will preach on "The Life and Pontificate of Pius IX."

Services morning and evening in Zion church, Madison avenue.

Mr. Thomas Gales Foster will speak before the Society of Spiritualists this morning and evening in Trenor's Lyric Hall.

The Herald on a Great Jewish Need.

[From the Hebrew News.]

While not wishing to deny or dispute the actual necessity that exists for Jewish ministers to preach in the English language, and that the same should receive their education in the collegiate institutions of this country, we have to offer some remarks as regards the qualities which we consider are essentially requisite in such ministers.

We are glad to see that the HERALD has latterly taken a great interest in the furtherance of religion generally, and without exhibiting partiality to any creed. It is also pleasing to perceive a journal which reaches every clime where the English language is spoken recommending the teaching of the Jewish religion in its true light. We now proceed to show our readers the kind of ministers we have at present, and the kind of ministers we would be anxious to possess in their place.

In this city, and the same might be observed of other places, we have several Jewish ministers who preach in the English language, prominent among whom we may mention the Rev. Dr. Isaacs and Rev. Dr. Vidaver, whose teachings and preachings are in full accordance with true Judaism in all its original rituals. We have, too, the Rev. Dr. Guthelm, who preaches and inculcates reform in that language.

We require, however, more than mere preachers in the English language. We want not alone the preaching, but the energetic action and edifying example of those who take upon themselves the great responsibility of guiding us in the path of righteousness and preserving us from the many temptations by which we are surrounded, as we move on in this busy life.

We need true preachers, who are piously and devotedly steadfast in their belief of Judaism, and able and ready at all times to make any sacrifice in its vindication and to dispute the opinions of its adversaries.

We need preachers who, through their sincere piety and good example, will possess that influence and respect among Israelites so necessary to produce beneficial results, have such example imitated and their advice listened to with attention and followed by our people.

It is not merely the man who fluently speaks the English language we desire, but he who stands pure before God and his fellow man.

There are Rabbis who come from Germany and Poland and who, as soon as they commence their career as preachers in the true orthodox ritual, are enabled to obtain an easy and respectable living and become posted upon the manners and customs of the country, begin to set themselves up as moral and religious reformers, and why? Not certainly for the spiritual welfare of the people, but because they consider reform of every description highly fashionable. The great question of right or wrong is only a mere matter of form. We are sorry to state that lately there has been such shifting among a few ministers as is calculated to cause us to rejoice that they do not preach in the English language.

We are glad to be able to state, however, that their teachings have not weakened Judaism in its purity and reality, nor have they shaken the firm faith of those Israelites who adhere to the Jewish religion who, whether or not they belong to a reform congregation, still fondly cling to the memory of their youth and the teachings they received from their parents.

We need ministers among us who shall possess that force and influence absolutely necessary to convince the Israelites that the Sabbath must be kept holy, and the seventh day is the real Sabbath, and that they must forego their usual worldly avocations, and be ready to sacrifice their gains, and, in fact, everything else of a worldly character in which it gratifies them to indulge, in order to observe that hallowed day in a befitting manner. To follow what we here inculcate, and what all true ministers should advocate, would be making acceptable offerings for the salvation of their souls.

The command which obliges us to keep holy the Sabbath was given to us from the very creation. In the second chapter of Genesis it says:—"And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made, and He rested on the seventh day, and God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it, because that in it He had rested from all his work, which God created and made," which was followed up when the Jews journeyed in the wilderness from the house of bondage. Upon the complaint of the people for want of food God was pleased to provide for their relief by a miraculous supply of manna, which was found every morning upon the ground about the camp. And they gathered it every morning every man according to his eating, and when the sun waxed hot it melted. And it came to pass that on the seventh day they gathered twice as much bread, two omers for one man, and all the rulers of the congregation came and told Moses, and he said unto them, this is that which the Lord hath said, to-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord; take that which you will take to-day, and seethe that ye will seethe, and that which remaineth over lay up for you, to be kept until the morning. And they laid it up till the morning, as Moses bade, and it did not stink, neither was there any worms therein, and Moses said, eat that to-day, for to-day is the Sabbath unto the Lord. Six days ye shall gather it, but on the seventh, which is the Sabbath, there shall be none.

The Sabbath, as is well known, was established with great solemnity in the fourth commandment, and is one of the strongest pillars of Judaism.

We stand in much need of preachers competent to prove to those who differ with us in religion that the first day, which is now kept by Christians and solemnized as a Sabbath, has no origin either in the Old or New Testament, and that we should be willing to sacrifice every worldly consideration sooner than disobey the commands of God. Preachers whose time, hearts and heads shall be devoted not alone to the preservation of Judaism, but to the preservation from sin and temptation of the whole human race, whose business shall be to endeavor to wipe away that prejudice which is so often exhibited towards us in Christian churches, particularly in reference to the "spilling of the blood of Jesus of Nazareth," and an illustration of which we had last Sunday in one of those modern churches. It is preachers and teachers we are desirous to have who will unite mankind into one cordial bond of brotherly love, instead of creating discord and hatred among the human race; who shall be meek and humble of heart, whose whole mind and soul shall be devoted to the benefit and progress, both morally and religiously, of all mankind; who shall study the Deity with a true, honest and conscientious purpose; who shall make the commandments of God their peculiar study, and who shall fearlessly promulgate the principles in which they believe and practise the virtues they preach.

For the performance of these sacred duties it is most essential that in this country the class of preachers to which we refer, and which we desire to have, should be qualified to deliver their sermons, lessons and instructions in the English language. But we care not for those mere actors upon the stage of religion who only acquire a knowledge of that tongue to subserve their own selfish and sordid interests, in place of advancing the religion they profess, really reforming the morals of the people and otherwise benefiting mankind.

Let us know well the man and his character before he is granted the sacred privilege of wearing the cloak of a minister and giving religious instruction to the children of Israel.

We trust that the HERALD, in its liberal and pious advocacy of religion, will find us such men, and we shall give it our blessing.

Synagogues Again—From Another Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your last Sunday edition I find in the article "Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue," that you recommend the congregation of that orthodox institution to think about introducing music of lady choruses. Allow me to tell you that it is a mistake to suppose the Bible is in favor of it or that the old rabbies are not against it in their writings; different reasons, not fit to be published in a newspaper, exist which forbid ladies singing or doing any service in the synagogue.

CONSTANT READER.

A Word for the Stray Lambs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Thirty thousand children in New York city are not in school, and cannot be induced to attend school, because most, if not all of them, are necessitated to earn their food and clothing or not have it. This hard necessity is worthy of grave consideration. These children of the State should be better cared for by the State, and will necessitate its paternal care when grown to maturity. It floats a mass of hardened brute nature, fighting for the crumbs that fall from the tables of wealthier citizens.

When the present public school system was inaugurated it was hoped it would, by its liberality, reach all; but it does not. We are called upon to devise means for reaching these stray lambs, or they will, when grown, prove to society as ravening wolves. The last census before this said 20,000 children were out of school; the present census says 30,000. We have done nothing to remedy the evil, and it has grown. There seems to be one problem worth attempting, and that is to organize a system of remunerative industrial schools. The scholars should be one-half in the schoolroom and one-half at some industrial occupation, under the charge of a teacher of industry; then the classes should alternate. These schools should be taught from six to eight hours, according to the age and advancement of the pupil. There could be found many simple industries for young children, and this would be the most difficult class to give occupation; but young children of four years of age in overtasked European cities are made to do such an amount of work as seems almost incredible, so that we may imagine that children of six, and especially of the poorer classes, would not prove dull at acquiring simple industries, such as the making of paper bags, pasteboard boxes, the putting together of toys with glue, and many other easy employments, at which very young children could earn something. Older children could be put at regular trades; but, for all, the occupation should be remunerative and paid, the payments being made as frequently as possible.

The experiment is easily made, and if feasible the State can second it by requiring all children to be placed in school.

JUNIUS.

Extremes Among Pious People—The "Broad Church."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your Sunday edition of June 11 appears an editorial, in which I read the following words:—"There are two very promising features in the columns of our religious exchanges this week. One is the remarkable number of confirmations in the Roman Catholic faith, and the other the extraordinary profusion of the donations to the Presbyterian Memorial Fund." You say, moreover, that "this exhibits a healthy state of things among the extreme branches of our pious people and augurs well for the perpetuity of free religious government." Now, I beg to say that there is no healthy state of things among extreme branches of pious people, neither is there anything that augurs well for the perpetuity of free religion. Catholicism (Roman) finds itself diametrically opposed, not to Presbyterianism, but to the Universalist, or to what is called the Broad Church. You are perfectly aware that Calvinism, Wesleyism, and the Protestant Episcopal Church are your offshoots of the Roman Catholic Church, but they are not the extremes. The Broad Church, whose members, at least, affect a faith in Christianity, and whose lives do most assuredly attest the same, is in reality the extreme of the Roman Catholic Church. Both believe in the divinity of the Scriptures; one in a miraculous revelation to so-called prophets, the other in a revelation which may at any time occur to a thinking and intellectual mind. The one allies itself in masquerade in the wornout garments of the past ages; the other clothes itself in such habiliments as the times and requirements of the day demand. If the New Testament be not literally true, the Papal infallibility, and the Apostolic succession are the merest delusions. There are revelations and revelations, prophets and prophets, men and men. Which are right, which wrong, make the sum and substance of the difference existing been the Roman Catholic and the Broad Church. A man who subscribes to Christianity must either be content to have his opinions—not his actions, for they He pardoned—subject to the decision of the Roman Church, or else he must, as a Christian, be able to read for himself and act according to his own light in conformity to what seems to him to be the essence of the preachings and doctrines of Jesus Christ. Men like Channing, Parker and Emerson do so, and teach, not by virulent threats and scurrilous invective, but by suggestion—suggestion that makes a man feel the God in himself and his entire independence of prophets, saints, martyrs, and so-called immaculate conceptions of sons of God. It is passing strange that so many well-meaning parsons should so pervert from their pulpits the metaphors and tropes of Jesus Christ, and that Christianity of this present day should so radically differ as regards its effects on the everyday life from Christians of the old times. We call ourselves "Christians" in this country, but wherein do we resemble in our opinions and daily lives the early Christians, the disciples and immediate followers of Christ? In nothing at all. Wherein are we justified in keeping the first day of the week holy instead of the seventh? Wherein may we believe in a man said to have been born by immaculate conception by something called the Holy Ghost? Wherein may we believe in the resurrection of the dead? As to heaven or hell, "there are very few official returns from either place." If I mistake not a few Sundays ago the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said that there were men who, never attending church, were as good Christians as those who regularly worshipped at the altar. Therein he was right. Now the sum and substance of this communication is not polemic, but simply to suggest through your valuable columns the use and propriety of Christians taking religion in hand themselves and not putting their trust in overbearing Catholic prelates, Calvinistic demagogues, or whining, snifling, toadying Episcopal ministers.

BROAD CHURCH.

Catholic Confirmations.

The sacrament of confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Archbishop:—On Monday, June 5, in the Church of the Assumption (German), to 310 persons; on Tuesday, June 6, in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, to 560 persons; on Wednesday, June 7, in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, to 134 persons; on Thursday, Feast of Corpus Christi, in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, to 180 persons; on Saturday, June 10, in the Church of St. Bernard, to 255 persons.

Religious Notes—Personal and General.

The Congregationalists propose to withdraw from the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Rev. J. L. Curry, D. D., Baptist, of Richmond, Va., has been elected President of Georgetown College, Kentucky.

The Women's Baptist Missionary Societies for the East and West were organized respectively in Boston, April 3, and Chicago, May 9.

The colored Presbyterians of Pittsburg have secured a site for a church, which they propose to erect as soon as possible.

The corner stone of a new Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist is to be laid in Providence, R. I., to-day, with appropriate ceremonies.

Rev. Francis L. Patton was installed pastor of the South Presbyterian church, at Clinton and Amity streets, Brooklyn, last Thursday evening.

The number of Congregational churches in Louisiana is fifteen, with 1,345 members, of whom 227 were added last year. The whole number of ministers is twenty-three.

The Vine street Congregationalist church, Cincinnati, have begun the experiment of having prominent laymen make addresses at the Sabbath evening services.

"The Baptist Church Extension Society of Boston and Vicinity" has been organized in Boston. About thirty churches were represented in the meeting, Rev. Dr. Cheney presiding.

Bishop Littlejohn, in his address before the Long Island Diocese (Episcopal) Convention, urged the adoption of some systematic plan by which the services of women in the Church might be made available and efficient.

The East Maine Methodist Conference leads off in the electing of delegates to the General Conference of 1872. Among them are two lay delegates, the first ever elected for a General Conference under the new policy of "lay representatives."

Rev. William Calderwood, missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to Northern India, arrived at this port in the steamship Donau, with his wife and children, on Friday last. Mr. Calderwood has been long stationed at Saharanpur, at the foot of the Himalayah Mountains.

Rev. Mr. Russell, rector of Grace church, Albany, N. Y., celebrated the seventh anniversary of his ministry there on the 4th inst. During this time he has baptized 203 persons; presented 118 for confirmation; celebrated the Holy Communion, in public and private, 175 times; united 106 persons in m' trimony, and attended 100 funerals.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Lanahan May Examine the Books Under Supervision—The Committee Afraid of Loss and Mutilation—The Honesty and Integrity of Methodist Preachers Called in Question—Interesting Debate by the Committee.

General Moore having, previously arrived, led the devotional exercises of the Book Committee at their opening yesterday. The minutes, having been read, showed that in the appeal voted on in executive session last evening the chair was sustained. The minutes were approved. Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, Dr. Lanahan's counsel, was the first witness called. He testified that he is counsel for Dr. Lanahan in the Goodenough suit. He stated the reasons for Dr. Lanahan's application for a mandamus, and the facts and circumstances appearing just previous to that application in connection with the Goodenough suit. Mr. Vanderpoel advised that the books of the Concern should be seen and examined for several years before, to make a defence in this suit. Dr. Lanahan told him that Dr. Carlton had refused, and would refuse again, unless he (Lanahan) was satisfied to produce them in court at the time of trial, which would be of no use to him in the hurry of a jury trial. Finding it impossible to get the books, Mr. Grant, the bookkeeper of the Concern, was subpœnaed to answer certain questions before the Superior Court in relation to the books. He subsequently made application to the Supreme Court, as heretofore stated. The Book Concern, as well as Dr. Carlton, is made a party to that suit, because in the case of the People vs. Troup (12th of Wendell) the Court held that it was necessary to make the bank a party to the suit, and he (Vanderpoel), in all his practice, has deemed it proper to make the corporation a party, and, if not so made, it would be a good answer to the application for a mandamus, which might be denied on that ground.

A LEGAL INTERRUPTION.

Some details of the proceedings in this suit (Goodenough vs. Lanahan), of no material public interest, were given at length by Mr. Vanderpoel, when General Runyon objected to conversations between counsel and client after the application for a mandamus had been made, and the defence were ready to proceed to trial, notwithstanding they had not received the books.

The Chair decided favorably to Mr. Vanderpoel, who continued his testimony, but was again interrupted when Dr. Lanahan was about to explain the point in regard to the delay in bringing on the Goodenough suit, which has been attributed to Dr. Lanahan, but, objection having been made again, the Doctor refrained at that time.

Mr. Vanderpoel continued his testimony to the effect that Dr. Lanahan was ready and sometimes anxious to have the cause tried, but that he desired a few days' previous notice; that it would have been tried sooner had not an amended complaint been served by the plaintiff on the defendant; after having once noticed the trial the cause might be brought forward at any subsequent term of the court without another notice.

The witness was cross-examined by General Runyon, and testified that the cause had been put over until the October term in deference to counsel's visit to Europe for the summer months. He acknowledged that he had taken testimony on the case, however, since the postponement to meet Dr. Carlton's affidavit. He believed Dr. Lanahan had brought Mr. Vanderbergh to his (Vanderpoel's) office, and that the Doctor had also told him that he had frequently applied to Dr. Carlton for the books and had been refused, and Mr. Vanderpoel understands yet that

THIS IS A DISPUTED POINT.

He (witness) did not remember whether Dr. Lanahan said he had applied to the committee for said books or not; nor whether he (Lanahan) had had said books for ten weeks together, and he knew nothing of this period save what he found in Dr. Carlton's affidavit.

Q. When did you become aware that the Goodenough suit would involve an examination of the books of the Concern? A. When the suit came to be pressed I discovered material points which might be developed in the progress of the trial, and to meet which it was important to make such examination of the books.

Q. Were you not acquainted with the merits of the litigation from the beginning? A. I was, but the amended complaint took a larger scope and a wider range than the original, and involved transactions of the Concern through Mr. Goodenough for many years back.

After a few more unimportant questions Mr. Vanderpoel, who was in a hurry to catch the steamer for Europe, was allowed to go, and his partner, Mr. J. S. Smith, was put on the stand to testify in regard to dates and the circumstances which impelled him to apply for the writ of mandamus, which, he said, never would have been applied for except to meet the defence in the Goodenough suit. The testimony of this witness was immaterial, and in regard to dates he manifested greater ignorance than the previous witness. He admitted, however, that he had asked for extensions at different times, varying from three to thirty days. This testimony was material only as showing that the Goodenough suit was put off by counsel for defence, but not by request of Dr. Lanahan at any time.

At this point a motion to adjourn till nine A. M. on Monday morning was made by Dr. Bingham, but was opposed by Drs. Rawlins, Kennedy, Slicer and others from a distance, and the motion was lost. A motion to adjourn at three P. M. was adopted, and a recess of half an hour was taken.

Afternoon Session.

Upon reassembling, Judge Reynolds, on Dr. Lanahan's behalf, asked the committee for an order granting them access to the books of the Concern to enable them to present additional evidence of fraud and mismanagement in the Concern, as called for by a resolution of the committee which had been passed at the secret session of Thursday. It may be remembered that when Dr. Lanahan was suspended, a couple of weeks ago, he sent a letter to the committee, in which he stated that inasmuch as his former allegations of fraud, &c., had not been properly investigated by the committee he had additional evidence which he wished to give to the Church through the committee on the trial. It was in accordance with this statement that the committee adopted the resolution requesting him now to present such additional evidence. The defence particularly wanted the check books, vouchers and accounts for the years 1866, 1867, 1868. A motion was made by Dr. Woodruff to grant this request, upon which an animated discussion arose, in which several members argued in favor of the motion on the supposition and belief that Dr. Lanahan had been refused such access heretofore by Dr. Carlton. But the latter promptly responded that this right and privilege had never been denied to Dr. Lanahan, and that even now himself and his counsel could take and examine any book or voucher in the establishment.

Rev. Mr. Buckley, of counsel for Dr. Lanahan, said he would like to bring proof of refusal on this point.

Rev. Dr. Blades did not want this committee to go on record as granting an order which is not needed. Dr. Woodruff then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Buckley remarked that as an agent he understood that Dr. Lanahan had this right; but

HE IS NOW A CRIMINAL,

and has no rights but such as the committee accord to him in this case.

Dr. Woodruff regretted that the defence should consider it important to make the case so tedious and to prolong the investigation perhaps for six weeks. He gave notice that he should ask to resign his place in the event of its prolongation.

Dr. Kennedy said that some of his brethren and counsel for the defence had accused the committee of throwing extraordinary safeguards around the books on Dr. Lanahan's application; but the same rule applied to both agents, and he called for the reading of their former resolution, which was read. It showed that Drs. Carlton and Lanahan are placed on the same footing in regard to the committee's books.

Dr. Slicer renewed Dr. Woodruff's motion to test the committee, but Dr. Kennedy warmly opposed, as designed to place the committee in a false light; for, vote whichever way they might, they could not escape this dilemma. If they should vote in favor of the motion it would be virtually an assertion that they did not believe Dr. Carlton's statement; and if they voted against it it would give the public an impression that they refused Dr. Lanahan's proper request. He was therefore surprised that members should seek to throw the committee in such a false position.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL.

In view of the snarl into which the motion and the discussion thereon was leading the committee, Dr. Woodruff offered as a substitute the following:—

Whereas, the agent, Thomas Carlton, having stated to this committee that Dr. Lanahan has had, and now has free access to the books of the Concern, therefore,
Resolved, That this committee need take no further action.

Dr. Kennedy opposed the substitute also because, he said, it carried with it the impression that Dr. Carlton had refused to let Dr. Lanahan have the books before, but that now, being intimidated by this resolution, and rather than let it pass, he was willing to grant the privilege.

General Runyon, counsel for Dr. Carlton, suggested that the committee might pass a resolution, stating that Dr. Lanahan, being now under suspension (and having, therefore, no legal rights), shall nevertheless have access to the books. He did not think this would be an imputation upon any one.

Dr. Slicer, to test the committee, moved to lay Dr. Woodruff's motion on the table, but while they were discussing this Dr. Rawlins offered a substitute, reciting that:—

Whereas, Dr. Lanahan is now under suspension as an agent of this Book Concern.
Resolved, That the request of his counsel for access to the books, &c., be granted. Adopted.

Dr. Carlton here asked whether it was to be understood by this resolution that the books could be taken out of the office, or be examined therein under the supervision of the principal bookkeeper or cashier who may have charge of such books?

Judge Reynolds—

THERE'S THE POINT.

We want to know whether we can have control of the books and examine them in our own way without being under the supervision of some one else.

General Moore was amazed that Judge Reynolds should make such a request. While this committee is here it is the proper custodian of those books and no other party shall have control of them. What, he asked, does Dr. Lanahan want but to know what is in the books, and why object to Mr. Grant, the bookkeeper, being present or some other competent person to give and receive the books, &c., as they may be required or returned. These books are liable to be called for at any time by the Annual and General Conferences, and this is responsible for their safe keeping and it will hold the agent responsible for them also.

Judge Reynolds said that they asked only for the same right to examine the books as Dr. Carlton possessed, and two members of this committee had expressed their surprise on learning that this right had been denied.

Dr. Carlton responded that when he entered the Concern in 1852 he found the regulation of the house that neither agents nor employés could touch a book or voucher without asking the bookkeeper, cashier or heads of departments, who were held personally responsible therefor, and he had never violated this regulation, but always examined such accounts in presence of such officials. But the question now is, whether Dr. Lanahan and his friends shall have authority to take these books and papers into a private room and lock themselves in and do with them as they please? Vouchers for millions of dollars have been taken in the same way before, and the straps which bound them cut open, and they lay for weeks scattered about the office in Mulberry street, and many of them were lost. He was opposed to this, and did not think the committee would grant any such authority.

DR. LANAHAN RESPONDS.

Dr. Lanahan explained that he had an accountant, Mr. Hooper, employed for three weeks previous to the meeting of the Book Committee in 1869, and that he had found a discrepancy of $10,000 in the wages accounts of the binding and printing department for the year, and that he laid this paper before the committee, with the request that it might be referred to Dr. Carlton. It was so referred, and Dr. Carlton, together with Mr. Grant and Mr. Goodenough, went over the accounts and found a discrepancy of two cents, and Dr. Carlton so reported to the committee.

General Moore and Mr. Rothweiler, interrupting, reminded Dr. Lanahan that his discrepancy was $22,000 instead of $10,000, and that a sub-committee of four, of which they were members, was appointed to examine the account, with the cashier, bookkeeper and Dr. Lanahan's accountant, and that they discovered a discrepancy of two cents, and thereupon received a written memorandum from Mr. Hooper to the effect that he had erred before and the accounts were correct, and this memorandum is now on file.

Dr. Lanahan denied this state of the case, and continued to explain that his room had been entered one evening and the vouchers which Mr. Hooper was examining were cut and scattered about, and as the committee had visited the place about eight o'clock that evening the impression was sought to be made that they, or some of their followers, had done the mischief.

General Moore replied that when the committee entered the office in Mulberry street, on the occasion referred to, they found the windows open and the vouchers lying in

A CONFUSED MASS

all over the floor. He could not tell who did it, and it was hardly conceivable that any man could be so vicious as to do it and then invite the committee to witness it.

Dr. Carlton—That man Hooper was engaged in this examination three weeks before I knew anything about it, and I have proof that those vouchers were scattered about the floor all this time.

Dr. Vernon said the discrepancy in the accounts was made by Mr. Grant, the bookkeeper of the Concern, giving one class of figures and Dr. Lanahan's accountant another, and Mr. Grant, on two separate occasions, publicly acknowledged to this committee that his deputy had made the mistake and that Dr. Lanahan's figures were correct.

General Moore—No such thing, and our records will not show it.

Dr. Woodruff moved that the examination of the books, as now allowed to Dr. Lanahan, be made subject to the provisions adopted in the previous case passed in Cincinnati in October last, as follows:—

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Dr. Lanahan has asked permission to make such examination of the account books and papers of the Book Concern at New York as may be necessary for his defence, we recognize the propriety of his request and direct that Dr. Carlton, the Book Agent, afford such facilities as Dr. Lanahan asks for consistent with the proper care and safety of the books and papers of the Concern, provided that the same shall not be removed from the building where they are ordinarily kept, and that the examination shall be made under the supervision of Mr. E. Grant, principal bookkeeper of the Concern, or some other competent and responsible person who may be designated by Dr. Carlton; and provided, further, that whenever Dr. Lanahan shall specify any books or papers which he may want for the purpose above stated Dr. Carlton shall cause a record to be made and proper receipts taken therefor.

Mr. Buckley remarked that the relations of the principal bookkeeper, Mr. Grant, to the case were such that

THE DEFENCE CAN HAVE NO CONFIDENCE IN HIM,

and they only want to take the books away so far that neither the agent nor the bookkeeper shall hear what they have to say to each other. The defence were willing to give bonds that they would not steal, lose nor injure the books, &c., and he deemed their request a proper one.

General Moore insisted that no business man of correct habits would allow his books to be taken beyond his control except upon the requisition of a court, and all the committee require is that the examination shall be made under such supervision as shall secure the safety and integrity of the books. In all cases of law we proceed on the assumption that human nature is frail and would stoop, and we treat men as dishonest until they prove themselves otherwise. We throw no obstacle in the way of this examination, and Mr. Grant, the bookkeeper, is a Methodist preacher in as good standing as Dr. Lanahan or any of them, and he (Moore) saw no valid objection to his supervision of the books. Certainly no Methodist preacher in good standing would be offensive to him (Moore)

IN A SEARCH AFTER TRUTH,

and Mr. Grant should not be to Dr. Lanahan.

General Runyon said that Dr. Lanahan now wanted the books for his defence in this case, although he has repeatedly told the committee and the public that he wanted them for his defence in the Goodenough suit. They (the prosecution) had shown that this was mere pretence. But let it pass. Who ever heard of a court giving one partner a right to take away books or accounts beyond the control of another partner who has equal rights in their possession, and leaving them liable to loss, injury or mutilation? The defence can "mouse" away from morn to night and from dewy eve till morn again, and Mr. Grant may sit in a corner and suck his thumb and not hear a word they say.

Mr. C. W. Price, of Philadelphia, counsel for Dr. Lanahan, said he was shocked at the suggestions made here that they, Methodist laymen of thirty or forty years' standing in the Church, might "spirit away" or mutilate the books of the Concern. Mr. Grant is the paid agent of the prosecutor in this case, and, of course, would report whatever he heard to his employer, and they could not examine the books under his supervision. They wanted to be at least beyond earshot of him.

General Moore said it was preposterous to suppose that Methodist preachers or laymen are so much better than other men that they will not lie nor steal. Why, not long ago,

A METHODIST PREACHER WAS HANGED

in New Jersey, and preachers and laymen in other places have been arrested and punished for crimes like other men. Some have been hung and others ought to be. He had here before him in the letter of Dr. Lanahan an assertion that this committee had not investigated his former charges of fraud and mismanagement against the Concern, while they (the committee) had published to the Church and the world a statement that they had examined the same and found his allegations false. He desired to know how he should characterize this. Is there a possibility, he asked, of the books being taken away? If there is, then it is right, and, moreover, it is the duty of the committee to guard against it.

Dr. Bingham, the secretary of the committee, protested against these proceedings, which tended to place the committee in the light of charging counsel with stealing books, &c. They had neither assumed nor said so, but if an occasion should arise for it he should not hesitate to say so. But the books of this Concern must be taken care of. They are now in the hands of this committee, and it is their duty to place on this order of examination such restrictions as shall secure their safety. This resolution applies to both agents alike, and as the representatives of the General Conference this committee will take care of the books of the Concern until it is relieved from such obligation and duty. Dr. Woodruff's resolution was then adopted and the committee adjourned.

The Rev. Dr. Porter (Dr. Lanahan's predecessor) was in the building expecting, it was understood, to be called as a witness—among other matters in relation to that letter of Mr. Magee's, of Boston, published in the papers yesterday. It is said that Mr. Magee is, in monetary matters and accounts, exceedingly careless—so much so, indeed, that he himself has allowed his accounts to be balanced by the books of the Concern year by year. And, as an evidence of this carelessness, no later than yesterday he forwarded, in checks, drafts and bills, $7,581 02, whereas, in his memorandum accompanying the same, he credits himself with $143 75 less than he sent. Some of his checks were not made payable to the order of the Concern, and some were signed with lead pencil and had to be returned for proper signature. And this has been his invariable practice. But as he is an excellent man for pushing the business of the Concern in New England he is retained in office, and the bookkeepers here keep his accounts straight.

A LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

A Man Found Dead With a Pistol in His Mouth—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning the dead body of an unknown man was found in a piece of woods near Winfield. The right hand clutched a pistol, the muzzle of which was in his mouth at least an inch. The body was dressed in fine clothing. The pockets were rifled, and one was turned inside out. Coroner Tewksbury began an inquest, but thought it better to delay it until he sought for information. No one living in the vicinity recognizes the body. The man is apparently thirty-five years of age.

AMERICAN ART.

Mons. Mercier's Painting of the Jerome Park Race Course.

A new aspirant to art honors has unexpectedly turned up in the person of Mons. Mercier, the editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, who temporarily lays down his pen to exhibit his skill in the use of the brush. The result is creditable to the energy of Mons. Mercier, and if his work shows some of the defects incidental to first efforts, at least it gives evidence of a good deal of art feeling. The editor-artist has made a bold effort in a field hitherto neglected by American artists, giving us

A PAINTING OF A FAMILIAR SCENE

of our everyday life. The picture under notice represents the Jerome Park race course. For the foreground of the picture the artist has selected a point on the road at some distance below the Grand Stand, evidently with a view to the introduction of some horse flesh studies, which are the most prominent features of this composition. It may be well to remark here that Mons. Mercier's picture is painted in black and white, there being no attempt to introduce any other color. The moment chosen for the artist is that in which the horsemen are passing the Grand Stand, which is away in the distance, crowded with spectators, who are seen indistinctly. Excitement is at its highest, but though we see the race it forms only a subordinate feature, and is rather explanatory of the position and interests of the various groups than presented as an important feature of the picture. The centre group in the foreground consist of a very swell young fellow on horseback, in the act of saluting

TWO FAIR CREATURES,

who are passing in a light wagonette, driving a high stepping horse, and who don't seem to care anything about the race, as they are driving off just as the excitement is at its highest. At least, so we judge from the action of another horseman, behind the centre group—a perfect type of the Parisian *petit crève*—who is bent over his horse's head, eagerly watching through a field-glass the result of the running. The pose of this figure is excellently conceived, but the effect is spoiled by the incorrect drawing of the upper part of the figure, which is in the worst modern French style; the left leg is, on the contrary, well sketched in, and exhibits anatomical knowledge. Immediately behind the main group, and occupying the centre of the picture, is a carriage drawn by four horses, also in the act of leaving the ground. The front seat is occupied by a group whose attention is occupied by the race, which is about to be decided, while a lady and gentleman placed on the back seat are

OCCUPIED IN A FLIRTATION,

and are perfectly oblivious of everything around them. In the treatment of these two groups the artist has been most successful, the contrast being very happy. The flirtation on the back seat of the carriage is decidedly the best thing in the picture. A number of figures, among them a group of three vulgar-looking fellows, evidently betting men, occupy the left foreground, and behind are seen some more sketches of horseflesh.

The chief interest of the composition turns on the grouping and character drawing of the figures in the foreground, and in just so far as they are representative of American life and manners is the picture to be considered a success or a failure. In compositions of this kind we look for

CHARACTER PAINTING

and correct drawing. It is not enough to sketch in horses, wagons and men in a confused manner, and throw vigorous action into the figures. We require correctness of outline and some expression of positive qualities by which we may recognize the characters presented to us. Frith's "Derby Day" is a masterpiece of this kind of painting. There is not one figure in that great painting which is not representative, from the languid swell—the enviable possessor of ten thousand a year—to the miserable little tumbling boy, who looks askance at the good things in a provision hamper, which lies temptingly before him. Every group tells its story of social life, and almost every phase of English life is shadowed on that wonderful canvas. The picture before us is an attempt in the same direction, but has none of

THE DEPTH OF THOUGHT

or knowledge of the social life of the people which is visible in Frith's painting. Only a few incidents of the most trivial and obvious kind have been realized, and even in these there is a want of naturalness and ease in the rendering. It is evident at a glance that every figure has been placed in its present position for effect. A good deal of life is thrown into the animal painting, but vigor is purchased at the expense of truth. Great liberty is taken in the drawing of the horse's legs, which are thrown right and left with but little regard to the welfare of the horses. Vigorous treatment is all very well, but it should not be given at the expense of correctness of drawing. We cannot too much insist on the fact that correct drawing is

THE FOUNDATION OF ALL ART,

and in a production like the present—a piece of pure *chiaro oscuro*—the closest attention should have been paid to perfection of outline.

The treatment of the landscape has been more successful, and notwithstanding the absence of color in the sense in which we speak of it as distinct from black and white, some pleasing effects have been produced. The perspective is decidedly good, and the painting of the tree studies in the background and in the distance give promise of good future work. M. Mercier has evidently correct ideas about painting, and only requires increased powers of execution to produce creditable work. Large masses of dark clouds fill the sky foreground, which is in deep shadow. The high lights proceed from the upper cloud region on the left of the picture, and are somewhat abrupt. But a good deal of feeling and knowledge is displayed in

THE CLOUD PAINTING,

but it leaves something to be desired. The masses of the clouds in the foreground are too opaque, and there is not a single indication of the strong light which is proceeding from the upper cloud region. Spaces of sky in the lower cloud region that in nature would represent several leagues are painted of a dull, leaden color, with here and there glimpses of the bright skies and little fringes of light, which show that the artist knew there was light behind, but was unequal to its expression. It is strange how few artists can paint a decent sky, and the fact, which is notorious, is not creditable to their powers of observation. The common error is forgetting that

THE LIGHT BEHIND THE CLOUDS

comes through them in different quantities, depending on the density of the clouds, which varies very much over large areas. In the handling of the lights there is displayed a certain raw vigor, which is not displeasing, and though the execution is here and there marked by crudeness, the general result is certainly creditable to the artist and furnishes abundant promise that with increased knowledge and experience Mons. Mercier may take a high place among our American artists. Indeed, there are some hints in his picture that some of our professional artists might study with advantage.

THE LATE CONSUL DE FIGANIERE.

Solemn Requiem Mass at St. Peter's Catholic Church.

In the church of St. Peter's, Barclay street, a solemn high mass was yesterday offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Senhor Cæsar H. S. de Figaniere, ex-Consul-General to the United States from Portugal. An air of gloom overspread the church, which was draped in mourning as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, and as the organ rolled forth its

LUGUBRIOUS NOTES OF LAMENTATION

the very air seemed oppressed with the presence of death. All the splendid pomp of light and gold which the Catholic Church loves to display had disappeared in face of the angel of death, and the pervading thought of the nothingness and vanity of this life was visible in the subdued looks of the assistants. The very priests, as they moved about on the altar, clad in the deep mourning vestments suitable to the sad occasion, chanted in a suppressed and awe-struck voice the sad, low tones of the *Messe Funèbre*. In the centre aisle, in front of the grand altar, a richly mounted black coffin was placed, with

LIGHTED TAPERS

at the head. There, in the midst of a numerous assemblage of friends, lay the remains of him who but a few days ago had felt and hoped, but whose voice was now stilled forever. During the sacrifice of the mass, with its solemn chants and melancholy music, the assistants, among whom were a large number of ladies, seemed greatly impressed, and many strove vainly to conceal their emotion. When the mass had ended the Rev. M. O'Farrel made a short, melancholy address on the importance of the lesson to be drawn from occasions like the present, warning the assembled friends that they too should follow at no distant day to

THE SILENT TOMB,

and little would avail the success of a busy life when the cold grave closed over them. He continued, "As the tree grows it shall fall, and as it falls it shall lie forever," warning those present to prepare by a good life for a happy death.

On the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's short address the *De Profundis* was chanted and

THE ASPERSION OF THE COFFIN

with holy water took place. When this ceremony was ended the coffin was borne from the church and placed in a magnificent hearse for translation to Calvary Cemetery, where the deceased gentleman was interred. A number of carriages filled with the friends of the family formed the funeral cortége and accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The widow, habited in deep mourning, was present during the ceremonies, with the two brothers of the deceased.

Among those present were the Senhor Peveira Portuguese Consul; Mr. Zimmerman, Vice Consul for the Netherlands; B. Cleese; Rev. Silvester Malone, Rev. J. McDonough, Brooklyn; Mr. J. McLaughlin, Mr. Christopher Grey, Dr. Malone, Messrs. Wentworth and Smith, &c.

WEST POINT.

Exciting Debate by the Board of Visitors.

Shall the Academy be Removed or Its Surroundings Burned?

WEST POINT, June 17, 1871.

It may be a surprise to the country at large to know that the fatherly Board of Visitors here "don't keep respectable hours." And yet such is the case, and the reason is this: These always patriarchal gentlemen, however little they may have to do when away from Washington, and at home or anywhere else, can always find something to do when here. And the way they do it has usually indicated that if they do not come as often as occasion requires they do come quite as often as the nation's children desire. And they did so on this occassion, although when their report is made, which, I hear, will be ready in a week or a month, there will be a divided feeling on the subject, and those who prefer to be considered as not in a convent while in West Point Military Academy will doubtless be glad that they have been here, and that a few of them were inclined to believe that it is as much a soldier's duty to have some knowledge of civilization as of the peculiar manœuvres of the ancient dodgers in war.

The Visitors, as I know from the statesman who carried in the lemons, were not as one on what their report should be; and from my own, perhaps less acute, observation I am sure that their differences, which detained them in session until after one o'clock this morning, were such as touched the very foundation of the institution itself. They sat in presumed secrecy, of course, while discussing the grounds of their report. And when they adjourned, finally, this morning, I do not think—in fact, I know—that they were no nearer to unanimity in regard to

THE PROPER DISCIPLINE

for this military academy than when they first sat down.

The more prominent among the Board of Visitors, since their arrival here, were Dr. B. Sunderland, of the District of Columbia, who was President of the Board; General Quimby, who was Secretary, and who at the close of the proceedings was hurried away by the report that his son on the frontier was dying; General A. G. Edwards, of Missouri; General J. J. Woods, of Kansas; Judge William Miller, of Alabama; Governor Neely Johnson, of Nevada; William Aiken, of South Carolina, and Messrs. Morton, Carpenter, Hawley and Burnett.

On what is erroneously believed to be the

OLD SCHOOL

side of the question of discipline Senator Carpenter, who addressed the cadets, was, perhaps, the leading spirit in the night's debate. He, with his friends, held that the discipline of a military academy should be similar to that of a convent of the Holy Catholic Church—that is, in so far as to entirely shield the cadets from contact with the outer world, in which they were educated to fight, but which they should not know anything about. These gentlemen held that the discipline should exclude them from knowledge of the world outside West Point, in order that their minds should be given entirely to tactics; that they should not be familiar with the fact that there is what is known as society; and that, excepting through occasional letters from their mothers, they should not have personal knowledge that there is such an exalted being as a lady in all the habitable globe. I am obliged to condense the debate, which would fill several numbers of the Congressional *Globe*, and I am obliged, therefore, to be, perhaps, a shade more pointed than they were in stating their conclusions.

THE NEW SCHOOL

men held that entire isolation from a world with which, even as soldiers, they were likely to have something to do was not required, and was really not beneficial to either the service the cadets were educated to or to the cadets themselves. And they also held that, even if such a system of discipline were desirable, it was not possible in such a location as West Point, not, at least, with the present surroundings of the Academy. They held, therefore, that if the old school gentlemen were determined to enforce their system of discipline, they were brought directly and irresistibly to one of two conclusions—they must either

REDUCE WEST POINT TO THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF A WILDERNESS,

burn all the surrounding dwellings, and particularly the hotels; devastate the adjacent towns and villages, and place a guard upon them (that should not be composed of cadets, for fear of contaminating contact with rural blackberry parties), and prevent for all time the encroachment of anything even bordering upon civilization, within long cannon range of the ground; nothing but the Academy buildings should remain, with, of course, comfortable rooms and plenty of blankets for the officers, and hard tack and tactics for the cadets—they would be forced to do that, or else

REMOVE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

from its present location to some wilderness West, where familiarity with wildcats, polecats, woodchucks and bears would enable a cadet to come out of the wilderness not only a soldier but also a refined gentleman.

They claimed that if the gentlemen sent to be educated at the Military Academy were so weak of mind, so unconscious of their duty as students there, that occasional conversation with the ladies and gentlemen in civil life would unfit them for the life of an army officer—that if they were to be thus easily led from the path of duty—they had far better remain at home,

TIED TO THEIR GRANDMOTHERS' APRONS.

The position taken by Messrs. Carpenter, Edwards and Woods was thus effectively combated; and while they held that other than their system would at length reduce the cadets at West Point to the standard of a corps of militia, instead of holding them to the dignity of a military post, the others held, with equal warmth, that the isolation claimed as a necessity to a thorough military education produced, in many cases,

STICKS INSTEAD OF SOLDIERS,

and gave to the army commanders who could not support their dignity by keeping aloof from their men. This the opponents of the discipline favored by Messrs. Carpenter, Woods and Edwards held was not what was desired, and was not the habit which had given to the greatest commanders of ancient and modern armies their influence over the men they led or their success against their foes. It was held that the cadet who was

FIT TO BE AN OFFICER MUST FIRST BE A MAN,

and that no man fit to be an officer would be spoiled by judicious familiarity with the people he should live to protect.

These were the variances in regard to that portion of the report relating to discipline, and when the debate had been concluded such did they continue; for I have it on what has been good West Point authority that while the report, when made, will be signed by all, each will indicate his theory of discipline, and in some form in and outside the report urge the adoption of the change he favors. This report, as is known, is prepared in duplicate—one for the Secretary of War and the other for Congress. These will require some time yet to perfect; but when they are they will be found worthy of perusal, and if the discipline features favored by the visitors who favor reform are adopted, the impression here is that the cadets hereafter will be taught that there are qualities by which a soldier may preserve and sustain the dignity of an officer other than an entire seclusion from the men he commands and a three-inch stiff cravat.

AN ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE PARK BANK.

A man named Alexander Frosh, and believed to have come to this city recently from Galveston, Texas, called on Thursday at Greenebaum, Bros. & Co.'s, bankers, Park Bank building, and opened an account, stating that he had formerly done business with the house of Greenebaum & Co., at Chicago. He was also introduced on the same day to Mr. E. Kellogg Wright, the paying teller of the Park Bank, and he presented a certified check for $3,100, which Mr. Wright submitted to Mr. Greenebaum before paying it, and he pronounced it genuine, and the check was cashed.

Frosh introduced a boy named Milleville Hillyer to Mr. Wright, saying that in future he should send him (Hillyer) to the bank for whatever money he required.

Friday the boy presented a check for $5,950, similar in all respects to the one presented on Thursday, and certified by Greenebaum Brothers. Mr. Wright again was suspicious that something was wrong, and again applied to Mr. Greenebaum, who assured him the check was genuine, whereupon the money was paid.

Yesterday morning the boy Hillyer again entered the bank and presented a check certified by Greenebaum Brothers for $6,250. Mr. Wright was again suspicious, and though the check seemed a perfect *fac simile* in every respect of the genuine checks, so exactly resembling them that there could be no reasons, except that of a kind of instinct of suspicion for mistrusting the signature of "Greenebaum Bros. & Co.," and the blue printed certificate stamp, he detained the boy while he asked Greenebaum Bros. & Co. as to this third check. It was at once declared to be a forgery, and the actual balance at the credit of Frosh at that time at Greenebaum's was only about fifty dollars. Officer Schultz, who is on duty at the Park Bank, was sent to Frosh's office, 47 Dey street, but the officer was too late. Frosh had evidently suspected that the law was on his trail and he had made himself scarce. Too much praise can scarcely be given to Mr. Wright, the paying teller, for his persistency in following up what appeared to be only a faint and apparently causeless suspicion.

Frosh is about thirty years of age, tall, with dark eyes, hair and mustache, and of remarkably good business address. He is supposed to be a stranger in this city, but is evidently an old criminal. There is no doubt that he waited outside the bank and fled when he found that the check was not promptly cashed. The boy Hillyer was not detained, as he was evidently innocent of any wrong intention.