others; it only illustrates the horrors of the Central African slave trade. Perhaps other children abducted from their homes have dwelt with their parents under less happy circumstances. Perhaps the child was a poor negro and his father and mother were possessed alone of human hearts. But was the grief or the wrong less? Were the pains diminished? Yet in Abyssinia there is a feature of the commerce which does not exist in other lands. The natives themselves enslave their own countrymen and countrywomen. Since the death of Theodorus the country has been the scene of complex civil war. Each tribe is in war against its neighbor, and when the issue comes to a decisive battle the victor despoils his antagonist of all his property, makes merchandise of the children and forwards them to the Egyptian post of Gallabat, where they find a ready and active market. All along the frontier there is no attempt to prevent slavery. It exists with the sanction of the officials and by their direct co-operation. I will state further on how it may be stopped. Another profession is that of secret kidnappers. The world knows little how much *finesse* and depravity and duplicity are required in this business. The impression is abroad that the slave trade provokes nothing more than murder, theft, arson and rape. But when I tell you that traders go and dwell in communities and households as professed benefactors of the population; that they there register each desirable boy and girl and afterwards conspire to kidnap or kill, I think it is just to say that it was left to this country to prove the fathomless baseness of man.

THE FATE OF THE SLAVE.

Bariela was not happy when she went to the house of the Syrian merchant Yusef. She moved from the roof of a sympathetic young captain who tried to soften her unhappy lot to the companionship of an elderly, disgusting sensualist. Bariela went to this house to be destroyed. He saw her fair, young, childish face, her yet joyous, mobile countenance and her almost perfect figure, and he bought her to await the earliest moment when he could brutalize her childhood and extinguish the heavenly purity of her innocence. She was unconscious of her coming fate; so her heart was buoyant. She found in her new retreat a slave woman—Zafar—who, many years ago, was likewise kidnapped from the Mokhada land. But Zafar was a negress. She was a kind, tender woman, with a heart "as big as the earth," as Bariela says, and she soon became fond of the young child. She kindly cared for the tender child, and for several years screened her from the brutality of Yusef. Bariela matured rapidly, and at twelve years was a marvel of grace and beauty. Zafar's friendship could no longer screen the child, and she fell a prey to the sensuality of the old merchant. At the age of thirteen Bariela was no longer pure. Overcome by repeated violence she became completely her master's victim. When she first came under my notice she had become one of the most perfectly beautiful women I have ever seen. She lived on with Yusef until I was in a position to effect her rescue and place her under Christian instruction.

BARIELA'S FATE COMMON.

Opposite to my house, in the immense harem of Aboo-Sinn, there are 100 Barielas with like beauty, histories and fate. Some of the girls are white, and when white they are fascinating beyond expression. All of these are the product of Abyssinia. Many of them will proceed to Cairo with Aboo-Sinn, who goes to the Egyptian capital, invited by the Vice Roy, to present himself before the Vice Regal throne. It is his custom then to present a large number of Abyssinian girls to His Highness. With few exceptions these girls possess the soft, pliable disposition of Bariela. They are never treacherous or faithless as wives, and they never dream of infidelity. They are not mercenary; they are capable of achieving the highest honors that women can receive upon earth. I asked Bariela if she would like to return to her father's house. She was delighted.

"Yes," said she, "but I am afraid those Mokhada men might come and steal me again. They are very wicked!"

Thus this unfortunate girl stands, knowing perfectly her home, her parents and her country, but unable to go there with safety. I have understated, not overdrawn, her sad history. It must arouse the indignation of the world, not alone as an individual wrong, but as an example of the 10,000 cases that disgrace Abyssinia in the eyes of all mankind.

REFORMED MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.

Stated Meeting of the Classis of New York—Reports and Proceedings—A Veteran Minister's Appeal.

The Classis or Conference of the Reformed Church in these parts met yesterday in stated session in the Reformed Dutch church, in Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Rev. Dr. Wells, of Brookfield, Conn., was chosen Moderator, and Dr. Browning, of Staten Island, Clerk. The retiring Moderator, Rev. J. H. Mandeville, then preached the classical sermon from 1. Corinthians ix., 19-23, in which Paul declares that he was willing to become all things to all men, if by any means he might save some. The particular point which the Doctor made from this Scripture is that Christianity will make progress in any country or community in proportion as it uses the particular characteristics of the age. One characteristic of our age is boldness. This feature was illustrated by the inventions and adaptations of steam to railroads and ocean navigation, the tunnelling of mountains and the spanning of rivers and the harnessing of electricity to carry our thoughts to remotest lands.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICAN JUNGLES

or among Arctic ice fields, the mining and manufacturing operations of the age—all these things give evidence of the boldness of this age. The Church of the Lord Jesus Christ must also be bold in plan and daring in execution, if under her agency the Word of the Lord would have free course and run and be glorified. Christians must be bold in church work.

Intense intellectual activity is another characteristic of the present age. This is manifest in the scientific inquiries and discoveries in astronomy, geology and in theology also. The spirit of inquiry meets us everywhere and surrounds us in our daily life, and he deemed it sheer folly for the Church to try to choke down inquiry into these things. We should rather take and use this spirit for the promotion of the Master's cause, for it is in harmony with the plan of God, and the Church should not fear to meet these inquiries. The tendency of the Church to-day is towards greater activity. The prevailing type of religion is objective rather than subjective. The Doctor continued to dilate on this point. After the sermon business was again resumed, and a letter was read from Rev. Dr. Marcellus, a veteran of eighty years of age, who has been more than half a century in the ministry and has seen more than

A THOUSAND SOULS CONVERTED

under his teaching—seven of his converts being now in the service of the Church. But he is now in want of physical comforts; he has been three years confined to his house and he asked the classis to grant him aid, either by collections in the churches, subscriptions or in such other way as they might deem best. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Ferris suggesting the propriety of holding a convention October 31, in this city, in the interest of the foreign missions of the Reformed Dutch church. Dr. J. A. Warrinschaus, pastor of the Holland church in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., asked aid in building a new church edifice in that place. They need $2,000 or $3,000 to complete it by January next. The South church, of New Haven, asked consent of classis to transfer its allegiance to the Presbyterian church, assigning as a reason therefor that it has a heavy debt on its shoulders which the Reformed Dutch church cannot so well carry. This New Haven church came into the classis from the Congregationalists years ago. A discussion was had on the right of jurisdiction of classis in this matter; but it was deemed that if they had power to receive from another denomination they had also power to transfer. But in this case the church had the right to go whether they consented or not, and it was very honorable in the New Haven Consistory to ask permission of classis. Hence it was granted as soon as matters should be settled with the Home Mission Board in regard to the property and certain moneys which the Board had paid thereon.

SEEKING A UNION.

Dr. Ormiston and Elder Sturges were appointed a committee to confer with the South Classis, of New York, in regard to a union of the two bodies. A resolution in the Synodical minutes touching Church extension and the control of Church property by a committee of that character in the interval of classis was so vague that the classis assigned Tuesday, November 19, for its discussion. Adjourned.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WEEHAWKEN.

Coroner Parslow last evening held an inquest on the body of an unknown German, who was found dead in Weehawken on Sunday. No evidence was adduced to implicate the prisoner Beasly, foul play being suspected, and the jury returned a verdict that death had resulted from acute gastritis, superinduced by an epileptic convulsion.

AN IMPROPER REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Peixotto, a Jew, as United States Consul at the Roumanian Capital.

TWO SIDES OF A STORY

The Roumanians Think the Persecution Only Punishes Jewish Crimes.

WHY MEDDLE WITH THE QUARREL?

A Government Blunder to Interfere While Ignorant of the Facts—No Consular Business.

SHYLOCK'S POUND OF FLESH.

Weak Natives Enticed to Ruin by Hebrew Usurers and Publicans.

GIRLS FOR TURKISH HAREMS.

Jew Pedlers the Purveyors and Roumanian Families the Victims.

VIENNA, Sept. 27, 1872.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has just distributed the "Red Book" containing the diplomatic correspondence of the Austrian Empire which has taken place since Count Andrassy and the present Ministry came into power. The contents of the book are freely discussed and in different tempers by the press.

The views on the Alabama question expressed by Count Beust, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, occupy much attention; but another subject embodied in the correspondence affects American interests more nearly, perhaps, as it is not of the dead past but the living present. It appears that the Minister of the United States has been instructed to concert his action with that of the French representative in regard to the much-vexed question concerning the Roumanian Jews. In political circles the correctness of the news is generally discredited, as, if true, it would seem to add only another diplomatic blunder to the many lately committed by the State Department at Washington.

AFFAIRS IN ROUMANIA—WHAT A ROUMANIAN THINKS OF AMERICA.

In one of my former letters allusion was made to a conversation I had in the early part of this year with a Roumanian gentleman temporarily residing in the French capital. That conversation embodied substantially the following:—"The moral influence which American institutions exercise over the minds of our people cannot be overrated. In Roumania the deepest interest was felt regarding the issue of your struggles in the war of secession; the prestige of the Stars and Stripes affected the hearts of men of all classes and ages. Our people are aware that the American Eagle has never shown those ferocious instincts which characterize the same species in European countries. Wheresoever in Europe the single or double-headed eagle holds supreme power he appears as the symbol of oppression. He represents brutal force. My countrymen," continued the Roumanian, "know full well that, unlike the British Lion, the American Eagle has never shown a disposition to meddle with the internal affairs of other nations. Under the circumstances the news was hailed with unmingled satisfaction when our people learned that the Washington government had resolved to send a representative to Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. The extension of friendly relations to a remote country—a country hitherto little known and probably less appreciated in the Western Hemisphere—filled the hearts of our people with joy. We contemplated with pride the day when the Stars and Stripes should be unfolded in our capital. Imagine, then, the disappointment which our people evinced when, instead of proving the harbinger of good fellowship, the representative of the United States has impressed the Roumanian people as standing in the light of an oppressor."

The foregoing communication was made to me, not in a spirit of irritation, but with feelings of deep concern.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL—HIS RECEPTION.

The American Consul at Bucharest is Mr. B. F. Peixotto. He is a gentleman of the Jewish faith, and, I believe, a naturalized citizen of the United States. He received his appointment early in the year 1871 and came in the month of May that year to Vienna. On his arrival here he received an ovation on the part of the Hebrew community. A deputation met him at the railroad depot, when a congratulatory address was read to him and he was invited to a banquet. The entertainment took place at the well-known Volksgarten and was reported as one of unusual splendor. It became speedily known that Mr. Peixotto was pledged to support and protect the Hebrew interests in Roumania. It was alleged that he accepted the honors of office solely and exclusively for the purpose of bringing pressure on the Roumanian government with a view to enforce the emancipation of the Jews.

OUR CONSUL A SECRET AGENT OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

It was believed that no other ground existed to necessitate Mr. Peixotto's presence at Bucharest, and that impression was favored by the fact that there really existed neither commercial nor political relations between the two countries. The duties of a Consul were, therefore, entirely of an illusory character. Why then, asked the people, should the Washington administration make it a special point to send a Hebrew to represent the United States? It is further asserted that Mr. Peixotto is one of the leading members of the Société Israélite Universelle—a secret society presided over by one of the Rothschilds, and with headquarters at Paris. Well informed persons in Bucharest insist that Mr. Peixotto is heavily supplied with funds by the said society. How far these allegations are true I have no certain means of knowing. Suffice it to say that the Roumanians implicitly believe in the truth of the foregoing statements; and, as the United States have in reality no use for a Consul in these remote parts, the supposition gains strength that the friends of Mr. Peixotto solicited and obtained his appointment for purposes of their own.

ROUMANIA AND ITS SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS.

Roumania has a population little exceeding four millions of people, out of which nearly one-eighth, or 400,000, are sons and daughters of Israel. For the most part these Israelites are immigrants, and all of them, with scarcely an exception, are engaged in trade. There exists an everlasting feud between the native and the Jewish element. It is utterly impossible to say on which side rests the balance of blame; for that blame attaches to both sides there cannot be any manner of doubt. The nature of the quarrel is very little, if at all, understood by persons living beyond the borders of Roumania. In the same spirit in which easy-chair geographers have undertaken to judge the accuracy of the Stanley-Livingstone reports, British philanthropists seem to have mastered the subject of Hebrew persecutions in Roumania. That these persecutions really exist cannot be denied, and it would be unjust to detract from the merit due to those who have exerted themselves in behalf of the suffering Hebrew. But the Roumanians stoutly maintain that those humanitarians who have enlisted the sympathy of the public are acting on *ex parte* statements without possessing any knowledge of the true source of grievance. The Roumanian people, it is asserted, as well as their manners and customs, are little known by the inhabitants of the Western World. Let there be a thorough investigation, they say, and it will be found that the Roumanians have just as much cause to complain of the conduct of the Jews as the latter are allowed to bring forward against the Christians. The presumption, *prima facia*, is that religious hatred is at the bottom of the feud. This is indignantly denied by the Roumanians, who, on the contrary, maintain that the want of toleration on the part of the Jews is unbearable. It is further maintained that they have no bitterness of feeling towards the Jew, but that their wrath is directed against the usurer and the cheat. The grievances on the part of the natives are of a varied character and have reference to charges which, if true, would be visited with severe punishment in all civilized countries. But it must be remembered that Roumania has only just been rescued from a state of semi-barbarism. The country in its present state is badly ordered, and the codes of civil and criminal law are extremely deficient. Moreover, the government is weak, and barely in a position to execute the law as it stands.

WHAT ARE THE GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE JEWS?

The grievances advanced by the Roumanians against the Jews may be stated as follows:—It is notorious that nearly all drinking saloons are kept by Hebrews. There the poorer classes are supplied with intoxicating drinks, and the keepers of these houses of iniquity are always found willing to accord unlimited credit to customers. Nor is the system confined to that class alone. In Wallachia especially nearly all hotels and hostelries are under control of Jewish proprietors, and in the majority of cases those places are nothing else than disreputable houses, where gambling and every species of immorality is tolerated. The proprietors of these dens are generally known to be money lenders, and act in a speculative way as cattle dealers and grain merchants. Farmers and peasants who frequent these houses are induced to hypothecate their crops in exchange for the means which satisfy their cravings in search of pleasure, or to gratify their desires in regard to the possession of horses or other fancy property. Certainly the Hebrews who keep these houses are to blame, and some of the men who frequent them. But these places are traps and general swindling shops for the unwary, and the keepers rigidly exact "their pound of flesh." It is the old, old story. The farmer is profligate, and the Hebrew is always willing to render assistance and lend his hand to tide over the farmer's difficulty. The state of dependence into which the natives have thus fallen is the real

CAUSE OF THAT INVETERATE HATRED

entertained towards the Jews. The latter own body and soul of whole communities, who are prompt to take occasions of revenge for alleged grievances. It would be thoroughly idle to undertake the defence of the course of action pursued in persecuting the Jews; but to acquit the latter from all blame would appear monstrous. At times the independent spirit of the native is awakened; the Roman blood, which it is alleged circulates in the veins of this people, becomes heated, and hence crop out those persecutions of which we have heard so much. The government is either too weak or too apathetic, and in the absence of energetic action the Roumanian citizen feels justified to take the law in his own hands.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JEWS AND CHRISTIANS.

The accusations against the Jews are of an appalling nature; but all that can be said about it is that both contending parties live in glass houses. They must not throw stones at each other. Jew pedlers tramp all over the country, ostensibly to trade away mock jewelry and tawdry articles of dress, but the real object is generally to induce young girls to part with the beautiful hair on their heads. The pedler, I am told, obtains it for a mere song, and resells it afterwards at five or ten times the cost in the great centres of fashion. In many cases the itinerant Jews are disguised agents of Turkish slave-dealers. And in this connection I may mention the well-known fact that the harems of Constantinople are peopled to a great extent by women from Wallachia and Moldavia. The Roumanians grow violent in narrating the misery which is thus caused, and which is often the ruin of whole families. For all this the Hebrew is blamed, and, consequently, persecuted. How far his real guilt extends outsiders are debarred from knowing. The Hebrew avers his innocence, while the Roumanian claims that he revenges only the wrongs which grow out of the doings of the Jews. The supply of intoxicating drinks to the men and of articles of finery to the women is monopolized by the Jews. That is ascribed as the root of all evil, and hence the Roumanian thinks he has a right to persecute the Hebrew.

THE DELICATE NATURE OF THE SUBJECT.

Differences like this can never be solved by undue interference in favor of one side. The evil must work its own remedy with the march of progress and civilization, rather than the practice of coercive measures. Under the circumstances it becomes a serious subject for the consideration of the American government whether the representative of the United States can be permitted to take the initiative in the Hebrew question in Roumania. That representative is a Hebrew himself, and it is therefore fair to assume that his judgment is not entirely free from all bias. Mr. Peixotto is a man of intelligence, of gentlemanly demeanor, and possesses an exceedingly kind disposition. He would, doubless, under ordinary circumstances, and at any other point, make a very good representative. But, at Bucharest, he cannot be considered as the right man in the right place. Whether the Roumanians are justified in their dislikes towards the Jews does not seem the question. The hatred is deeply rooted and the incumbent of the United States Consulate is looked upon with extreme suspicion. There is no telling how far the presence at Bucharest of Mr. Peixotto may involve the government and the people of the United States. Mr. Peixotto exposes the country to imminent danger; as it is he has created profound disgust among many Roumanians. American travellers, who have sojourned at Bucharest and at Constantinople, and whose judgment is competent, share the opinion that Mr. Peixotto's presence at Bucharest is a political blunder.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Welcome Extended to Delegates by Wm. E. Dodge—Response of President Fraley—A Canadian Delegation Requesting a Reciprocity Treaty—The Question of Investment of Insurance Funds.

The National Board of Trade of the United States, representing about forty local boards, assembled in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at noon. The printed programme for the guidance of the members shows thirty-nine subjects to be considered, which will likely occupy the Board for a week. Among the more important of these are:—"Investment of Insurance Funds," "Issue of Scrip Dividends," "Warehouse Receipts," "Duty on Canadian Lumber," "Inland Water Communication," "Rates of Freight on Railroads," "Transportation of Grain," "Immigration," "Local Charges on Shipping," "Ocean Postal Service from New Orleans," "American Shipping Interests," "Ship-building in the Mississippi Valley," "Gamblers in Trade," "The Cotton Tax," "Free Trade in Money," "Reduction of Import Duties," "Repeal of Tariff on Railroad Iron," "Contraction of the Currency," "Harbor Improvements and Canal Construction," "Telegraphic Reform," "International Coinage and Decimal Measurement," "National Bankrupt law" and "State and Municipal taxation." At noon Mr. William E. Dodge, President of the New York Chamber, welcomed the delegates in a brief speech. He said:—

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York to our city and to assure you of our deep sympathy in the great work in which you are engaged, and to assure you that during your stay among us it will afford us great pleasure to do all in our power to promote your comfort and convenience. We regret that we cannot welcome you to a more commodious chamber, but next year we expect to have one ample for your reception when you again come among us. At a time when the public mind is greatly excited and agitated in view of the Presidential contest you have been called together, but nevertheless our citizens will watch with interest your proceedings. Coming to us from all the various centres of influence and trade throughout the country, you will be able to bring to your deliberations the discussion of subjects of vast importance to the great interests of our nation. Wherever we turn now, unless it be in some portion of the Southern States, we find that the amount of material wealth, progress and prosperity coming to us so immediately after our great national struggle is not only looked upon with wonder and astonishment by other nations, but it is likewise a wonder with ourselves. Wherever we turn in all our great cities and villages along the line of our railways we see the evidence of a vast amount of wealth in a rapid increase. We have expended in this country nearly one thousand millions of dollars in railways in the last ten years; we have opened up portions of the country before almost inaccessible, and given vast value to sections of the West that before laid in waste. We have annihilated distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is very difficult for us to realize the influence of these lines of communication, and then, by the fact that without greatly disturbing the money interests of the country, we have been able to expend directly nearly a thousand millions of dollars, we have, at the same time, created not an artificial but a real wealth in the country vastly exceeding the cost of the railways. Another great underlying power which has given us this great increase of wealth is the material product of our precious metals; and although we well know that to many who have been engaged in their production—the miners and speculators in the interior of the country—there might not have been any profit, yet the infusion into the volume and circulation underlying the commerce of the country, of the national production of the fifty or sixty millions of dollars—a larger amount, I suppose, than before the discovery of gold could be found in the banks of the nation—is giving us such wealth and value that we are astonished, and many are looking at it as if we were lifted in a bubble that is very soon to burst and leave us all in ruin. They forget the fact that this underlying material product of precious metals is absolutely elevating and increasing and giving values that never could have existed before, and is a reason for a great advance in prices all over the world. All this, the speaker claimed, was giving an impetus to trade and commerce, and the Board would be called upon again to consider what could be done to increase the facilities for transporting the products of the West to the seaboard. This, he said, was a very important subject, as this year the farmer had to give two and a half bushels to buy what last year he secured for one bushel. It would be better to devise some means of decreasing freight rates in the interest of the producer in the great West.

The Chairman of the National Board of Trade, Mr. Frederick Fraley, responded in a brief speech, in which he expressed the pleasure of himself and associates at the warm reception extended to the delegates from other cities. The subjects Mr. Dodge had touched upon were of great importance. What that gentleman had said crowded upon his mind like a vast chain of recollections, for his recollection extended back nearly half a century. He had witnessed the vast progress the country had made in both its resources and its development, and they are matters for astonishment. When the constitution was framed its authors could have had no idea of what equality and freedom meant. He was astonished at the progress made by this great city, whose greatness has become famous the world over. After paying high compliments to the great merchants of New York and to Alexander Hamilton, whose portrait adorned the wall, President Fraley concluded by thanking the New York Chamber for its generous welcome, and congratulating the Board that in a few years they had been able to call together a body of representative men to watch the legislators of the country in matters of trade and commerce.

The delegates were requested by the Secretary, Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, to come forward and deposit their credentials. The following are the names, some cities sending representatives from more than one organization:—

Baltimore Corn Exchange—J. M. Parr, William S. Young, Francis White.
Chicago—A. M. Wright, George M. Hoer, S. H. McCrea, Alexander Morrison, N. K. Fairbank, Charles J. Davis.
Portland, Me.—T. O Hershey, Charles H. Haskell, S. J. Anderson.
Troy—R. H. Ferguson.
Richmond, Va.—William B. Isaacs, Thomas Branch.
Baltimore Board of Trade—S. P. Thompson, Robert A. Fisher, James Carey Coale.
Kansas City, Mo.—James E. Marsh.
Cincinnati—S. Lester Taylor, Theodore Cook, C. W. Rowland, C. M. Holloway, William H. Davis, William Clifford Hoff.
Newark, N. J.—J. C. Johnson, William H. McClave.
Boston Commercial Exchange—Q. A. Vinal, William Chickering.
Galveston, Texas—George Ball.
New Haven—Joseph B. Sargent.
Detroit—John S. Patten' Richard Hawley.
Cincinnati Board of Trade—A. T. Goshon, William S. Munson, A. Hessel.
New York—William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden.
Milwaukee—William E. Smith, Edward Sanderson, J. F. Hill.
Mobile—D. Wheeler, R. W. Smith, A. Murdock.
St. Louis Board of Trade—W. H. Maurice, E. D. Jones, General C. B. Fisk.
Wilmington, Del.—E. T. Warner, George William Stone.
New Orleans Chamber of Commerce—W. M. Burwell, L. J. Higby, W. H. Summers, W. C. Black.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange—C. J. Hoffman, Robert Gray, S. L. Ward, S. E. Malone.
Philadelphia Board of Trade—T. Morris Perot, George L. Busby, J. H. Wetherell, John O. James, Frederick Fraley.
Louisville Board of Trade—James M. Duncan, Andrew Graham, William P. Hamilton.
Buffalo—George S. Hazard.
Providence—William Grosvenor, Benedict Lapham, Henry Lippet.
Salem, Mass.—C. A. Ropers, Joseph A. Dalton.
Boston Board of Trade—John W. Chandler, Joseph S. Ropes, John Cumming, Ezra Farnsworth.
San Francisco, Cal., Chamber of Commerce—C. J. Dempster, George Howes.

On reassembling in the rooms of the Board of Supervisors President Fraley took the chair and called upon Rev. Mr. Halliburg, who offered up a prayer for harmony and wise counsels in the deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Ropes, of Boston, Messrs. George Wilson, of New York Chamber of Commerce, and R. S. Swords, of the Newark Board of Trade, were appointed associate secretaries with Hamilton A. Hill.

The annual report of the Executive Council was taken up, nearly an hour being occupied in its reading. As it was merely a *résumé* of past action and recommendatory as to the future, space cannot be given to it in this report.

The next business being the election of a president, Mr. George Opdyke took the chair. General Fisk, of Missouri, nominated Mr. Frederick Fraley for re-election. A ballot was taken and he was elected by sixty-three votes out of sixty-five cast. Mr. Fraley was escorted to the chair and made a speech of thanks.

The President announced the presence of Hon. John Young, of Montreal; William McGrairn, of Hamilton; L. E. Morin, of Montreal; T. H. Grant, of Quebec, and Wm. J. B. Patterson, delegates representing the Executive Council of the Dominion of Canada Board of Trade, and on motion of Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, they were invited to take seats and participate in the debates of the Board. Mr. Young, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, responded to an invitation to address the Board, and he did so, strongly advocating reciprocity and a closer union between the United States and Canada. He stated that all our products are still admitted free, that the Canadians had a great desire to reciprocate, and if a treaty was secured the government might change the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the northern to the southern side of Lake Superior through United States territory. He detailed briefly the commercial benefits that would accrue to this government by having the free use of the canals on the Canadian line.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The Vice Presidents nominated were:—George Opdyke, of New York; John W. Candler, of Boston; A. P. Goshon, of Cincinnati; A. M. Wright, of Chicago; William E. Smith, of Milwaukee; J. M. Parr, of Boston; G. S. Hazard, of Buffalo; J. M. Duncan, of Louisville; R. W. Smith, of Mobile; W. M. Burwell, of New Orleans; William H. McClave, of Newark, N. J.; William Grosvenor, of Providence; Theo. C. Hershey, of Portland; C. J. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis.

As the tellers had not reported up to the hour of adjournment the result was not known, but as the constitution provides for fourteen of these officers all but one will be chosen.

Inspectors Taylor, Hazard, Hawley, Candler, Wright, Fisk, Wetherell and Young were appointed a committee to confer with the Canadian delegation as to reciprocity and other matters interesting to the two countries. Other committees of minor importance were appointed. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $624 25. The hours for deliberation were fixed between ten A. M. and four P. M. daily for the present; but should the Board be pressed for time they will later in the week hold night sessions. The St. Paul's Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Board of Trade applied for permission to withdraw from the National Board, and the Boards of Trade of New Haven and Newark applied for admission. The subject was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Board, at a quarter before four, proceeded to deliberate upon subjects mentioned in the programme. That relating to annual assessments upon subordinate boards was referred to a special committee.

INVESTMENT OF INSURANCE FUNDS.

WM. E. SMITH, of Milwaukee, moved the following, which he supported in a brief speech:—

Whereas some States have by legislative enactments prohibited insurance companies chartered within their bounds from granting loans in other States of the Union, even although a large portion of the revenue of the companies be derived from those other States; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board would urge the immediate repeal by those States, where they exist, of all laws limiting insurance companies in the investment of their funds to the particular States wherein they are chartered, said laws being injurious to the companies and unjust to other portions of the country.

Mr. HOFFMAN moved as an additional resolution that the Executive Council be instructed to petition the Legislatures of the States making these restrictions for their abolition. The resolutions with the addition of Mr. Hoffman's were adopted. As the tellers were unable to complete their report the Board adjourned until ten A. M. to-day.

CRICKET.

Match at Hoboken Yesterday—The New Jerseys and the St. Georges—Good Play on Both Sides—To Be Continued This Morning.

A match was partially played upon the St. George's Club Cricket Ground yesterday between two picked elevens of the Jersey City Club and the athletes who glory under the red-cross banner of St. George. The day was propitious for pursuance of the sport, as a chill wind was sweeping dense masses of iron-gray clouds across the sky; so the sun was obscured and the eyes of the players therefore were undazzled by the slant rays of a glowing sun. The slim attendance of persons interested in "the manly art of cricket" was principally due to the fact that the "coming event" did not "cast its shadow" before in a becoming manner and was not "heralded" to any great extent. Besides this, the clouds looked filled with rain, and however much pretty poetesses may dilate upon the delight of April showers, the fair sex don't like to get their dainty dresses wetted by the cold rains of October. The following score will show the merits of the respective players better than mere pen description. The Jersey City eleven won the

FIRST INNING.

JERSEY CITY ELEVEN.	Runs.	ST. GEORGE'S ELEVEN.	Runs.
Ronaldson, b. McDougal	11	Brewster, c. Higginson, b. Robinson	33
Lewis, b. McDougal	2	Rocke, c. Scott, b. Maken	5
Warren, b. Brewster	9	McDougal, b. Robinson	13
Higginson, c. McDougal b. Brewster	4	Lemon, b. Maken	5
Scott, c. and b. McDougal	5	Rogerson, c. Warren, b. Maken	0
Maken, run out	5	Horridge, b. Maken	9
Evans, not out	3	Edwards, b. Robinson	0
Riley, b. Brewster	0	Kirk, run out	0
Connal, run out	1	Stewart, b. Maken	0
Keeler, b. McDougal	1	Perryman, not out	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 1	3	Byes, 2; wides, 2	4
Total	44	Total	60

Brewster had been bowling well, as he usually does, and Maken sent six wickets to grass. The fielding was fair, but in this respect there is much to be desired by the lovers of the game in America. There is too much lassitude amalgamated with indecision and wildness in "returning" and "backing up," and until this fault is corrected any English eleven will reign over us. W. G. Grace, while playing in this country, remarked to the writer that this was the one essential point the American players lacked.

Just prior to the second inning McDougal had his ancle hurt by a ball delivered by Rogerson—a terribly swift bowler—during practice, and had, in consequence, to retire from the contest after bowling one maiden over.

SECOND INNING.

	Runs.		Runs.
Keller, b. Rogerson	4	Evans, hit wicket	1
Higginson, b. Brewster	3	Scott, b. Rogerson	0
Warren, b. Brewster	0	Edwards, b. Rogerson	9
Lewis, b. Rogerson	0	Connal, not out	1
Maken, run out	3		
Byes, 8; no ball, 1.			

At this epoch the shades of evening fell so suddenly upon earth as to prevent the continuance of the game, which will, however, be finished to-day. The bowling of Rogerson, who sends his balls towards the wicket with the velocity of a rocket—and the sticks do fly—was admirable; the batting was good and the fielding proportionately bad. Taken altogether, the game, as played yesterday, was deserving of commendation.

THE BASE BALL FIELD.

Splendid Game Between the Mutuals and Bostons—The New Yorkers Win—Grand Throwing Match—Hatfield Leads the Puck and Makes the Best Throw on Record.

About twelve hundred people assembled on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon to witness the third game of the tournament series between the Mutuals and the Boston "Reds" and also the grand throwing match between representatives of the Mutual, the Athletic and the Boston Clubs. For the purpose of showing the crowd what they could do the Mutuals went in for a brilliant display, both at the bat and in the field, and rarely have the admirers of our national game witnessed finer play on the part of the New York boys. With the exception of called balls—and it may be here said that the umpire was particularly strict on Cummings—but one Bostonian reached the first base on an error, and that a very excusable one. Pearce, who during the last two games played in a manner that should forever disgrace any professional ball player, filled his position most admirably. Whenever the ball was being thrown in from the out field he showed remarkable dexterity in backing up the bases, and not once during the game could a ball be batted through him. As for Fulmer, nothing seemed too hot for him, while his throwing to first was simply perfection. Hatfield, too, played his position for all it was worth, and did not even once avail himself of an opportunity to knock Joe Start off the base, although he made an awkward throw. In fact, the entire nine played ball from the first ball pitched till the last, and had they made half so good a show against the Athletics last Saturday or the Bostons on Friday their reputation would be much better to-day than it is.

At precisely three o'clock the game was begun, the Mutuals going first to bat. Good hits by Eggler, Hatfield, Pearce and McMullan, aided by a dropped fly by Leonard, secured for them three runs, one earned, while the "Reds" were, in turn, blanked. Neither side scored again until the third inning, when the Bostons got in two runs, one of them being earned. The Bostons made a fine double play in both the fourth and fifth innings, and in the sixth added two more runs to their score, while the Mutuals had to content themselves with one. In the seventh inning the New Yorkers put on two more runs, both earned, their base running being something surprising. Neither side scored in the eighth inning, George Wright, Barnes and Gould making another neat double play in disposing of the Mutuals, and Fulmer capturing a Red leg on a superb stop and throw of a hard hit ground ball. After being missed on a foul fly by Start in the ninth inning Rogers made a fine two-base hit to right field and finally scored, while Hatfield crossed the home plate for his club on a bad throw of Gould's to Schaffer in attempting to make a double play.

The following is the score:—

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	A.
Eggler, c f	1	1	1	1	0	G. Wright, s. s.	0	3	3	2	8
Hatfield, 2d b.	2	2	2	1	3	Barnes, 2d b.	0	0	0	6	3
Start, 1st b.	2	3	3	8	1	Leonard, l. f.	0	0	0	2	0
Bechtel, r. f.	0	0	0	1	0	Birdsall, c	2	1	1	2	1
Hicks, c	1	0	0	4	0	Spaulding, c. f.	2	2	3	0	0
Pearce, s. s.	1	2	2	3	5	Gould, 1st b.	0	1	1	11	0
McMullan, l. f.	0	2	2	6	0	Schafler, 3d b.	0	0	0	4	5
Cummings, p.	0	3	3	0	0	Rogers, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Fulmer, 3d b.	0	1	1	3	3	H. Wright, p.	0	2	2	0	3
Totals	7	14	14	27	12	Totals	5	10	12	27	20

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—7
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1—5

Runs earned—Mutual, 3; Boston, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—1h. 40m.
First bases by errors—Mutual, 4 times; Boston, once.

The Throwing Match.

Immediately after the game was over the men who were to participate in the throwing match began to strip for their work. Owing to the inefficient action of the police the crowd at once broke in upon the ground, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the score of the throws could be taken. Messrs. Harry Wright, Hicks, Hayhurst and William McMahon were the Judges selected, and owing to the surging and swaying of the crowd their positions turned out to be anything but sinecures. Two stakes were driven in the ground, down near the Pagoda, and a rope stretched across them. From this rope the ball was thrown up towards the catcher's position, the distance from the stakes to the home plate being just 110 yards. A base bag was placed on either side of the home base and about sixty feet apart, and the rules governing the throwing required the ball to be dropped inside of these bounds. Six small stakes, each having attached to it a card bearing the name of a participant in the match, were provided, and when the ball was thrown the judges would immediately drive the stake, bearing the name of the man who had thrown over the spot where it fell. Each man was allowed three throws, and his best was measured from the home plate, which was, as above stated, 110 yards from the rope. There were three prizes offered—$25 for the best throw, $15 for the next best and $10 for the third best. The entries were:—Hatfield and Boyd for the Mutual Club, George Wright and Leonard for the Boston Club and Fisler and Anson for the Athletic Club.

Everything being in readiness, Fisler first took the ball and, taking a running start, let it go. Every eye was on the little sphere as it traversed the air, and when it struck two yards, six inches over the base, a shout broke forth that made everything ring. Leonard, Anson and Wright followed in quick succession, the former dropping the ball considerable ahead of the others, while Anson fell short of the base by about six feet. Hatfield now took his turn, and, sending the ball like a rifle shot, dropped it at least fifteen feet beyond all of them. Boyd threw next, but could not quite beat Leonard, but put the ball ahead of all the others save, of course, Hatfield. In the next round Fisler fell about eight feet short of his first throw, Leonard beat his first