THE FAREWELL.

The Closing Session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Doctors of Divinity Discourse on the Labor Question.

A CLUSTER OF THANKSGIVINGS.

Reorganization of the United States Evangelical Alliance.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The final session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance was held yesterday, and formed a fitting close to the remarkable meetings of the week. The three sections occupied the morning with the reading of papers relating to Christianity and social reform, Christian philanthropy and particular evils and vices.

In the afternoon a thanksgiving meeting was held. Short speeches were the rule, but they were characterized by much earnestness, and, on the part of the foreign delegates, a warm sympathy with and admiration of the American people—whose hospitality, they said, was princely—and also of the genuineness of the Christian feeling manifested by those with whom they had come in contact. This evening there will be public meetings held in Steinway Hall, Tammany Hall and Cooper Institute.

In the Academy of Music there will be a farewell service, at which all the delegates will be present, and a number of them will deliver short addresses.

Association Hall.

The first section of the Conference, at the Association Hall, opened its proceedings yesterday morning by singing, to the tune of "Cowper," accompanied by the organ, the third, fourth and fifth verses of the hymn commencing—

There is a fountain filled with blood.

Bishop Lewis, of Delaware, afterwards offered prayer.

INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

Dr. Cabell, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., invited the Conference to the dedication of the new hall of that college on the 21st inst., when they were asked to be the guests of the college. President Potter, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., also invited the delegates to visit that college, where he asked them to be guests of that college also. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, invited the foreign delegates to a visit to Central Park that afternoon and said that carriages would be at the doors of the hall at half-past three for those who desired to avail themselves of this kind and thoughtful offer.

ADDRESS OF A WELSH DELEGATE.

Rev. Professor J. Harris Jones, Ph. D., Trevecca College, South Wales, read a paper on "Christianity as a Reforming Power," in connection with the general topic of "Christianity and Social Reform."

AN IRISH DELEGATE.

The Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, of Dublin, Ireland, read an address on "The Working Power of the Church—How Best to Utilize It." He said that the Church of God had not been redeemed merely to be a depository of truth. The mission of the Church was to penetrate the darkness of the human mind and the social sin and sorrow of all mankind. The first thing was to teach every member of the Church his duty as to work and how to work. Every man has a talent, and some ten; there is always something for every one to do, as shown by the great good done by those confined in sick-rooms. There were certain specific considerations in connection with work by Christians. First, as to the means to be devised in providing the work to be undertaken and the prevention of work being undertaken by those who are unsuitable for it. These two suggestions cannot be carried out in a congregation; the members should be constituted into a society of workers, where each shall take some simple office. We are, however, still on the very verge of an evil. Many people are likely to rush into the work, without regard to the work that had been done. He would call attention to the fact of a number of churches in scattered villages when one church would hold all the parishioners. (Cheers.) There should, he thought, be held a conference between the workers of each city, and some arrangement come to by which they could work without trespassing upon other fields of labor, united together in one common centre, to work together for the one common end of the presentation of Christianity. He concluded by a presentation of the claims of Christianity to furthering the progress of civilization and the amelioration of social misery in the world.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Dr. ALLEN, of Girard College, Philadelphia, read a paper on "The Labor Question." In the course of his paper he commenced by stating the well known grievances of workingmen as to the collision between capital and labor. He sketched the origin and history of workingmen's associations. The successive advance in wages, he said, has only given temporary relief, because every advance has been the result of a corresponding advance in the price of living. A number of causes over which the trades unions had no control have produced this result. The discovery of gold, the large issue of bank notes both before and during the war, and an irredeemable currency have all helped this result. In a financial panic that has prostrated men there is a clamor for more currency, just as a drunken man clamors for that which has brought him to his debauch. It will give a relief that is temporary, but leaves the man worse than he was before. A man naturally complains that he is paid for his labor in a currency which is depreciated when it comes to be used for purchase. The unions state that when they establish a rule of eight hours they will demand the same wages for less labor. Their determination not to take apprentices works very prejudicially to the interests of workingmen. Capital and labor are reciprocally dependent. It is equally inoperative to try to destroy labor as it is equally impossible for capital to tyrannize labor. If capitalists would take more interest in these workingmen hatred would give place to respect and affection. He urged the cultivation of friendly and social feeling between employer and employed, the manifestation of grace instead of greed, and then, he thought, strikes would be unknown. Co-operation and arbitration may prevent strikes, but do not strike the root of the evil. An inflated currency, all national debts, all taxes and all war debts are paid by the workingmen of all nations. Let the Labor Congress and the "International" teach peace among men, and the heavy burden will be rolled off from the shoulders of millions, and the nations who worship Christ be the nations who love Christ.

ADDRESS OF DR. ATWATER.

Dr. ATWATER, of Princeton, spoke in favor of the views taken in the paper on the "Labor Question," and urged that the true principle of love was the principle that solves all problems. He believed that the evangelization of the laboring classes will do more for the solution of this problem than any other agency. In the meantime we should show that capital and labor are mutually inter-dependent and bring that principle to the knowledge and action of individual members of society. He objected to the invasion of the rights of young men and boys, who were prevented by trade unions from entering certain trades and occupations for which God and society had fitted them. He concluded by urging the development of the principles of the Christian religion as the only solution of this labor problem.

DR. WOLSEY ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

Dr. WOLSEY said that, as an old teacher of political economy, he would make a few remarks, in the course of which he said that though France had some of the most eminent teachers of political economy the question of labor and capital had not been solved there. It was, in his judgment, because they had given up God and the future life. In the solution of this problem there must be brought into its consideration the principles of Christ, and thus if poverty were the condition of any man he would know how to endure it, and he would know that this life was not the end of all, but that there was a future of blessedness that poverty would not debar him from.

After these remarks the Conference adjourned for lunch.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference resumed its sitting at two o'clock. There was a slight difference in the organization, inasmuch as all the delegates were invited to take seats on the platform and on the seats immediately opposite. The hall was crowded, and shortly after the organization it was announced that Dr. Crosby's church in Fourth avenue was filled with an audience waiting for speakers, and several delegates left to organize a meeting in that church. The meeting was intended for the purpose of taking a farewell and the submitting of resolutions from the various national delegations of thanks to the Conference and the people of New York for the hospitality and kindness shown the delegates. On the part of the British delegates this was moved by Lord Alfred Churchill; on the part of the French, by Dr. Fisch, of Paris; for the German delegates, by Rev. A. Dorner; from the Dominion of Canada, by Dr. Green and supported by Rev. George Grant. Resolutions of thanks were offered to Almighty God by Dr. Ormston, and thanks to the delegates by Dr. John Hall. Dr. Harrison, of London, proposed votes of thanks to the Christian families who had entertained the delegates. This vote was supported by the Rev. Theophilus Lorriaux in a very amusing address. Dr. Thomas Anderson, of New York, responded. Professor Jones moved a vote of thanks to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their building during the meetings of the conference. This was responded to by the President of the Association, Mr. Morris K. Jessup.

THE PRESS THANKED.

Dr. Buddington proposed a vote of thanks to the press of New York city for the very faithful reporting of the proceedings of the Conference, and the generous manner in which they have devoted the space of their journals to the addresses delivered before the Conference. Mr. Felix R. Brunnet, of Pittsburg, Pa., suggested to the mover of the resolution that it be amended to read, "the reporters of the press." Dr. Buddington said that "the press" included reporters, whom he considered to be the very soul of the press. (Loud cheers.)

THANKS TO PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

A vote of thanks was moved to the President, Dr. Woolsey, who delivered a parting address, which was remarkable for the broadness of its charity and the prophecy in reference to the union of the Roman Catholic brethren with the Evangelical Alliance at some future period.

The doxology was then sung and the foreign delegates left to enter the twenty-three carriages which were waiting at the doors of the hall to carry them to Central Park.

The United States Branch of the Alliance.

After the meeting of the General Conference, the foreign delegates left the hall and the United States branch of the Evangelical Alliance organized under the presidency of Dr. E. P. Rogers. Nearly all the general audience remained.

Dr. McCosh was called upon and he said that this meeting brought back the recollection of the time when he visited America for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and also to the meeting of the Conference at Amsterdam, and after referring to the fact that at that Conference it was moved to hold the Conference in New York, he said that, after a personal knowledge of many of the biennial conferences of the Alliance, this meeting of the Conference in New York was by far the most successful. It had been asked with some show of reason, what good had the Alliance done? It had been answered in New York. (Loud cheers.) The opinion of Dr. Chalmers was that if times of great excitement were not followed by practical good, and put into a practical shape the result of such times of excitement would be disastrous. It was therefore proposed, because he fully concurred in the opinion of Dr. Chalmers, to put a resolution to the meeting, which was as follows:—"We now proceed to put into a state of thorough operation the United States Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, by instituting local organizations, and make arrangements for a general biennial conference."

This resolution was supported by Dr. Schenck, and the needful resolutions for the carrying out of this organization were submitted.

Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, supported the proposition, and after a short debate as to the name of the branch of the Alliance, which was decided to be as given above, resolutions were passed giving the secretaries executive power to arrange for the biennial conference.

VOTES OF THANKS TO THE SECRETARIES.

On the motion of Dr. McCosh, votes of thanks to the Secretaries, Dr. Schaff and Dr. Prime, were carried by acclamation, and the Conference adjourned.

The Young Men's Association.

An evening session was held in this Hall, which was crowded by an attentive audience, under the presidency of Morris K. Jessup, Esq., the President of the Association, when the general topic of "Young Men's Christian Associations" was dealt with in a paper read by Mr. Cephas Brainerd, and several foreign delegates, including Dr. Stoughton, Dr. Coulin, of Geneva, the Rev. Matthieu Lelièvre, Nimes, and others testified as to the progress of these associations in their respective countries.

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The second section of the Evangelical Alliance met yesterday morning at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church on Fourth avenue. The general topic of the day was "Christian Philanthrophy." The subject was discussed in its relations to refuges, hospitals and ragged schools. The first paper was read by the Rev. Thomas W. Aveling, of London. The second paper was by the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., of St. Luke's Hospital, New York. He chose for his subject, "The Lord's Supper as the Basis of Christian Union."

The Rev. Dr. Gauts then read brief extracts from a paper prepared for the Conference by the late Count Gasparin, of Geneva, who in the document expressed deep regret at not being able to attend the meeting of the Alliance.

The Rev. Mr. FLIEDNER then spoke of the institution of deaconesses, which occurred first in Germany in 1836.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of St. Petersburg, Russia, opposed the close communion theories at present held by many religious people.

The Rev. W. FLEMING STEVENSON, of Dublin, repeated the address delivered by him on Friday in Association Hall, on "The Working Power of the Church."

The Rev. Dr. BURNET, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, made some remarks, in which he dissented from the close communion views of Dr. Muhlenberg.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, of London, was called upon for some remarks upon this new turn which had been given to the discussion. After the applause which the mention of the great minister called forth, he ascended the platform and at once entered into his discussion. He said:—We have just listened to a paper upon the general working power of the Church. It is not only a love for Christ which we should have, but there should follow a display of that love in a desire to know what to do for the sake of Him. It is not necessary for all Christians to fill pulpits; all can do something for the sake of Jesus. In a general way I want to say that we, as Christians, are not opposed to science or philosophy. We are sure that when science is thoroughly known and the Bible rightly interpreted the cause of religion will be advanced thereby. I am opposed to being reduced to the immutable, irrational laws of matter. I am sure that we are something more than an atom. Jesus tells us that we are of "more value than many sparrows," but this philosophy puts us on a level with any and every sparrow. As to our other opponents, I hope that none will imagine that we oppose all Romanists. They hold the same great cardinal truth that we do, and many, bless God, are true in their determination to serve Christ. We believe in the supremacy of the Church. Its foundation rests sure, and nothing can prevail against it. We believe in the exclusiveness of the Church. We believe in the priesthood, and bless God that some one stands between us and Him. We believe in confession—absolute and total confession to God. We believe in the absolution of sin. We believe in the presence of the spirit of Christ in the bread and wine. "Where two or three are met together," O God, there Thou art. Let us go to church, not to pulpit oratory or to hear some man speak, but let us go to meet God. We have manifested to the world by this session that we are one in our great aims. The Christian Church is like a flower garden—the beds are not all alike in shape, but all for flowers. Some put fences, high and thick, around their beds, but the higher the fence the heavier are the shadows which cover the flowers.

At the close of Rev. Newman Hall's remarks the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

Some very brilliant and charming improvisations upon the organ followed, the organist, Mr. Walter R. Johnston, winning much applause from the audience as he concluded.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The third section held a session at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Crosby, the pastor of the church, presiding.

The first speaker was the Rev. HENRY A. NELSON, D.D., whose subject was "Intemperance and Its Suppression." He said that the temperance movement in America had not been attended with all the beneficial results it might have been had it come under the conduct of evangelical leaders. It lacked the spirit which would be infused into it if this one impulse had been its chief guide and sustenance. Objections to the movement came from many sources, but one of the principal obstacles it had had to contend against was the argument that it was opposed to the rights of property. Property holders had rights, but other people had rights also. State legislation should protect the rights of the latter and suppress intemperance, the friends of which were materialists, while its enemies were Christians.

Rev. Dr. WINES spoke next, his subject being "Christianity in Relation to Crime." After showing how the influence of hope was felt in all men's thoughts and deeds, he went on to say that even within prison bars hope was not shut out. Convicts need not be without hope of rising to Christian feeling and even to leading good and useful lives on the regaining of their liberty. But the Christian spirit which was to be infused into their souls and which was to temper punishment for crime was to be the result of kindly treatment and the inculcation of Christian doctrines.

The next paper was that of the Rev. F. ROBIN, B. D., of Paris, and his subject was "Industrial Schools as an Agency in the Prevention of Crime." But as Mr. Robin was unable to pronounce the English words intelligibly the paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Crosby. He said:—The army of criminals was ever in our midst, and, as its ranks were being constantly recruited, a prevention of crime depended in a great measure upon stopping the recruiting. As the vast proportion of criminals were the young, it became a serious work to devise the best means whereby to cure the evil on its first appearance. The writer then went on to speak of institutions for the young and the good that asylums were doing in which vagrants and youthful criminals received secular and religious education. He gave to France the honor of initiating the best system of reformation—afterwards introduced into Great Britain—by which the youthful criminals were separated from the young vagrants, and these, in turn, separated from each other, as their faults deserved. Want of education was the great cause of crime. Within ten years past France had suffered much from this, but now a better state of things had set in and schools were springing up abundantly.

Mr. HENRY BERGH was next announced, and, after ascending the platform, he expressed his unworthiness to stand in such a place; but he would relief that the audience should consider it heroism on his part rather than audacity. He then went on to say that years ago he had resolved to come to the relief of the dumb animal, and at first the hand of every man, woman and child was raised against him. Now, however, things were changed. The laws he had induced the New York Legislature to pass for the prevention of cruelty to animals had been accepted as the law on that subject of twenty-seven States of the Union. Opposite Dr. Crosby's church was a building, the bank in which had now the wills of deceased persons endowing the society with $500,000. He complained that the pastors had not given enough of sympathy and encouragement to the movement, which was one of the most humane that could be aided. He had been often asked why it was that he did not devote his time to some more exalted purpose than the helping of the brute creation, but he always replied that aid enough was cheerfully given elsewhere, while for the poor, faithful, toiling animal there was no friend. Mr. Bergh then entered into a glowing description of the animal creation, and said that civilization would perish without it. In conclusion he asked each pastor to devote one sermon every year to the subject of cruelty to animals, in the hope of gaining more widespread sympathy for the cause.

The session terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Another Addition to the Anglo-American Rabbins—Inaugural Discourse of Dr. Felix Adler.

Yesterday the magnificent Jewish Temple on Fifth avenue was filled with a congregation gathered together to listen to the inaugural discourse of the Rev. Felix Adler, D.D. (son of the venerable Dr. Samuel Adler, the senior preacher of the Temple), who has just completed his theological studies in Europe and now comes home to find a place in the pulpits of American reformed Judaism. Mr. Adler is a young man about twenty-four years of age, a fluent speaker and a thorough reformer. His discourse yesterday can hardly be called a sermon. It was rather an address on the necessity of building up something that shall stand the influences of modern society and free thought upon the ruins of the old Judaistic theology. He did not, however, very clearly point out what, or what manner of structure he would erect on these ruins. He took no text and his preface was the portrayal of a vision of the past, when the venerable rabbi wended his way to the Temple at Jerusalem and heeded not the flight of time nor the majestic form of Elijah, the prophet of the Messianic age. Judaism now finds its temple and its priest in the home.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE AND THE SYNAGOGUE.

While all else has changed these have remained, showing the wisdom of those who framed our system. Dr. Adler next traced the progress of reform in France, Germany and other parts of Europe, the leaders of which were not swayed so much by affection for the memory of the dead as by love for the living. They have done their work faithfully, and history will say of them that they have deserved well of religion. But what, he asked, remains? Look at Europe, where the light has been turned down, but not lost. Indifference and stagnation are there the ministers of religion, which has lost the confidence of the people. And the question is now one of life and death. Is religion about to perish or is it not? Giving an illustration of agriculture carried on under the old methods as compared with the more modern methods, Dr. Adler remarked that religion, like the earth itself, is to-day as productive as it ever was, but the old methods are not as suited now as formerly to bring out the full fruition of its purposes and aims. Old things are passed away, though some affect to think the old are still good enough for the common herd, but are not fit for the cultivated. If religion is not growing old it must be our mode of cultivating it that has become antiquated. But bring in new forms of cultivation, and you will enjoy the reward of your labors in waving fields

HAS JUDAISM NO PLACE

among us, he asked? How is it in this land? It is reviled, despised and calumniated by many. But let her unseal her lips and all the world will listen and believe. The Doctor referred to the reformers of Germany, whose hopes for building up the religious structure of the future upon the ruined forms of the past are now directed toward America. We, he said, must give them another Declaration of Independence and another union of religion and life, and let these so long dissevered be again united. The bark of religion will be stranded unless this is done, but united and with gallant officers and crew she will come safe to shore. Judaism can't stand still. She must progress. We must give the people close arguments instead of fossilized forms of belief. Most men can't tell you to-day what are their beliefs or their disbeliefs. We must create among the people an enlightened judgment which shall release them from the old forms. The old forms of prayer, for instance, are losing their hold upon the masses. New forms must come; let them find hearts ready to receive them.

RELIGION CAN NO LONGER BE CONFINED

to the synagogue or the church, but it must go into our counting houses, sit beside our judges on the bench and go into all our social and civil institutions and life. It is not the believing in, but the acting out of our belief that is most needed. It is not the creed but the deed that will be looked at. And with you, he said, rests the responsibility, and future generations will call you to account for what is transmitted to them. We must not melt like the hoar frost under the morning sun's beams and leave no trace behind. He would have a lasting union between duty and religion, and also between religion and the best interests of humanity and of our kind. It is the knowledge, he said, of what we have been and of what we may be that has given wings to my words, and emboldened me, a young man, to thus speak. Judaism was not given to Israel alone, but was intended for all humanity. The Doctor appealed to the young men to do what they can to defend and illustrate the spirit and the truth of Judaism in their life and conversation.

POPE PIUS AND THE TEETOTALERS.

At the Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in this city on the 8th and 9th inst., the following telegram was sent to the Pope:—

TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX., Rome:—
The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in convention, greets Your Holiness and begs your blessing.
JAMES MCDEVITT, President.

To which the following answer was received yesterday:—

ROME, Oct. 11, 1873.
To Rev. JAMES MCDEVITT, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, Irving Hall, New York:—
The Holy Father returns thanks, and, from his heart, blesses this Union. G. CARD. ANTONELLI.

A WARNING TO TRESPASSERS.

Shooting a Man for Gathering Nuts in Westchester County.

A shooting affray, in which a man named John Lewis was seriously, if not fatally, injured, took place at South Yonkers, Westchester county, yesterday morning. It appears that Lewis, together with another young man, was engaged picking nuts in a grove on some lands leased by a party named Louis Rosenberg. John Buttric, in the employ of Rosenberg, on seeing the trespassers, ordered them off the grounds. This led to an altercation, which resulted in Rosenberg appearing on the scene, armed with two shot guns, one of which, as is alleged, he placed in the hands of Buttric. The latter fired, as he says, in the air, without the charge taking effect, when, according to the statement of Lewis, Rosenberg deliberately levelled his gun and discharged both barrels at him. One of the shots took effect in his thigh, inflicting an ugly wound, the other striking him in the face, destroying the sight of one eye and otherwise disfiguring him. Rosenberg and Buttric were subsequently arrested by the Kingsbridge police and locked up to await examination. Surgical assistance was at once procured for the wounded man, whose injuries are said to be of a critical nature.

SLIGHTLY SUSPICIOUS.

Mrs. Mary Newman, thirty years of age and born in Ireland, who with her husband kept a boarding house at 304 East Fifty-ninth street, died suddenly on Friday evening without medical aid. Deceased was about twenty years younger than her husband, who at times seemed jealous of her, quarrels being the result. The brother of deceased yesterday caused the arrest of Newman on suspicion of beating his wife, claiming that she had some marks of violence about the head. Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, detained Newman to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Keenan. The accused husband states that his wife received her injuries by falling from a rocking chair.

THE LATE PANIC IN WALL STREET

The Alleged Bankruptcy of George B. Grinnell & Co.

Important Proceedings in the United States District Court.

The Petition Against the Firm Alleged to Have Been Procured by Collusion and Fraud—Affidavits and Arguments.

In a recent number of the HERALD we stated that petitions had been filed by Henry Myers against the firm of George Bird Grinnell and the firm of George B. Grinnell, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts. On these petitions the usual orders to show cause were granted by Judge Blatchford, and they were made returnable yesterday, at eleven o'clock, in the United States District Court. At that hour the court room was crowded, and there were present and engaged in the case several distinguished members of the bar.

When the matter was called up

Mr. Da Costa, of counsel for the petitioning creditor, offered proof that service of the orders had been made, directing that the firm of George Bird Grinnell and the firm of George B. Grinnell show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts.

Judge Blatchford—Have answers been put in?

Mr. Augustus F. Smith, of the firm of Martin & Smith, counsel for both firms, said answers had not been filed, and that none would be filed. There was no objection to the present proceeding, so far as his clients were concerned.

Mr. Da Costa observed that nothing was now left for him to do but to ask that the general partnership of George B. Grinnell & Co. and the special partnership of George Bird Grinnell & Co. be adjudicated bankrupts.

Mr. William M. Evarts, with Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who appeared on behalf of Lake Brothers & Co., upon whom an injunction had been served enjoining them from selling or disposing of certain stocks now in their hands, said that the injunction had been obtained by the petitioning creditor. The party enjoined appeared now and, on behalf of the firm he represented, he moved on papers, copies of which had been served, against having the adjudication made, on the ground that the proceeding was collusive and founded in fraud.

Mr. Da Costa—No such papers have been served upon us; only a notice of motion for the dissolution of the injunction.

Mr. Evarts—I want the injunction dissolved, because it is not based on an honest, substantial proceeding. We submit to whatever process appears to be honest, but we do not submit to any process that is obtained from the Court by fictitious litigation.

Judge Blatchford—That might be a ground for the dissolution of the injunction.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty is this, an honest adjudication of bankruptcy exposes all who have had relations to the bankrupts to serious consequences.

Judge Blatchford—If you present to the Court a petition showing sufficient grounds to believe that the proceeding is not a legitimate proceeding of course that is a different thing.

Mr. Evarts—That is our proposition.

Mr. Da Costa said he did not understand that any such paper had been filed. Counsel then read a paper to the effect that notice had been given that a motion would be made to the Court that the injunction issued in this matter be so modified as to allow the sale of certain collateral securities which had been placed in the hands of Lake Brothers & Co. on account of stock transactions between them and Grinnell & Co.

Mr. Evarts observed that they came in for such an order in respect to the injunction as the Court should direct, and if the order extended to the absolute dissolution of the injunction on the ground that the proceeding was collusive, that was quite within the scope and embrace of their papers; and he alleged that this proceeding was a collusive one between Myers and G. B. Grinnell & Co., and he desired to have this motion, so far as he was concerned, disposed of on the ground, among others, of collusiveness.

Judge Blatchford informed Mr. Evarts that he had hardly got the matter in a proper shape. So far as the motion to dissolve the injunction was concerned, the proceedings were entirely sufficient; but if the creditor desired to intervene, and asked the Court to try an issue, that issue must be raised by an affirmative petition, so that the petitioning creditor and the debtor might know what they had to meet—what was the prayer of the petition. Where the parties were acting in good faith, there would be no difficulty in putting the thing into good shape.

Mr. Evarts made some further remarks, and said, presently such a petition would be filed.

Judge Blatchford—That is what I suggest. There is only one petition on file as yet for a dissolution of the injunction, and that is the petition of Boyd, Vincent & Co.

Among the other creditors who petitioned for the dissolution of the injunction were Francis T. Walker & Co., Lawrence Brothers & Co., J. M. Hartshorn & Brother, the Broadway National Bank, Colgate & Co., L. T. Hoyt, Scott, Strong & Co., Musgrave & Co., J. B. Gilbert & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Merchants' National Bank and Edward Wesley. These creditors were represented by Mr. Dudley Field, Mr. William Fullerton, Mr. W. E. Stoughton, Mr. John E. Parsons, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, ex-Judge Henry E. Davies and several others.

With regard to the appearance of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Parsons, their counsel, said he intended to move for a dissolution of the injunction on the papers on which the injunction was granted. He would not move an affidavit.

Mr. De Forest Lord said he appeared for Bell and Smithers.

After much discussion it was agreed to allow the case of the special firm of George B. Grinnell stand over till next Saturday, all papers in connection therewith to be served on counsel for the petitioner and for the debtors on or before Wednesday next. The motion of Mr. Parsons went over till Saturday, the other creditors consenting to an adjournment till that time.

The Court then proceeded to deal with the case of the general firm of George Bird, Grinnell & Co.

Mr. J. H. Choate read the deposition of T. H. Alcots, of the firm of Lake Brothers & Co., in which it was averred that these proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted by Henry Myers, a farmer and horse dealer in Dutchess county, and that his relations with the alleged bankrupts were not of such a character as to make him acquainted with their business. The deposition went on to show the nature of the stock transactions between Grinnell & Co. and Lake Brothers & Co., and to declare that at the time of these loans and negotiations Lake Brothers & Co. supposed Grinnell & Co. were solvent, and entirely free from embarrassment. The service of the injunction prevented a realization upon the stocks by Lake Brothers & Co., and the latter claimed that unless the injunction was removed and they were permitted to realize on the collaterals which they hold they would be subjected to great damage and inconvenience. The amount of the claim of Myers is $3,362 72. Counsel also read the petition of Lake Brothers & Co. praying that the proceeding be dismissed as collusive between Myers and G. B. Grinnell & Co.

Mr. Da Costa, of counsel for the petitioner, read the affidavit of the latter to the effect that the alleged bankrupts had purchased for him at various times stocks to the amount of $1,100,000; that the allegation that the proceeding was collusive was untrue; that he had taken this step for his own protection and for the protection of other unsecured creditors, and that he had not in any way been asked by Grinnell & Co. to institute these proceedings. Counsel also read the affidavit of the alleged bankrupts, giving a history of their negotiations and transactions with Myers. They referred to the panic in Wall street and to the closing of the Stock Exchange until the 30th of September as causing them great embarrassment, and they state that they were finally advised by counsel, under all the circumstances of their difficulty, to have their property administered under the Bankruptcy act, either by voluntary or involuntary proceeding, giving all the information they possessed to Mr. Myers, as they would to any other creditor. The same information, they state, was given to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew representing the interest of Mr. Horace F. Clark. Counsel next read the affidavit of Joseph C. Williams, a member of the firm of Grinnell & Co., which stated that the information given to Myers was not given to him for collusion, but from a sense of duty the firm owed their other creditors, and that no member of the firm desired to oppose the bankruptcy proceedings. The loans mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. Alcot were made payable on demand, and it was claimed that Lake Brothers & Co., had no right to hold surplus security on one loan as deficiency on another. The next affidavit read was that of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, representing the interest of Mr. Horace F. Clark. He expressed to both firms his desire to take bankruptcy proceedings against them, to protect unsecured creditors, and would have taken such proceedings if Myers had not done so.

Mr. William M. Evarts then spoke at considerable length on his proposition that the proceedings in question were collusive.

Mr. W. E. Stoughton was heard on the opposite view of the question, and after a few words in reply from Mr. Evarts, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Counsel for Boyd, Vincent & Co. was then heard on their petition for a dissolution of the injunction, urging that they wanted to close out their stock transactions with Grinnell & Co., as they had to put up a margin that Grinnell & Co. would not put up. Boyd, Vincent & Co. did not want to carry the stock at great loss.

It was alleged in the course of the argument that Grinnell & Co. had made stock contracts in the city of New York with various large capitalists to the amount of $12,000,000.

After considerable discussion the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mrs. Oates, as the "Grand Duchesse," will wield that parental sabre at the Olympic during the present week, and the fair, fickle and frolicsome ruler of Gerolstein will have a good representation.

"Barwise's Book" will continue open at Wallack's for another week, and then the idiotic Dundreary will close it.

The marked features of Mr. Strakosch's Italian opera company are the individual merit of its members and the general evenness and excellence of the troupe. All the new members of his company have now been heard, and not one of them has failed. So far all the efforts of the impresario have tended to show the strength of his company, and for this purpose he has produced a number of old, but favorite, operas in rapid succession. We have already heard the new company in "La Traviata" "Lucretia Borgia," "Faust," "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Il Trovatore." This week "Mignon" is to be produced, with Nilsson, Torriani and Cary in the cast. Other operas will follow, but what we now want are the new works. Lately we have heard nothing about the proposed production of "Lohengrin," and the time for the production of "Aida" has not yet been announced. We know that Mr. Strakosch's company is capable of performing them, and there is a general desire that they should be put upon the stage as soon as possible.

Signor Tamberlik's great power as an artist may be illustrated by a very simple comparison. We have already had in this city, this season, Italian, French and English opera. The music in the mouths of most of the artists has been simply the notes of the composer or the ornamentation of the singers. In most cases it has been impossible to distinguish the language of the libretto. Signor Tamberlik utters each word so distinctly that even English ears can distinguish every Italian sylable. This completeness is a lesson so important to the lyric artists of a later day that it is not to be overlooked, nor must we fail to do honor to a great master so admirable in his method and so artistic in everything he attempts.

The story that the members of the Evangelical Alliance have contributed to swell the audiences at the "Black Crook" is believed to be a slander. But some very pious people must go to see the play, for there are certainly not wicked folks enough to fill the house night after night. A little sermon might be preached on this subject, but it is scarcely worth while to preach it so long as the effect is the opposite of what is intended.

It is a noteworthy fact that every opera produced at the Grand Opera House last week was by Donizetti—namely, "Il Polluto," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "La Favorita." It is even more noteworthy that there were fourteen Italian performances in this city during the week—ten of opera and four of drama.

Signor Salvini will give only four more performances in this city for the present. As the result of the six different parts in which he has appeared, we recognize in him a great actor of the melodramatic and vigorous school, but we find him deficient in those nice shades of the intellectual in art which are the chief distinction between tragedy and melodrama. The dictionaries give us no clear definition of the meaning of the word melodrama; but if we were to call it the failure of a dramatist or an actor to attain the sublime height of tragedy while producing a complete, consistent and homogeneous picture in the tragic form we would get very near its modern meaning. And Salvini, more than anybody else, has taught us that melodrama is just one step below tragedy.

The Kellogg English opera company began their season in Philadelphia last week, producing "Faust," "Maritana," "Fra Diavolo" and "Martha." Miss Kellogg as Marguerite made a great success, and Mr. Habelmann, the tenor, was well received. The company is spoken of by the press as one of fair average merit.

The variability of a tune was scarcely well illustrated until Mr. Emmett began his performances at the Broadway Theatre. One air is tortured into about fifteen shapes, but through all of them comes the plaintive tone of the request, "Oh, Dear Mother, Can I go Swim?"

"America's greatest illusionist" will becloud the understanding of New Yorkers every night for two weeks, beginning to-morrow night, at Ferrero's new Assembly Rooms. Hartz is the "illusionist" meant. He has got something which he calls an "Aërostat Spirituel," and he challenges all balloonists to imitate it. He insinuates that they may find an easy way to "go up" by violating his copyright of the title "Aërostat Spirituel."

It is said that the "King of the Scots," which is soon to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, with Mr. George Belmore in the leading part, will be one of the most splendidly mounted dramas ever seen on the New York stage.

During one of the recalls in Friday night's performance of "Faust" at the Academy of Music a bouquet was flung from one of the upper proscenium boxes to Mme. Nilsson. It came whirling through the air like a bombshell, and caused the diva to start with a look of alarm. M. Victor Capoul, who had led out the cantatrice, caught the flowers "on the fly" with his left hand. The round of applause which greeted this feat suggested to a cynic that a good fielder had been lost to the world of base ball when M. Capoul became a singer.

A peculiar exhibition, with which not all New Yorkers are acquainted, is that now being presented at Robinson Hall, on Sixteenth street, near Broadway. The very peculiarity of the performance forbids its assignment to a definite place in the picture gallery of public entertainment. Its individuality is such, that it commands a place for itself. The "Marionnettes" are simply manufactured humanity, muscles set to music, histrionic art brought down to the mathematics of mechanism. There is a pleasant deception to eye and ear, from the opening to the end of the play, a commingling of the real and the imaginary, that makes one almost wonder where a dividing line shall be established, and when at the fall of the curtain the audience depart it is only to marvel that art on the stage could have been so closely allied to puppet life as to exact so much of genuine praise. When mere figures do so much better in dialogue and action than the would-be actors of the hour criticism must be silent.

The company from the Grand Opera House appear in Providence this week in "Round the Clock" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and goes thence to Albany under the business management of Mr. James W. Morrissey. We understand that "Round the Clock" will be revived at the Grand Opera House after the Italian opera season, and is likely to be followed by the Christmas pantomime.

We cannot help looking forward to the reappearance of Mr. Lester Wallack, at his own theatre, with a great deal of interest, especially as the hope is held out that he may be seen in such characters as Young Dornton and the other old comedy parts of which he is the only living representative.

Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre Company appears at Mrs. Conway's theatre, Brooklyn, this week in "Divorce." The success of the company in the three cities—Cincinnati, Buffalo and Philadelphia—in which it has appeared was very great.

That "popular young American artist," Mr. E. T. Stetson, appears at the Bowery Theatre this week as Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Richard III. and Richelieu. We have only one word to say to Mr. Stetson—his is a noble ambition, in which it is criminal to fail.

At Ferrero's New Assembly Rooms, on Fourteenth street, adjoining the Academy of Music, Mr. Harts, the illusionist, intends beginning to-morrow evening a season which will last only two weeks. During his six years' retirement Mr. Hartz has sought to perfect a new series of illusions, and his former successes warrant the belief that he has not misapplied his time. His great card during the pending season will be his "Aerostat Spirituel," at which he has been laboring for twelve years, the title of which he has copyrighted. Upon Wednesday, October 22, there will be a matinée for the benefit of the Shreveport sufferers, an act of grace and humanity which will probably find many imitators among Mr. Hartz's professional brethren.

Mr. Barney Williams has quite recovered the use of his eye, which was so seriously affected some time ago as to compel him to cancel all his engagements. It is not likely, however, that he will return to the stage for the present.

The pupils and teachers of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution, Washington Heights, have accepted an invitation from the magician Hartz to attend a matinée entertainment, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Fourteenth street, on Saturday next. It is not often that these interesting wards of society are enabled to partake of the varied pleasures of the hour, and the promised opportunity will undoubtedly be eagerly improved.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From J. B. Ford & Co.:—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's "Yale Lectures on Preaching"; "Brave Hearts." An American novel. By Robertson Gray; "Silver and Gold: An account of the Mining and Metallurgical Industry of the United States, with Reference Chiefly to the Precious Metals." By Rossiter W. Raymond, Ph. D.

From Claxton, Remsens & Hafelfinger, Philadelphia:—"The Outlaw's Daughter; or, Adventures in the South." By Emerson Bennett; "Lynde Weiss." An autobiography. By George H. Throop.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadel