TICONDEROGA.

Ethan Allen's Description of the Famous Capture.

A Passion for Liberty and Good Marksmanship.

BURGOYNE'S DEFEAT.

The Attack of the Americans on Mount Defiance.

MEN AND ARTILLERY DRAGGED UP BY ROPES.

TICONDEROGA, May 6, 1875.

While I have already furnished the readers of the HERALD with carefully drawn and historically accurate pictures of the stirring scenes and events which were enacted here during the great struggle for American independence; while I have given a detailed description of Abercrombie's march from the waters of Horicon to the banks of Champlain, his assault upon the French lines, his repulse and his retreat, and while I have reviewed for them the history of Fort Ticonderoga past, and given also a minute pen picture of its present appearance and surroundings, my work, to those familiar with the ground, would be regarded as exceedingly inadequate did I fail to sketch other scenes of Revolutionary interest, particularly those belonging to Mount Defiance.

This mountain, formerly known as "Sugar Loaf," rises to the immense altitude of 800 feet, and forms a bold, precipitous promonotory, where the waters of George and Champlain mingle, being washed by the waves of both. During the exciting times of which I speak, the Americans placed their greatest reliance upon their position on Mount Independence, distant from Fort Ticonderoga 1,500 yards. But towering far above Mount Independence was Mount Defiance, and victory seemed destined to crown the banners of whichever force first gained its sublime summit.

History states that at about this time American affairs were involved in strange delusions. At all events we know that Burgoyne, who for some time past had occupied Crown Point, with consummate daring and readiness marched upon Ticonderoga. His army advanced in three columns. By extraordinary enterprise and zeal he succeeded in surrounding the American forces with a series of military posts and also caused a careful reconnoissance to be made of Mount Defiance. The engineers whom he had sent out reported that, though the task would be difficult, they felt confident that sufficient artillery could be dragged to its summit to command absolute control of the entire surrounding country.

THE ASCENT TO MOUNT DEFIANCE.

It is said that to horse or carriage rider Mount Defiance is wholly inaccessible. I fully believe it, for even on foot it was with the utmost labor and only after hours of painful clambering that your correspondent reached its summit to-day. The old State road, along which Burgoyne and his army passed to its top, is not only almost entirely obliterated, but grown over with tree and bramble and brier. It took me three hours to gain its highest peak, and often in my ascent I despaired wholly of ever reaching it. Its sides are formed of ragged rock, deep precipices and yawning caves. A huge boulder, that I succeeded in loosening upon the brink of a steep declivity, went to the bottom with a crash and roar like that of thunder, tearing huge chips from the giant trees and cutting stalwart saplings completely asunder from their roots. The underbrush was so dense and the path so difficult that I was forced to abandon the route of Burgoyne and seek the mountain's summit by a path of my own. In the ascent I was frequently compelled to crawl upon hands and knees from one steep to another, and to leap many a fissure intervening between broken and disruptured rock. In my journey I came across three caves; but, upon endeavoring to penetrate them, found that they were filled with snow, ice, mud and slime.

THE SUMMIT.

At last I reached the top. The magnificent outlook that burst upon my view more than repaid all the labor and peril of the ascent. I was above everything and all my surroundings lay panoramalike at my feet. Far, far on the distant horizon, where the landscape seemingly penetrated the sky I saw the broken outlines of the Green Mountains, from which descended pleasant valleys and smiling farming lands. All the vast country from lake shore to mountain edge was dotted with groves and villages, cosey, sequestered hamlets, and quiet, lovely homes.

I had proceeded to the point without a guide. I could see below me the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, nay even the little entrance leading to the bomb-proof in which I yesterday crawled, the crumbling passages and the remains of the French lines before which Abercrombie met his terrible defeat. It was up this perilous mountain side that Burgoyne, in the year 1777, ventured, under guidance of his engineers, to escort his army and drag his heavy guns. I have already stated that no carriage can ascend its summit, even now; and when Burgoyne ventured the attempt a heavier, sturdier growth of timber clothed the mountain than at present grows there. But the engineers of Burgoyne overcame all natural obstacles; men with clearers and axes headed his line and cut a road through the forest, troughs were formed from the stripped bodies of the felled trees and the artillery was dragged up by ropes. The endeavor was successful. I stood to-day upon the precise point of rock where the English General mounted his first gun, whose black mouth was pointed directly at Fort Ticonderoga. St. Clair, who commanded the fort, saw the strong move made by Burgoyne and shuddered. He at once convened a council of military and before the British had fired a gun it was decided that the fort could not be maintained and that the lives of hundreds depended upon immediate evacuation. The very same night succeeding the afternoon in which Burgoyne made his grand ascent of Mount Defiance this conclusion was carried into effect.

THE FORT ABANDONED.

Under the shadow of darkness 200 boats, under command of Colonel Long, proceeded down the lake to what was then known as Skenesboro, now called Whitehall. The night was so dark that the little flotilla escaped observation from the British sentinels. St. Clair, while endeavoring to escape, however, with the leading column, was discovered, routed and pursued, but finally made good his retreat to Castleton.

Thus was the fort at Ticonderoga once more in the hands of the British, a circumstance received throughout all England with the wildest demonstrations of delight, while no event of the Revolution cast a gloomier chill upon the hearts of the American patriots. It is stated that the courageous heart of Washington, upon receiving the news, was animated with mortification and rage. It was the unanimous verdict that St. Clair had proven himself to be a coward, and he was instantly suspended. Thus did Burgoyne, flushed with victory and pride, gain Fort Ticonderoga, still holding his superb position on Mount Defiance. No sooner had the news of the recapitulation swept the limits of the colonies than Colonel Allen, with a force of 500 men, was ordered to proceed from Manchester, Vt., sever the communications of Burgoyne, and, if possible, capture his strongholds at the base of Ticonderoga and on the summit of Mount Defiance. It was a desperate undertaking, as the mount commands a view of all the surrounding country. However, he gained the mountain's edge without discovery. As the awful steeps of Defiance were unknown to him his ascent and that of his army was slow and dangerous. I passed the point to-day—a precipice where, it is stated, that ascent was only secured by one soldier climbing over the shoulders of the other. I passed also the place, steeper still, where, it is said, many of the privates were pulled up from below with ropes and heavy chains. So cautiously and tiger-like did they move that they finally reached the summit undetected, captured the sentries, rushed in with a wild cry upon the sleeping battery and demanded its surrender without exchanging a shot. Their demand was granted and thus Mount Defiance became the spoil of the Americans.

ALLEN AND TICONDEROGA.

Though Mount Defiance shared in the gravest historic recollections, and though on Monday next hundreds, coming to visit these Revolutionary fields, will venture to scale its sides, the chief interest of the ceremonies will be centred in the recital of Ethan Allen's daring passage of Champlain and his subsequent capture of the fort. I have already given an accurate description of the event, as well as of the exact route which Allen pursued, but I very fortunately discovered to-day a minute account of the affair, written by Colonel Ethan Allen himself, which will prove of intense interest. It reads as follows:—

ALLEN'S OWN STATEMENT.

"Ever since I arrived at the state of manhood I have felt a sincere passion for liberty. The history of nations, doomed to perpetual slavery in consequence of yielding up to tyrants their natural born liberties, I read with a sort of philosophical horror, so that the first systematical and bloody attempt at Lexington to enslave America thoroughly electrified my mind, and fully determined me to take part with my country. And while I was waiting for an opportunity to signalize myself in its behalf directions were privately sent to me from the then colony, now State, of Connecticut to raise the Green Mountain boys, and, if possible, with them to surprise and take the fortress of Ticonderaga. This enterprise I cheerfully undertook, and, after first guarding all the several passes that led thither, to cut off all intelligence between the garrison and the country, I made a forced march to Bennington, and arrived at the lake opposite to Ticonderaga on the evening of the 9th of May, 1775, with 230 valiant Green Mountain boys. It was with the utmost difficulty that I secured boats to cross the lake. However, I landed eighty-three men near the garrison and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Colonel Seth Warner; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself under necessity to attack the fort before the rear guard could cross the lake, and, as it was viewed hazardous, I harangued the officers and men as follows:—

"'FRIENDS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS—You have for a number of years past been a scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad, as appears by advice and orders to me from the General Assembly of Connecticut to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you and in person conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of the fortress in a few minutes; and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily poise your firelocks.'

"The men being at this time drawn up in three ranks, each poised his firelock. I ordered them to face to the right, and, at the head of the centre file, marched them immediately to the wicket gate aforesaid, where I found a sentry posted, who instantly snapped his fusee at me. I ran immediately toward him and he retreated through the covered way to the parade within the garrison, gave a halloo and ran under a bomb proof.

"My party, who followed me into the fort, I formed in such a manner as to face the two barracks, which faced each other. The garrison being asleep, except the sentries, we gave three huzzas, which greatly surprised them. One of the sentries made a pass at one of my officers with a charged bayonet and slightly wounded him. My first thought was to kill him with my sword, but in an instant I altered the design and fury of the blow to a slight cut on the side of the head, upon which he dropped his gun and asked quarter, which I readily granted him, and demanded of him the place where the commanding officer kept. He showed me a pair of stairs in the front of a barrack, on the west part of the garrison which led up a second story in said barrack, to which I immediately repaired and ordered the Commander, Captain De La Place, to come forth instantly or I would sacrifice the whole garrison, at which De La Place came immediately to the door with his breeches in his hand, when I ordered him to deliver me the fort instantly. He asked me by what authority I demanded it. I answered him, 'In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.' The authority of Congress being very little known at that time, he began to speak again. I interrupted him, and with my drawn sword over his head, again demanded an immediate surrender of the garrison, with which he then complied, and ordered his men to be forthwith paraded without arms, as he had given up the garrison. In the meantime some of my officers had given orders, and in consequence thereof sundry of the barrack doors were beat down and about one-third of the garrison imprisoned, which consisted of said commander, a Lieutenant Feltham, a conductor of artillery, a gunner, two sergeants and forty-four rank and file, besides one thirteen inch mortar and a number of swivels. This surprise was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the 10th of May 1775.

THE FIRST "HEALTH TO CONGRESS."

"The sun seemed to rise on that morning with a superior lustre, and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled to its conquerors, who tossed about the flowing bowl and wished success to Congress and the liberty and freedom of America."

Thus we have in his own words—plain, simple but exceedingly graphic—the circumstances of the event which, on Monday next, people will flock hither from all sections of the country to commemorate. The line of march of Abercrombie from Lake George to Lake Champlain, the towering summits of Defiance, the ruins of the old fort, all of which have already been described in these columns, will then be traversed with numerous hurrying feet and the valor of Allen and his Green Mountain boys be told to a new generation in the clanging of bells, the thunder of artillery, in song, in speech and in story.

THE COMING CELEBRATIONS.

Public men generally are promising everything to make the Centennial successful. Railway and steamboat managers, with more than usual generosity, are offering the most liberal terms to all caring to visit Ticonderoga on the 10th of May, as will be seen from the following telegram from ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, President of the Vermont Central Railroad:—

ST. ALBANS, May 4, 1875.

P. M. TOWN:—
Will give half rate and run trains as you desire. If you want anything further will do all we can to make the Centennial a success. J. GREGORY SMITH.

THE BARLOW GRAYS.

The Barlow Grays, of St. Albans, telegraphed Quartermaster Kingsley, of Rutland, Vt., for leave to take their arms to Ticonderoga, whereupon the General replied:—

A hundred years ago the Green Mountain boys took arms and did "it" without leave, and I shall not undertake to detain them now.

NUMEROUS RESPONSES.

On May 5 the following invitation was issued by the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic located here:—

POST WEED, No. 65,
TICONDEROGA, N. Y., May 5, 1875.

All soldiers not members of the G. A. R. are requested to join Post Alfred Weed May 10, 1875.
G. B. COATES, Adjt. E. E. WILLSON, Com.

The following answers have been received up to date, and numerous others are sure to follow:

HEADQUARTERS STANNARD POST, No. 2,
G. A. R., Department of Vermont.
BURLINGTON, Vt., April 30, 1875.

To POST ALFRED WEED, Ticonderoga, N. Y.:—
COMRADES—Your circular received, and this Post responds by unanimously voting to attend the Centennial at "Ti," May 10, 1875. Committees have been appointed to make arrangements therefor. (See daily papers tomorrow.) You may, therefore, count upon the Vermonters to be "in" at the taking of Ticonderoga, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Fraternally in F., C. and L.
MYRON P. SCULLIN, Adjutant.

Per order of the Post.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY B, BARLOW GRAYS,
FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD OF VERMONT,
ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 4, 1875.

POST WEED AND CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, Ticonderoga, N. Y.:—
GENTLEMEN—In reply to your invitation to attend the Centennial to be held in your town May 10, 1875, I have the pleasure of saying that at a special meeting held this evening it was unanimously voted to accept the invitation and to attend as a military organization. Respectfully yours,
J. N. CULVER, Captain Commanding Company.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 6, 1875.

At an adjourned meeting of Post Roberts, held last evening, they voted to attend the Centennial Celebration to be held at Ticonderoga on the 10th inst. They have made arrangements for a special train to leave Rutland at half-past seven A. M. on that day, and return in the evening. Persons attending the celebration will be carried for half fare. Post Roberts extends a cordial invitation to all comrades in adjoining towns, all old soldiers and the public generally, to accompany them. A good time may be expected, and as the present generation will not be likely to have the opportunity of attending another Centennial at Fort "Ti," we should endeavor to make the most of this occasion. Post Roberts will be accompanied by the militia drum corps of this village. The Barlow Grays, of St. Albans, will be present. The hotel in Ticonderoga village being burned, it would perhaps be prudent to go prepared to picnic, if necessary.

AWAITING RECOGNITION.

An unknown man about forty-eight years of age was found in an intoxicated condition last night, lying on the sidewalk in Mott street, near Elizabeth. His right eye and side of his face was badly cut. He was brought to the Fourteenth precinct station house by Officer Shine, and was unable to give any account of himself. He is about five feet ten inches high, and has black hair and whiskers, mixed with grey. He wore a brown undercoat, black sack overcoat, black vest and dark striped pantaloons. On account of the serious nature of his wounds Captain Allaire sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES TO-DAY.

A Spiritualist conference will be held in Harvard Rooms this morning, afternoon and evening. E. V. Wilson will lecture at No. 55 West Thirty-third street for another Spiritual society this morning and evening, and at Gallatin Hall, Brooklyn, C. B. Lynn will speak this evening on the "Practical Side of Spiritual Themes."

Rev. W. P. Dunnell will preach this morning and evening in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church.

"Orpah and Ruth; or, Affection and Faith," will be considered this morning by Dr. Holmes in Trinity Baptist church. This evening the theme will be "Small Tradesmen."

Rev. Oscar Hugo will repeat his discourse on the Public Schools this morning in Forty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, and this evening in Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Jos. F. Elder will address young men in Association Hall this evening.

The Rev. John Johns will preach in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal church this morning and evening at the usual hours.

This morning and evening, in Bleecker street Universalist church, the Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach as usual.

Bishop Potter will hold a confirmation service in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre this morning.

Dr. Deems will talk about "The Three Crosses" this evening in the Church of the Strangers.

Divine service at the usual hour this morning and evening in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

"Sentimentalism Mistaken for Religion" and "The Rest Attainable in this Life" are the topics to be considered to-day in the Church of our Saviour.

In the Church of the Disciples of Christ this morning the Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk will ask and answer the inquiry:—"When, where, by whom and by what authority was the name Christian first given to the disciples of Christ?"

"La Lassitude de la Vie" is the subject of Rev. E. Borel's discourse this morning, in the Calvary chapel, before the French Reformed Church.

Dr. John Hall will preach in his new church this morning, Dr. S. J. Wilson this afternoon and addresses will be delivered by Drs. Vermilye, Adams, Paxton and others this evening.

In Fifth Avenue Baptist church the Rev. Dr. Armitage will preach this morning and evening as usual.

In Grace Baptist church the Rev. Robert Cameron will preach at the usual hours to-day.

"Shall the Public Schools become Papal or Christian" and "A Great Man's Mistake" will occupy Dr. Fulton's thoughts this morning and evening in Hanson place Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Rev. H. D. Ganse will speak about "God's Unrecognized Presence" in Madison avenue Reformed church this morning.

Services in the New York Presbyterian church this morning and evening.

Rev. H. W. Knapp will preach this morning and evening in Laight street Baptist church.

Rev. S. M. Hamilton will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian church this morning and afternoon.

In the Fifty-third street Baptist church the Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach to-day at the usual hours.

The "Communion of Saints" and "The Love of Money" are themes to be discussed to-day by Rev. James H. Lightburn, in Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. J. B. Merwin will preach in Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church this morning and evening as usual.

Rev. W. H. Thomas will minister to Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal church at the usual hours to-day.

"The Summer and the Winter Figs" and "The Young Man" will be considered to-day by Rev. J. S. Willis in Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church.

The Rev. James M. King will give a "Definition of Protestantism and Romanism" this evening in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

"The Religious Aspects of the Labor Question" will be discussed at the services to-day in Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street.

"Hindrances to Spiritual Development" and "God's Record Books" will be talked about in the Tabernacle Baptist church to-day by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne.

Professor Patton, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of the South Presbyterian church of Brooklyn this morning.

The Rev. William Lloyd will direct the attention of Washington square Methodist Episcopal church this morning to "The Lamb of God," and this evening to "The Fearless Three; or, True Manhood."

In Westminster Presbyterian church the Rev. George D. Matthews will preach this morning and evening.

In Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church this morning the Rev. M. S. Terry will speak of "The Sabbath," and in the evening Rev. Oscar Hugo will present "The Three Strongholds of American Liberty."

Divine service will be conducted in the Slavonic language this morning in the Russian-Greek chapel by the Rev. N. Bjerring, pastor.

The Rev. J. V. Saunders will compare Sinai and Zion this morning, and will present the closing scenes in the life of the Patriarch Jacob in the evening, in the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church.

The Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, of Plainfield, N. J., will occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist Episcopal church, on Washington street, Hoboken, this morning and evening, and will address the Sunday school in the afternoon.

The Rev. Father Flynn, a young Jesuit priest from New York, will preach and open a mission in Rossville, Staten Island, to-day. Mr. Maretzek will furnish the choir and music for the occasion in Father Barry's church.

In St. Ignatius' Protestant Episcopal church the Rev. Dr. Ewer will this evening continue his series of sermons on the worship of the Church.

Divine service in the Church of the Resurrection will be conducted this morning and evening by the Rev. Dr. Fiagg.

The Rev. W. T. Salim will preach this morning in the First Reformed Episcopal church, and Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, of Monckton, N. B., in the evening.

Mr. R. W. Hume will speak about the labor question before the Cosmopolitan Conference in De Garmo Hall this evening.

The Rev. C. C. Tiffany will officiate in the Church of the Atonement this morning, and Dr. Washburn will preach there this afternoon.

In the Church of the Holy Trinity this morning the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach and baptize adults; in the afternoon Rev. U. Tracy will preach to young men and in the evening Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation.

The Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, rector of St. Mary's church, Brooklyn, will preach the anniversary sermon this evening before the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for seamen in New York, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth will give "Some Suggestions about Faith and Works" this morning and will talk about "Christ's Kingdom out of this World" in the Church of the Disciples this evening.

In Christ church this morning the Rev. Dr. Thompson will speak about "Using God's Gifts," and this evening will give a lecture on "The Religion of the Reformation."

In Anthon Memorial church the Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach this morning the third sermon in the course on Science and religion. Subject—"The Historical Christ, as Impugned by Scientific Criticism."

Rev. E. H. Arans will preach this evening in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church. Other services at the usual hours.

In St. Ann's Roman Catholic church this evening Verdi's "Requiem Mass" and Gounod's "Gallia" and other sacred compositions will be rendered by talented artists.

Mercadante's "Joan D'Electa" and other choice selections of music will be given in St. Cecilia's church, Yorkville, this evening, under the direction of Professor Mora.

The American Temperance Union will hold a meeting in De Garmo Hall. J. B. Gibbs and others will address the meeting.

In the Church of the Mediator the Rev. D. M. McCaffrey will preach this morning and evening. Subject—"The Joy of the Church in the Ascension of Christ."

In All Souls' church, Brooklyn, Dr. Porteous will speak this morning on "The Authority and Infallibility of the Individual Soul," and this evening on "Agitation of Belief in Episcopal Christendom."

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS TO TAKE PLACE IN MAY—DISTRIBUTION OF ANNIVERSARIES TO OTHER CITIES.

Anniversary gatherings in New York during the month of May are becoming fewer and fewer every year. This month, at least during the anniversary periods, is proverbially rainy, and the present is no exception to previous years. The coldness and indifference with which New York has in former times received the anniversary speakers and followers has, in part, caused the transfer of these gatherings to other cities. There has been in the meantime a growing desire on the part of other cities to share in the honor and profit of entertaining these assemblages, and the societies themselves have received the idea that their funds would be largely increased by itinerating their anniversaries from year to year, thereby giving the whole people a personal and practical knowledge of the workings of each. Last year the Baptists held their anniversaries in Washington, D. C., and the Universalists met there also. This year the former will meet in Philadelphia, and the latter, in part, will meet here. The Presbyterians, by their assemblies North and South, will meet in Cleveland and in St. Louis. The Israelites, through their Board of Delegates, will assemble in this city. The temperance folk gathered here on Thursday. The Young Men's Christian Associations will hold an international convention in Richmond, Va., and the Catholic temperance societies will meet in annual convention in Camden, N. J. The Southern Baptists will convene in Charleston, S. C., and the Baptist Theological seminaries will hold their anniversaries in Chicago. New York gains one meeting this year by the transfer of the American Sunday School Union from Philadelphia to the Academy of Music here, where its fifty-first anniversary will be held. Large choirs, selected from the various Sunday schools of this city, will sing on that occasion, and speakers from different parts of the country will deliver addresses. The local organizations here, such as the Howard Mission, the Home for the Friendless, the Seamen's Friend Society, the Home Missionary Society and the Tract and Bible Societies will meet here, as usual, at the times and places to be specified herewith.

The Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held their annual meeting in Philadelphia last week, and their report showed that they gathered $69,288 67 last year and expended $67,182 77. They have 797 auxiliaries, of which 202 were formed during the year. Five Presbyterian societies were organized. The society has twenty-five missionaries in India, seventeen in China, two in Japan, two in Siam, three in Persia, three in South America, two in Mexico, four among the Indians and one in charge of the Chinese Home for Women in San Francisco. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their annual meeting also last week in Baltimore. They have a dozen missionaries in the foreign field and a few among the Chinese in San Francisco. The Baptist Woman's Missionary Society of the West held their anniversary in Chicago last week. This society has seven missionaries on its roll, two of whom are home on sick leave. Their yearly receipts were $8,000, which was not entirely expended. At Charleston last week the Southern Baptists began their denominational convention, continuing over this Sabbath, at the close of which, on May 11, there will be a fraternal gathering of Northern and Southern Baptist representatives, to consider and determine what measures, if any, can be adopted to more fully unite the denomination in the preparation of a ministry for the preaching of the glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the colored churches and people, especially of the South.

MONDAY, 10.—This afternoon, at four o'clock, the Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary, of this city, will hold their annual meeting in the Seminary building, and in the evening the commencement exercises will be held in Madison square Presbyterian church, when Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, will deliver an address to the Alumni and Dr. Adams will give the charge to the forty-two graduates.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held at three o'clock in the Sailor's Home, in Cherry street, when the report of the Board of Managers will be presented and trustees elected to fill vacancies. The annual sermon will be preached this year by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., time and place to be announced hereafter.

The Universal Peace Society will hold their ninth anniversary in Plimpton Hall at eleven A. M. and half-past two and half-past seven P. M. Revs. E. C. Sweetser, F. A. Hanaford, James R. Miles and others will address the meetings.

TUESDAY, 11.—The first annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church will be held at three o'clock, in the church on Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, when Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., a missionary, will address the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 12.—The fiftieth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in Dr. Crosby's Presbyterian church, in Fourth avenue, at ten A. M. and half-past two P. M. The founders of the society and Rev. S. Manning, D. D., of London, foreign delegate, and Dr. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, will deliver addresses and the reports will be presented.

The American Home Missionary Society will hold their annual meeting in their rooms, in the Bible House, at four o'clock. In the evening the annual sermon will be preached before the Society by Dr. William M. Taylor, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

The American Female Guardian Society will meet for business in the Home chapel, in Twenty-ninth street, at ten o'clock, and at four P. M. the public exercises will be held in the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. Dr. Taylor and others will deliver addresses and the children of the Home will sing.

The New York Universalist Society, comprising delegates from New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Greene, Ulster and Columbia counties, will hold their annual meeting at eleven o'clock at a place to be designated hereafter.

THURSDAY, 13.—The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will hold its anniversary in the Academy of Music in the evening. There will be addresses by eminent speakers, and anthems, glees and songs will be sung by the children.

SUNDAY, 16.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in Dr. Hall's new Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, this evening.

The trustees of the American Congregational Union have decided to hold the public anniversary services of that excellent institution on Sabbath evening, May 16, at the church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs has accepted an invitation to preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion. As this is the closing year of the first century in our national history, and as various denominations, societies and institutions are very properly reviewing the past and noting the progress of events, it has been thought proper this year to change the anniversary exercises of the Union, which have hitherto been peculiar and altogether of a social character, and make this an occasion for presenting the historical reminiscences of the Congregational denomination in this country.

TUESDAY, 18.—The American Sunday School Union, which has heretofore met in Philadelphia, will hold its fifty-first anniversary in the Academy of Music in the evening. Mr. William E. Dodge will preside and a choir of several hundred children will sing. A charge of twenty-five cents will be made for reserved seats, but all others will be free. Speakers from various fields where the society is at work will be present.

SUNDAY, 30.—The Board of Delegates of American Israelites will hold its annual meeting at three o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, No. 112 West Twenty-first street. Officers will be elected and reports will be presented, and questions connected with the condition of the Israelites of Roumania and Palestine will be discussed and acted upon.

The Suffragists and Peace societies and some others have not yet made known their intentions in the anniversary line.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH FAIR.

The Fair which for over a week past has been held under the auspices of the ladies connected with the congregation of St. Paul's church, 117th street, near Fourth avenue (Harlem), was brought to a close on Friday evening. The efforts of the ladies who had expended so much time and attention on the entertainment, the object being to raise sufficient funds to pay off the assessment on the church property for the opening of Lexington avenue, were crowned with perfect success. Rev. Father Eugene Maguire exercised a supervisory control. The Harlem table was attended by Mrs. Halloran, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Mrs. Powers, Miss Dud, Miss McCue and Miss Kennedy. Miss Nolan took charge of the School table, Miss Weymes of St. Paul's, Mrs. Norris of St. Mary's, and the Altar Society table was presided over by Miss Heeny.

ROBBING MME. RISTORI.

Thomas Cannon, a waiter at the Clarendon Hotel, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Keeley and La Rue, on a complaint made by Mr. Charles S. Briggs, proprietor of the hotel, charging him with stealing $100 in currency and ten gold napoleons from a trunk belonging to Mme. Ristori. He was brought before Judge Otterbourg and held for examination.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

VIEWS OF THE COUNSEL AS TO THE CLOSE OF THE TRIAL—WILL WOODHULL BE CALLED.

The Tilton-Beecher trial is near its end. In a few days all the witnesses for the rebuttal and sur-rebuttal will be produced. After that the counsel will begin their speeches. Mr. Evarts will make his great speech for the defence, and the general impression is that it will last a week. The plaintiff's counsel are satisfied that they have all the evidence necessary to sustain their side. This expressed opinion of their position seems very plausible, and many believe that the plaintiff has already won his case.

A HERALD reporter yesterday visited the plaintiff's counsel and had an interview with one of them, with the following result:—

"Is it true, as stated, that Mrs. Woodhull is to be called on next Monday for the plaintiff?"

"Well, sir, that is hardly a fair question. I don't think I am at liberty to answer you. You observe yourself that the lawyers for the defence never tell whom they are going to put on the stand, and we know nothing about them till we hear them called in Court. There is no good reason why we should disclose our intentions for their benefit. It is true it has been intimated in some of the papers that Mrs. Woodhull was to be called by us, but there is no official authority for making that statement, and the same may be said of many other things which we are going to do according to the press."

"Well, should Mrs. Woodhull take the witness chair, how could she avail the plaintiff's side? What could she testify to?"

"My answer to that question is framed, sir, upon certain stereotyped expressions which must be familiar to the reportorial ear in attendance at the trial—'I don't remember;' 'I have no impression.'"

"Well, I will ask you a more general question, wherein the professional seal of silence will be removed from your lips. How much more time will you occupy for the plaintiff's evidence in rebuttal?"

"Well, I am almost sure that we will close our rebuttal evidence on Tuesday afternoon. Our witnesses will be brief and few. As to the other side, of course I cannot speak, but it is my impression that they will close on the sur-rebuttal by Friday afternoon. They may, however, continue a week longer; that is hard for me to say. They have no right, according to the rules of evidence, to bring out any new matter. They must confine themselves to the contradiction of what we have brought out or may bring out in rebuttal evidence. For instance, they must confine themselves to contradicting Mr. Henry C. Bowen and the witnesses called by us in the procession business. I don't think that will take long. Then comes the summing up for the defence. Now Mr. Evarts is very profound and does like to have his own time. I allow him at least one week. Ex-Judge Porter will, perhaps, speak for a couple of days. Then Mr. Beach will sum up. We have a clear case and are satisfied that the jury can comprehend it without occupying a week's time in reviewing the facts. It is my opinion that the first week in June will see the end of this trial, and none will rejoice in that fact more than the lawyers."

THE OTHER SIDE.

One of Mr. Beecher's counsel, in conversation with the reporter upon the case as it now stands, said, "I understand that the Tilton counsel won't put Mrs. Woodhull on the witness stand now, though they did seriously contemplate doing so. Their object was to endeavor to show by her that Tilton had nothing to do with the promulgation of the scandal through her paper. They have thought better now of running that risk. It is their intention to recall the plaintiff, Frank Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, however. Our sur-rebuttal will be very short—we will not take many hours—for the reason that there is very little to rebut. Mr. Bowen's testimony is regarded by us, as I take it to be by everybody else, as in favor of Mr. Beecher. There is a little discrepancy as to the place of the delivery of the letter handed Mr. Beecher by Bowen, and one or to other minor points; but all that will be very readily explained by our witnesses. I believe we are nearing the end and that the case will have passed into history by the middle of June."

MISS FLORENCE TILTON NOT TO TESTIFY.

Much has been said as to the probability of Miss Florence Tilton being called to testify in behalf of the plaintiff's case; but there appears to be a feeling of mutual repugnance to such an exhibition as a daughter being sworn in such a suit against either parent. It may be said to have been definitely settled that this young lady will be spared that pain, as her father remarked to a friend of his the other day—"There are not chains enough in Brooklyn to drag Florence into court." Miss Tilton, who is teaching in the intermediate department of Public School No. 4, Ryerson street, resides at her father's house in Livingston street and visits her mother frequently.

THE JURORS AND THEIR PAY.

The jury continue to attract great public attention, and are marked men, if not men of mark. While going through the streets or upon public conveyances they are pointed out, and "there goes one of the Beecher jury" is a phrase familiar to their ears. They have become conscious of their increased importance as the time draws nigh when the terrible weight of evidence will be thrown upon their devoted heads. The jurymen are rejoiced at the prospect of receiving an increase of pay, as provided for by the recent action of the Legislature. The Board of Supervisors of Kings county will hold a meeting on Tuesday next, when a resolution will be offered allowing the faithful jurors $5 per day for the remainder of the trial. This they say is a tardy recognition of their services; but it is better late than never. Heretofore their only compensation has been $2 per day and a dinner, for which the county paid $1 a head.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY A CONSCIENTIOUS CLERK REPORTING WHAT HE OBSERVED.

For some weeks past the affairs of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn have been under investigation in consequence of a rumor in which it was alleged that the President, Mr. Stephen Crowell, had borrowed, in an informal manner, a gold check for $5,000. The premium, at the time the money was borrowed was 230, and it was refunded when gold was 130. The funds named were alleged to have been retained eighteen months, and they were returned without interest. It was further charged that he had bought Tennessee and Virginia State bonds with the company's money without the sanction of the directors, and when the said bonds had depreciated in their value had turned them in to the company.

There was some trouble in the company at the election in April, when twelve of the old directors, together with the Vice President, Mr. D. F. Fernald, were thrown out. The Phœnix has offices in Brooklyn and New York, and one of the clerks in the latter named office informed Mr. Joseph S. Rockwell, a member of the late Board of Directors, that the above state of affairs existed. He further stated that Mr. Fernald had sent his son and his son-in-law to California with their wives, and that their expenses had been paid out of the funds of the company. Mr. Fernald emphatically denies these stories. He claims that the bond investments were profitable to the company. The Examining Committee report that the company is sound in all respects, and it is in a very prosperous condition. The statement shows a surplus of $818,950. Deducting for reinsurance the sum of $630,190 there remains as net profits $188,760.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

A sweepstakes of $200 was trotted at Fleetwood yesterday afternoon, the attendance being large.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875—TROTTING.—Sweepstakes $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Timothy's br. g. Judge Redle	2	1	1	1
T. Curryle's g. g. Beppo	1	2	2	2
T. Lee's blk. g. Captain Jenks	3	3	3	3
M. Myers' blk. g. J. Case, Jr.	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:39—2:35½—2:39½—3:05¾.

SAME DAY.—Match $100, dash of one mile, to wagon.

J. Timothy's b. g. Judge Redle	r'd ft.
M. Myers' blk. g. J. Case, Jr.	p'd ft.

WESTON'S WALK.

To-night, at twelve o'clock, Edward Payson Weston commences at the Rink, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, his attempt to surpass all his previous efforts in pedestrianism. This time he proposes to walk 118 miles within the first twenty-four hours, 120 miles inside of twenty-five hours, 200 miles in forty-eight hours and 515 miles in six days, ending at midnight on Saturday next. The judges who will supervise the walk have been selected from among the best known citizens of New York and members of the prominent athletic clubs. Weston appears to be very confident of successfully performing the tasks referred to above, and, as he is now in the best possible condition, his friends are very sanguine of his scoring another victory. It will be remembered that in his last walk at the Hippodrome he outwalked two competitors and could, had it been required of him, have walked 500 miles within the six days, but inasmuch as he had beaten his antagonist Judd before twenty-four hours had elapsed from the start, there was no necessity for him to make any extraordinary effort. At Newark, N. J., just previous to this he made the 500 miles in six days, and there is every reason to believe that on the present occasion he will accomplish his purpose of exceeding that distance by fifteen miles. The track has been surveyed and measured by City Surveyor Smith, who has given his certificate as to its correctness. It has also been measured by a number of gentlem