GORDON CUMMIN---EAMES.

The Great Social Event in Washington Society.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1877.

Society, always in ecstacies over the *affaires du cœur* of celebrities, particularly those of belles of the period with men of foreign rank and title, has revelled for weeks past over the approaching nuptials of a happy pair whose marriage ceremony takes place at the Church of the Epiphany here on Wednesday next, at 8 P. M. The élite of the national capital will be present. The family history of the public's idols of a brief hour at its zenith is ever interesting, and for this reason a review of the facts and surroundings of past and present may be acceptable.

THE BRIDE'S FAMILY.

The late Hon. Charles Eames was a native of New Braintree, Mass., and educated at Harvard University. He formed there a life-long friendship with Charles Sumner, Hon. Rosnan Kerr and other national men. He became prominent as a lecturer on *belles lettres*, and eminent as an author of works on international law, which are looked upon as standard authorities. During James K. Polk's Speakership of the House of Representatives he accompanied George Bancroft, the historian, to Washington, and associated himself with "Father" Ritchie, the leading journalist of that day, with his co-laborer, the elder Frank Blair, in editing the Washington *Union*, filling the place and playing his part with distinction. The son of "Father" Ritchie, it will be remembered, was the second husband of the actress Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, *née* Ogden, who retired from the stage on her marriage with Mr. Ritchie, to the regret of her admirers.

So soon as Historian Bancroft became the Secretary of the Navy Mr. Eames was proffered a position in government affairs at Washington, which he held till promoted to a still higher post at Venezuela, South America, as United States Minister. Pending this departure his daughter, the fair bride-elect, Frances Campbell Eames, was born in the historic and universally known house of the now Signal Service Bureau, on G street, Washington, which was owned by the family of the grandmother.

Mrs. Eames, the mother of the young fiancée, is the daughter of the late Judge James Campbell, Surrogate of New York, in which city her parents dwelt during her childhood. She has two sisters, Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur and Mme. la Baronne Gau, wife of the secretary of a former Prussian legation. Mr. Gouverneur is of the noted family of that name of New York's old Knickerbocker descent, and kindred of the Ogdens, for whom the city of Ogdensburg was named. The family crest was an oak tree beside a lion's den, from which the name—originally Oakden—is corrupted, or modified, into Ogden. Mr. Samuel Ogden, the auditor of New York customs for many years, is the nephew. The silver plate of Mr. Samuel Ogden, the founder of Ogdensburg, was considered to have been among the richest and most beautiful of any of the old stock of the New York families and the largest in quantity.

SOCIAL REMINISCENCES.

Mr. and Mrs. Eames returned from South America in 1865 or 1866. While erecting their present handsome mansion on the corner of H and Fourteenth streets, they occupied a modest brick cottage on Fourteenth street, between F and G streets, adjoining the Scotch florist's greenhouse whose gardener was the central figure of a little White House gossip in Mrs. Lincoln's time—a harmless episode comparing with Queen Victoria's and her attendant John Brown's, which so alarmed the aristocratic British etiquette, and aroused the commonality to an expression of opinion. In this modest house like many another occupied by queens of society and diplomats of European fame, in the decade before the war (it was then customary to ignore the exterior shell for the real gist of enjoyment; the kernel from which proceeded the feast of reason and flow of soul), Mrs. Eames entertained every Sunday night. Her receptions became the nucleus of star chamber critics, the artist class, the *littérateurs*, and great men of "affairs." Conspicuous among these was the Admirable Crichton of the Senate, Charles Sumner, who unbent and recreated his jewelled spirit with brilliant Tom Corwin and his waggish law partner, Judge William Johnson, of Cincinnati; the "erratic Count de Gurowski," the Hon. Julius Bing, son of an English banker descended from the admiral of that name, and Dr. Horatio Stone, Washington's incorruptible genius of the chisel and poet of "Freedom," which he published in 1861; the quaint "Walt" Whitman and N. P. Willis, poet, editor and novelist, who languished and sparkled in his own element of fashion as *"petit-maitre"* of the *conversazione*, whose contests of intellect were the repast of a select coterie ever regaled by *bon mots*, poetic recitals and political conversations. How the revolutionist Bing toned down his anti-democratic soul from its fiery edge and flung out *jeu d'esprits* of learning and sarcasm broadcast with the red hot republicanism of Gurowski, who became genial under the sway of his suave hostess. It is a matter of history that, after exhausting the courtesy and patience of the first families of our Northern cities by ungrateful diatribes of censure toward our institutions and Americanisms (of swallowing knives instead of "tid-bits" on the points of our forks) of as objectionable nature to all refined society, in this mansion he not only deigned to be gracious but was agreeable, using his vast resources of brain to the gratification of all. In his last illness, of typhoid fever, he was tenderly nursed by this lady, within this very dwelling, and followed to his grave at Oak Hill Cemetery by one sincere mourner at least. Mrs. Eames erected a monument to his memory. The daughter of this eccentric author and nobleman of European fame is married to a member of the royal family of Spain.

The Sunday night receptions were as much of a specialty in 1866 and 1867 as the late Mrs. Judge Roosevelt's, of New York; Mrs. Dr. Rush's, of Philadelphia, or the celebrated Lady Blessington's, of Gait House and Count d'Orsay memory.

THE FAIR BRIDE.

The bride elect, who is about twenty-one years of age, has been educated in Paris, where, since the decease of her father in 1867, her mother has resided, in order to give her the advantages of highest foreign culture. Their summers at Paris and winters at Chateau d'Ex, in Switzerland, have matured natural powers in the happiest manner, and it is safe to say they are developed by healthy as well as exotic processes, and there is not a more charmingly accomplished girl to be found of American birth in any circle than Miss Frances Campbell Eames. She is a superb instrumentalist in music, a fine linguist and thorough scholar in all that women of brains devote themselves to for expansion of their highest faculties, without being suspected of masculinity.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. Gordon Cummin is the second son of the late Sir Alexander Cummin, Baronet, of Gordonston, Scotland, and a nephew of the African Lion Hunter Cummin. He is in his twenty-fifth year. His brother, Sir William Cummin is a bachelor of twenty-eight years of age. His sister is married to William Willoughby, son of Lord Middleton, an English peer. She is a poetess. His mother, Lady Cummin, is residing on the family estates at Gordonton. The groom elect was born at Altzer, and educated at Eton. The family is the "Red Comyn" stock, descended from that loyal nobleman, Sir John Cummin, who was suspected of treachery by Robert Bruce, in the conspiracy with other Scottish nobles against Edward First of England, and was assassinated as he was passing through the cloisters of the Grey Friars, after the dissolution of the assembly in which they had promised allegiance to the King. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, one of Bruce's friends asking him soon after "if the traitor was slain,"

"I believe so," replied Bruce.

"And is that a matter to be left to conjecture?" cried Kirkpatrick. "I will secure him."

Upon which he drew his dagger, ran to Cummin and stabbed him to the heart. This deed of Bruce and his associates, justly condemned by our present age, was regarded by that said Hume as an effort of manly vigor and just policy. The family of Kirkpatrick took for the crest of their arms, which they still wear, a hand with a bloody dagger, and chose for their motto these words, "I will secure him," the expression employed by their ancestor when he performed that violent action.

THEY MET BY CHANCE.

Full of a spirit of adventure and love of travel Mr. Gordon Cummin came to the United States in 1872, where he first met with Miss Eames, at a party in Washington, and surrendered at once to her charms. She had but just appeared in society, and was a lovely budding girl of seventeen, with rich blue eyes, an exquisite set of teeth, wavy brown hair, worn in careless curls, and fine eyebrows. Her voice is musical, manners bewitchingly sweet, and conversation intelligent. Their first acquaintance, mutually agreeable, ripened into a partial intimacy, but was soon interrupted by fate. "The course of true love never does run smooth," we know, and in this case various causes interposed to separate the two young persons destined for each other. Fate again. She returned to Europe with her mother, and passed the next year in Paris. Travelled and tried to forget the probable nobleman and arbiter of her future. Meanwhile he, with the busy thrift of his countrymen, proceeded to Green Brier County White Sulphur Springs, and rented a farm, on which he began introducing the finest breed of Cotswold and South Down sheep. Obtaining success, he purchased a farm of 300 acres in Maryland and stocked it with his favorite South Downs. On this is his country seat. He has grown such superior wool as to have taken the prize at two State fairs in Maryland—one, the Kirk Silver Cup, from that noted Baltimore manufactory. To this farm he is to take his lovely bride on the conclusion of his wedding trip. He has returned to Europe on two or three occasions to visit Miss Eames at Chateau d'Ex, but finding her surrounded by powerful attractions of, it is said, some rival aspirants for the fair hand which he new, after much perseverance, struggle and "last hopes," has won. It would not be good taste or acceptable to the parties to reveal the "ins and outs" of this courtship, which, I am reliably informed, is a complete romance of four years' duration.

THE COMING EVENT.

The young lady is much beloved by her immediate friends, and the large circle in which she moves will assist in rendering the coming event the most distinguished of all the weddings which have taken place of the political excitement of the winter. Mr. Denys, the Secretary of the English Legation, is the "best man," who will present the bouquets to the twelve bridesmaids.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

These ladies are as follows:—

First Bridesmaid—Miss Lulie, daughter of General Meigs, U. S. A.

Second Bridesmaid—Miss Maud Campbell Gouverneur, cousin of the bride.

Third Bridesmaid—Miss Annie Freeman, daughter of General Freeman and niece of Mrs. Colman.

Fourth Bridesmaid—Miss Adele Thayer, of Boston, daughter of Mr. John Thayer. Her mother is the daughter of the Hon. Francis Granger, of Canandaigua.

Fifth Bridesmaid—Miss Jenny Riggs, daughter of George Riggs, Esq., of Washington.

Sixth Bridesmaid—Miss Minnie Stout, granddaughter of Commodore Aulick and niece of Mrs. Ex-Secretary Robeson.

Seventh Bridesmaid—Miss Minnie von Bokklyn, New York.

Eighth Bridesmaid—Miss Sallie Phelps, daughter of the Commissioner of the District.

Ninth Bridesmaid—Miss Grace Bigelow, daughter of Hon. John Bigelow, ex-Minister to France.

Tenth Bridesmaid—Miss Mary Thornton.

Eleventh Bridesmaid—Miss Fanny Thornton, daughter of the British Minister.

Twelfth Bridesmaid—Miss Edith Fish, daughter of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

A reception was given to these young ladies and their friends at the house of the bride's uncle, the Hon. Samuel L. Gouveneur, on Thursday last.

REHEARSAL OF THE CEREMONY.

A dress rehearsal will be given in the Church of the Epiphany on Tuesday at four o'clock P. M., in which Miss Alice Diehl, of Frederick, Md., will act for Miss Eames. Miss Diehl is just from the home of Barbarie Freitchie, and is a lovely young lady of blonde complexion and brown hair, tall and stylish.

THE TROUSSEAU.

The bride's dress was made in Paris, by Mme. Rouland. It is of white satin, in Princesse style, high corsage, Pompadour neck, tight coat sleeves. The garniture of orange blossoms is particularly exquisite. They are made of wax and form a border to the front and side breadths, between the tulle puffs; broad folds of satin cover the front breadth of the skirt diagonally. The veil is of point lace and will be fastened to her hair with a coronal of the same wax blossom of which the bouquet is composed. On the left side of the square neck the bouquet de corsage is fastened with pearls. She will wear a necklace of the same pearls. Her ornaments are of a new design.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Miss Lulie Meigs, daughter of Major General Meigs, of the army, the first bridesmaid, is a blonde, with brown eyes, and wears her hair *au naturel*; flowers for the hair and bouquet de corsage, lilies of the valley.

Miss Maud Campbell Gouverneur, daughter of the Hon. Samuel L. Gouverneur and cousin of Miss Eames, is a blonde, with chestnut brown curls and large, laughing blue eyes, pearly teeth and captivating dimples. She is extremely pretty. Flowers, pink daisies.

Miss Annie Freeman, daughter of General Freeman and niece of Mrs. Colman, is a blonde; wears her hair in puffs. Flowers, lilies of the valley.

Miss Adele Thayer, daughter of Mr. John Thayer, of Boston, is a brunette, pretty dark eyes, *petite* figure; pink daisies.

Miss Minnie Stout, granddaughter of Commodore Aulick; Titian hair, fine, clear-cut features, blue eyes, hair in French twist; blue bells.

Miss Von Bokklyn, light hair, short in figure, fair, accomplished; white lilacs.

Miss Sallie Phelps, daughter of the Commissioner of the District; brunette, medium size, rather embonpoint, fine teeth, hazel eyes; white lilacs.

Miss Alice Bigelow, daughter of ex-Minister John Bigelow, is a tall, commanding person; large, full figure; handsome face; blue bells.

The Misses Fanny and Mary Thornton, daughters of the British Minister, are graceful and pretty blondes, fair haired and tall, distinguished figures. They wear blue bells and buttercups.

Miss Edith Fish is pretty and graceful; wears buttercups.

The twelve young ladies wear full flowing veils of white tulle.

THE SERENADE.

THE ENTHUSIASM UNABATED—MONEY AND MATERIAL STILL POURING IN—MIRTH AND MELODY IN PROSPECT.

The serenade project is now a pronounced success. It is beyond question the most popular movement of the day. People who sneeringly insist that New Yorkers don't love music will be ashamed of themselves when Mulberry street is illuminated and the sweet strains of the tin pan orchestra wake the echoes in the spacious halls of Police Headquarters, and the vast assemblage gives ringing cheers for the Police Commissioners. The following letters speak for themselves:—

STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Enclosed are two two cent stamps for the tin pan serenade. God bless the cause. FRANK ANGIER.

VOLUNTEER ARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We are broken down "minstrel singers," but we can yell a little yet. For such a cause our voices would resume their former sweetness. Enclosed we send ten cents for the tin pan serenade. GEORGE S. LOOP, P. H. SHURTS.

COCKADES AND A CAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My contribution toward the coming serenade to our noble Commissioners will be two leather dusters. They have not been in use for over four years. Also one hall starved cat. I will forward them by express. OFFICE BOY.

CATGUT AND NOSEGAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If you should run short of cat gut for the great serenade you can get a supply from dead cats in Vandewater street. Also the material for nosegays for each of the Commissioners can be found in the gutters of the same street. SWEET SMELLS.

WITH MUCH FELINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have two trained cats who, if I command them to, will instantly begin to squeal terribly. Don't you think it would be a good idea to put them among the orchestra to serenade the Street Cleaning Bureau officials? I will furnish them free gratis, for nothing. DONIZETTI.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD AWAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Enclosed please find twenty-five cents, collected between the boys of the Eighteenth ward toward the cost of the proposed serenade to the Police Commissioners. Perhaps I can collect some more in the Nineteenth ward, and also furnish some fishhorns for the musicians. BILL CURRENCY.

A BIG CHECK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Enclosed find my check for $1,651 25, payable to the order of the Serenade Committee; $1,000 I want spent for music (I want something soothing for the Police Commissioners), viz.:—I want the organ grinders. The balance of the money to be expended for leather collars, with six feet of rope for each of the Commissioners, with suitable inscriptions upon them, so when they, the Police Commission, hang from the lamp posts they can be read. Go on with the work; if the check is not enough I will send you a few more. I assure you the check is N. G. MILLIONNAIRE.

A DROP OF SOMETHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

For the serenade I send one gallon dishwater, fourth proof, for the Commissioners to wash down the garbage patties sent by kitchen maid. BROKEN NOSE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS FORWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We will furnish our full band of twenty-five pieces gratis to serenade the Police Commissioners. Please give us two days' notice. Yours, &c.,
SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

FISH HORN MUSIC FOR OFFICIAL EARS.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to congratulate "Reform" for having taken the initiative in regard to the fish horn nuisance. Why, the much complained of junk bells are only sweet heavenly music compared with the infernal sound of a fish horn; but everything was created for a wise purpose, and these fish horns are just the thing for the "tin pan serenade," and I am sure the Street Commissioners will appreciate their superiority over all the other orpheical instruments. SENSITIVE.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST TO DATE.

Slap Bang	An old broom
Go It	5 cents
D. V.	50 cents
Swell the Chorus	1 voice
Lots of Fun	15 cents
Gustav	A torn five-cent stamp
Bigley	5 cents
Sauce	1 cent
Kitchen Maid	Garbage patties
Mudlark	2 cents
Star Spotter	An old telescope tube
Reflector	1 calcium light
Ham Strings	A band of music
Washington Market	A barrel of mutton bones
Light	A barrel stave
Full Hand	An old pack of cards
Pipes	A piece of leader
Capitalist	2 dollars
Nellie W.	20 cents
Ironclad	An old frying pan
Syntax	A copper cent
Tin-pan-orian	An old dish pan and two beef bones
Millionaire	A check (N. G.) $1,651 25
Sweet Smells	A suggestion
Donizetti	2 trained cats
Bill Currency	25 cents
Loop & Shurp	10 cents and 2 voices
Office Boy	2 feather dusters
Frank Angier	2 two cent stamps
Broken Nose	One gallon of dishwater
Seventy seventh Regiment Band	One band of 25 pieces
Sensitive	Some general remarks

ERIE RAILWAY REPORT.

The receiver of the Erie Railway Company filed yesterday, in the office of the County Clerk, his customary monthly report for the month of February last. This report shows the balance on hand on the 1st of February to have been $299,745 70; balance on hand February 28, $435,448 17; certificates of indebtedness issued during the month, $6,457,945 14; amount of notes and certificates paid and cancelled during the month, $4,412,832 34; amount of same outstanding on the 28th of February, $2,075,119 80.

SAVINGS BANK INSOLVENCY.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST BANK SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

The Senate Committee on Banks met yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Senator Coleman in the chair, to resume their investigation of the charges of culpable negligence preferred against Bank Superintendent Ellis in reference to the affairs of the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Bank. The examination was long and tedious, no very startling developments having been drawn from the witnesses' testimony. The most important testimony elicited was that of Mr. Bellamy, counsel for Messrs. Floyd & Gregory, who in 1874, on their request, presented a complaint to the Bank Superintendent and demanded that the bank be closed in the interest of the depositors. The examination will be continued to-day. The taking of testimony did not begin till about half-past eleven.

THE EXAMINATION.

The first witness called was Mr. J. M. Jackson, of Brooklyn, a real estate expert connected with the Lorillard estate. He had in 1874 appraised the bank building at $50,000; three weeks ago he valued the building at $30,000; there was very little real estate sold in its neighborhood; witness didn't know very much about the value of property in the neighborhood, not being interested in the property near there; real estate values began to decline in 1874; they had gone down very materially, from forty to fifty per cent; there were but few sales of real estate except those made under foreclosure or mortgage.

Mr. Frederick P. Bellamy, counsellor-at-law, of Brooklyn, was next called. In September, 1874, he was retained by William Floyd and Ira Gregory, trustees of the bank, to look into its affairs and to take steps for the protection of the trustees and depositors; they brought him a statement purporting to show that the bank was largely insolvent; witness prepared a summons and complaint against Mr. Ellis. This paper was offered in evidence. The most important item it contains reads as follows:—

The following table correctly states the items incorrectly stated in schedule G:—

	Excess of Cost Over Market Value.	Excess of Market Value Over Cost.
Stocks of other States	$249,439 25	
Stocks of counties, cities and towns	—	$11,902 50
Real estate	—	9,092 25
Total		$20,994 75
Total depreciation		$228,444 50

Witness saw Mr. Ellis in his office in Albany; told the latter that he had come at the request of two of his clients in reference to the affairs of the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution; showed him the paper showing the bank to be insolvent from $180,000 to $200,000; said that his clients thought the bank should be closed up; the complaint was compared with the report of the bank examiner; called the Superintendent's attention specially to the Southern securities; Mr. Ellis said he did not approve of the bank being put into the hands of a receiver, but he would come to New York to examine the matter; he went down with witness to New York the same day the latter had the interview with him.

On cross-examination Mr. Bellamy said that he had presented the papers to Mr. Fairchild at the Attorney General's office; Mr. Fairchild said he had every confidence in Mr. Ellis, and that any action in regard to the bank should come through Mr. Ellis first; the next day witness saw Mr. Ellis. The summons and complaint in the action were drawn up, with a view to having the Attorney General proceed in the matter, but the latter would not act on those papers. The main points of difference between the complaint and the directors' report were the values put on the Southern securities. In the reports of the bank they were placed at a much higher figure.

Mr. McKeon next offered in evidence part of section 6 of the act of incorporation of the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution. It stated that moneys might be received on deposit "for the purpose of being invested in government securities or any public stock created under and by virtue of any law of the United States or of this State, or in any stocks or bonds of any city, authorized to be issued by the Legislature of this State." Mr. McKeon claimed that this section restricted the bank from going outside of New York State for its securities, except in the case of government bonds. He also offered in evidence the act of April 15, 1853, which had been repealed May 17, 1875. This act permitted the buying of the bonds of any State, provided that at the time of such investments the stock or securities were at or above par value. A long discussion ensued between Mr. Chapman and Mr. McKeon as to the admissibility of these documents as evidence. Mr. McKeon urged that they were public acts. After some deliberation the committee decided to receive such parts of the acts as related to the case.

VALUES OF SOUTHERN STOCKS.

Mr. John B. Manning, a banker and broker, was next called as an expert to give the value of the bonds held by the bank on October 7, 1874. Of South Carolina bonds there were three classes, the old South Carolinas, the January and July and the non-fundable bonds. On October 2, 1874, the old bonds were quoted at 20, the January and July at 17 and the non fundable at 6. On October 7 these prices were 24, 17¾ and 6¾ respectively. Of North Carolinas there were thirteen kinds, five of which kinds were held by the bank. Of those held by the bank the ante-war bonds were quoted at 20¼, the North Carolina Railroad bonds at 44, the 1854's at 42, the '68's at 14 and the new bonds at 12½. Of the kind of Alabama bonds held by the bank witness had never seen but one recorded sale, that was at 96, shortly after their issue. In October 1874, there was no sale for them; witness did not believe they would bring ten cents on the dollar. The Tennessee bonds held by the bank were quoted at 54. Witness took his quotations from the registered stock list issued by the New York Stock Exchange, which was before him and copies of which he had preserved in his office.

REAL ESTATE VALUES.

Mr. John F. James, real estate agent, of Brooklyn, was called as an expert to determine the value of the bank's real estate, situated at Nos. 30 and 32 President street, Brooklyn. No. 30, the corner piece, was worth about $14,000, and the other, at No. 32, was worth about $8,000; the cost of those buildings was much more; the bank building must have cost at least $30,000; witness differed from Mr. Jackson's estimate; he thought that the depreciation in real estate had begun as far back as 1872; the depreciation had been fully 33 per cent. Mr. Chapman on cross-examination put some questions trying to show that the estimates of the value of the building were merely matters of opinion.

Mr. William J. Best was again called to the witness chair. The question first asked by Mr. McKeon was, "Can you state what was the condition of the bank when you became receiver?" and the next, "What was the deficiency at the time you were made receiver?" Mr. Chapman at once objected and a long argument was entered into between counsel. Mr. McKeon urged that he had a right to show the disastrous consequences of Mr. Ellis' neglect, while Mr. Chapman said that the inquiry should be restricted merely to the question whether there was any neglect between the time when Mr. Ellis made the first examination and the time when he handed the matter over to the Attorney General. The committee decided that the question was inadmissible. The examination was then continued. Mr. Best said that there were were about 3,300 depositors in the institution, he had paid sixty-five per cent of the deposits and had assets left in his hands still. These assets consisted of bonds and mortgages in process of foreclosure, about $50,000; of real estate (bank building, No. 227 East Forty-fifth street, No. 30 President street, Brooklyn, and No. 32 President street, Brooklyn)—four pieces, all they had in 1874; of bonds, Alabamas, $166,000; North Carolina, $113,000; all the Tennessee bonds had been sold; the rest of the assets were office fixtures and about $2,000 in cash.

Mr. Daniel A. Moran was the next witness. He testified as follows:—Am a broker by trade; the list of stocks presented in evidence was affixed to it their market values; this was generally the bidding price; the difference between the buying and selling price ranges from one to five per cent.

Mr. William J. Best was again called. He was directed to look at a minute of the meeting of directors, April 13, 1874. Mr. Chapman objected. "Suppose," said he, "that there should be a paper put away in one of the pigeon holes showing the hopeless insolvency of the bank, is the Bank Superintendent blameable if he should not find that paper?" Mr. McKeon offered the minutes in evidence. Mr. Chapman made a proposition that himself and Mr. McKeon should be allowed to examine all the minutes of the bank and takes notes of what they wanted, having them read at some other time. This was agreed to. Mr. Chapman then suggested that as Mr. Ellis' witnesses were not ready an adjournment would be necessary. It was also probable that the charges of neglect in regard to the other ten banks, would be referred to the same committee. The chair announced the adjournment of the investigation to Monday morning next, at ten o'clock.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The writer of the following letter must have been misinformed at the Italian Consulate. An Italian who becomes an American citizen is not subject to Italian military law. He enjoys here and in Italy all the rights of the American citizen as long as he remains such:—

NEW YORK, April 24, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am a native of Italy, which country I left at the age of sixteen. I am now an American citizen, having been here twelve years and having my papers, but the Italian Consul, Chevalier De Lucca, informs me that I am still subject to Italian military law and liable to be drafted into their army, notwithstanding I have an American passport, and if I do not procure a certain paper from him before my departure, to report in Italy, I will be arrested on my arrival there and subject to one year's imprisonment. Will you do a number of Italians by birth, but American citizens now, the favor of informing us through your paper whether the Consul is misinforming us or not, if our American passport protects us abroad as American citizens, and whether we are subject to military duty in Italy after we become citizens of the United States, no matter at what age we left Italy? and oblige MANY ITALIANS BY BIRTH.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Charity begins at home, according to the old adage, therefore why do you not call attention to the Oneida Community in your own Empire State, rather than go on to Salt Lake hunting up enormities. I have been a Mormon, like several other deluded followers of that false prophet have been for a time, and I also know all about that Oneida Community, and I tell you candidly from my own knowledge that the practices and ways of life of the latter are vastly more disgusting and unnatural than the former. "Fair play is a jewel." With great respect. J. F. HIRSCH.

POSTAL INK WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you not ask the Postmaster to kindly furnish ink, pens and a blotter for the use of the public in filling out money orders, &c.? By inserting this in your valuable "Complaint Book" you will oblige J. W. B.

WILL CAPTAIN MURPHY TAKE NOTICE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to complain of a gang of loafers who defy Captain Murphy and the police and insult every person passing by. This gang is called the Alpha Gang. A RESIDENT OF THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

A HINT TO THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me, through your valuable paper, to ask the Park Commissioners why the bridge across 161st street, over the Harlem Railroad track, which since last summer is in the most dangerous condition, is not put in repair? C. V.

FIRE ALARM KEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Seeing the benefits derived from complaints inserted in your "Complaint Book," I would like to have remedied a fault which might result seriously. The key of the fire alarm box at Seventy-ninth street and avenue A is taken care of by a person in Simonson's lumber yard, at Seventy-ninth street and East River. If a fire should break out we would be obliged to go away down to the river to obtain said key, and the time thus spent would enable the fire to make terrible headway. There are houses in the vicinity of the box where access to the key may more easily be had. SALUS.

INFORMATION FOR CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to call the attention, through your valuable "Complaint Book," of Captain Kennedy to the crowd of loafers who daily congregate on the corner of Jones and Bleecker streets, and by their vile and obscene language insult passers-by. INSULTED.

TRAMPS IN THE PARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I was somewhat surprised at reading the letter of your correspondent "New Yorker," for I did not think any New Yorker would desire to make such a distinction between the rich and the poor. If tramps occupy the seats in the parks it is the duty of the police to turn them off, but to have to pay for seats so that they will be occupied only by a certain class would be an outrage upon the working class and our "equalization of men." If society make a distinction between the rich and the poor, the Park Commissioners cannot; neither can they make the poor man stand nor give a preference to the rich. JUSTICE.

SUBSTANTIAL UNDERSTANDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

When the snow and ice disappeared from the sidewalks I congratulated myself upon having at least seven or eight months of solid footing, but am disappointed; as the sidewalks in New York are strewn with banana and orange skins, which are really more treacherous and dangerous than ice. The sidewalks in the vicinity of Bowery and Grand street, where there are numerous pedlers of bananas and oranges, are in such a condition that it is as much as a person's life is worth to walk over them. If people would be more careful and throw the skins in the gutter this would be obviated. BOWERY.

ECONOMY IN CORPORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We poor widows, who supposed ourselves in fair circumstances from the fact of our owning Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad stock, find ourselves in distress, owing to receiving no dividends. Are we to sell it or keep it? We see in your noble sheet, which always befriends the cause of the fatherless and widows, that the above named road is about to issue invitations for a large number of persons and give them a collation upon the opening of their tunnel. We hear that the "ceremony" is to take place on the 25th inst. That day is the natal day of one of its directors, whom we honor for his noble charities; but will he not, in his great goodness of heart, spare this expense and endeavor to give a very small dividend at least to three (and doubtless other) suffering widows? Retrenchment being the order of the day, why not begin at the small end of the tunnel? WIDOW.

RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am a steady rider on the New York and New Haven Railroad, and should like to know why it is that this road (and the Harlem also) cannot back their cars down to the lower end of the depot and allow passengers to get on there, instead of compelling them to walk part of the way home after leaving the ticket office. It is a great nuisance, and for those who have heavy bags, valises, bundles or babies to carry, it is a very trying and sometimes painful ordeal. I have frequently seen delicate ladies carry a heavy infant and a valise at the same time, when they looked as though they were unable to carry either, and reach the cars in an almost fainting condition. I do not care for myself; I am a man and have no baggage nor babies to carry, but I feel for those who have. And now that warm weather is coming on will you not lend your valuable aid and bring on this much needed reform, and compel the two roads to bring their passenger cars where they ought to be, at the lower end of the depot building? A COMMUTER.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would like to call the attention of the Board of Health, through your valuable columns, to a neighboring nuisance. Into a vacant lot in the rear of the houses on Sixth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, is thrown every sort of garbage, ashes, swill, &c. The occupants of No. 70 West Fifty-fifth street persist in throwing the ashes into this lot in spite of every request to discontinue, and the owner of a small market makes it a receptacle of stale fish, game, &c., rendering the locality very unhealthy to say the least. We have had three or four cases of scarlet fever, brought on by this cesspool, as you may term it. Begging pardon for trespassing so much, I am, very respectfully, PESTILENCE.

A WAIL FROM HOBOKEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I live in Hoboken. I bought a little place there some time ago. When I purchased, all sorts of inducements were held out to families going there by the Hoboken Land Improvement Company. Commutation of the ferry, for men $3, for ladies and children $1 25, per quarter. Promises were also given that with the growth of the place would come still further advantages to the settler. In lieu of this the commutation was increased; the boats are run for the accommodation of the railroad; you are compelled, to get at the boat, to get jammed in a treadmill style of check on the ferry masters, and now notices are posted that on May 1 all commutation shall cease, and the boon of seventeen tickets for fifty cents, or thirty-five for a dollar, is offered as a set off. A poor working girl or man must buy tickets enough for a week and a half's use to save one cent. No distinction with regard to age; all children able to walk must pay. As this company control all the water front of Hoboken to Weehawken, and as it is impossible to get the Jersey Legislature to interfere with such a wealthy monopoly, will the HERALD kindly assist us by urging the New York Common Council to overhaul their franchise to this ferry company, and see if it would not be possible to compel them to reduce their rates. Mr. Shippen, who is the head and front of this monopoly, aspires, it is said, to be the next Governor of New Jersey. I hope the workmen of the State will remember his liberality when he comes before them for their suffrage. HOBOKEN.

A HINT TO SHOPPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am a constant reader of your valuable paper. In your issue of the 16th inst. I noticed an article from an "Observing Lady." In reply, permit me to state that it is the ladies, not the employers, who make it so hard for the salesladies. I am employed in a store where we have seats, but unless in stormy weather an opportunity of using them is never afforded us, simply because the ladies make it a habit of shopping late. A few months ago the employes of several stores on Sixth avenue sent in a petition asking their employers to close their stores at six o'clock; they kindly consented, and we were enabled to reach our homes (some of which are at a great distance from the store) in good season; but the ladies persisted in coming in so late that they were obliged to keep open again until seven. And even now, when the blinds are being drawn down, there is some one pushing through the door; and it is nothing unusual, when prepared to leave the store, you are called to wait upon some of those sympathizing ladies who could not possibly wait until the morning for a spool of cotton or a yard of tape. Now, Mr. Editor, why cannot the ladies do their shopping during the day, as they do on Broadway, and allow us to get home an hour earlier; and, if we must stay until seven, let us have that hour to rest after the trials and vexations of the day. By giving space to this in your "Complaint Book" you will greatly oblige A SALESLADY.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SECOND COMPETITION OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB AT CREEDMOOR—CHANGING NAMES—WEIGHT VS. LENGTH OF BARREL.

The Amateur Rifle Club held their second competition at Creedmoor yesterday for places on the senior and junior teams. The weather was excellent for practice, the atmosphere clear and dry and the light good. The wind was from the south by south southeast, somewhat fluctuating but light.

To the uninitiated at Creedmoor it will appear that a completely new set of marksmen has sprung up there, as if by magic; few, if any, of the old names so well known in years gone by to the public now appear on the list of scores, and yet the same friendly faces greet us on all sides. The truth is that the knights of the trigger prefer to do their practicing under a *nom de guerre* rather than under their own well known patronymics.

From the synopsis of the scores which is given herewith it will be seen that some good shooting was made in this competition. The team total of the best eight scores foots up to 1,431 out of a possible 1,800 points. Messrs. Hayes and Everett are new hands before the long range butts, and from present appearances they promise to push closely some of the best among the experienced ones. Mr. Geiger had out yesterday a novelty in the shape of a new rifle. This weapon does not exceed the regulation weight of ten pounds, but the barrel is only twenty-six inches in length, while the old models of long range guns measure thirty-two to thirty-four inches from the base of the chamber to the plane of the muzzle. Mr. Geiger, by this new modification in the dimensions of his arm, proposes, by increasing the weight of the barrel, and consequently strengthening the walls of it, to reduce the vibration of the metal after the discharge to a minimum. It is believed, however, that what he gains in this direction will be lost by shortening the base line which is formed between the rear and front sights, whereby the line of vision is laid down from the eye to the centre of the target.

THE SCORES.

	Yards. 800.	Yards. 900.	Yards. 1,000.	Totals.
H. Stewart	67	70	60	197
William Hayes	73	69	51	193
Thomas Everett	70	70	51	191
S. Spencer	68	64	57	189
W. Lawrence	62	68	51	181
A. Anderson	58	64	43	165
E. H. Madison	57	54	49	160
L. Geiger	66	54	35	155
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	51	48	46	145
J. P. Waters	58	44	35	137

The weather is so delightful that every day there is more or less practice done on the ranges. It is expected that the citizen soldiers of the National Guard will muster early next month in strong force before the butts.

COST OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION ON THE AMOUNT OF MONEY COLLECTED AND WHAT DISPOSITION IS MADE OF IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Charity is a noble virtue, but the essence of its merit is that it is voluntary. Compulsory charity may be advocated for the sake of the social order which it protects or promotes, but it cannot be defended or maintained on the idea that it is in any sense an exercise of the virtue of charity, nor are criticisms of its workings to be resented as