BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

The following statement, showing the business and condition of the fifteen savings banks of Brooklyn and vicinity, for the six months ending July 1, has been compiled from the returns submitted to the Banking Department. Comparing these figures with the returns presented for January 1, 1877, it appears that the deposits have increased $1,500,000, and the surplus has also increased, the amount of gain being $38,657. There has been an increase in the resources from $56,160,422 on January 1, to $57,831,670 on July 1, making a gain of $1,671,248. The number of open accounts has advanced from 138,995 to 141,581. The amount loaned on bond and mortgage has been reduced $261,625, while the increased deposits have been invested in stocks and bonds, the stock investments being increased by $2,271,098. An increase also appears in the amount of cash on hand, as well as the amount deposited in other banks or trust companies. The following is the report:—

Name of Bank.	Bonds and Mortgages.	Stock investments at Cost.	United States Stocks at Cost.
Brooklyn	$8,372,850	$11,811,505	$5,100,000
Bushwick	27,200	32,272	16,122
Dime	2,809,999	5,866,469	2,914,389
Dime, of W'msburg	326,175	491,783	53,375
East Brooklyn	367,500	277,650	43,055
East New York	86,837	57,881	—
Emigrant	81,700	—	—
German	570,500	445,762	—
Germania	229,850	250,635	—
Greenpoint	298,400	237,500	—
Kings County	824,350	1,759,515	347,230
Long Island	462,116	160,107	—
South Brooklyn	1,935,400	5,027,059	1,987,037
Williamsburg	5,834,968	7,936,929	1,200,000
Totals	$17,195,916	$34,348,477	$11,657,208

Name of Bank.	Other St'ks at Cost.	Excess of Am't Mk't Value of Stocks.	Amt Loaned on Stocks or Collaterals.
Brooklyn	$6,711,505	$965,495	—
Bushwick	20,150	87	—
Dime	2,946,080	Decrease.	$53,200
Dime, of W'msburg	438,408	35,991	5,000
East Brooklyn	233,995	20,192	—
East New York	57,881	Decrease.	—
German	445,762	29,552	—
Germania	250,635	18,114	1,200
Greenpoint	237,500	13,800	1,500
Kings County	1,412,285	389	3,500
Long Island	160,107	3,588	16,910
South Brooklyn	3,040,022	175,106	—
Williamsburg	6,736,929	557,120	16,000
Totals	$22,691,269	$1,799,414	$97,310

Name of Bank.	Banking House and Lot at Cost.	Other Real Estate at Cost.	Cash Deposited in other Banks.
Brooklyn	$44,000	$21,231	$129,751
Bushwick	—	—	589
Dime	80,000	20,195	276,948
Dime, of W'msburg	94,824	—	106,971
East Brooklyn	45,474	9 633	22,364
East New York	—	1,619	5,193
Emigrant	—	—	58,441
German	97,001	6,614	59,000
Germania	91,500	20,767	70,578
Greenpoint	—	6,859	38,730
Kings County	142,637	—	63,776
Long Island	230,000	12,623	18,248
Mechanics'	—	—	1,297
South Brooklyn	175,000	23,667	282,686
Williamsburg	689,000	122,837	149,153
Totals	$1,689,436	$246,985	$1,274,725

Name of Bank.	Cash on Hand.	Interest, &c., Due and Accrued.	Total Resources.
Brooklyn	—	$303,976	$16,639,808
Bushwick	$599	—	63,017
Dime	34,528	81,021	9,216,353
Dime, of W'msburg	2,353	14,024	1,076,122
East Brooklyn	8,306	10,791	731,312
East New York	1,986	8,629	159,347
Emigrant	4,225	2,769	149,647
German	9,289	18,051	1,235,751
Germania	6,450	8,287	701,210
Greenpoint	8,188	9,781	617,799
Kings County	15,982	44,514	2,854,666
Long Island	7,958	19,873	931,425
Mechanics'	—	—	1,297
South Brooklyn	74,671	65,805	7,759 394
Williamsburg	176,575	292,828	15,694,523
Totals	$351,310	$815,349	$57,831,670

Name of Bank.	Surplus.	Due Depositors.	Loss of Deposits.
Brooklyn	$2,057,292	$14,542,545	—
Bushwick	Deficiency	39,526	—
Dime	764,154	8,361,521	—
Dime, of W'msburg	57,566	1,018,255	$133,406
East Brooklyn	54,840	676,472	13,950
East New York	7,070	150,002	12,806
Emigrant	5,059	144,588	10,044
German	101,433	1,121,192	149,761
Germania	22,949	678,261	9,906
Greenpoint	42,855	574,944	—
Kings County	150,893	2,703,771	14,359
Long Island	27,727	901,977	205,138
Mechanics'	—	1,297	22,326
South Brooklyn	736,534	7,022 860	—
Williamsburg	1,664,970	14,029.552	—
Totals	$5,753,312	$51,987,063	$571,696

Name of Bank.	Increase of Deposits.	Expenses.	Open Accounts.
Brooklyn	$636,815	$20,464	28,458
Bushwick	216	465	568
Dime	404,251	23,358	31,632
Dime, of W'msburg	—	3,579	6,844
East Brooklyn	—	2,087	4,588
East New York	—	795	964
Emigrant	—	2,678	808
German	—	4,786	5,216
Germania	—	3,664	2,446
Greenpoint	14,288	2,062	3,752
Kings County	—	6,364	7,081
Long Island	—	4,970	4,225
Mechanics'	—	525	165
South Brooklyn	41,783	15,812	16,191
Williamsburg	1,055,704	27,415	28,243
Totals	$2,153,057	$118,961	141,581

STILL IN THE TOILS.

THE HERO OF THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL IMPRISONMENT REARRESTED BY REQUEST OF THE CHICAGO POLICE.

Eli B. Weston, who for five days was held as a prisoner in the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Jayne and his partners, on suspicion of being connected with the forgery on the Third National Bank of Chicago, and who, on examination in the Tombs Police Court, was held only as a witness, was, yesterday, again taken in custody. He was standing on the steps of the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was stopping, yesterday morning, when Sergeant Kealy and Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, walked up to him and told him he was a prisoner.

"What now?" asked the much arrested man, looking a little surprised.

"On this telegram from Chicago," said Sergeant Kealy, exhibiting the following:—

CHICAGO, August 26, 1877.

G. W. WALLING, Superintendent New York Police:—Hold Eli B. Weston for forgery on Third National Bank Chicago. Requisition will be forwarded forthwith.

M. C. HICKEY, Superintendent Police.

"All right," responded Weston, after reading the despatch, "I'm with you," and the party left the hotel and proceeded to the Central Office. A few hours later the prisoner was taken to the Tombs Police Court before Justice Duffy. There Detective Ferris made the usual affidavit on information and belief.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Counsellors Fellows and Oliver appeared for the prisoner, and asked why the police had not arrested Weston previously. The despatch was three days old. The detective could not answer.

Judge Duffy said:—"I will commit the prisoner to the Central Office for thirty-six hours."

"But will you not fix bail?" asked Counsellor Fellows, in astonishment.

"Well, yes; say $5,000."

"Then we tender bail," replied the lawyer, and Mr. W. H. Ross Lewin, of Rochester, the partner of ex-Senator Lord and the brother-in-law of Weston, stepped forward as the bondsman.

Mr. Ross Lewin stated that he had $25,000 worth of real estate in the city of Rochester, but the Judge declined to accept security outside of the county.

Counsellor Fellows warmly contended that as much as the offence was against the people of another State—to-wit, Illinois—and as the prisoner was arrested by requisition on the Governor of New York, bail could be accepted from any part of the State. The magistrate, however, declined to accept it outside of the county.

At this point Dr. T. H. Burras, Weston's bondsman for $2,000 as witness, advanced to the Judge's desk and asked to be released as bondsman. His request was granted. This placed Weston in his primary position as a prisoner in the House of Detention to appear for the people, and he was accordingly remanded back. As the officer was leaving Counsellor Fellows served a writ of habeas corpus on him to have Weston at the Supreme Court this morning.

WESTON IN A RAGE.

For the first time since his arrival Weston appeared indignant. In conversation with a HERALD reporter he said:—"I am the most persecuted man in New York. The way I have been treated is villanous. I was kidnapped from Chicago and imprisoned for five days in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and all without the shadow of law. Then on being arraigned I was acquitted here in the Tombs Police Court and held as a witness, although I protested that I didn't know anything about the case. Then I gave bail. Now they arrest me, not on a warrant, remember, but on a telegram purporting to be from the Chief of Police of Chicago. It may be from him or it may not be. In any event my arrest is illegal. What right have the police to deprive a man of his liberty on any man's telegram? I tell you," he continued, clenching his fist, "a more outrageous thing was never perpetrated. The law is supposed to shield every man from infringement of his liberty, but how is it in my case? On what warrant of law am I arrested? The police and the judge know that I am held illegally. I want this made known to the public. I want the citizens of New York to know how much their liberty amounts to as against the police and an accommodating judge."

Weston's counsel were also eloquent in their condemnation of the arrest, but they sought consolation in the fact that they had obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

The prisoner was then taken to the House of Detention.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE.

THE ANSWER OF MR. SHEPPARD HOMANS TO THE COMPLAINT OF RECEIVER HENRY R. PIERSON.

Mr. Sheppard Homans, who, with many others, is made defendant in a suit brought by Henry R. Pierson, receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, for alleged mismanagement and speculation, has filed an answer to the complaint in which a denial is given to nearly all the allegations made. Mr. Homans says that he was not connected with the Universal company in any official capacity within the past ten years, nor received any moneys from the company, directly or indirectly, within that period. In May, 1872, he was employed by the Guardian company as consulting actuary, at a stated salary, and after his appointment it was discovered that the sworn statements of the company's financial condition, made by its former officers to the Insurance Department, were incorrect. The technical reserve was found to be impaired, and this was promptly reported to the department, while the company was still commercially solvent. Mr. Homans states that an offer was accepted from Mr. Henry J. Furber, acting in behalf of the Universal company, to make good the deficiency, and in order to do this Mr. Furber procured and caused to be assigned to the Guardian certain bonds and mortgages belonging to Mr. I. Smith Homans, who was indemnified against loss by Mr. Furber, and who the defendant believes neither received nor expected any commission, bonus or profit. He avers that this transfer, so far as he knew, was intended solely to protect the interest of the Guardian company and its policy holders, by permitting it to wind up its affairs without the apprehended disasters and losses incident to the appointment of a receiver. In conclusion, Mr. Homans submits that neither the deficiency in the technical reserve nor any subsequent disaster to the policy holders of the Guardian can be attributed to any act or advice of his.

THE CRYSTAL CAB ENTERPRISE.

A STILL FURTHER EXTENSION OF PATRONAGE TO THE NEW IDEA.

In round numbers 500 passengers were conveyed yesterday back and forth between the depot of the Elevated Railroad and the Grand Central, or about two hundred and fifty each way. This was a considerable advance on the figures of the preceding day. Three more cabs were added to the original number, making eight in all. But these were inadequate to the occasion, and three omnibuses, besides carriages and phaetons, were called into service to meet the requirements of passengers. Take 500 passengers at ten cents and it would amount to $50. Take ten cabs, the number necessary to accommodate so many people, at an expense of $25 per day for driver, horses and all other expenses, and there are $25 left as clear profit, which would amount to $150 a week and about $8,000 a year—not a bad speculation these hard times. But this is a low estimate, for the thing has been only three days in operation and has grown in dimensions with the rapidity of a mushroom. At the beginning of next week at least thirteen of these cheap cabs will be in operation, and all of them, judging from the experience of yesterday, will be needed. In fact, it looks as if a service of double that number will ultimately be required. It should be borne in mind that all the principal railroads leading out of New York, except those centred at the Grand Central depot, are on the west side of town, or at least the ferries connecting with them are so placed, and the Elevated road passes close to all of them, Christopher street, Desbrosses, Chambers, Barclay, Cortlandt and Liberty. The fastest cabs cannot reach these points quicker than the trains on the Elevated road, which are only six minutes from the Grand Central depot, and therefore it is the volume of passenger traffic in the direction of these ferries has been suddenly transferred to the Elevated road, because of the cheapness of the fare. It is a sad and awful lesson to the hackmen, and they are sitting, metaphorically, in sackcloth and ashes for their grievous sins of omission. "We didn't think so much of it the first day," said one of the hackmen at the depot to the reporter, "and we made fun of the whole thing; but it's no laughing matter any longer."

"Do you mean these cabs are encroaching on your business?"

"That's what I mean, and I begin to think I'll give up hack driving. You see, I rent this carriage and team of mine here for $14 a week. If I don't make that in a week I lose, but all over that is mine. Now, I must make twenty shillin' a day to pay for the rent of the team, but I know I won't make that to-day. I didn't make it yesterday and I expect my chances to-morrow will be less. This thing is injurin' us."

SUPERINTENDENT TOUCEY'S IMPARTIALITY.

Speaking to the starter of the cabs, Mr. Alexander, he said that at that particular time (half-past three P. M.) he had disposed of over two hundred tickets. He had a notion that the traffic must necessarily go on increasing. "But," said he, "Superintendent Toucey, of the Hudson and Central railroads, came along here to-day and said that our cabs must not come to the curb; that they were a nuisance, as all cabs are when they block up the front of the depot, and that we must take a stand outside somewhere."

"Well, and what do you suppose will be done?"

"I suppose Mr. Dodd will make it all right with him. If we can't come up right here to the curb the public won't know we are in existence." At this time a hack driver approached and said he thought it was a "derned" shame that these Elevated Railroad cabs should enjoy a privilege which was denied to them. "We have got," said he, "to keep away over there on the rise of Murray Hill, and none of us can come to the curb until we are regularly engaged, and I don't think it is fair to give these other fellows any more show than we have."

FEELING AMONG THE HACKMEN.

The feeling yesterday among the hackmen was much more bitter than on the two previous days, when they supposed the affair was a mere flash in the pan. They now begin to realize that they are struck in a vital place by the introduction of these cabs, but while they may bluster a good deal there is no likelihood at all, as the policemen are satisfied to assert, that any trouble will arise between them and the new line.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE COMPANY.

A correspondent of this paper says that while glad to learn that the company's enterprise in supplying rapid transit to the Forty-second street depot was already an established success there is still great room for improvement, and for the benefit of the company as well as the passengers he would urge that without any delay they issue return tickets at fifteen cents or single at ten cents, available only on day of issue, and that for the protection of the company every ticket be dated and numbered. He thinks some people will object to a reduction on the score of crowding the cabs with every class of people, but to satisfy the select few there could be two classes of carriages if necessary. Anyhow he insists the mass of the people ought to enjoy the boon of rapid transit, and it is a disgrace to the city of New York that it has been withheld from them so long.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY TO BUILD A QUICK TRANSIT LINE.

Mr. Samuel L. Phillips, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, left for Europe in the steamer Russia yesterday at the request of the directors of the Third Avenue Company, who have at last taken the rapid transit question earnestly in their own hands. In order to verify the rumors afloat in regard to the objects of the company an interview was sought with Mr. Lewis Lyon, treasurer of the road, and that gentleman, in substance, said:—

While the entire press of the city has been charging this company with opposing rapid transit, our directors have permitted these assaults to pass by unnoticed, in the meantime studying all the requirements of the people, the interest of the city of New York and the duty of this company in the premises. Our president in particular has been studying this question for a number of years. He is a thoroughly practical man, not wedded to utopian ideas. He knew that in order that rapid transit may become popular among the masses it should at the same time be a cheap transit, as cheap to the people as it is now on our cars. The next thing to be considered was safety of transit and efficiency of service. I think time will show that all these points have been carefully considered, both by our directors and our president. Mr. Phillips left in the Russia for Europe to-day for the express purpose of seeing with his own eyes the practical workings of London rapid transit roads. Should he consider it necessary to visit the Continent for that purpose he has full power to do so, and make what ever arrangements he deems necessary to further the interests of the company. He will investigate rapid transit there in all its bearings, and report at once upon his return to this country, in about six or eight weeks at the farthest. You may rely upon this; that our directors will devote their capital, their franchise and their experience to the building of a proper and safe rapid transit road.

SAFE, AS WELL AS RAPID.

Though I cannot give you the mode of construction, I can assure you that it will not be a road built on sticks nor a road where women and children need to be accompanied by fathers and brothers. It will be a road on which travel will indeed be rapid and safe. For that purpose we need no outside aid nor assistance, our directors being all men of wealth, disposed, notwithstanding all the contumely that has been heaped upon them, to devote their capital and energy to an enterprise called for by the time and by the people. Neither will it be a temporary makeshift or experiment. It will be for all time, built in as solid a manner as the London road, where I believe only one accident has occurred since the road was first opened.

Upon the reporter questioning the gentleman whether it would be an underground road Mr. Lyon said:—

I can give you no information as to the mode of construction, as I have already told you, only it is the aim of our directors to have due regard to the rights of property holders and to construct a road with as little damage to property as possible. Neither will the fares upon the road be raised—five or six cents will be the fare along the whole route, the same as it is now—so that the rapid transit will at the same time be cheap transit, and that is what the people demand.

Among the wealthiest directors of the Third Avenue road, above alluded to, are Henry Hart, William and Robert Romsen, Samuel Willets and Thurlow Weed.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION IN JERSEY CITY—ADDRESSES BY MAYOR SIEDLER AND OTHERS.

The third reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic of the district of New Jersey took place yesterday at Jersey City. Flags and bunting were displayed from an early hour on public buildings, private residences and ferryboats. As early as seven o'clock the members of several posts were on hand at Exchange place, in front of Taylor's Hotel. The Camden, Newark, Elizabeth and Paterson men arrived an hour later, and were followed by two posts from New York. Colonel G. F. Robinson was marshal of the procession, and Captain E. P. Reichden was adjutant general. The following was the order in which the different posts appeared in line:—

Van Houten Post, No. 3, Commander Joseph S. Whiting, 35 men; Henry Wilson Post, No. 13, Commander Joe Hooker, 36 men; Zabriskie Post, No. 38, Commander Gideonlsely, 40 men; Ellsworth Post, No. 14, Commander John G. Jacobs, 50 men; George H. Thomas Post, No. 29, Commander Hachusen, 30 men; Wadsworth Post, No. 19, Commander Robert Alberts, 35 men. Besides these posts of the G. A. R. Hudson county gave the Veteran regiment, Colonel John F. Jennie, with 150 men, and the Hudson County Veteran Association, Captain L. D. Schaffer, 40 men. Marching hard on the flanks of these came the Essex county battalion, comprising Hexamer Post, No. 33, Commander Krikmayer, 125 men; Lincoln Post, No. 7, Commander Rogers, 50 men; Kearny Post, No. 5, Commander Brown, 25 men. Next marched the Passaic county battalion, as follows:—Farragut Post, No. 23, Commander Charles Kirker, 32 men; Butler Post, No. 35, Commander Thompson, 15 men; Meade Post, No. 7, Commander James Sproull, 50 men. Next came the Union county men in Ulric Dahlgren Post, No. 25, Commander Shipman, 72 men. Trenton sent Bayard Post, No. 8, Commander Joseph Hawk, with 25 men. Camden sent T. M. K. Lee, Jr., Post, No. 5, under Colonel Hutty, with 20 men. The rear was brought up by the First section of battery A, N.G.S.N.J., under Lieutenant Linn, with 8 veterans manning the gun.

When the New York battalion came out from the ferry gates cheers rent the air. Colte's Post, No. 33, passed first, under command of Herman Thrum, and numbered fifty-two men. Riker Post, No. 62, contained fifty-four men, and was under command of Louis Shum. The line was then formed opposite the First National Bank, in Exchange place, and a section of battery A, under command of Lieutenant Linn, fired a salute. Major Pelouhet mounted the steps of the bank building, and was followed by Mayor Siedler, of Jersey City, and Mayor C. Yates, of Newark. Then came General Robinson, leaning on his crutch, with his staff, consisting of Quartermaster General Ward, of Newark; Adjutant General Squire, of the Department of New York; Adjutant General Sullivan, of New Jersey; General Kilpatrick, Colonel Farley, Surgeon General Watson, Captain J. A. Joel and Colonel Houghton.

MAYOR SIEDLER'S ADDRESS.

As soon as the line halted Mayor Siedler stepped forward and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:—

It affords me great pleasure that I am deputed to welcome you, on behalf of the citizens of Jersey City, to partake of our hospitality, to extend our cordial greeting and hearty good will. I take the more pleasure in this as I see in you the embodiment of the vital principles which you contended for in the battles that God saw fit to bless principles which were triumphant in our opinion and that of your late enemies. I am glad to welcome you because I see in you men who won renown in battle, and because you are to celebrate the days of the war, and this you have a right to do. You should keep alive the memories of those days, and as long as there is a traitor to be found or a rebel against our flag, country or government you ought to commemorate the battles you fought, the privations you endured, the toils you underwent and the results you achieved. While we have not much to offer, if you will sit down to our humble frugal meal we will be glad, and if ever again you see fit to come to Jersey City you will find the latch string hanging on the outside and warm hearts to receive you. I am glad to welcome you with your battle scarred flags in the name not only of the city, but of those comrades who have endured the battle and have gone above. So long as you and I live may the time never come when the citizens of this united Republic fail to respect the flag I see before me and the men who fought so bravely for it.

General Kilpatrick followed and said that, no matter how he differed with many of his old comrades in politics, he loved to clasp hands with the men who upheld the flag on many a bloody field. Other speeches followed and the procession moved to Ditmar's Park, where the day was spent in festivity.

FERRER DE COUTO.

REMAINS OF THE SPANISH EDITOR TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM THIS CITY TO SPAIN—ADVERSE CLAIMS TO THE ESTATE.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city yesterday on board the steamship Labrador, from Havre, was Mrs. de Couto, widow of the well known Don José Ferrer de Couto, late editor of the Spanish government organ in this city, *El Cronista*. The object of her visit to New York is to take back to Ferrol, in Spain, her husband's remains, which were temporarily interred in the Marble cemetery in Second avenue and placed in the receiving vault. The *Gaceta de Madrid* of the 12th inst. publishes the following decree of King Alfonso respecting the dead editor:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—ROYAL DECREE.

It having come to our knowledge that Don Jose Ferrer de Couto, Chevalier of the Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, has died on a foreign shore, and desiring to honor the memory of this worthy Spaniard, who for so long a period of his life dedicated his time and energies to the noble cause of defending the interests of his country against the plotting of the rebel Cubans, and after due consultation with the Minister of the Colonies and the Cabinet officers

Do decree as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—Steps shall be taken for the exhumation of the mortal remains of Don José Ferrer de Couto, and for their removal to Madrid.

ART. 2.—The expense incumbent in the same shall be placed to the charge of the State, in the financial statement of the Island of Cuba.

Given under my hand at Ferrol, this sixth day of August, 1877. ALFONSO.

The Minister of the Colonies, MARTEN DE HERRERA.

AN EXPECTED LEGAL CONTEST.

The widow will, it is understood, be the guest, while in this city, of Mr. Martí, a well known Spanish merchant in this city and a particular friend of her late husband. To-day Mrs. Couto will confer with the Consul General of Spain in this city, the Chevalier Hipolito de Uriarte, with reference to the estate of her husband, which, it is reported, Mrs. Gonzalez, of No. 212 West Twenty-fifth street, an Englishwoman by birth and Mr. Couto's late housekeeper, refuses to surrender except by process at law. It is also reported that there are two wills, one being in the hands of Mrs. Couto and the other in the hands of the housekeeper. The Spanish Minister, who was a warm friend and admirer of the deceased editor, and, in fact, the whole Spanish colony in this city take a lively interest in the developments of the case.

THE BRYAN MYSTERY.

EFFORTS OF HIS RELATIVES AND THE POLICE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE DISAPPEARANCE.

The efforts of the police and the relatives of Mr. William J. Bryan to account for his mysterious disappearance from a steamer plying between St. Louis and Cincinnati continue unabated, though so far are unattended by success. The morning's mail from the West brought a letter for Acting Superintendent of Police Waddy, of Brooklyn, from Chief of Police Wood, of Cincinnati, dated August 27, stating that on that day the steamboat Mary Miller arrived from St. Louis, and the captain of the vessel reported that a well dressed man, apparently insane, when some fifty miles below that city, had left the boat "in a wild and bewildered state" and taken to the woods, leaving a trunk on the boat, which had been taken on board at St. Louis. Among the effects found in the trunk were several articles of male apparel. The Chief of the Cincinnati Police also enclosed a scrap of paper, which was found among the effects of the missing passenger, of which the following is a copy:—

If not delivered in ten days return to Mr. Bryan, No. 211 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, Long Island.

"Is that your brother's handwriting, Mr. Bryan?" asked the reporter of Mr. John Bryan, who was present.

"It looks like it, sir," was the reply, "but I couldn't say positively whether it is or not."

"Did you ever notice anything wild or strange about the manner of your brother?"

"No, sir. He was always cool and collected in his manner, not at all excitable. He never drank, smoked or chewed tobacco in his life. He was single and had no bad habits. He had been engaged in buying building stones for some time previous to leaving Brooklyn last March for his farm at Warrentown, Warren county, Mo. In July last he wrote home that it was his intention to trade this farm for one nearer Cincinnati. Three weeks ago he wrote the last time, and on August 17 he sent a telegram from St. Louis saying, 'I left yesterday.'"

Acting Superintendent Waddy said he felt satisfied that the stranger on the steamboat was W. J. Bryan, of Brooklyn. The inspector received the following telegram from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati in the afternoon:—

W. J. Bryan left the boat fifty miles below Louisville. Has not been heard from since. Trunk and shotgun at steamboat office, Cincinnati.

IRA WOOD, Superintendent of Police.

The brother of the missing gentleman will start for the West immediately to investigate the mystery.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Mr. J. R. Van Rensselaer, residing at No. 106 East Nineteenth street, visited the jail in Brooklyn yesterday and identified Maria Mollermott, now confined there on the charge of swindling as his wife's nurse of two years ago. She left his employ, taking property valued at about $1,500. Although the police of this city endeavored to find her she managed to keep her whereabouts a secret until her late arrest. Since Maria's incarceration the complaints against her have been numerous, and Mr. Van Rensselaer says that after her departure from his house he found some letters addressed to Protestant and Catholic clergymen among her property, which leads him to think that she must have been engaged at that time in playing the confidence game. Maria yesterday refused to give Mr. Van Rensselaer any clew by which he could recover his property.

MIDSUMMER FESTIVALS.

HIBERNIAN PICNIC—LARGE AND AGREEABLE GATHERING OF THE ANCIENT ORDER—GERMAN FESTIVALS.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians having determined to build themselves a hall more worthy of their extensive and growing numbers than the one in which for years they have held their meetings and deliberations on Prince street, hit upon the expedient of having a picnic at Jones' Woods—alas, woods no more nor Jones' neither!—in furtherance of the idea, and the result was the realization of about $6,000. The picnic was held yesterday and was attended by probably five thousand people, among whom the hard working largely predominated. The prominent men of the Order present were John Hart, national delegate; Edward L. Carey, national treasurer; John Keenan, State delegate; Patrick Mallon, State secretary; D. Dillon, State treasurer; Michael J. Cosgrove and John B. Cosgrove, delegates from Elmira; William Mazuire, floor manager. The leading officer was Patrick Gibbon, county delegate, and next to him was ex-Alderman Gedney.

The crowds began entering the grounds at about eleven o'clock, and they quietly dispersed themselves over the seats in the vast front pavilion overlooking the East River. They were mostly of the hard working class of Irish, on whom the impress of toil was too plainly visible, but the irrepressible instinct of the race to make the best of the worst circumstances of fortune came out in bold relief in the course of the day. It looked odd to see old women and old men dancing to the vigorous music of the Irish jig; but it showed plainly enough that the native disposition was unconquerable either by age, distance or alienation. The moment a fiddler started "Welcome All," or any other Hibernian air of an equally peculiar and unctuous flavor, the feet of the sitting and silent crowd grew restive and a very animated scene ensued. There were no athletic games, and in fact dancing was the leading and only feature.

The Ancient Hibernians have already collected $4,500, and when the proceeds of the picnic are added the whole will be invested in the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank. The intention is that when $10,000 are in bank the members give their names to guarantee an additional subscription of $25,000, and with the whole of this amount they hope to be able to erect quite a good looking and commodious hall. The society numbers nearly 7,000 members organized in forty-two divisions in this county and 24,000 in the State organized in one hundred and thirty-six divisions and confined chiefly to fourteen counties. The objects of the society are purely charitable and benevolent. It was late before the festivities broke up, though most of the women had departed by nine o'clock. The picnic was conducted throughout with much harmony and good feeling.

THE BAVARIANS.

After two preceding days of mirth and festivity yesterday was the last of the Bavarian festival at Rabenstein's Harlem Park. The attendance was good, all things considered, and the sports of the day more than usually interesting. It is characteristic of all German festivals to select some event in the history of the Fatherland for reproduction at these feasts, but why the Bavarians should represent a German defeat on Hessian territory is one of the things which nobody could be found to explain. If an explanation could have been made it is possible it would have been found that it was not Napoleon's victory they were celebrating yesterday, but some event dating back to or nearly to the time of Arminius. To the untutored American mind, however, there is only one Battle of Hanau, and that is where the Emperor beat Marshal Mede on the famous retreat from Leipsic in 1813. The whole thing was only like a battle in an opera, where the soldiers sing more than they fight. The costumes were like those of the stage, and the painted faces of the high German functionaries who represented impossible heroes showed the unreality of the world behind the footlights. To the Germans who gathered in Rabenstein's Park yesterday the whole thing was exceedingly interesting, but to others it was utterly unintelligible. A facetious Yankee who was present remarked that for this there was only one remedy, that of the boy who drew a picture which looked like nothing ever seen before, and wrote under it, "This is a horse." "If the Germans would only explain their tableaus," he said, "we might get as good an idea of them as we get from the libretto of one of Wagner's operas, and so we should perhaps be able to induce ourselves to believe we understood what was going on." Until the rainstorm of yesterday nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the festival, and the exceeding heat of the first three days contributed greatly toward making it a success. On the whole the Bavarians had a good time and have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the festival of 1877.

THE PLATT-DEUTSCHE FESTIVAL.

The closing day of the Platt-Deutsche Festival brought out 25,000 people, who thronged every portion of Schützen Park at Union Hill. The usual races and games, including acrobatic feats, tumbling and Punch and Judy shows, began at one o'clock. At four o'clock a procession entered the common, and after moving twice around the circle took possession of the platform. This show was entitled "America in 1900; or, the Hilton-Seligman Affair." At seven P. M. the committee marched to the central platform on the the common to crown the king of the Schützenfest. The victor, who received a pasteboard crown and medal valued at $50, was Mr. Karl Zettler. After complementary speeches and the giving of royal salutes the following were announced as the winners of prizes:—

In the ladies' shooting match:—Miss Lautermann, 36; Mrs. Herman Henken, 36; Mrs. Finken, 30; Mrs. H. Meyer, 30; Mrs. Herman Precht, 31; Mrs. Mohrback, 34; Mrs. D. Waterman, 34; Mrs. D. Leonhard, 32; Mrs. F. Wacker, 33; and a total of 625 lady contestants. The prize, a silver pitcher, has not yet been awarded.

Following are the winners of the gentlemen's shooting match:—Karl Zettler, 50; Aesenback, 50; Greuber, 50; Weyhauser, 49; Fleming, 49; Crusele, 49; Spitz, 49; Captain Aerz, 49; J. H. Raschen, 48; Captain Schuel, 48; Captain Raschen, 48; Apple, 47; Cook, 47; Kopgie, 47. The prizes ranged from $20 to $1 each.

The festival closed with a fine pyrotechnic display which lasted till midnight.

CHURCH SCANDALS.

TROUBLES IN THE WAVERLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF JERSEY CITY—A LONG ISLAND PASTOR.

The trial of Mrs. Charlotte Wood, a member of the Waverley Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, for slander is now in progress. It is alleged that Mrs. Wood on several occasions stated to divers persons that Matthew Foster, a member of the church, had lived with a woman as his wife, to whom he was not married, before his marriage with his present wife. The court consists of seven persons, belonging to different Methodist churches, with Rev. Jeremiah Cowen as president. Mrs. Wood's counsel demanded a private trial, and it was granted, much to the disgust of the crowd of young women and boys who had assembled through curiosity. Rev. Mr. Gill, of the Waverley Church, is the chief witness for the prosecution. The investigation will be continued this evening in the basement of the church.

A PARKVILLE (L. I.) PASTOR.

Rumor's busy tongue has been hard at work in the pretty village of Parkville, L. I., for some time past concerning the everyday life of Rev. G. M. McEckron, late pastor of the Congregational church in that place. Mr. McEckron assumed charge of the church some three or four years ago, and it has prospered under his management until within the past year, when the attendance began to diminish. Then a whisper to the effect that the reverend gentleman drank was started in some quiet house and soon spread through the entire village. It was afterward alleged by some that Mr. McEckron had insulted Mrs. Herrick, wife of the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, on the Boulevard, but not until it was rumored that the pastor had returned home drunk from New York did the deacons of the church take any action in the matter. Gravely they deliberated and finally they concluded to dispense with Mr. McEckron's services and so informed him. He replied that he would retire at any time they desired. On July 27 he sent the following letter to the clerk:—

Mr. J. V. BERGEN, Clerk, &c.:—

DEAR SIR—Having determined to engage in other business I hereby resign my connection with your church. The resignation will take effect from this date. With kindest wishes, yours, &c. G. M. McECKRON.

The congregation were in their seats waiting for Mr. McEckron to enter the pulpit when the letter was read to them, and they quietly dispersed. It is claimed by the retired clergyman's friends that the church owes him about $600 for preaching and that the church building is mortgaged to its full value. It is also stated that some of the members of the Parkville Baptist Church have been maligning Mr. McEckron for the purpose of ruining the Congregational church.

A MAGISTRATE'S REPUTATION.

The investigation inaugurated for the removal of Robert W. Edmonds, a Justice of the Peace at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, on charges of intoxication and malfeasance in office, was resumed before County Judge Gifford, referee, at White Plains yesterday. In continuation of the defence counsel for the respondent called several lawyers, all of whom had had professional relations with Edmonds. Each of these witnesses gave evidence of a character decidedly favorable to the accused. State Senator William H. Robertson testified that he had known the respondent for the past fifteen or twenty years, and that in transacting business with him, as Justice of the Peace, he had always found him efficient and courteous. Ex-Surrogate John W. Mills also bore witness to the prompt and business-like manner which had characterized the magisterial deportment of Justice Edmonds whenever he (the witness) had transacted official business with him. At the next sitting Mr. Edmonds will testify in his own behalf.

THE GARBAGE NUISANCE.

NO ASSISTANCE FOR THE SHORE INSPECTOR FROM THE BROOKLYN POLICE—WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday considered the application of the Shore Inspector, Cornelius Ferguson, for a detail of policemen to arrest persons detected in dumping garbage in the bay, in violation of the law, and decided not to grant the request, as they consider they have no authority to send police officers outside the limits of the city. The Shore Inspector says that President Jourdan, of the Police Board, told him to go to the Sheriff and get 100 special deputy sheriffs appointed; but that he (the Inspector) believed that it was the duty of the police to protect the interests of the people of the city who went down to the beach for recreation. President Jourdan thought the Commissioners should not be drawn into any difficulty with the New York force on account of the matter. The Shore Inspector told the Commissioner that he was willing to discharge his duty if he could get help, but he did not want to take "green" men down the bay to fight veteran policemen from New York. The Brooklyn police had assisted him last year