RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Effects of Ritualism—Important Schism in the Protestant Episcopal Church—Withdrawal of Rev. J. W. Cracraft—His Letter to Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio.

REV. MR. CRACRAFT TO BISHOP M'ILVAINE.

GAMBIER, Ohio, August 20, 1868.

DEAR BISHOP—In accordance with deep and earnest convictions of duty I have concluded to communicate to you my desire to retire from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I, therefore, after long and painful consideration, tender to you my withdrawal from the same, leaving you to take the course your position requires in dissolving the relations of an ecclesiastical character I have heretofore held.

In taking this step I need not conceal that, in connection with the mental process through which I have passed in reaching the conclusion I have announced, I have encountered deep feeling and heartfelt pain.

It is not, however, the pain of doubt as to duty, nor the memory of events through which I have passed, partaking of the nature of conflict with some who hold important relations to the Church from which I now retire. I admit there have been times when the latter has been a cause of great inward unrest, and often of grief, not from a consciousness of error in the positions I have been compelled to assume nor of wrong in maintaining them, but from various considerations of ecclesiastical, social and personal character. None of these, however, have been permitted to assume a consequence that I could allow to prompt the action and suggest the course I am now induced to take.

The sensibilities aroused are of a different character. Of these the feeling called forth by my relation to you as my bishop, as one greatly beloved and honored in the Church of God and in my inmost heart, is not the least nor last. In doing what I do I cannot and I would not obliterate the recollection of what you have done for and what you have been to me. Nor will the step which I here take operate to change the feeling or consciousness in which all these things are held.

The life associations in the Church also that have been formed and that cannot cease to be tenderly regarded furnish another part. Yet I trust friendships in Christ have been created and associations formed that no conscientious action in regard to Church relations will ever injuriously affect or change.

Pardon me for the personal allusions in which I have here indulged. I could not do justice to my feelings, nor could I properly indicate what is now working within me without this utterance.

But considerations of feeling merely I have been compelled to put aside in deciding my present course. A regard to consistency and conscientious convictions compels me to say I can no longer continue in the relations which I have heretofore sustained to the Protestant Episcopal Church—a decision I cannot but believe will be adequately sustained by the consideration which I think should be given to the ground they will be found to occupy.

In the first place, I cannot consent to continue the attitude which I conceive myself to hold before the Church and the world, as a minister in the Episcopal Church, when the functions claimed for that position are considered.

The plain, literal and historical teaching of the offices of the prayer book, I am compelled to believe, place me in the light, not of an ambassador for Christ merely, but of a priest in the sacerdotal sense.

I beg, however, to say that in remarking upon this, with other points I may present, I shall not argue any question of construction of the prayer book, or the offices it presents, or of liturgical interpretation, but offer simply my own convictions as to their bearing upon my individual course in refusing further to hold the relation that involves the claims that I have just indicated. For with me the conviction is irresistible that the minister in our Church is considered a priest in this anti-Protestant sense.

This, I think, is made manifest in the "Ordination Service for Priests." The bishop lays his hands upon the candidate and says:—"Receive thou the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain they are retained." That this is to be understood as conferring a priestly character and enjoining sacerdotal functions is made, as I conceive, more and more apparent at every step as we proceed in this development of official character. In the "Office of Institution" it is specifically asserted, in the words of the bishop to the presbyter to be instituted, "We do hereby * * * grant unto you authority to perform the office of a priest in the —— parish or church, possessed of full power to perform every act of sacerdotal function among the people."

The proper accompaniment of the character here defined is, I consider, obviously furnished—an altar. In the grouping of the officiating characters in this service it is said:—"The wardens (or, in their absence, two members of the vestry) shall stand on the right and left of the altar, without the rails," &c., and the minister after institution being, as prescribed by the Rubric, brought within the rail encircling the altar, it proceeds to say, "shall kneel at the altar."

What remains now is an offering, which I think no one can reasonably doubt is furnished in the communion office, a portion of which is expressly called the "Oblation." All, I suppose, clearly understand oblation to mean an offering—a sacrifice. Taken in its natural and historical sense, this oblation prayer can only be understood to teach that the Lord's Supper is not only a memorial, but a sacrifice. In glancing back over this we shall find, I think, fully presented, first, a priest, in the sacerdotal sense; second, an altar, on which the sacrifice is to be offered; and finally, an offering, to be presented to God in the sense of a sacrifice.

Still further, as we advance from this point, we find this sacerdotal character sustained in the execution of these functions—the exercise of the power of absolution. In furnishing the proper formulary the Rubric proceeds to give its authorized title—"The Declaration of Absolution or Remission of Sins"—and in the ordination service for priests, already quoted, this is presented as the first and most prominent priestly act and duty, which in the Rubric here is expressly assigned to the "priest alone"—not a layman, not a deacon, but one only who has been invested with the priestly character.

These offices and teachings, I think, make it plain, that, as a minister in the Episcopal Church, I am practically claiming to be a sacerdotal character professing these priestly functions—offering up a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper, and having power to forgive sins.

Second—In some portions of the prayer book, literally and historically interpreted, the doctrine of sacramental efficacy is, I think, set forth too plainly to be doubted. First, in the baptismal office it is clearly apparent. In the prayer of consecration, for instance, we are made to pray that water may be sanctified to the "mystical washing away of sin"—words expressive of magical efficacy. The sacramental theory, I think, all must see, is equally manifest in the prayer offered after baptism in the case of the infant, to wit:—"We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for Thine own child by adoption." This, I do not doubt, is to be understood as claiming that the sanctified water, having been applied, a work of grace has been simultaneously accomplished, amounting to a true, spiritual regeneration.

But still stronger, in proof that this sacramental claim is set up in baptism, is the language we have set forth in the catechism. The child is there made to speak of himself as having been made, in baptism, "a member of Christ, a child of God and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." No softening exegesis can, to my mind, conceal this doctrine here. The child is, as we see, before baptism, not a member of Christ, not a child of God, not an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven; now, by baptism, all this is instantaneously changed. A sinful infant becomes a "member of Christ;" a child of corruption and death becomes a "child of God;" a child of condemnation and wrath is made an "inheritor of the kingdom of heaven."

But as if to preclude the possibility of otherwise understanding the position of the Church in this regard, the catechism proceeds, didactically, to set forth the claim that the grace of sacrament is a constituent part, without which it would not be a sacrament. Thus, in answer to the question, "How many parts are there in a sacrament?" it answers:—"Two—the outward visible sign and the inward spiritual grace." Then, in regard to baptism, in defining this inward spiritual grace, it says it is "a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness; for being, by nature, born in sin and children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace." This leaves us no discretion as to the acceptation we are to receive. This "inward and spiritual grace" is a part of baptism. The sacramental theory—the outward sign and the inward grace essentially coherent—is here fully sustained.

This authoritative teaching as to the efficacy of the sacrament is applied in the same way to the Lord's Supper. We are not left to infer it from a mere general declaration, but have it specifically asserted in the communion office in these words:—"Therefore it is our duty to render most hearty and humble thanks to Almighty God, for that He hath given His Son, * * * not only to die for us, but to be our spiritual food and sustenance in that holy sacrament."

Here, I think, is authoritatively defined that the grace of this sacrament is the real presence of Christ himself in the outward elements.

Taking all these didactic declarations and expository teachings together, I cannot doubt that they are intended to present to us a gracious saving efficacy in the sacraments, and it is difficult to conceive how any language can more forcibly express a sacramental theory than that with which we are here presented.

Other points present themselves, over which I have thought, and felt, and prayed, that seem important to be mentioned in this connection; but I will not specify them.

Need I now ask, can I longer continue to hold, practically, what I believe to be claiming for myself a priestly character in a sense that I know the Word of God does not sanction? And need I ask, can I longer perform offices that I believe pronounce and teach the sacramental theory that I have so long thought I was opposing? I cannot, in myself, suppress the answer. I am convinced that the honesty and simplicity of the Gospel, in which I should be clothed, forbids it; nor can I soothe my conscience on the subject. If I could think my ministry, in any position, would do harm instead of good, I would at once cease to exercise it. So if, in my present connection, I find it giving aid to error or propagating dogmas that can and do turn men from Christ to sacraments, from salvation by faith to a life in the ceremonials of religion, I cannot hesitate as to my course.

Such I conceive to be, in the light which now rests upon my heart and conscience, my situation in relation to the Episcopal Church. And I must do violence to my convictions if I go forward and give my cooperation in the propagation and support of errors so vital and so dangerous to the souls of men.

This feeling has for some time past operated upon my mind, growing more and more potent as I have advanced step by step in their consideration, until I have been compelled to hesitate at the threshold of any work to which I have been invited in the Church. Several calls have been extended to me recently from parishes, that, but for these feelings, would have been highly desirable, but which I felt I must refuse. In two cases the calls have been repeated with great urgency, and in one I was compelled to assign the true cause of my refusal, as herein explained, which, but for the earnestness of the application, I would have chosen not to present.

The question, too, has arisen in my mind whether it was not rather duty to stay and combat what I deemed error in the Church where it exists. For some time I have thought so, but my mind is now clear on that subject. I have only to consider the past to obtain a convincing answer. The unsatisfactory results thus far, I think, leave no hope for the future. The sacerdotal and sacramental theories have not paled before their combatants nor become less potent in the Church from the assaults upon them from the standpoint of the simplicity of the Gospel or the doctrine of salvation only by faith. The influences in the ministry and episcopacy of the Church are now, more than ever, thrown ponderously into the scale on the side of these errors. This I believe to be true of the diocese which God has so long entrusted to your care. Who that contemplates your position as one of the foremost champions for the truth in this conflict can fail to see that while the weapons of your warfare have been bright and glorious in this great struggle you are yet girdled about and hedged in by the influences which you have so long opposed? And though not literally left alone in the conflict, yet so inadequate are the forces that act with you, in the episcopate and out of it, that your and their final subjugation is manifestly only a matter of time.

It has been suggested to me, and to others who feel as I do upon this subject, that a change can be safely anticipated in the Prayer Book and in the attitude of the Church. Some even believe that a reconstruction of our formularies can be expected at our next General Convention and comfort themselves with these hopes. The more discerning, I think, entertain no such expectations. The best informed are more than convinced, while hoping it may be otherwise, that the action of that body will but strengthen the hands of the Ritualists and Sacramentarians.

Another form of hope is entertained by some (the most despondent)—a new light gleaming out on the troubled waters—that, if no relief should come from the sources we have been contemplating, a new organization will present a safe harbor for the wave-tossed mariner. I would say amen! to this with all my heart, but I cannot regard it as a well grounded source of comfort. Others may. I will not disturb them in their anticipations or enjoyment. But this, I believe, will be verified in the future, even if this last hope should be realized. Any such supposable organization will in its trial be found either powerless or, ultimately, undesirable. My convictions are these. Few would contemplate separation, unless episcopacy, as of Divine appointment, and the consequent doctrine of apostolical succession, should be carried with it. Without this few would organize for a higher and purer form of evangelization. It could therefore have no numerical strength, and with these, in the workings of the great future, the same results now giving all this unrest would certainly be reproduced. These high claims lie at the foundation of all anti-Protestant exclusiveness, all churchly pretensions, all ritualistic and sacramentarian arrogance, and would render it in the end as much in the way of the march of mind, as much opposed to liberal institutions, religious unity and Christian fellowship as the present structure now is that they would try to improve.

Pardon me for so long detaining you with these specifications and points upon which I have been troubled. While thus to burden you with them in detail may seem superfluous, I could not free my mind or well make myself understood without doing it. And whether it shall satisfy you or those, if any, who have an interest in the course I take, that I am right, I trust it will make it plain that I have been constrained by convictions that, however inadequate in the estimation of others, are yet to me strong, satisfactory and imperative.

It is, therefore, with deep feeling, with emotions stirred by many, to me, weighty considerations, with earnest prayer to God and reliance upon Him who has thus far been gracious to me, that I make the declaration herein contained, asking to dissolve my connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

I am, dear Bishop, most affectionately, yours in Christ, J. W. CRACRAFT.

THE LATE HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following additional particulars of the late horrible outrage and murder of a little girl six years of age in Philadelphia on Sunday evening, 6th inst., a brief report of which has already appeared in our columns:—

We visited the residence of the child's mother, which is in Orkney street, running south from Diamond street, east of Fifth. She resides in one of three houses, all that are in the street. We found her in a neighbor's, in such anguish of mind that it was impossible to console her. Many kind mothers were with her, endeavoring to assuage her grief, but she demanded to look upon her child. She seemed to think that it was all her fault that the horrible outrage had occurred, but upon being told that no one could censure her in the least she became calm for a moment and then, in the fulness of a mother's bruised heart, said, "Oh, I had five children; I counted them every night as they lay in their beds, but now I have but four." She was told that her fifth would soon be with her, and for the sake of her fourth she must bear up, as such grief would prostrate her upon a bed of sickness. Then the poor mother became quiet for a moment, but burst forth in an agonized manner, saying, "Oh! to so cruelly treat my child, and then take its dear life." During the period of two years and eight months this widow has by honest industry supported her little family, and notwithstanding her intense sorrow we could detect a pride in her tones when she referred to her five children and how she had counted them.

In every part of the district we visited women and children were about in little knots discussing the horrible event. No work could be done, and nothing was thought of but the butchery of the child. And now it is expected that we will point to the miscreant who perpetrated this iniquitous deed, but we regret to say it is not in our power so to do. As straight a version as we can give we will call from the many reports which were afloat.

Mrs. Mohrmann is the mother of little Mary, and she resides, as we have stated, in Orkney street, No. 2,046. On Sunday evening last she prepared herself for church, telling Mary she would take her. Upon coming down stairs, however, she found that Mary had taken off her shoes and stockings and was playing about the door, so she told her that she could not wait for her to get ready and to continue at play about the door with some children. Now the rest of the evidence comes from these children, and they were excited and nervous to such an extent as to make their statements contradictory. Some say that a man approached them while they were on Fifth street, below Diamond, almost on a line west from Mrs. Mohrmann's house, and which could be reached by an alley running from Orkney to Fifth street, and coaxed Mary up the alley, and others say that she came out and was led away by the man. Another version is that the man offered five cents for some one to show him where Dauphin and Fifth streets was, and Mary went to show him. After she left these children with the man she did not return, and her mother applied at the police station, when inquiry was made over the city for her. No trace of her was discovered until somewhere about five o'clock yesterday morning, when her body was found in the pond. A victualler, in going to his slaughter house on Sixth street, near Dauphin, passed along the path near where the body was found at three A. M. and did not see anything of it. A young gentleman, while on his way to his stable, passed a man who was on the opposite side of Sixth street, with a bundle, and turned to look at him, but did not see his face. This was about quarter past four o'clock, and beyond question that bundle carried by the man was the body of little Mary. As to the height of this man the children all differ, some saying that he was tall and others that he was short, and his appearance generally is of a contradictory character as given by them. The statement of the young gentleman is that it was a tall man; but then we must look at his chances of observation from his point of view. He had doubtless emerged from his house, where there was a gaslight, and coming out into the darkness in a locality where there are many lots, from which fogs are generated, the object at the distance of the width of a street might appear taller than it really was.

The dried blood on the head of the child, the purple face and the blue condition of the body show that the child had been dead for many hours before it was laid in the pond. The brutal marks of violence upon its person show that the child endured terrible agony, and perhaps for the purpose of preventing its outcry it was struck senseless. It may be that the child recovered its animation, and, giving signs of life, the wretch beat it over the head until he was satisfied that life was extinct. Then, no doubt, the body was concealed until decomposition took place, or was apprehended speedily, and in order to prevent persons residing in other apartments of the house from smelling it, he removed the body. It may be thought that the hour he selected was not as opportune as one an hour or two earlier would have been, but we have already seen that one man at least was up and on his way for his horse to go to work. The murderer thus selected the hour in which he thought he could pass off for a man going to work.

At eleven o'clock A. M., the time Dr. Shapleigh made the post mortem examination, the limbs were perfectly flexible, so that the body could have been forced into a small compass and carried more readily than if they had been rigid.

This is one of the most revolting outrages ever perpetrated in our midst and we are confident that no point attainable will be left unfollowed by the police authorities and our citizens generally to secure the monster who has set at defiance the laws of God and humanity.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION ABOUT AN INDIAN WAR.—We learn from a military man who saw General Grant at Galena yesterday that at the headquarters of the army an Indian war, including all tribes east of the mountains, is regarded as certain. On Saturday General Sherman, who has just returned from the Plains to St. Louis, telegraphed General Grant the facts of the situation and asked for more ... to enable him to pursue the foe. The request has been complied with, and henceforth prompt and energetic movements may be expected. The ... to be carefully guarded, so as to prevent ... communication, and a vigorous war ... ted at once. General Grant is ... to make this war short, sharp and decisive.—*Galena Post, Sept. 7.*

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Elective Franchise in South Carolina.

The Democratic Executive Committee have addressed the following to the people of South Carolina:—

It was referred to the State Central Executive Committee by the late Democratic Convention to inquire into disabilities imposed by reason of the war upon a portion of our people, restraining them from the exercise of the elective franchise in South Carolina, and to publish the conclusion attained for the information of the people of the State. The committee in discharge of that duty announce that they have examined the subject and beg to state:—

1. That no such disabilities now exist by or under the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, the State having been officially declared to be in the Union.

2. That no such disabilities exist under the so-called amendment known as the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein expressed having reference to office holding, and not to voting.

3. That no such disabilities exist by the so-called State constitution of 1868, under which it is claimed that the State has been reconstructed and restored to the Union.

The undersigned, therefore, announce that no such disabilities exist by force of any law or supposed law, or authority whatever; and they urge their hitherto disfranchised fellow citizens, in every part of the State, to exercise their right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice President, of which right they have been so long deprived by military power.

The Pendleton-McClernand Blunder.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, radical, avers that there is a rumor on the street quietly whispered around among the copperhead heads of messes that Mr. Pendleton is very much chagrined at General McClernand's publication of his private despatch about "the condition of our canvass in Ohio." He has sent, it is said, a stinging rebuke to that gentleman for his stupidity in allowing his telegram to get into the newspapers—a thing which he never contemplated, and which has already had a most depressing effect upon the already desperate "condition" of the Ohio democracy. Mr. George Sharr was immediately sent on as a special envoy to make the necessary explanations and apologies to Mr. Pendleton, and thereupon, in order as far as possible to repair damages, he finally consented, under a sort of protest, to come to Illinois. Such at least is the story on the streets.

Endorsement of General Grant by Our Representatives Abroad.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes September 8 that letters endorsing General Grant in the strongest terms and expressing an earnest desire for his election have been received in Washington from the following foreign ministers and consuls:—Cassius M. Clay and his Secretary of Legation; Mr. Curtin, at St. Petersburg; John P. Hale, at Madrid; General John A. Dix and his secretary, Mr. Hoffman, at Paris; Mr. Watts, the new Minister to Austria; Mr. Morris, at Constantinople; Mr. Marsh, at Italy; Mr. Harrington, at Switzerland; Consuls Nicolay at Paris and Hay at Vienna; Consul Murphy, at Frankfort; Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation at London, and also over two-thirds of all the other consuls it has been possible to reach by mail within the past six weeks.

Political Notes.

A negro orator in Louisiana says, "Every colored radical in the State knows his post." The whipping post?

The Louisiana radicals declare that the colored people of that State "have the whites under their feet." What an enormous load! Fortunately it is not the heel.

A Southern radical says that Grant must be elected, "if not at the ballot box at the end of the bayonet." It was hoped we had reached the end of the bayonet at Lee's surrender.

"Have we a Congress?" asks the Philadelphia *Press*. "Consult the taxpayers," responds the *Age*.

Colonel W. H. H. Taylor, Brooklyn, Hennepin county, Minn., an old democrat, has come out for Grant and Colfax.

An unappeasable democrat calls the defeat of the yacht Sappho "another result of eight years of radical rule."

General Fremont is soon to publish a letter on the political issues of the day. He is an advocate of General Grant.

A radical paper speaks of "the uprising last night." The early bird catches the worm.

The Portland *Argus* does not publish the speech of Thomas C. Fields, of New York, so handsomely referred to in a telegraphic despatch from that city as one of the most scurrilous of the campaign.

The threat of a negro radical in New Orleans to "lay New Orleans in ashes" provokes a retort that himself and his *confrères* will speedily realize the meaning of the words which conclude one portion of the Episcopal Church service:—"Ashes to ashes." General Buchanan had therefore better get a full supply of ash carts at once.

The New Haven *Palladium* (radical) is amusing in this way:—"We understand Governor English will not issue a requisition on the Governor of New York for the body of Horace Greeley, accused of burglariously conveying a letter of Horatio Seymour from the residence of the Hon. C. M. Ingersoll. The Governor sagaciously considers Horace such a slippery customer that our police could never hold him."

Governor Swann has been unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for the Third Congressional district of Maryland, composed of thirteen wards of the city of Baltimore.

Hon. Frederick Stone has been nominated at Ellicott City as the democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional district of Maryland.

Stevenson Archer was yesterday renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Second district of Maryland.

E. F. Dickinson was yesterday nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Ninth district of Ohio.

"As goes Maine so goes the Union," cry the radicals. Not exactly. Maine went for Fremont in 1856 by over 28,000 plurality and Buchanan was elected; in 1848 she went for Cass by nearly 5,000 plurality and Taylor was elected, and so on.

The Scriptures have been introduced into the canvass in Ohio, and now the matter of christening a baby has become involved in the campaign in Iowa. Mr. William Leffingwell is the democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of that State. One of the charges against him is that he has named one of his children after the late rebel General Robert E. Lee. Mr. Leffingwell explains the matter in this domesticated way:—

My youngest child is not named after the rebel General Robert E. Lee. His name is Robert Lee Leffingwell, and originated in this manner:—The child was born during my absence from home. I being at the time attending court in Illinois. Upon my return to home I was met by my two youngest children, aged four and six respectively, who in their childish glee informed me of that important event, and at the same time the little girl Maud said, "And, yes, pa, Georgie has named him Sugar Rob; and I think that's a first rate name, for he is such sweet little fellow." So the baby got his name of Robert in that way; it being a favorite name of my family, it was perfectly acceptable to me. The inquiry then was what should be his middle name, and I named him Lee—not after the rebel general, but after the only living relative I have in the home of my ancestors and the land of my birth, the wife of the Rev. William Lee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian—the coincidence of the name being all the "rebel general" had to do with the matter. I could not forget the home of my childhood and the associations of my youth; nor would I renounce my own flesh and blood for fear that in the intensity of loyalty some blatant fool might discover that the coincidence of name was conclusive evidence of treason and disloyalty.

The Chicago *Times* says if Dick Yates be not the greatest reformer of modern times he is at least the most numerous reformer. He reforms oftener than any man living.

It is said there are persons in this city, at the Astor House, who can prove that the government has been swindled out of $20,000,000—if they get a chance.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* disbelieves the rumor that the Legislative Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has invited General Grant to address the inmates of that institution.

About the best joke of the campaign thus far is the fact that the radical committees are disposing of bound volumes of Seymour's speeches for electioneering documents.

Seymour having received more big watermelons from Maryland, a radical paper says they are growing a mammoth beet in this State for presentation to him in November.

Wade Hampton positively denies the statement that he deliberately shot Colonel Cameron, brother of the Senator, at Bull Run. On the contrary, he says he never saw Colonel C. to his knowledge alive or dead. The story was started by radicals for political effect.

The Mobile *Register* states that the Democratic Club at Demopolis, Ala., was addressed, at a recent gathering by two colored men, one of them from the North, who understands the carpet-baggers well and gave a vivid sketch of one who, he said, came to Demopolis with a carpet-bag, one pair of old blue pants, a seedy coat and a hickory shirt, and left with a wagon load of trunks and a bird cage in each hand.

Judge W. D. Mudd, of Jefferson, Ala., is out for Seymour and Blair, and also Colonel Wm. O. Winston, of DeKalb, both of whom have heretofore acted with the Congressional reconstruction party.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE IN THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.—The value of taxable property in Kings county, as estimated by the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes, has increased nearly $11,000,000 within the past year. In 1867 it was estimated at $150,975,000 while for 1868 it is $161,317,560.

RUN OVER.—Mary Ann Holland, a girl about 12 years of age, was run over in Myrtle avenue, near Franklin, last night by a horse and buggy. She was badly bruised about the face and head, but not dangerously injured.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—The driver of a garbage cart, named John Kelly, was accidentally thrown from his seat on his vehicle yesterday, in Fulton street, and the wheels passing over his left leg severely fractured that member. The police of the Forty-first precinct conveyed him to the hospital.

CAR ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. Wemans, while a passenger on a Smith street car yesterday afternoon, was severely injured by being struck with the shaft of a wagon which was moving in an opposite direction below Atlantic street. She was conveyed to her residence, Ward's Hotel, by an officer of the Forty-third precinct.

THE CASUALTY IN HUDSON AVENUE.—Coroner Smith commenced an investigation last night into the circumstances attending the death of the child Andrew Whitman, who was run over or trampled on and killed by a horse driven by Peter Webber in Hudson avenue on Wednesday last. Anthony F. Raymond, who was in the wagon with Mr. Webber at the time, testified that, although the horse was going along at a very moderate gait at the time, he did not see the child until it was under the horse's feet. Several other witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned until to-night.

THIRD STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPLETED.—The commissioners of the Third street improvement have completed their work on that thoroughfare, and have filed their final report with the city government. The total cost of the work is $282,543, which will be raised by assessment, the interest to be added, as provided by law. The work was commenced in May, 1861, seven years and a half ago. The amount paid for supervision of the work—the street extends about a block over one mile—is $20,000. Third street is admirably paved with Belgian pavement, is bordered by fine shade trees, the sidewalks are excellent and the lamps are more numerous than in any other street of this city.

RELEASE OF JOHN S. ALLEN—THE RECENT WHISKEY FRAUDS.—John S. Allen, who, it will be recollected, was convicted with Callicott and Enright and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, to which was added a fine of $2,000, and who, at the time of his arrest, was acting as deputy collector in the office of the Third Collection district of the Internal Revenue Department, has been released through the intervention of his friends. As he was in needy circumstances his friends raised the amount of his fine by subscription and then signed a petition to the President for his release from imprisonment. The President signed his pardon, and the document reached Brooklyn last evening, when he was released and welcomed by hundreds of his friends. Allen, it will be remembered, was the only man who was recommended to mercy by the jury in rendering their verdict.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE AT CARSVILLE.—Coroner Flavin held an inquest last night over the body of the colored man, John Williams, who died on Sunday last on the Hunterfly road, as was supposed from the effects of injuries received at the hands of rowdies. A number of witnesses were examined, but very little evidence was elicited which threw any light upon the case. John Robinson (colored) testified that he was assaulted by several men, but succeeded in making his escape. Williams, the deceased, was coming up behind him at the time when the men set upon him, knocked him down and kicked him. Magnus Clancy was one of the party, but he did not know the others. Dr. A. W Shepard testified that the deceased had an affection of the heart, which under excitement would produce death. The excitement to which he had been subjected on the occasion had produced paralysis of the heart. The injuries he received were not sufficient to produce death in a healthy person. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from paralysis of the heart. The prisoners, Thomas Rooney and Maynus Clancy, were discharged from custody.

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY.

The regular weekly meeting of this Bard was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair. The appointment of J. A. Murtha as assistant storekeeper was confirmed by the Board. A large number of bills were reported by the Committee on Accounts and approved. Supervisor Crook moved that the bill for $78 for carriage hire by the Grand Jury in visiting the county buildings be disallowed, inasmuch as the expense was not legally incurred. The motion was carried. The Supervisor of the Eighteenth ward, Mr. Whitehouse, presented a report on the subject of the Potter's Field at Flatbush, from the special committee appointed at the last meeting. The committee state that they find the present site unsuited in every respect for a Christian burial ground, and presented the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Almshouse Committee be and are hereby directed to procure a piece of ground suitable for a public cemetery and to cause to be erected thereon a house for the keeper, the whole to be enclosed by a substantial fence and the entire cost not to exceed the sum of $18,000.

A resolution was adopted appointing Thursday, the 24th inst., as the time for holding an examination of candidates for the Cornell University scholarship, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature in 1865. Messrs. William J. Osborn, D. H. Cochran and Martin Kalbfleisch were appointed to decide upon the qualifications of the applicants for the scholarship. The examination will be held in the hall of the Board of Education at three o'clock on the day above named. After some further business of a routine character the Board adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democratic General Committee.

At a meeting of this committee held on Tuesday evening a series of resolutions were adopted cordially endorsing the nominations of John T. Hoffman for Governor and the other candidates on the democratic ticket as "tried and devoted adherents of the cause and men of unsullied character, who will faithfully and honorably discharge the duties of the respective offices for which they have been nominated." The committee further pledged the ticket the hearty and undivided support of the democracy of Kings county. The Printing Committee were instructed to have fifteen thousand naturalization blanks prepared, and the General Committee adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next.

Grant and Colfax Club, of the Fifth Assembly District.

The Grant and Colfax Club, of the Fifth Assembly district, dedicated their large tent last night in Myrtle avenue, near Vanderbilt. There was a large assemblage present. Judge Reynolds, president of the club, occupied the chair, and after a short address introduced the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Conway, of New Orleans. He assured the audience that the negroes of the South were for the Union, though their feelings might be disguised through fear. They used this disguise to facilitate the cause of liberty.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE WINE MAKER'S MANUAL. By Charles Reemelin, author of "The Vine Dresser's Manual." Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

The merited success of "The Vine Dresser's Manual" which Mr. Reemelin wrote and published about fifteen years ago, encouraged him to undertake the careful studies and observations which have resulted in this brief and modest, but minute and comprehensive treatise. The topic to which it relates is of growing importance in view of the prospect that in due time one of the richest sources of the wealth of this country must be its, as yet, undeveloped capacity for wine production. When this source of our national wealth shall have been developed it is to be hoped all ground for the author's first complaint, that our federal government is the only ruling Power, except that of the Russias, which encourages, by false legislation, bad wines, will have disappeared forever. When good, pure, native wines shall have come into universal use, temperance will reign over the land. A convenient alphabetical index adds to the value of this manual.

BILLIARDS.

Last evening a match was to have taken place at the Astor Billiard Saloon, between Foster and Randolph, the French player, but the former, who was coming from Boston, not having arrived it was postponed. Randolph subsequently played with Weeks, an amateur, in a game of two hundred points, and won by twenty-six. Although there was a large attendance of spectators no betting took place.

McDevitt and Dion are to contend at Chicago on the 16th inst. The conflicting claims of McDevitt and Foster to the champion cue not having as yet been satisfactorily disposed of, it will not be regarded as a competition for that honor, but yet as a match for $500 a side, Dion alone having put up the required forfeit of $250. Until the claim for the cue has been decided it is not probable that it will be contested for.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Social vs. Empire.

The home and home game between these clubs came off yesterday and proved to be a decidedly interesting contest. The Socials were on hand with a good strong nine, while the Empires were minus four or five of their nine. Old times Miller was present, and at his post, first base, played "up to the handle." Duncan, Post, Wilson, Reitsen and the others of the Empire played very nicely, although the knowledge of their weakness acted seriously against their spirits. Mott, on the second base; Layman, Dalton, Chase, Clute and Ryerson, of the Socials, each filled his position well. The game was sharply fought throughout, and the ninth inning had progressed so far that the score stood at a tie, when, on account of the darkness, the game was called, and the score stood as follows:—

SOCIAL.	O.	R.	EMPIRE.	O.	R.
Mott, 2d b	2	3	Miller, 1st b	2	3
Foster, 1st b	2	3	Post, p	3	2
Layman, c	3	2	Hosford, s. s	4	1
C. Clute, c. f	0	5	Gaunt, r. f	3	1
Bell, p	3	2	Reitsen, 2d b	3	2
J. Clute, l. f	4	1	Foster, c. f	2	2
Dalton, 3d b	3	2	Duncan, 3d b	2	3
Ryerson, s. s	3	2	Wilson, c	3	2
Chase, r. f	4	1	Charles, l. f	2	3
Totals	24	22	Totals	24	19

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Social	3	3	0	4	0	6	5	1	—22	
Empire	2	4	7	1	2	2	1	0	—19	

Fly catches—Social, 8; Empire, 5.
Foul bound catches—Social, 3; Empire, 6.
Catches on strikes—Social, 1; Empire, 2.
Out on bases—Social, 14; Empire, 15.
Umpire—Mr. Wright, of the Union of Morrisania.
Scorers—Messrs. Baldwin and Marsh.

Oriental of Greenpoint vs. Oriental of New York.

The game between these clubs yesterday for the name and ball resulted, after a finely played game, in the defeat of the Greenpointers. The game, taken as a whole, was not remarkably brilliant, although the figures were small and the time of the game short. The New Yorkers decidedly outplayed their opponents and are entitled to a great deal of credit. There was, of course, a large amount of excitement, as one of the results of the game was to be the relinquishment of a hobby of each club. Sears, lately of the Unions of Morrisania, played second base for the New Yorkers, and played it well, although the Greenpointers protested against his admission, on the ground that he had not resigned from the Union soon enough to be entitled to appear in this game. The score of the game is as follows:—

GREENPOINT.	O.	R.	L.	F.	NEW YORK.	O.	R.	L.	F.
Ostrander, l. f	2	2	0	1	D. Miller, 1st b	3	3	0	0
Holmes, p	2	1	0	1	Smith, c. f	1	5	0	1
Rolston, 3d b	3	1	0	0	Harley, l. f	4	2	0	3
Pinkham, s. s	4	0	0	1	J. Miller, c	4	2	0	3
Butler, 1st b	3	1	0	2	Runting, s. s	4	1	0	3
Cook, c. f	2	2	0	0	Perine, r. f	2	3	0	1
Hobby, 2d b	2	1	1	1	Magee, p	3	1	2	0
Reed, c	4	0	0	2	Sears, 2d b	4	1	0	2
Randall, r. f	4	0	0	0	Pennington, 3d b	3	1	1	0
Totals	27	8	1	8	Totals	27	19	3	13

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Greenpoint	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—8	
New York	0	1	7	0	0	0	3	6	1	—19

Out on bases—Greenpoint, 10; New York, 10.
Foul bound catches—Reed, 1; Ostrander, 3; J. Miller, 4.
Struck out—D. Miller, 1; J. Miller, 1; Perine, 1, Magee, 1; Pennington, 1.
Out on foul balls—Greenpoint, 7 times; New York, 9 times.
Umpire—Mr. Devyr, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Johnson and Coppins.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

Base Ball Notes.

The game at Albany yesterday between the Athletics and Nationals was closely contested from first to last, and resulted in favor of the Athletics by a score of 13 to 6. These Nationals are "no slouches."

It is asserted that Beaman has not joined the Unions of Morrisania, but that he and Shrieve have joined the "Haymakers" of Lansingburg, and will play against the Athletics to-day.

Bass and Irving, late of the Gramercy, have gone to Baltimore to play ball and reside.

The Unions are still sanguine of success in to-day's game.

Matches to Come