THE BOLTERS

Another Caucus of the Independents Held Yesterday.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

Shall There Be a Limit to the Plan for Municipal Reform?

The politicians who have been so active during the past few days in trying to perfect an organization which will be able to draw within its lines every citizen who is opposed to Tammany Hall were at work yesterday endeavoring to bring lings to a head," as some of them expressed it. Somehow, the results of their labors, so far as the rank and file of the democracy are concerned, have not as yet become so unmistakable for their success as one would be led to believe who would content himself with simply listening to one side of the story, although malcontents have been found in every Assembly district. However, the leaders of the independent movement contend that where one man openly declares against Tammany there are twenty who, while keeping their own counsels now, will quietly vote against the Wigwam on election day. This is certainly true of the Germans in some of the districts where they outnumber the other voters almost five to one ut, while the indications yesterday showed that there were many malcontents who were not straid of inveighing against the Wigwam chiefs, in no Assembly district where the democrats have a strong hold could there be found any sign of serious disaffection. However, the independents say that the surface of affairs cannot by any means be taken as an unerring indication of the extent of the dissatisfaction of the masse with Tammany, and that just to what an intense have been stirred up in opposition to the county ticket is known only to those "workers" business it has been to sound the "b'hoys," as well as those who are not, as a general rule, frequenters of political clubs or associations.

AGREEING TO DISAGREE. It would seem that everything is not going as smoothly with the various elements which have been trying to amalgamate into one solid opposition to Tammany as some of the leaders wish, although at the Delmonico meeting the 'call' for the mass meeting to be held on Tuesday night, when nominations are to be made, an peared to be quite satisfactory to all those who took part in the caucus, among whom were delegates from the liberal party. It is this call which now threatens to become the rock on which the independents may go to pieces. It will be remembered that in the call the invitation to attend the nomination meeting was extended to "the democrats of the city of New York and all others in favor of the election of the liberal democrati State ticket" and opposed to Tammany. The invitation is apparently not broad enough for some of the opponents of Tammany, and this fact became quite patent when the conference committees of the independent democrats, of the Germans and of the liberals met yesterday in secret conclave at the Palette Club. The meeting was called for three o'clock, but it was nearly lour before there was a working quorum, and the resion lasted till nali-past six o'clock. It required no great amount of sagacity on the part of the lew politicians and others who had to cool their heels in the room on the floor below the hall in which the conference met to perceive, by the incoming and outgoing of the delegates, that the meeting was not a flai monitous one. The Germans had been the first to put in an appearance, and they had to wait some time before the independent democrats had anything like a decent representation in the hall. After the meeting was finally called to order, a delegation from the industrial Labor party being present at the time, the independent's call was seized upon as the bone of contention. Morris Ellinger, who presided, backed up by his German friends, argued that under the call those citizens who were in tavor of municipal reform and opposed to Tammany, yet who might desire to vote against the democratic State ticket could not take part in the mass meeting. They insisted strenuously that the call should be so amended as to admit to vote for the candidates presented "all citizens opposed to Tammany Hall and in layor of municipal reform," without any reference to the State ticket. The liberals, too, took this view of the case, while the independent democrats argued that the opposition, and as such the reference in the call to the State ticket was proper, and should not be modified in any degree. The discussion over this became very warm, and for over two mortal hours

THE WAR OF WORDS

waxed jurious. While it was at its height Denny Barns and several others or the democratic opposition, and went their ways into the street, looking in exceedingly bad humor, and occasionally a few of the Germans came out of of the opponents of Tammany, and this fact ecame quite patent when the conference com-

with lager at the bar. It finally leaked out among the outsiders that the call had really raised a rumpus, and so every one who came out of the meeting room was buttonholed, and every effort made to make him reveal the secrets of the proceedings. The caucus adjourned finally without coming to any conclusion other than deciding to hold another meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Germania Assembly Rooms. This decision very naturally carried with it, in the opinion of the outsiders, the necessity of each committee's reporting to the executive organizations which they represent the result of the conference; but the Herald reported was disabused or this notion by Morris Ellinger, who, on being asked how the German independent organization, as there was to be no meeting of that organization before the mass meeting, said: "A meeting is not necessary. I am their representative, and, to all intents and purposes, in the settling of this matter, the organization." But it may be said that the call, in so far as it relates to the democratic State ticket, is not the only cause of trouble just now among those who desire to oppose Trammady. Nelson J. Waterbury was, on Thursday evening, at Delmonico's, made chairman of the Committee on Officers and Resolutions for the mass meeting. He will therefore have the naming of the presiding officer, who has the naming of the presiding officer, who has the naming of the committee of twenty-five, who are in their turn to present the names of candidates to be voted on by the mass meeting, and he will, therefore, be chief cook and bottle washer of the entire concern. This

ONE-MAN-POWER

business some of the Independents do not look

torn to present the names of candidates to be voted on by the mass meeting, and he will, therefore, be chief cook and bottle washer of the entire concern. This one-man-power business some of the independents do not look favorably upon. When the call was first drawn up this feature of it they had not, they said yesterday to a Herald reporter, looked into. It is quite possible, therefore, that at the conference meeting on Monday afternoon a demand will be made to amend the call, so as to remedy what a few of the delegates say was a great "blunder." It was stated at the caucus that one of the three gentlemen mentioned as the favorites for the Mayoraity, with a majority of the delegates, tamely, William Butler Duncan, William H. Neilson, and eswald Ottendorfer, had been called upon and had "half consented" to run if nominated. This gentleman is believed to be Mr. Neilson. As to Ottendorfer he is known to be only too willing to get the nomination; but as the republicans have said that they will not indorse him, and many of the independents are opposed to him bitterly, it looks as though there might be, after all, four inckets in the field. "Ottendorfer," said one of the independents to the Herald reporter, "is too vulnerable to run well. He received immense sums for advertising from the Ring, never raised his voice against Tweed in 1869 or 1870, and served in the General Committee with him not only, but was one of the admirers of the "Bosse" who signed a circular in 1870 asking for subscriptions to a lund which was to be devoted to the question of a \$30,000 statue to William M. Tweed. He is not the hard grit reformer we want. He is too Mapty, there to-day and there to-morrow, and I venture to say that if he runs he will be the worst beaten candidate that ever run for the Mayoralty."

The Tammany ward managers, it may be said in conclusion, feel quite condident that the regular ticket will come out ahead, and seem to take but its true, are a little weak-kneed, but the majority, when spoken to about the matter yesterd

THE COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REPORM

At the meeting of the Committee on Political Reform in the Union League Club last evening the following resolutions were read by Mr. Dorman B.

resolutions, adopted at the class of the mannely:
On motion of Mr. George W. Biunt, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting if the club resolutions respecting the position which the club should take in the next State position Mr. Jackson S. Mchulis proposed as an amendalection. Mr. Jackson S. Mchulis proposed as an amendalection.

no reasons for considering this action of the children in dicating any general wish to depart rom its clashed policy on the subject of political elections. The children is the children in the children is the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the children in the children in the children is the children in th

what not, which distinguish us from a mere party lociation. It may be replied that our daily life action within these walls, our publications and cor

of a organization is not the same of as the many mere partisan clubs and associated be found in the city. All those we say may be tak ides along the boundaries of our sphere. But use sacred records and pledges, as well as our daily set acred records and pledges, as well as our daily

organized.

Resolved, That the club recommend that the Committee on Political Reform be authorized to spend a sum not exceeding \$1,000, and in proper ways to use the name and influence of the club in promoting the adoption of the pending amendments to the constitution of this State at the approaching election. D. R. EATON, Chairman Committee on Political Sciorm.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

Republican Assembly conventions were held in

the various Assembly districts throughout the

city last night, for the purpose of nominating

members to the Assembly. The majority of the

conventions adjourned over, in order to further

WESTORESTER REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The republicans of Westchester county met in

convention at White Plains yesterday and chose

the following candidates: - For District Attorney,

Daniel Clark Briggs, of Peekskill; Registrar of

William H. Boyd, of Rye; Justice of Sessions, Myron B. Silkman, of Bedford, and Superintendent of the Poor, John Keuster, of Yonkers.

A republican convention, at which D. Ogden Bradley, of Greenburg, was nominated for member of Assembly from the Second Assembly district, was also held yesterday in the village above mentioned.

LIQUOR AND LEGISLATION IN BROOKLYN.

Last evening there was a well attended meeting of the Kings county liquor dealers held at their

hall on Court street, near Remsen, Brooklyn. It

was decided to hold a grand mass meeting on

the purpose of presenting their views to the pub-lic upon the liquor traffic. It was also resolved to support no candidate for Assembly who was not in favor of a uniform excise law and of placing the liquor business on the same basis as other

FIRST DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONGRES-SIGNAL CONVENTION.

The First District Democratic Congressional

Convention met at Jamaica yesterday. Hon. Elias J. Beach, of Queens, was chosen chairman, and W. W. Garrison, of Richmond, and Richard Jennings, or Suffolk, secretaries. The names of Hon. Henry

A. Reeves, of Suffork, Judge Henry B. Metcalf, o Richmond, and Solomon Townsend, or Queens, were placed in nomination. On an informal hallot

were placed in nomination. On an informal hallot being taken Reeves received 16 votes, Metcalf 10 and rownsend 16. On the sixth formal ballot the name of Mr. Townsend was withdrawn. Hon. Erastus Brooks, of Richmond, received on the seventh and eighth ballots 8 votes. On the thirteenth ballot Metcalf received 21 votes. Reeves 12 and Brooks 3. On motion Mr. Metcall was declared the nominee of the Convention, and his nomination was made unanimous. Judge Metcalf is a resident of Richmond county, where he has occupied the position of County Judge and Surrogate for many years.

POLITICAL NOTES The Cincinnati Gazette styles Pendleton "a

Mr. Pleasant Yell is a candidate for the Texas

Legislature. How't he do ?
How does the Staats Zeitung know "that Senator

Schurz is in favor of the democratic State ticket

in New York ?"
The Chicago Times, under the heading "Next to

the Deck Head," speaks of Vice President Wilson

Senator Carpenter finds time amid his laborious

legal duties to make numerous speeches through-

out his native State. Can he be so "very short,"

Ex-Governor Wise announces himself as an in

dependent candidate for Congress in the Richmond (Va.) district. A political campaign without

Senator Brownlow has decided not to run for Congress again from the Second Tennessee dis-trict, and that district has decided not to have

him. Two sensible decisions, says a Southern ex-

The democracy in a Western district in this State are in a dilemma. The Hon. Edward S. Estey, of Ithaca, N. Y., whom the democrats nominated for Congress under the supposition that he was a linear desired that the way a linear desired desired that the way a linear desired desired that the way a linear desired that the way a linear desired desired that the way a linear desired that th

eral, declines to run because he is a republican and intends to vote for Dix.
"Republican meetings are holding all over this

says the Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal (rep.), "the watchdres of republicanism are burning brigatiy in the mountains of North Caroine " and much of the same sort, What are wo !

Wise would be a circus without a clown.

as "the left bower of the government."

Dist,
13—Charles McColley,
13—Charles Blackle,
14—Adjourned,
15—Adjourned,
16—Col. C. E. I. Holmes,
17—Wilson Berryman,
18—Bernard Siglin,
19—Adjourned,

The following are the nominations made :-

confer with outside organizations.

1—Adjourned.
2—Adjourned.
3—Adjourned.
4—Adjourned.
5—Austin Leake.
6—Adjourned.
7—Fred'k. W. Seward.

8—Adjourned. 9—William H. Gedney.

the liquor business branches of trade.

prophet of ruin."

after all ?

change.

t nearly all times the

pass upon as a member of the House. The Milwaukee Sentinel is extremely anxious that the Senatorial question be left out of the canvass until the Legislature is chosen. "Let us first secure a republican Legislature, and then we can decide who is the best man for Senator." The phase of the contest which is particularly distate ul to the Sentinel is doubtless the action support of the same candidates. We have at aged the club on the theory that its members incasured by the dimensions or by the spi y platform or on the theory that its members at the most point of the spirit of th of many republican primaries in instructing their

delegates to oppose Senator Carpenter.

The Utica Herald explains the republican defeat in Onlo on the ground that it is a triumph of the inflationists. How unfortunate that the same explanation will not serve for indiana, where Senator Morton wages the contest to the bitter end upon his platform of additional currency that State; but then the Utica Herald does not attempt to account for the result in Indiana.

to think of this after reading in such papers as

the Hartford Courant that a republican dare not speak his sentiments in Alabama?

The Boston Advertiser goes for poor Butler's scalp again. It thinks that his public career has

his using his commission in the army to protect a

contraband trade carried on by members of his

family to his last retaining ice from Governor

Kellogg for influence upon questions he was to

consistent and lucrative, "from the time of

The Syracuse Standard should carefully study the libel laws. Is it aware of the fact that the successor of "Big Six" has sued Havemeyer for saying even less than the following:--- Boss as evidently not lorgotten the ways and means' by which his predecessor wielded the elective power of New York city. The increase of registration in the city this year over that of last year for the same period is upwards of fifteen

Vice President Wilson.

[From an interview in the Chicago Times.] REPORTER-There is an impression existing that the President and yourself are hardly upon good terms just now. Is there any foundation for that? Vice President Wilson-None at all. It's all nsense. The President and myself enjoy the friendliest relations. I was at his house just fore I lett, and should be there again were I in Washington. It is true that we do not agree in some things, but personally our relations are cordial.

REPORTER—The federal rings here are working like beavers toward a third term movement. Vice President Wilson—The third term movement is all nonsense. President Grant is a singularly able man, and the country bardly knows anything about him personally. He is immensely underrated, it is simply folly to listen to men benttling General Grant. He is a wastly abler man than the people think he is. The President is a very reticent man; but in reference to the third term, I do not really think that he aimself desires it. As to the movement and massing of federal officenoiders, that is certain to prove intolerable. The country will not submit to be governed by a league of government officials, and it is an outrage for any corps of officers to presume to keep themselves in office by movements in reference to the Presidency. REPORTER-The federal rings here are working

kind as the many mere partisan clubs and associations to be found in the city. All those we say may be taken as guides along the boundaries of our sphere. But our most sacred records and pisdees, as well as our daily life and feelings, pisinly mark the distinction. They do not—tive never did—say that we shall have a political test, shall electioneer for nominations, shall vote funds for candidates, shall enter into campaigns; but instead they say something broader and higher, namely use articles of association—"That the conditions of membership shall be absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States. That the primary object of the association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, &c., &c.; by moral and social influences that we pledige ourselves, &c., to resist attempts against the integrity of the nation, &c.; that it shall be the duty of the club to resist and expose corruption and to promote referred more state, national, and club articles and capacity of the same and club and the state of the club at the conditions of our existence, pledges of our efforts and the conditions of our existence, pledges of our efforts and the conditions of our prosperity. Such facts and convictions make it the clear duty of the committee to report that it is not expedient for the club at present to take any other action reliative to the approaching election except such as will be suggested in the resolutions we are about to submit. And this view of the committee is confirmed by their own action and that of the club as well, upon an analogous question auring the past year; as to which we quote the following extract in reference to a report of the committee:—"In this connection it is proper to allude to the fact—the question came before the solution was an analogous question that the club as well, upon an analogous question that of the proper was to fine anyone to the policy of conforming ourselves to the anyone to the policy of conforming ourselves to the anion reliative to the spirit of temporary parti Is There a Republican Element Secretly Arraying Itself Against Grant?

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A well-informed correspondent at Indianapolis wrote sletter to the Tribune a lew days ago (pub lished October 8), in which he gave the particulars of a secret meeting of the republican leaders in Indianapolis. He jurther added the following

statement:—

In the same view with the feeling that produced the secret republican meeting last night is a talk currently reported with a leading republican member of Congress, a man who has stood at the very pinnacic of influence in the party, and whose name is a synonym for incorruptibility. He freely expressed the opinion that the state was very doubtful, and that he would not be surprised in the least at a perfect Waterioo on Tuesday next. He reports the disaffection throughout the agricultural counties very queb-seated, extending the men who have hereforce been the pillars of the republican party. An instance was given of a leading and wealthy citizen of one of the castern countries, whose purse and indicance and work had always been at the command of the party candidates. He had endirely kicked out of the traces and would not vote for a smale cannidate on the republican ticket, not even for the state officers, against whom he could urge nothing save that they stood as the representatives of a party he desired to see put out of power. This Congressman said we should be surprised and overwhelmed at the reports that would come in from the country. As for himself, he was free to say that the mation had been cursed with the worst administration during the past two years ever known in its history, and when the proper time came he was ready to say so publicly. Upon the question of the third term he believed Grant to be a candidate, and also that he was stronger than either of the existing parties; that the only way to defeat him would be by a people's movement and by a people's candidate.

We have other information which confirms the statement, and which adds that the name of the member of Congress. Who has stood

of the member of Congress "who has stood at the very pinnacie of influence in the party" is none other than O. P. Morton. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Morton was with great clifficulty restrained from opening the campaign in Indiana with a general and specific cenunciation of the President and from making the fight in the State on the ground of open hostility to the administration. If the result of the election on Tuesday next shall verify the present melancholy expectations of the republican leaders in Indiana then Mr. Morton's wisdom and foresignit will be vindicated. Had he and the Republican State Convention at the outset denounced the administration and the President, and made the fight as republicans in hostility to him, the opposition would never have been able to unite and the republicans would have carried the State. Had he appealed to the people of the State to unite with him in declaring "that the nation had been cursed." reason to believe that Mr. Morton was with great republicans would have carried the State. Had he appealed to the people of the State to unite with him in declaring "that the nation had been cursed with the worst administration during the past two years ever known in its history," he would have attracted the vast majority of the people anxious to give emphasis to that declaration. But he has been over persuaded to be silent concerning the great political abominations of the day, and the people of indiana have most probably gone elsewhere to express their judgment. It the State goes democratic by a decided majority next Tuesday, Mr. Morton's emancipation will probably be complete, and with him that of a very large republican following.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. [From the Chicago Tribune.]

So far the returns indicate that the political apathy of the time has damaged the republicans a good deal more than the opposition. If the Congressional changes in Onio are accepted as an indication of the State vote the democrats have carried the State by a larger majority than Allen's

carried the State by a larger majority than Alien's a year ago, which was \$17. In Indiana Grant's majority two years ago was 2,575, but the present election is so close that the result is not known, with indications strongly in isvor of the opposition and the deleat of Pratt for the United States Senate. In Jowa is is said the republican majority will not exceed 5,000 or 6,000.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.]

As regards the moral effect of the success of the democrate in the recent elections it will be very slight. The importance of the October elections is prodigiously lessened since Fennsylvania has postponed ner elections to November. Had the Keystone State, as formerly, voted on Monday, her immense republican majority would have quite neutralized the democratic success at the West, as it will now do in November. As it is, the only effect to be expected from the elections of Monday will be a general quickening of republican efforts, to result in the usual November triumph.

enorts, to result in the usual November triumph.

LET US CHANGE THE SUBJECT.

[From the Geveland Herald—republican.]

We are weary of this election business. It is an unprofitable subject and we tire of it. There is a sameness about it that is distressing. The story of republican losses and democratic gains becomes monotonous when one has it repeated about five hundred times in twenty-four hours, with a prospect of having "more or that same" dished up io him for an indefinite number of hours and days to come. We were never very partial to figures, especially when prefixed by the word "loss." In such connection they are suggestive of too many unpleasant ideas. The returns as paraded in the telegraphic columns are so dreadhily contusing that it is a wonder the insane asylums are not jammed full with distraught politicians and bewidered editors immediately after a hotly contested election.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

His Speech at Augusta-The Contest Beism-No Objection to a Third Term.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16, 1874. Hon. A. H. Stephens addressed the citizens Augusta last evening and spoke for about two hours and a half. He reviewed the history of the government from its foundation to the present time, showing that there has been always a great

time, showing that there has been always a great struggie between centralism and constitutionalism. The passage of the Civil Rights bill would, he said, work great evil and destroy the public scacol system in the South.

REFFERRING TO PRESIDENT GRANT, he would do aim the justice to say that he had done his duty. As to the third term, he had no objection to that, per se. He saw no reason why a President who executed the laws faithfuily should not be elected for a third term if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question and saw no sense in abusing President Grant for his action in that affair. He spoke hopefully of the future of the Republic, advised his hearers to obey the laws, suppress lawlessness and to be true to the constitution and the Union as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian democrat, and lad great faith in the triumph of those principles. Mr. Stephens had an immense audience, and spoke with clearness and type, exhibiting so signs of wearings.

THE THIRD TERM SENSATION.

An Administration Organ Surrenders a Last-Salling in the Wake of the Herald-An Explanation, a Mutiny and a Prayer-Dix Implored to Speak-The Organ Hears from Indiana and Ohio.

(From the New York Times.) Much has been said, and much will doubtless still be said, about "Cæsarism" and the desire of the President to secure a re-election in 1876. The facts of the case seem, however, to lie in a very small compass. There appears to be no certain ground for

believing that General Grant has any idea of working for a third term. He has said nothing whatever on the subject, one way or the other; but it must be admitted that a newspaper at Washington which the administration undoubtedly controls we may almost say owns-has on severa ions published articles, supposed to be "inspired," which defend and advocate the third term scheme. These articles have been quoted all over the country as representing the real wishes and opinions of General Grant. It is quite possible that the President knew nothing of these articles until they actually appeared. He may yet find that a bought and paid for "organ" has power to do him harm—to misrepresent him and place him in a false position before the public—but no power to do him good. Independent support is sure to be tempered at times with adverse criticism, and the President has certainly made no secret of the fact that he will not brook adverse criticism. Consequently, he will have "organs" to represent him; and he must not be surprised if they do him infinite mis chief. There is no estimating how many of his supporters the "home organ" at Washington has estranged from him, and it has given him no new

supporters in their place. Again, the opposition papers have been assertng for a year and a half that General Grant is de termined to get the republican nomination in 1876 if he possibly can; that he is bringing all his chormous patronage and influence to bear on that par-ticular object. These statements, incessantly repeated, have derived some show of plansible from the articles in the Washington paper, which If not actually "inspired," could not have appeared without sanction from high quarters.

Thus it has happened, in one way and another, that the third term bugbear begins to be seriously regarded by the people. They think there must e something in it or they would not hear so much talk on the subject. The consequence is that the this injury is all the more vexatious because the republican party has never given the slightest conntenance to this project. If it has been enter tained seriously at all, it has only been by a little knot of persons who have their own ends to serve The party is innocent of any complicity in the This being the case we no longer see any reason

why republicans should be silent on the question. If they choose to speak out by all means let them do it; and the first to speak should be General Dix, who is at present being struck at over other people's shoulders, and who is described by the democrats as an active confederate in the thirdterm "plot." We see no reason why General Dix should allow himself to be hounded down by a false charge. His defeat would be a very great misfortune to the State, and all proper means should be taken to avert that disaster. If General Dix feels as all sensible men must do on this ques tion consideration for the "feelings of others" should not induce him to keep silence, for it is pretty certain that the "others" have not much

THE UNION HILL TRAGEDY.

Inquest and Verdict by the Coroner's Jury-Extraordinary Jurors Rebuked by the Coroner. The inquisition by Coroner Parslow into the

cause of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Erb. which was commenced on Wednesday, was continued last evening in the Town Hall, Union Hill. To hall was crowded during the proceedings. evidence given by Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who re side on the first floor of the house in which the woman came to her end, had aiready shown that a violent quarrel was going on between the prisoner, Unirich Erb, and deceased shortly before her death; that the light in their room was sud denly extinguished and a loud noise was heard, as if tables and chairs were dashed heavily on the floor; that deceased soon thereafter came down stairs unable to speak and died in a few moments. Last evening the jurors heard the evidence of County Physician Stout, who gave the opinion that death had resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart, superinduced by excitement. Scratches were visible on the right ear. It will be remembered that one viewed the body was of opinion that death had resulted from choking. Mrs. Gloss and her daughter, who live in the adjoining house, testified to having seen deceased and her husband prior to her death, in corroboration of other witnesses. Frederick Huth, a man living in the same house swore that he heard a scuffle in Ero's room and

Frederick Huth, a man living in the same house, swore that he heard a scuffle in Erb's room and that deceased was screaming. After taking the testimony of Constable Nash the Coroner charged the jury, reviewing the evidence. He reprimanded several of them for giving expression to prejudiced views before they had heard the testimony, and said they should not allow those prejudices to influence their deliberations. This aliusion had reference to some of the jurors who, on the first night of the inquest, urged the Coroner to let the man go. The hall was then cleared and the jurors retired. Shortly afterward they brought in the following Exytacherinary Verbict:—

"We find that Elizabeth Erb came to her death from natural causes, and we exonerate the prisoner, Unirich Erb, from all blame." On reading this Coroner Parsiow exclaimed:—"Gentlemen, i cannot conscientiously accept such a verdict. There is ample testimony to show that the woman's death was immediately caused by over excitement, to say the least, and you must lay the responsibility of that where it belongs. You shall reture again." This was not very agreeable to Unirich's over zealous frienos. The jurors again retired, and, after long discussion, returned a verdict that Elizabeth Erb came to her death from heart disease brought on by excitement, but in what manner and excitement was brought on is unknown to the jury." was brought on is unknown to the jury." The Coroner reluctantly accepted this verdict, but ordered the prisoner to be committed to the county fail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Uhirich had been conveyed to the town prison, in expectation of being released after the verdict.

PATAL FALL FROM ALOFT.

John McNaught, a rigger, fell from the foretop mast yardarm to the deck of the ship Mepruger, lying at the foot of Bridge street, yesterday after noon, and was fatally injured. The height was 100 feet above the deck. The unfortunate man, whose lamily reside at No. 25 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon a woman named Johnson jumped from the dock near the Hoboken ferry, on the New Jersey side, and sunk in the water among the piles. A policeman rescued her and brought her to the police station, where she was held to await a charge of having attempted to do away with herself.

DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Captain Allaire last night arrested Louis Karnitzkie, of No. 460 Seventh avenue, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. In his premises were found several articles stolen by Ryan and Smith, two several articles stolen by Ryan and Smith, two young burgiars arrested a few days since for house-breaking, at No. 127 East Thirty-fifth street, large quantities of valuable wearing apparel, coats, overcoats, pantaloons, gold braided opera cloak, silk and poplin dresses, embroidered opera cloak, plano covers and several field glasses were seized and taken to the Thirty-fifth street poince station, where owners are wanted for them.

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty four hours,

| Post | Para |

WAR IN SPAIN.

Actions Between the Carlist and Republican Forces.

Victories .-- One for the Royalists and One for Marshal Serrano.

ESTELLA UNCOVERED.

A Bayonet Charge and Cries of Treason.

PUENTE LA REINA, Sept. 24, 1874. Long before this letter reaches its destination news of two brilliant victories will have been given to the world-one for the Carlists and one

for the troops of Marshal Serrano. Unfortunately for the interest attaching to such events the two victories were won at the same place, at the same day and hour, and by opposing armies that did not even lairly come to blows—a state of things which would render impossible a victory for both armies, according to modern ideas of warfare anywhere else but in Spain.

The truth is that there has been no victory for either side-no battle, no attack and no very serious fighting. A number of movements and evolutions have been executed in which the opposing generals partially failed and partially succeeded in obtaining the objects they had in view; in which each pretty effectually thwarted the other without being able to do much more-and a very little figuring, in which the Carlists obtained advantage. The affair might decided termed the spanish autumn mancenvres, and, considered from this point of view, very interesting; first, because the movements were executed with a view to actual fighting, and, second, because they brought out into bold relief the merits and demerits of the two armies, and displayed some of their more remarkable charac teristics. Prominent among these was the wonderful rapidity of movement of which the Carlists showed themselves capable—a rapidity which I do not think has ever been equalled, even by the armies of Napoleon and Wellington, There was, besides, manifest on the apart of the republicans, a very decided want of power of combining and executing a plan, and, it must be avowed, a lack of generalship on both sides, which is surprising, considering the educa-tion and exterience of the Generals engaged. Mistakes of the gravest, of the most disastrous king, were committed by both Generals, without either taking advantage of the other, and the whole affair rather resembled that game of cards called "blindhaud," in which the players play without looking at their cards, than the game o chess war is supposed to resemble. THE CARLIST TROOPS.

But the mistakes of the Carlist generals were wiped out as fast as made by the splendid conduct and wonderful rapidity of the Carlist troops, which made them appear almost ubiquitous. One is lost in admiration of these soldiers, and I do not think any general, no matter to what soldiers accustomed, can see these fellows on the march, with their long, rapid, swinging stride, and from sinews and joyous shout, without a feeling of exultation in them and a desire to lead them into battle. They remind me more of the soldiers Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana sent out ouring our own war than any troops I have seen in Europe. The truth is, the world does not understand or appreciate the valor of these men.

PLUCK AND RESOLUTION. Because they were obliged to retreat from Bilbao it is supposed they cannot fight regular troops in regular wariare. It is not known that for days and weeks, and even months, they stood under an artillery fire at Somorrostro almost as terrible as that borne by the Russiaus at Sebastopol without being able to reply by a single shot, and it is not remembered that they have hitherto defied the rmies of Spain and conquered their present posttion without the aid of a single piece of artillery. of his generals and not of his soldiers. To return to the present affair, the game commenced in this PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

During some time past the Carlists have put Pampeluna upon a somewhat strict regime, allowing neither wine nor oil nor meat nor grain to enter the city, and the result was, that the people of Pampeluna complained loudly and demanded to be relieved. They, of course, were not yet reduced to their last loaf of bread, nor had they reand cats; but they were out of wine and oil, provisions of any kind were coming and prices were rapidly goin; to the starvation point. Under st circumstances it became necessary to relieve the place, and General Moriones, in command of the right wing of Serrano's army at Talalla, undertook the task. In order to understand the position of the two armies and the movements which took place it will be necessary to giance occasionally at

the map.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMS

The centre of the Carlist arms was rid is still at Estella, its right at La Guardia, on the Ebro, its left at Puente la Reina, extending to Blurrun, on the road and railroad connecting Pampeluna places. Its front formed a kind of semicircle, extending from La Guardia through Los Arcos, Dicastillo, Allo and Artagona to Biurrun, a distance of over sixty miles, a line defended by about thirty thousand men. The republican army iormed another irregular balf circle running clear around the whole length of the Carlist line, the left wing at Logroho, the right at Taialia, and their forces are somewhere near fift thousand The object of the movements to be undertaken

men.

The object of the movements to be undertaken was to send a convoy into Pannseinna by way of Tafalia. But Biurrun, the point held by the extreme Cariat leit, is a very strong position, and is really a pass through a low chain of mountains, which interposes here between Panpeluna and Tafalia. It was necessary to dislonge the Carlists, either by force or stratagem, and the plan agreed upon between Moriones and Laserno seems to nave been thus:—Moriones was to advance as near Blurrun as possible without, however, attacking. Then Luserno was to make a leipt on Estella from the side of Los Arcos and by the means draw the Carlists from their strong posion at Blurrun to oeiend their capital and thus let Moriones pass to Pampeluna. It was the same manœuvre as that executed when revictualling Vittoria, and is a kind of strategy which may succeed very well the first time, but which is scarcely profound enough to be attempted often with any chance of success. That it partially succeeded here was rather owing to a happy chance than to any merit the plan itself possessed, while Luserno missed a splendid opportunity of marching into Estella almost without firing a shot.

THE PLAN
was worked out as follows:—Moriones toek up his march toward Pampeluna on the 16th, with about 12,000 men, and escorting a convoy of about 1,000 carts.

As he advanced General Dorregaray, as was

was worked out as follows:—Morloues took up ms march toward Pampeluna on the 16th, with about 12.000 men, and escorting a convoy of about 1,000 cafts.

As he advanced General Dorregaray, as was foreseen, gradually withdrew his troops from the side of Los Arcos, and concentrased them at Biurrun to meet him. In this way he completely uncovered Estella on the side of Los Arcos; but he, at the same time, sent orders to General Alyares, commanding at La Guardis, to extend his line to Los Arcos, in order to fill up the gap. The 17th, 18th and 19th there was a little skirmishing between Morlones' troops and the Carlists, which was, however, without importance, as it was no part of the pian of Morlones to attack. Suddenly, on the night of the 19th, or rather morning of the 20th, General Dorregaray received the astounding news that Lazerna was marching on Estella, by Los Arcos, and that there was not a single soldier on the road to oppose his progress. Alvares had not obeyed orders, and Estella, completely unprotected on that side, was, after having been victoriously defended so often, about to fail without striking a blow. It would seem that Alvares had not received the order to exteen this line to Los Arcos, and, engaged in watching the enemy at Miranda, nad allowed Lazerna to slip by him. Dorregaray immediately abandoned his strong positions at Blurrun and fled to the protection of Estella, Scarcely daring to hope he would arrive in time. He reached Estella, a distance of twenty, one miles, by noon of the 20th, and continued his march towards Los Arcos, expecting every moment to come upon the vanguard of Lazerna.

But what was his astonishment to learn that Lazerna, like the famous Freuch general who "marched up the hill and then marched down again," had stimit marched to fear the hill and then marched down again," had stimit marched to fear the hill and then marched down

then marched back again, without having even seen a Carlist outpost.

This is the most extraordinary part of the whole business. Had Laserna marched upon Estellathen he might have taken it simest without firing a shot, as there were only four battailous of Carlists to oppose his whole army of hearly 35,000 men. It is utterly impossible to account for this movement of Laserna's. He went to Los Arcos to to make a diversion in favor of Moriones, that is to draw the Carlist troops to that side of the circle. But as long as he had met no troops it was very evident that object had not been accomplished. Besides, it is one of the first principles of strategy that a tent should always be turned into a real attack should the occasion offer. Here was an opportunity to achieve a most brilliant success, to have given a crushing blow to Carlism, and yet he quietly turned to the rightabout and marched back to Logrofic without having seen a single Carlist soldier. This after it Laserna's debut as Commander-in-Chief, and it certainly does not lead one to believe that he is the man to cope with Bon Carlos.

A GRAND MARCH.

And now comes an instance of one of the most rapid marches on record. No sooner did Dorregaray perceive that Laserna had retired than he wheeled his army and started back to Burrun. I have said that he started for Estelia on the morning of the 20th. The distance is at least twenty-one miles, as any one may satisfy himself by measuring it on the map, in addition to which he had marched out a mile and a half on the road to Los Arcos, making in all twenty-two and a half miles. Without stopping to rest or eat he turned around and started back over the same road, first seading orders to alvares to fill up the gap at Los Arcos, and never halted until he reached Burrun, some troops having thus made forty-five miles in a little more than twenty-four hours. The truth is, the Carlist troops wipe out the mistakes of their generals as last as they are made, and the rapidity of their movements is such as to double their strength. A GRAND MARCH.

strength.

WHAT MORIONES DID.

In the meantime Moriones had taken advantage of the absence of the Carlists to occupy the positions abandoned by them, seizing, of course, Burrun, which commands the road to Puerre, as well

tions abandoned by them, seizing, of course, Burrun, which commands the road to Puerie, as well as the one to Pampeluna, and commenced passing his couvoy. He does not appear to have hurried himself, however, and spent most of the day of the 20th in receiving an ovation from the inhibitants of Pampeluna. I have it from people living on the road who counted the carts, and who I have every reason to believe told the truth, that he only passed one hundred and fifty of the one thousand that had been collected at Tafalla, and these were very lightly laden in order to enable them to move rapidly. This constitutes certainly a very slender rolled for a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, like Pampeluna.

AFFER OPERATIONS.

After having received the homage of the cifizens and promised a plentiful supply of provisions he started back on the morning of the 21st, expecting to meet the rest of the convoy on the way. He had stopped at a little wayside inn called the Venta de las Campadas, a short distance from the junction of the Puente road with the road leading between Pampeluna and Tafalla. Burrun is situated 500 yards east of the latter, exactly facing the road confing irom Puente. It is at the foot of a low, woody mountain, which overlooks it, and immediately ceitind it, or on the side next to Pampeluna, is a low, sharp ridge, which runs directly across the road and unites with the mountains on the other side.

Instead or occupying the village of Birrun Moriones ought to have deployed his troops along the top of this ridge, which is a natural pressition the other side.

Instead or occupying the village of Birrun Moriones ought to have deployed his troops along the top of this ridge, which is a natural pressition the other side.

Moriones' Place of Refr.

The Venta de las Campadas of Refr.

vantageous position near it.

MORIONES' PLACE OF REST.

The Venta de las Campaña, where Moriones had halted, it at the foot of this ridge, on the side next Pampieluna. A part of the convoy was still passing, when suddenly came the noise of firing and all the other sounds of battle borne down from Elurrun on the still morning air. A moment after an orderly came gainpting down the road with the news that the Carlists were attacking Elurrun.

moment after an orderly came galloping down the road with the news that the Carlists were attacking Biurrun.

"But it is not possible," exclaimed Moriones; "there are no Carlists there." He himself had been over the ground the day before hearly to Puente, and he had satisfied himself that there were no Carlists.

The Carlists were there, nevertheless, of which fact he was soon convinced by seeing his own troops streaming over the ridge in a disorderly mass, some without their arms, which they had thrown away in their nurried flight.

The attack had been made by the same troops that had marched to Estella and back in twenty-four hours, and who had just arrived. Enraged at what they considered a necess march—at being obliged to abandon the position of Biurrun, on purpose, they said, to allow Moriones to pass—they now demanded to be led to the states. They were all Navarrese, and were, besides, mad with hunger and fatigue, and led by General Pirula. They climbed the steep, woody mountain overlooking Eurrun, and came sweeping down on the village with fixed bayonets and the most diabolical yells. The republicans were completely taken by surprise, and fied in dismay after a feeble resistance. They even came near losing a battery of artillery that had been planted here to cover the Puente road, and it was only by almost superhuman exertions on the part it he officers, who, with their own hands, attached the horses and helped to drag off the pleces, that the battery was saved. But they lost here cinity prisoners and about two handred killed and wounded.

prisoners and about two handred killed and wounded.

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT.

This attack was make by three battalions of Navarrese, about 2,000 men, and the Carlists maintain that the vinage was defeuded by 6,000 republicans. This is possibly an exaggeration, aithough, as the place is the key of the position, commanding, as it does, the road to Puente, the only road by which the Carlists could come, it should have been defended by at least the number claimed, if it was not. Be that as it may, the republicans fied before a very inferior force in point of numbers.

General Moriones was completely taken by surprise, and, not knowing what flad become of Laseria and probably fearing his own retreat might be cut off, decided to retire before it was too late. This be immediately did, followed by the Carlists, who kept up a continual attack upon his rear guard and occupied the positions as fast as he abandoned them. By the evening of the 23d he had reached Barossum and Pueyo, thear Taialia, where he made a hait before finally retiring into Taialia.

As to the results of the affair, it will be seen that nether party has much to boast of except mis-

As to the results of the affair, it will be seen that neither party has much to boast of except mistakes.

The Carhest took Biurrun at the point of the bayonet, it is true, and proved their superiority over the republican troops; but then in doing this they only reconquered their own position, which they ought never to have abandoned. Morionessent through 150 cartloads of provisions to Pampeluna, but this was only a small fraction of what he should have sent, and it coat him nearly three hundred men to do it, which may be considered very dear. Besides this, he had to retreat, with a haif victorious and insolent enemy at his heels, which must have produced a very demoralizing effect on his raw, haif disciplined troops. But then, again, although the Carlists were victorious at Biurrun, their attack upon that place at that time was a mistake. It was not Biurrun, but Pueyo, they should have taken. Pueyo is a village situated on the summit of a range of hills over which passes the road from Tafalla to Pampeluna, and acout lour miles from the former place. It is a very strong position, and was almost entirely unprotected on the 21st. Had this place been cut of, and he would have been placed in a very awkward position, indeed. Indeed, General Dorregary thought of this plan, but a little too late, and actually sent a detachment, under Perulla, to seize it. But as it had been already reinforced by Moriones Perulla retired, after a little skirmins.

by Moriones Perulis retired, after a little skirmishing.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

As to the graver mistakes committed by both sides, they require no comment. To leave Estella completely uncovered was certainly bad enough, but that, it seems, was caused by a miscarriage of orders. But Laserna's conduct in not taking advantage of such a mistake is inexplicated, except on the supposition of pure imberlisty, or else his jealousy of Moriones and a desire to get him into a position, from wailen he could not extricate himself. This latter theory is the one exultingly malutained by the Carlists. In any case it does not look much as though the new republican Commander-in-Chief were going to STAMP OUT CARLISM

very soon. The positions of the two armies are now exactly the same as they were before. Pampeluna is still in a somewhat critical condition, and will have to be revictualled again soon. The Carlists have cut out the water, but as the river Arga passes around the edge of the town this will not cause inconvenience sufficient to reduce the garrison to surrender.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE CURTIS.

Meeting of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court at Washington-The

Resolutions Adopted.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1874.

An adjourned meeting of the Bur of the United States Supreme Court was held to-day, Judge Campbell presiding and Mr. D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Court, acting as Secretary. A series of resolutions were adopted in testimony of their great affection and esteem for Judge Benjamin Robins Curtis in life and of their sense of the great loss which the Courts and the Bar of the whole country and the community at large suffer in his death. They commemorate us fidelity to society, to government, to religion and to truth. All these traits of duty, as the rule of his life, the Bar present to the living lawyers and to their succeeding generations for their sincerest nomage.

succeeding generations for their sincerest homage.

The resolutions having been agreed to, Attorney General Williams was requested to present them to the Supreme Court, and to move they be entered upon its minutes, and the chairman of the meeting was requested to forward a copy of them to the lamily of the deceased. Reverdy Johason and others delivered enlogues. The resolutions will propably be supmitted to the court on Monday or Thesday.