Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1877.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Senate, bills introduced: Relative to the superintendent of public works—passed; for the abandonment of the lateral canals. The bill to provide for a completion of the census was passed: also bill enabling national banks to become State banks; also for fishways in Oneida and Oswego rivers; also amending act establishing insurance department, and the act incorporating Grand Army Home, and act incorporating religious societies; also removing female convicts from Sing Sing, and for confinement of female convicts in county penitentiaries.

FOREIGN.—The British House of Commons has adjourned until April 5. Three children perished in a burning building at Crediton, Ontario, Monday night.

GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

The more Governor ROBINSON's attitude relative to the superintendent of public works, is considered, the more inexcusable it appears. That office has just been created by a constitutional amendment adopted by a popular majority of 151,821. It is to be filled "by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Its duties in detail, the amount of the bonds to be given, and the manner of transfer of the papers and property from the present officials, are to be defined by the statute. The Legislature in its discretion passed the act, which has met with general approval: under it Governor ROBINSON nominated General McCLELLAN; and the Governor in vetoing it fails to state any valid objection against its provisions. He says indeed that the Senate will confirm no nomination for superintendent, and thus if the act receive his approval the old officials will pass out of existence and no authority will exist to manage the canals. So far from this contingency justifying his veto it would give him decided advantage in securing the confirmation of some candidate before the Legislature adjourns. With the law on the statute books dismissing canal commissioners and their subordinates, the Senate could not refuse to do its share to carry out the constitutional amendment and designate a superintendent.

The relation of the Governor to legislation, is much like that of the Senate to the class of officers requiring confirmation. Each may approve or disapprove, but can not originate. The Governor has absolute right to veto acts submitted to him; the Senate just as absolute right to refuse to confirm. The Governor may exercise his legal discretion in a manner compelling censure, because indicating wrong motives and bad temper. The Senate may exhibit aims and purposes quite indefensible in refusals of confirmation. Now the act relative to the superintendent, is to be considered independently of any particular nomination. It is fairly satisfactory, and if as the Governor suggests, it does not provide sufficient engineering force, that deficiency could be readily supplied by an amendment. But the superintendent was to bring economy into canal management, and he and his assistants ought to get on with the State Engineer. This criticism is weak and untenable. Still more pettifogging is the pretext that this act does not provide for the care of the papers and records of the canals. That is a duty which follows every office, and the incumbent who fails to transfer such records to his successor, to that person designated by law to succeed him, would be guilty of a crime. But specifically the State Engineer and Surveyor, remains undisturbed, and all these papers are in his custody, and are in no wise affected by the act which he vetoes. The Governor has not only blundered grievously from a political point of view, but has set himself against a reform imperatively demanded by every public consideration.

Governor ROBINSON might have signed the bill and renominated General McCLELLAN, and then he could have appealed to the people on that nomination. Or with the law perfected, he could have presented other names, and forced the Senate to make its record upon one or several. The Senate rule fixing a time for executive sessions, is not new, it existed under Governor HOFFMAN. It may be changed in an hour, or set aside by unanimous consent. In any event the Senate is responsible for it, and the Governor is not bound by it. His duty is only to nominate. He can not be sustained in insisting that unless his first choice be accepted, the constitutional amendment shall be nullified.

Governor ROBINSON felt a profound interest in the insurance department, and he found a way for securing a confirmation there, although the position was held by a republican. In the matter of the superintendent of public works, he has shown no such adroit combination, no such zeal for success. On the contrary he has stricken down a winter's work in the statute relative to the office, and having made a single nomination over whose rejection many democrats rejoice, he plays directly into the hands of the Canal Commissioners and their clients.

General McCLELLAN could have gained no political advantage for the democracy from the superintendency. If the Senate had confirmed him, the new system could have had a trial with the popular sympathy in its favor. The Senate erred, as we think, in refusing to confirm him, but the constitution gave it the right so to refuse. The Governor's present attitude more than counterbalances the mistake of the Senate, for no one can sustain him in the claim that unless he can have his way, the constitutional amendment shall not be carried out at all. For his veto, no excuse can be framed. His abandonment of McCLELLAN at the first repulse, is cowardly. His angry refusal to make a second trial to appoint a superintendent, is as comical as it is inexcusable. His whole conduct in the affair is precisely that which is not becoming the Governor of the Empire State. Finding that the constitution restricts his power, he resolves if he can not be absolute master over the canals, to wreck the new craft from which the people hoped for reform.

PLEDGES TO THE SOUTH.—CHARLES FOSTER and STANLEY MATTHEWS, while the electoral count was in progress, expressed their personal opinion of what President HAYES' policy toward the South would be. They gave no pledges, and assumed no right to bind him. They do not seem to have gone beyond the expressions of his letter of acceptance. They told southern men that in their judgment the new President would favor home rule at the South. But no pretense exists that President HAYES knew or was supposed to know of the assurances thus given. President HAYES in a private note thanked Mr. FOSTER for his speech in the House, predicting that the new administration would help the southern people in self-government. This is all there is of the pretense of any bargain during the progress of the count.

Nothing was said by anybody in his behalf, that compares in directness with President HAYES' own declarations in his inaugural, in favor of home rule at the South. By those he is to be held, and upon those friend and foe will find he will stand.

REV. DR. BUDINGTON'S congregation voted, 155 against 60, to take no part in any Congregational council to which Plymouth Church may be invited. This is a final decision and puts to rest the question of the position of the Clinton Avenue Church regarding the great scandal.

WITHIN four weeks, the Secretary of the Treasury has made four calls for five-twenties, each for $10,000,000. These indicate the taking of the same amount of the bonds of 1891. The demand for the new bonds continues, and further calls for five-twenties may be expected with the coming weeks.

THE Court of Appeals confirms with costs the judgment of EVANS against the city of Utica. It is for injuries received from the unsafe condition of the streets. The cheapest thing for the city to do, is to keep the streets in good repair and properly cared for.

IF it is true, as reported, that the vacant judgeship has been offered to United States Circuit Judge THOMAS DRUMMOND of Illinois, the Supreme Court is in a fair way to gain a member entirely worthy to succeed Justice DAVIS. It is said of Judge DRUMMOND that no decision of his has ever been reversed by the Supreme Court. President GRANT was strongly urged to make Judge DRUMMOND Chief Justice on the death of Mr. CHASE.

A RUSSIAN fleet is visiting in the harbor of San Francisco, and though it has no grand dukes aboard, it is receiving its share of public attention because of a romance in which the second officer of the flag-ship has been engaged. This officer, Lieut. DE KALANDS, who by the way has a brother with the fleet in New York harbor, loved the daughter of one BURDICK, the foreman of the dry docks. He was liked and well received by the parents till he told his love and asked the hand of the daughter. Then the father ordered the Russian out of doors and forbade his daughter to see her lover. But it was the old contest of love and locksmiths. The lieutenant found means to communicate with his sweetheart, and an elopement was speedily planned. The Russian was on hand at the appointed time with a carriage, and a lighted cigar as a signal. The watchful father was there too, and he opened on that lieutenant with a shot-gun. The elopement was a failure, though the girl dropped from her window and was ready to keep her part of the engagement. She took refuge in a friend's house, and was there found by the police and returned to her home. Thus ended the first chapter, the lover and the lass not a whit discouraged. Papers just at hand from the coast give the second, an exciting chapter, which closes with a telegram from Vallejo to father BURDICK, reading: "I am married and happy. Love to papa and mamma. Am on my way to Virginia City. Signed, JENNIE C. DE KALANDS." The second attempt at elopement was very elaborate. A lady friend helped JENNIE, and the lieutenant had a yacht in the harbor to receive and bring her to him, he having stepped away to allay suspicions. The yacht was reached in safety and her sails spread. But the trouble was not ended. The winds died down and JENNIE and her friend, with the latter's father and an oarsman, took to an open boat. Then a fog fell on the waters and they lost their reckoning. When clear weather came they found themselves far past the destined landing place. They put back, landed, signaled DE KALANDS. He hurried to his aid [illegible], and with her behind fleet horses started for the county seat for a license. They reached Fairfield on Sunday. The prosaic clerk said no license could be issued on Sunday. They must wait and all this time father BURDICK might be on their track. Just past the hour of twelve Sunday night the license was given them. They hurried back to their friends, roused a justice of the peace and were married. Before leaving Vallejo the following morning on their wedding trip they learned that an officer sent by Mr. BURDICK was looking for JENNIE. But they were happy and feared him not. Thus the romance ended, and real life begins. It should be added that Lieut. DE KALANDS is reported, both from San Francisco and New York, to be a cultured and honorable man, (as his position would indicate) and of noble family. Before trying elopement he sought to gain the consent of Miss BURDICK'S family by offering to resign his commission, settle in San Francisco and become an American citizen. Perhaps he may do so yet.

ENGINEER VAN BUREN AGAIN.—Recently we had occasion to show that State Engineer and Surveyor VAN BUREN, in spite of claims to the contrary, has not been a very economical officer. The comparisons of engineering expenses made by us have attracted considerable attention throughout the State, besides making some commotion in the engineers office. Mr. VAN BUREN himself is now serving the State on a European trip, and his deputy has, therefore, come to the rescue in the columns of the Albany *Argus*. Signing himself "Fair Play," he begins by asserting that the HERALD does "gross injustice" to Mr. VAN BUREN. In order to show that we have done no such thing, it is necessary to quote from this article, as follows:

> It appears that the cost of engineering for 1876 was $30,000, from which the HERALD generously deducts the usual ordinary repair appropriation of $24,000, and $12,000 for the survey of the Erie canal, leaving the sum of $6,000 expended in payment of the assistant engineers employed upon ordinary canal work. It will be understood that the usual appropriation of $24,000 is divided equally between the three divisions of the canals—giving $8,000 to each division engineer for the payment of the salaries of the division and resident engineers, their travel, office rent, fuel, lights, stationery, clerk hire and other incidental expenses. The above sum of $30,000 is compared with the aggregate cost of three specific items of work amounting to about $31,000, and the former being 89.2 per cent. of the latter, the reader is naturally led to infer that the cost of engineering has been unnecessary and even extravagant.
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> The writer of the letter referred to, presents a formidable array of figures, showing the cost of work done and of engineering for a term of years; but it is observed that he conveniently omits to give the figures for the year 1875, the year immediately preceding the present administration. These figures, which were accessible to any desiring them, were as follows:
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> Cost of work done $916,931
> Cost of engineering 144,478
> Per centage 15.7
>
> This percentage is larger than in any year since 1854.

The expenses of $24,000 for ordinary repairs, and $12,000 for survey, which, we "generously" deducted from the total expenses of Engineer Van Buren, "Fair Play" "generously" adds to his predecessor's expenses, thus unfairly increasing the aggregate by the amount of $18,734.50, to wit, $26,631.82 for surveys, and $22,291.81 for ordinary repairs. The correspondent, "Fair Play," continues:

> During the period of three months, extending from September 30, 1875, to December 31, 1875, which constituted the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1876, the cost of engineering under Mr. VAN BUREN's predecessor was $21,936.91. Although this enters into the sum of $66,000 reported by Mr. VAN BUREN, he, of course, can not be held responsible for it. If we deduct one-quarter of the ordinary appropriation—$6,000—there remains, as properly chargeable to extraordinary repairs for work done under Mr. VAN BUREN's predecessor, during the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1876, the sum of $17,936.91. Deducting this last sum from $30,000 expended during the entire fiscal year of 1876, we have the sum of $12,043.09, which is to be accounted for by Mr. VAN BUREN in connection with the work done by the engineer department during the first nine months of his term of office—exclusive of ordinary repairs and the survey of the Erie canal.

Now "Fair Play" knows that this amount of $17,936.91 for the three months ending December 31, 1875, was not all expended on extraordinary repairs, and is not "properly chargeable" to such class of work, as portions of this amount should be applied to surveys. But instead of charging this amount to its proper head, he deducts the whole of this from the $30,000, after we had already "generously" deducted $36,000 from Mr. VAN BUREN's total of $66,000.

Treating State Engineer SWEET's expenses in the same manner as we have treated Engineer VAN BUREN's, that is, deducting the cost of surveying and expense for ordinary repairs, we find that the extraordinary repairs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, cost $916,931—cost of engineering for the same, $95,744.57—making the percentage 10.4 per cent., and not 15.7 per cent., as represented above.

Engineer VAN BUREN must figure his expenses for extraordinary repairs not only below $30,000 as in our statement, but also below his own figures—$12,043.09, down to $3,536, to compare with Engineer SWEET's ratio of 10.4 per cent. His own figures show 35.4 per cent. As to "Fair Play's" statement in reference to "final accounts, additional surveys, estimates for improvements, making maps, measurements, examinations, &c.," all of these miscellaneous duties have been performed by previous State Engineers, and included in their aggregate expenses for engineering.

"Fair Play" says we "conveniently omit" figures. Suppose we make a comparative review of the fiscal years, 1875 and 1876, and give the percentage of engineering for each, including in the year 1875 all of the expenses, under every head as he has done for year 1876, in order to swell the percentage to 15.7, viz.: The fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, cost of extraordinary work, $916,931: cost of engineering, $144,478; per centage, 15.7 per cent. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, cost of work, $34,000; cost of engineering, $66,000; per centage, 194.1 per cent.

We had and have no intention of accusing Mr. VAN BUREN of gross extravagance in his department. But he has claimed through the newspapers a superior economy to the extent of saving $70,000 in a single year, and that claim we have shown by the figures to be untrue and absurd. It was impossible for State Engineer VAN BUREN, under the circumstances in which he has been placed, to keep his ratio of expenses for engineering as low as under former State Engineers, and, therefore, he should not have attempted to convey the impression to the public of large savings in his administration.

THE CONGRESS HALL SCANDAL.—The ways and means committee of the Assembly has adopted a bill, which it will report to that body, providing for the immediate demolition of Congress Hall, the "State Hotel" which obtrudes itself in front of the capitol at Albany. It is high time. The history of this hotel since it came into the possession of the State, is one uninterrupted scandal. At the time when this property was given to the State by the city of Albany, in 1865, it was given in charge of the commissioners of the land office. This body leased the building to ADAM BLAKE in 1868, "so long as the same shall remain standing," for $4,000 a year rent, the cost of necessary repairs and improvements to be deducted from the rent. In 1870, it appears that BLAKE reported that he had spent $12,000 in repairs upon the building, and that he owed for rent $5,000, leaving the State indebted $7,000 to him. In this same year, the progress of work upon the new capitol compelled the tearing down of the west end of Congress Hall. Thereupon BLAKE went to work and rebuilt upon the south side the portion of the hotel demolished, and that land commissioners passed a resolution authorizing him to do so. In the supply bill of 1871, appeared an item appropriating $28,394.25 for work done in repairing buildings belonging to the State, and on the 10th of May the commissioners ordered the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $20,000 of this sum "in favor of ADAM BLAKE on account of his expenses incurred in repairs upon Congress Hall." In the June following BLAKE was given an additional warrant on the same account of $5,324.88, and in the December following, a third, of $1,080.31.

In 1874, it appeared from a report of Secretary of State WILLERS, that there were no entries on the books of the State Treasurer of any payments by BLAKE for rent; and that the total outlay by the State for the maintenance, preservation and furnishing of the property had been $70,584.19. In 1876 it again appeared, in the proceedings of the land commissioners, that the amount due from ADAM BLAKE for rent from May 27, 1868, to January 1, 1877, was $45,851.16; the allowance for repairs, $14,480.31; and the remainder due the State, $31,364.85. On the 25th of last month the board referred this bill to the Attorney General; and there the matter stands, awaiting the action of the Legislature.

It also appears from these several reports that BLAKE has been in the habit of charging the State for all his gas-fitting, plumbing, paper-hanging, fire-grates, damages to furniture, &c., and that many of his bills for repairs have been unaccompanied by any vouchers. It also appears that he has been in the habit of including, in his bills against the State, rent for rooms used by legislative committees in the discharge of their duties. So that the State, instead of getting any rent from Mr. BLAKE, has been paying him rent for the use of its own property, besides footing his bills whenever his household equipments need replenishing or refurnishing. Mr. BLAKE has not only paid no rent to the State, but the State is actually behind, in the sum of $31,364, after allowing this remarkable tenant all his remarkable charges.

Such a state of affairs requires some explanation, and the only reasonable one at hand is the fact that various of the State officers, as well as influential members of both houses of the Legislature, have been in the habit of boarding at Congress Hall. Whether Mr. BLAKE has given them their board as a consideration for their indifference concerning the outrage he was perpetrating upon the State, or whether he is a man of such sweet and fascinating manners that they are unable to say him nay, or whether there is some other influence at work, we are unable to say. It is a fact however, that time after time efforts to protect the interests of the State have been suppressed and defeated by the land commissioners. It is a fact that a bill similar to that which it is now proposed to introduce has been once defeated in the Senate after passing the Assembly. It is a fact that one of the late commissioners of the land office —ex-Speaker McGUIRE, is the attorney of BLAKE, and that this attorney actually has the affrontery to claim that because the State found it necessary to pull down a portion of Congress Hall, Mr. BLAKE was thereby released from all obligation to pay rent, and that the State on the other hand is legally bound to pay all Mr. BLAKE's bills for repairs and upholstering. It is a fact also—and this is really the most important fact in connection with the whole matter, that the expensive front of the new capitol is in constant danger from fire, while this building—which is as dry as a tinder box—remains planted directly in front of it. Mr. ALVORD has stated that the burning of Congress Hall would damage the new capitol to the extent of a million dollars. All this risk the State is running year after year, in order that Mr. BLAKE shall not be disturbed in his commendable efforts to amass a fortune at the expense of the tax payers.

We submit that it is time this Congress Hall job was brought to a summary conclusion. The State can never force a settlement with Mr. BLAKE until the building is pulled down. It used to be urged in the Senate that it was a great convenience to have a hotel "on the hill," and the argument in regard to the danger by fire was answered by inserting an appropriation in the supply bill for building a brick wall between the hotel and the new building for the protection of the latter. The wall was to have cost $5,000, we believe, to be paid by the tax-payers in order that Mr. BLAKE might continue a profitable business and languid senators have a hotel "on the hill." For some reason, the wall was never built, and the danger from fire continues. However convenient it may be to have a hotel "on the hill," we submit that experience has proved that the State can not keep that hotel to advantage. If the suggested bill is again defeated, those who vote against it need not expect to escape the scrutiny which has hitherto avoided the Congress Hall job.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.—The Syracuse *Journal* says:

> The public unanimously indorse the position taken by the Common Council, last night, on the gas question. In the resolutions adopted, the council declare that after the first of April the city will pay no more than two dollars per thousand cubic feet for gas. The gas company must now closely understand that this means less pay or no gas. Should the company decline to accept the price named by the council, a new company will be in order. A franchise would be granted undoubtedly, and without a negative vote.
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> The management of the water company has come to deal with business matter in a business-like way. It would be well if the same principal could be infused into the gas company.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Thermometer.

March 27, 1876.		March 27, 1877.	
8 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 A. M.	1 P. M.
34°	36°	40°	40°

BREVITIES.—Georgia Minstrels.

—Snow and rain after midnight.

—Aiken street school examination to-day.

—Cold, stormy, rainy and disagreeable yesterday.

—Another fall of snow last evening, succeeding the rain.

—Delta farmers are paying from $14 to $18 per month to help.

—Oscar F. Hill has purchased Simon Davis' farm at Westernville.

—Meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association, in City Hall, this evening.

—Christian Union anniversary at South Street M. E. Church, Friday evening.

—The Prospect public school will close on Friday of this week with public exercises.

—Catholic Young Men's Institute festival in Mechanics' Hall, next Monday evening.

—The Mohawk river is "booming" in consequence of the mild weather and heavy rain.

—The "Led Astray" Combination got swamped at Albany, and Manager Clark is under arrest for false pretenses.

—Rev. D. W. Peterson, of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, confirmed seventeen candidates at a recent service.

—Syracuse pays Contractor Finegan $6,300 for cleaning all the paved streets of the city on both sides of the canal this season.

—An unoccupied house at Boonville, owned by Jeremiah Murphy, of Taberg, was burned by an incendiary, Saturday morning.

—Only four days more of the codfish and cisco carnival. Pious landladies must hereafter meat their boarders every six days after Saturday.

—It is stated that four hundred deer were killed in the North Woods during the winter, by men on snow-shoes, who would chase the deer and cut their throats.

—The latest style of beating saloon-keepers is by remarking after getting a drink—"This is all right; I'm in and out every day!" Exit with a smile as free as air.

—The committee on county buildings of the Board of Supervisors ask for proposals for supplying steam heating apparatus and brick for the county-house extension at Rome.

—"Billy" Finnegan, of Albany, a gambler well known in Utica, died in New York a short time ago. While returning from his funeral an accident occurred to his father, and he died in a few days afterward.

—A much vexed question is settled at last. The New London Debating Society decides against female suffrage and female office-holding. Dr. Mary Walker, Susan B. Anthony et al., can now hang up their coats.

—The gambling house of Henry Bebm, alias "Dutch Hank," in Syracuse was pulled by the police Monday night. The *Courier* of that city publishes the HERALD's report of the Utica affair in full, but says nothing of the home incident. Thirty victims were impaled. Next!

—Since the opening of the new dry goods stores, Sergeants Lux, Spencer, Chapman and other healthy infants have aspired to the positions as "cash boys." Sergeant Lux sat up all night to be around early in the morning, and got badge No. 1, which annoyed Sergeant Spencer so much that he won't play any more.

—To assist in the apprehension of burglars, robbers and incendiaries who generally do their work Saturday night to avoid telegraphic pursuit, Superintendent Van Ostrand, of Watertown, has ordered that all offices of the Montreal Telegraph Company shall be kept open Sundays from 9 to 9:30 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Cephas Bennett and wife, missionaries of this city, celebrated their golden wedding in Rangoon, Burmah, January 10. They were appointed missionaries to Burmah, November 12, 1828, by the American Baptist Missionary Union, and left Philadelphia May 1829, reaching Maulmain, January 1, 1830. Mrs. Bennett was Miss Stella Kneeland. The wedding anniversary was a happy event. Dr. and Mrs. Stevens who had only recently returned from America, brought with them many golden mementoes from children, grandchildren and other relatives and and friends in this country.

—Sunday last Mrs. Mary Wiley, *nee* Sixbury, died in Albany. Mrs. Wiley was born in Utica and passed her childhood here. Here she married Thomas Wiley, formerly foreman in the *Daily Gazette* and *Evening Telegraph* offices, and a member of the Citizens' Corps, which he helped to organize. Both had many friends in the city who will be pained to read the intelligence here conveyed. Since the death of Mr. Wiley in New York city about two years ago, Mrs. Wiley had suffered from failing health from which death was welcome release. The remains will be brought to Utica to-day to be placed in Forest Hill Cemetery, where the husband is buried.

—Ex-Alderman Richard Clancy, of Syracuse, died Monday evening after a brief but painful illness, followed by a paralytic stroke. The deceased was one of the most respected citizens of Syracuse, where he had resided over twenty years. He was a gentleman of retiring disposition, large hearted and generous, possessed excellent business qualifications and leaves an honorable and unblemished record behind him. His business relations extended to this city, where he married his wife, and his circle of friends here was very large. The bereaved widow and son will have the sincere sympathy of all who know them.

THEFT.—A black broadcloth overcoat, containing a pair of gloves and handkerchief, was stolen from C. Palmer's shop Monday afternoon.

BEATEN AGAIN.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment against the city of Utica, obtained by David J. Evans, for injuries sustained in falling upon an icy sidewalk. The amount is $2,000 with costs which aggregate upwards of $500. Other cases of the same character are pending in the court and will probably go against the city.

THE GAMBLERS.—The case of Alderman Barnes, charged with letting a room for gambling purposes, was yesterday adjourned by the recorder, until Friday morning.

—Malcolm McLawrence, charged with running a poker table, gave bail to appear for trial at the next term of court. D. L. Barnes and R. U. Owens are his bondsmen.

—Horace Lumbard, Jr., Albert Williams and Frank Allan, who were found in the gambling room, were discharged, as they took no part in the game and were merely spectators.

UNION STREET SCHOOL.—The scholars at this school passed examination yesterday. They have the advantage of large and pleasant rooms, comfortable furniture, plenty of room, and pianos to lead the singing and calisthenics. Quite a number of teachers from other schools which do not enjoy all these advantages, were present, and were allowed to see them all without charge. The children could ask no higher praise than that bestowed on them by these same teachers. The rooms were crowded with visitors, both morning and afternoon. Revs. L. D. White and A. J. Cowles complimented the little ones highly.

After the Aiken street school examination to-day, there will be no other examinations this week. Superintendent McMillan goes to Albany to-day, to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Association of school commissioners and city superintendents, to be held to-day, to-morrow, and Friday. Superintendent McMillan is president of the organization.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Carter Defeats Knight—Bessunger Beats Billy Burleigh, and then Cuts Gallagher Up—Bessunger Wins First Money and the Collender Cue, Gallagher Second, Burleigh Third, Schaefer Fourth, Carter Fifth, and Good Knight in poor luck—End of Tournament.

The billiard tournament was continued at Mechanics' Hall, yesterday afternoon. Jacob Schaefer was selected as referee and

KNIGHT VS. CARTER,

was the case on the docket. This game was to decide the tie for fifth money, each contestant having lost four games and won one. The player were considered pretty evenly matched, and proved to be so. Knight won the lead but made nothing, and Carter did little better. Knight then put in two fair runs and Carter followed with a run of 25. He soon got in another of 19, when he touched a ball before shooting. A foul was claimed and allowed, and Carter tried to play safety, but Knight picked one out of the leave. Carter followed with 15 and soon after with 22 and 26, making during this time several noticeable masses, across-the-table shots and follows. Knight's bad luck stuck to him pretty closely in the mean time, but he made one run of 17, the balls then freezing and he missing from the spot, and a fine run of 38, two of which were handsome round-the table shots. In the 15th inning, by careful nursing, Carter got in a run of 57, and soon after another of 30. During the former he made a superb rainbow shot. Knight, in the mean time, however, had put in a run of 41, being still behind. The game then dragged a little. Carter relieving it with runs of 11 and 17 to offset which Knight put in 15, 12, and then a fine spurt of 45. He followed this up with another run of 19, leaving him only 10 behind. Carter had 8 to go. He made one and the balls got in a row tight against the cushion, from which predicament Carter extricated them by a fine cushion shot, but only made one afterwards. Knight had 18 to go to win and he set about making them amid considerable excitement. His first shot was a lucky scratch, but after this his luck ran poor again and he finally stopped with 6. Carter running the game out. Following is the score by innings.

Carter—1, 0, 25, 2, 2, 19, 15, 4, 5, 22, 26, 0, 1, 0, 57, 0, 5, 0, 30, 4, 1, 7, 12, 0, 0, 11, 8, 1, 0, 17, 3, 1, 5, 6, 0, 2, 3, 5—300. Average, 7 17-18.

Knight—0, 11, 9, 1, 4, 0, 1, 17, 0, 38, 3, 0, 25, 13, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 41, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 8, 4, 8, 15, 0, 12, 45, 0, 19, 0, 6—288. Average, 7 11-16.

Time of game one hour and forty minutes.

FIFTEENTH GAME—BESSUNGER VS. BURLEIGH.

In the evening a large audience was present. The first game was the fifteenth of the tournament proper, and was contested by Bessunger and Burleigh. The first noticeable play was a run of 68 by Bessunger in the third inning. The balls then froze and were missed from the spot. In the next inning Bessunger made an excellent around the table shot. In the next inning he ran 10, when the balls froze, but he continued the run from the spot, making 25. After two ciphers he again struck double figures, and after several more misses he got fastened to the balls and ran 42. During this he made a brilliant follow and two fine across-the-table shots. Burleigh in the mean time had been playing in hard luck, having scored double figures but three times. In the 20th inning, however, he got in a run of 51, when the balls froze. He made another count from the spot, and then stopped. In the next inning he found the balls left in a bad position, and in trying to get out of it made the most remarkable draw shot of the tournament, the cue-ball being at least three feet from the object ball, which was near one end of the table, the second ball being near the other end. The shot was loudly applauded, but it constituted the only one of the run. Burleigh, however, although over a hundred behind, began to pick up well with runs of 22, 19 and 26. The twenty-sixth inning found him with 109 to run, while Bessunger lacked but 17. Burleigh did his best by knocking out 55, but luck was against him, and he missed finally, Bessunger running out. Following is the score by innings:

Bessunger—3, 0, 68, 2, 25, 0, 0, 14, 23, 0, 0, 2, 42, 16, 0, 14, 0, 1, 26, 9, 4, 19, 3, 0, 12, 17—300. Average 11 7-13.

Burleigh—2, 0, 0, 5, 3, 20, 12, 8, 10, 7, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 52, 1, 22, 19, 0, 26, 35—246. Average 9 6-13. Time of game, 1 hour and 35 minutes. Referee, Walter I. Martin.

PLAYING OFF THE TIE—GALLAGHER VS. BESSUNGER.

After an intermission of fifteen minutes to give the players rest, Gallagher and Bessunger met to play off their tie for first and second money.

Gallagher won the lead, and scored two, which he did not increase in the next two innings. Bessunger opened with twelve, to which he added fourteen in the third, making a fine draw shot. In the sixth Bessunger played very rapidly and nervously, but having got the balls into good position at the fiftieth score, made 28 more by nursing. This gave him a lead of over 100. The balls broke very badly for Gallagher, but by skillful play he scored 14 in the ninth inning. In the same inning Bessunger made a very good across the table shot. The balls froze on the twenty-eighth score, and he missed the next shot. In the eleventh Bessunger scored seven and claimed the eighth shot, which was disallowed by the referee. The balls were left in good shape for Gallagher, who by nursing and several artistic shots, got 51 out of them. Bessunger began to have hard luck, but took hold again in the seventeenth when he scored 19, making a fine masse. Gallagher made a good across the table shot and scored 14 in the 18th, and finding the balls in good position in the 19th scored 45, making gather and masse shots which were applauded. Only single figures were added to the strings in the next five innings, Bessunger knocking a ball off the table. In the twenty-fifth, the game, which had been very exciting, began to reach its climax. Gallagher was so far behind that it was evident he could not recover, but he made a strong effort to do so in the next inning, when he scored 46. The balls froze at 48, but he took 3 more from them from the spot. Bessunger, who had 46 to go, played very rapidly and skillfully, but missed after scoring 43. Gallagher got 12 more out of a forlorn hope, when Bessunger ran out. The game was a fine one and the winner was loudly applauded. The result gave Bessunger first and Gallagher second money.

Following is the score by innings:

Bessunger—13, 0, 14, 0, 9, 78, 3, 4, 28, 14, 7, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 19, 4, 38, 5, 0, 0, 0, 2, 11, 43, 8—300; average, 11 1-9.

Gallagher—3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 1, 0, 1, 14, 1, 8, 51, 1, 0, 13, 0, 1, 14, 45, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 5, 46, 12—228; average, 8 4-9.

THE WINNERS.

The winners of the tournament are: John Bessunger, of New York, first money, $400; Thomas J. Gallagher, of Cleveland, second money, $250; William Burleigh, of Kalamazoo, third money, $150; Jacob Schaefer, of New York, fourth money, $125; Eugene Carter, of Toledo, fifth money, $75. Mr. Bessunger also wins the Collender gold mounted cue for the best general average.

	Won.	Lost.	Total Score.	General Average.
Schaefer	2	3	1,431	11 111-120
Gallagher	4	1	1,380	10 60-63
Knight	1	4	1,248	8 34-75
Carter	1	4	1,125	7 138-141
Burleigh	3	2	1,323	8 97-141
Bessunger	4	1	1,473	13 23-36

REVIEW OF THE TOURNAMENT.

Now that the tournament is over a brief review of it, and a glance at the players may not be inappropriate. Taking the players in the order of their victories, we first strike Bessunger. Bessunger is a good billiard-player. He has a strong nerve, one indication of that being his entrance into the international tournament in Philadelphia last summer, and another in the tournament here, when he caught up with and passed Schaefer after trailing so far behind. Bessunger played the finest games for an audience to get interested in of the tournament. His movements are rapid, his eye accurate, and his general execution praiseworthy. Gallagher is a methodical player, and one who seldom makes a shot without a thought. His game is not brilliant, but when he is in luck it is pretty sure. He has the reputation West of making large runs, and his strongest point is his success in worrying his opponent by his deliberate playing. Burleigh is—well Burleigh is Burleigh, in other words a player with no end of humor, spurts of brilliancy, and general indifference as to the result. Some of the finest shots and the most laughable scratches of the tournament have been made by Burleigh. And, we may add, that he was the stylish player of the tournament. Schaefer is a billiard player every inch of him. The year round he could play with any of the five who met him in the tournament and stand the best chance of winning. His constant effort, however, being to get the balls together on the "railing," causes him to miss occasionally, and if his opponent improves the opportunity then why Schaefer is beaten. If the balls roll well, however, Schaefer will win against some of the best players in the country. The most happy-go-lucky player in the whole tournament was Carter. He came here on the impulse of a moment and has been playing on impulses ever since. Carter runs to fancy shots, less for the sake of display than for his own amusement. He is on record however, as playing a safer game at Toledo, where he ran 243. Knight came here to see what position he occupied among our best amateur players. He won the second prize at Binghamton, but only State players outside of the city of New York contested, and he had a curiosity to know how his game ranked with better players. His being last in the tournament by no means indicates that he is the poorest player, for it is generally admitted that Knight has had a constant run of bad luck ever since he defeated Bessunger. He plays a careful game, and generally sees a shot, however the balls may be left. In the matter of a 'round the table shots no player in the tournament is his superior. Finally Knight has been voted unanimously by all his competitors as a remarkably good fellow.

So much for the players; a word as to the tournament. The association did wisely in selecting M. T. Humphreys as manager. Under his superintendency the arrangements for the tournament have been excellent. More quiet audiences never assembled in Mechanics' Hall than those present at these billiard matches, and everything possible has been done by the manager to give all an opportunity to witness a beautiful game, played by experts, and surroundings that the most fastidious could not object to. As far as the games themselves were concerned the tournament has been a great success. The general averages have been larger than those usually made at tournaments of this description. One reason for this has been the excellence of the table loaned by Mr. H. W. Collender, of New York. The players were well pleased with the accurateness of the cushions that they united last evening in a letter of appreciation to Mr. Collender in reference thereto. Although the attendance at the tournament has been at times fair, it has not been what the association believed the lovers of the game in this city could turn out. If their efforts to be enterprising have not been more generally sustained, it is certainly no fault of the members of the association, or the players.

ANOTHER MATCH PROBABLE.

Schaefer has put up $25 as forfeit, and offers to play any of the other players who took part in the tournament a match game of 1,000 points, giving his opponent 100 points, for $250 a side. As yet his money has not been covered.

Rome Matters.

Our Special Correspondence.

ROME, March 27.—For some time past it has been evident that a great deal of petty thieving from the freight cars on the Central railroad has been going on, and a careful watch has been kept by the officers. About 11 P. M. yesterday, Officers Orcutt and Doyle found a freight car loaded with furniture standing on a side track near the rolling mills, broken open and several of the barrels in the car containing clothing with their heads broken in, but it was evident that the thieves had been frightened away before they had secured any plunder. The officers notified the watchman at the freight house and the car was fastened.

—Next Monday evening Rev. G. M. Pierce, of Salt Lake City, will deliver a lecture in the First M. E. Church on "Seven Years Among the Mormons." The lecture lately given by this gentleman in the court house, on "Rocky Mountain Life," was exceedingly interesting, and our citizens will be glad to know that they will be permitted to hear him again.

—The first maple sugar party of the season will be given at the First M. E. Church parlors, Friday evening. The ladies of the Baptist Church will hold a sociable at the residence of Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, Thursday evening.

—The pupils of St. Mary's Church will give a dramatic entertainment at the Opera House next Monday evening.

—At 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, the funeral of Rev. Horace Tremain, father of Dr. S. F. Tremain, of this city, will take place from the First M. E. Church. The deceased was born in the town of Paris, in this county, May 12, 1803. In 1839 he entered the ministry, and for fourteen years was actively engaged. Twenty-four years ago he was attacked by paralysis and compelled to retire. The last eighteen years of his life were spent in Rome. A few days ago he was stricken with paralysis, and was found insensible in a snow bank near his home, Thursday, and died Sunday.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Thomas N. Doutney, the great temperance revivalist of Burlington, Vt., called on us last evening. Under Mr. Doutney's lead the people of Watertown and many other places of northern New York, have made wonderful strides in the matter of temperance reform, the movement reaching all classes of society. Mr. Doutney informs us that there is a great furore over the great county temperance jubilee that is to be held in Watertown next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The jubilee will be opened with a grand procession Tuesday noon, in which all the military and civic societies of Jefferson county will participate. Union meetings will be held in all the churches and public halls during the week. The Watertown Temperance Reform Club, an outgrowth of the revival is one of the most successful organizations in the State. Why can not Mr. Doutney be brought to Utica?

—An Erie, Pa., exchange says: "While 'Hold the Fort' was being sung at a Murphy temperance meeting held in the Park Opera House, Sunday forenoon, Mayor John W. Hammond and Mayor-elect Selden Marvin came forward and, amid the wildest enthusiasm, took the Murphy pledge."

EPISCOPAL.—Bishop Huntington will be at Grace Church this evening. The House of the Good Shepherd and Calvary Church, Thursday, Trinity and St. George's, Good Friday. Following are the bishop's appointments within the HERALD's parish in April and May:

April 18, evening, New Berlin; April 19, forenoon, Mt. Upton; April 19, evening, Guilford; April 20, afternoon, Afton; April 20, evening, Bainbridge; April 22, Binghamton, both parishes; May 6, St. Joseph's and Zion Church, Rome; May 7, afternoon, Camden; May 7, evening, 8 o'clock, Cleveland; May 8, forenoon, Constantia; May 18 evening, Great Bend; May 19, afternoon, Antwerp; May 20, Carthage, Champion, Copenhagen; May 21, afternoon, Forestport; May 21, evening, Boonville; May 22, forenoon, Constableville; May 22, afternoon, Port Leyden; May 23, afternoon, Lowville; May 29, afternoon, Pulaski; May 29, evening, Mexico; May 30, afternoon, Pierrepont Manor; May 30, evening, Adams.

A Bold Robber.

The Syracuse *Journal* gives the following additional particulars of the bold attempt at robbing the mail car on the Central road, which was reported briefly in the HERALD's telegrams, yesterday:

> The postal car of the express train which left this city last night, at half-past seven o'clock, was the scene of a desperate struggle between a burglar and one of the postal clerks, C. H. Gallup. The train had reached a point between Jordan and Weedsport, between 7:55 and 8:00, when Mr. Gallup happened to go into another section of the car. He saw there a man at work, and supposed he was one of the crew of postal clerks. Said Gallup: "Hallo, what are you doing here?" The man made no response but immediately rose and grappled with Gallup, when a fight ensued. The burglar drew a knife and attempted to plunge it into Gallup's heart: he would have succeeded had not the knife struck a book in the left side coat pocket. The point of the weapon first struck the side of the arm and then penetrated the book half an inch. Gallup saw he must fight for his life, so he drew his revolver and attempted to shoot his assailant; the cap only exploded, the cartridge proving to be a false one not backed up with powder. The other clerks heard the noise and came to the rescue, but the thief succeeded in reaching the door and stepping upon the platform, leaving one-half of the tail of his coat inside the door and held there by the same. In this pocket of the coat was a quantity of burglars tools, making quite a little bundle. The clerks clung to this part of the prisoner, when he coolly severed the pocket and jumped from the train. Among the tools was the key, freshly filed, which the burglar had used to enter the car, a number of skeleton keys, a pair of nippers, files, a saw, hand vice, with a few other articles: these made up the bundle which the desperado could not pull through the crack of the door in his flight. The implements were brought here this morning and given to Chief Head Clerk Sandford, who passed them over to the chief of police.
>
> Reports this morning say a person was seen to enter the woods near Weedsport this morning, walking as if he had been hurt; the authorities of that section are in search of him.
>
> Mr. Gallup passed through this city on the St. Louis express east, going to his home at Poughkeepsie. The thief evidently knows his business, as he was looking for the registered letters under the other mail matter. He was undoubtedly a desperate character, and proposed to commit murder rather than be caught. Only the circumstance of the account book being in the side pocket prevented the probable commission of that crime. The burglar also, doubtless, feels a good deal easier at this time than he would otherwise have done had that cartridge in Gallup's revolver proved otherwise than blank.

The Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. W. J. WALLACE Presiding.

UTICA, March 27.—In the District Court counsel for David M. Green, the convicted Clayville postmaster, made a motion in arrest of judgment. The motion was denied and Green was sentenced to the Onondaga county penitentiary for one year.

In the Circuit Court the trial of the suit of Magdalena Stellwagen vs. The Life Association of America, to recover upon two policies of insurance issued upon the life of John Stellwagen, of Buffalo, was finished. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $13,173.25.

Fred. L. Small, of Little Falls, was admitted to practice in both courts.

The Circuit and District Courts were adjourned *sine die*.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Geo. A. Hardin, presiding justice; George Graham and Josiah Andrews, associate justices.

Our Special Correspondence.

ROME, March 27.—The court room was crowded to excess this morning, as it was expected that the case of Elisha H. Nelson, indicted for rape would be moved for trial. And no affair that has ever occurred in this city has created so much interest or so much thorough disgust and indignation. At the opening of the court, in Peter Vidvard et al. vs. Peter Schilling et al. An order of reference and for judgment in mortgage foreclosure was granted.

Amaziah D. Barber vs. Emeline B. Taylor. Order confirming sheriff's report of sale.

Amaziah D. Barber vs. Thomas H. Bates et al. Order confirming sheriff's report of sale.

Amaziah D. Barber vs. Harriett Bates et al. Order for extra allowance.

CIRCUIT.

The trial of the case of George Shaw vs. John Beare was then resumed and occupied nearly all of the forenoon, and was given to the jury about 11:30 A. M., when the court took a recess for an hour and a half. Upon the coming in of the court the jury in the case of Shaw returned and rendered a verdict of $200 in favor of the defendant. Joel Willard for plaintiff; William Kernan for the defendant.

OYER AND TERMINER.

A jury was then impaneled in the case of Elisha H. Nelson, indicted for rape. The indictment in the case in which Jennie Havens was the complainant was first moved. The evidence on the part of the people was substantially that on different occasions the defendant had been in the habit of calling different little girls into his shoe shop on Dominick street, and that after giving them pennies and other trinkets he would make attempts to violate their persons; that on Sunday, March 11, as Jennie Havens, Anna Thomas and Dora Thomas, the first a colored girl 13 years of age, and the other two mulatto girls aged 13 and 12 respectively, were passing his rooms, he rapped on the window and called them into his shop; that after getting them into the room he locked the door and made a brutal attempt to ravish them. At 6 P. M. the case on the part of the people having closed, the court took a recess for one hour. At the coming in of the court J. I. Sayles opened the case for the defendant, and Nelson was sworn in his own behalf. He admitted that the girls came to his room on the day named by them, but denied that he made any improper advances to either of them. At 8 P. M. the case was given to the jury without being summed up by either party, under the charge of the court. A jury was then impaneled in the case of Daniel P. O'Sullivan vs. the Holland Purchase Insurance Company. At 9:30 this evening the jury in the case of Nelson had not returned and the court had not adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S CALENDAR.

The day calendar for March 28 is as follows: Nos. 119, 140, 147, 148, 154, 165, 169, 175, 184, 185, 192, 193, 204, 207, 190, 196, 197, 44, 57, 59, 72, 80, 88, 91 and 152.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following decisions were handed down:

Newton vs. Porter; Durant vs. Abendroth; Mayer vs. Friedman; Twombly vs. Central Park North and East River Railroad; Greves vs. Gange; Fischer vs. Hope Mutual Insurance Company; Evans vs. City of Utica—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Board of Commissioners of Excise of Westchester County vs. Carley—Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant with costs.

Prince vs. Conner (Sheriff)—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

The People vs. Smith—Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and that of General Sessions affirmed.

Cohen vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway, &c., Railroad Company—Order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff, on stipulation, with costs.

Kennedy vs. Ort—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Union Consolidated Mining Company, Tennessee, vs. Rich—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

CALENDAR.

ALBANY, March 27.—Following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 240, 255, 236, 244, 256, 260, 261, 264.

EASTER AT TRINITY.—The Easter exercises at Trinity Church will be very interesting. The Sunday school exercises for Easter will be held in the new chapel at 3 P. M., which will be formally opened for the first time. Following will be the program of music at this church:

MORNING SERVICE.

Christ Our Passover	Dr. J. Siebotb.
Gloria Patri	Sp. hr.
Gloria Patri	Rosenthal.
Gloria Patri	J. Sweeney Floyd.
Te Deum, in G	H. Wilson.
Jubilate Deo, in F	A. W. Berg.
Gloria Tibi, in F	J. Ireland Tucker.
Hymn	
Hymn	

Communion.

EVENING SERVICE.

Sentence, Proclaim Aloud	Beethoven.
Gloria Patri	Von Weber.
Glo is Patri	Haydn.
Gloria in Excelsis, in C	Kanski.
Cantate Domino	Dr. Frinz.
Benedic Anima Mea	G. W. Warren.
Hymn	
Hallelujah Chorus	Handel.

A FRAUD.—One of Dr. Gray's patients from the State Asylum, of this city, has been passing himself off as a reporter in Syracuse. Hear this: The Watertown *Times* says:

> The modern school girl must have queer ideas. In a conversation with a Utica reporter, at a hop the other evening in Syracuse, one of them queried: "Are you single?" An affirmative answer being given, she then asked thoughtfully: "Do editors ever get rich?" The pencil-heaver again replied in the affirmative, and instanced several leading journalists, and then added: "I leave for Utica to-morrow, and it will take me three days to pay my taxes and cut the coupons off my bonds." "Is it possible?" replied the Miss, "and you so young! too?"

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

FULTON COUNTY.

Our Special Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, March 26.—J. K. Moore, glove manufacturer, at Gloversville, and who failed a week ago, has been arrested for getting goods under false pretenses, and is in jail here.

—The grocery store of Abram Laswell & Co., was broken into Saturday night. Cigars, some change and a few groceries are missing. Robert Leggins [illegible] and John Sheridan were arrested yesterday and placed in jail for committing the deed.

—The funeral of Dr. F. Burdick was very largely attended.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

—John W. Freeman, grocer, of M[illegible], has been closed by the sheriff. [illegible] about $10,000.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—Lyman Ellis, of Ellisburg, [illegible] actual settler in Jefferson county [illegible]

MADISON COUNTY.

—Grandma Hill died in Oneida [illegible] day, 94 years old.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Our Special Correspondence.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—The funeral of Michael Turner was largely attended [illegible] day from St. Mary's Church. [illegible] places of business in town were closed during the hours of the service, and the Catholic civic societies of the village attended the funeral in a body. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the [illegible] the grave was large; as well as [illegible] of the sad drowning tragedy [illegible] months ago.

—The Thirteenth Brigade Band [illegible] ing the winter provided itself with a new set of instruments.

—Allen & Anthony, of the village, [illegible] the contract to build the new [illegible] Church in Schenectady.

—Amsterdam is getting to be about as notorious as Gloversville over [illegible] cases.

—The spring term of the [illegible] opened to-day with a very flattering attendance.

—Sandford's carpet mills will [illegible] resume operation next Monday.

—The Common Council have [illegible] the pay of street commissioner [illegible] engine house watchman to $50 per month. It took effect March 1.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school children are soon to reproduce "Cinderella, or the Glass Slipper," and "The Queen of the Golden Realm."

—The mysterious disappearance of the "Rev." Z. Phillips is still the topic of conversation in business circles. Rumor says he has been heard of in Washington, D. C. RY.

—The body of a canal driver who was drowned last November, was found in the canal near St. Johnsville, Monday, much decomposed. He lived in New York.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

—Rhesa Griffin, formerly head of the machinery factory of Griffin & Son, Syracuse, died at Geneva, Sunday, aged 76 years.

—The State Armory, at Syracuse, has been thrown open for the meetings of Hammond, the revivalist. The Sixth division should be ordered to attend in a body.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

—Rev. H. R. Traver, of the First Baptist Church of Oswego, has dissolved his pastorate with that church where he has been located for five years.

—W. J. Austin, of Oswego, challenges any light-weight wrestler in America, best three in five back falls Græco Roman style, for $500, and claims the light-weight championship of America.

—Father Springer, of Oswego, who resembles Samuel J. Tilden in as much as he believes that he has been elected President, has been arrested in Washington and confined in a lunatic asylum.

—Major Walter McFarland, of the engineer corps, is director of the Light-house Board of Lakes Ontario and Erie and part of the St. Lawrence river, and the head quarters will be in Oswego.

—The editor of the Oswego *Times* says he has no son and therefore has not applied for a naval cadetship for one. It is an Oswego editor who is anxious that his boy should be laid on one of the hulks of his country.

—Judge Merwin has granted an order for the better ventilation of the Oswego court house at an expense not to exceed $1,000. This is only self-preservation for the members of courts. With better ventilation in our court houses, our judges, lawyers and other court officials will have ten or fifteen years longer to live.

—Henry Cook, of Bridgeport, Conn., the mysterious Spuyten Duyvil eat [illegible] on the Hudson River road, was en route to Oswego on business when last seen by Dr. Plumb, of New York, upon whom he called a few weeks ago. He was once a farmer in the western part of the State, retired and went to California, but of late had met with heavy losses.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

—Superintendent Gafford, of the Western Union Telegraph, is arranging to establish a telegraph line from Oneonta to Laurens, Norris, Gilbertsville and other places in this county.

Charter Election.

Our Special Correspondence.

LITTLE FALLS, March 27.—The election passed off quietly, considering that there were three tickets in the field, the laboring men putting up a ticket which was indorsed partly by the regular republican party. The two united [illegible] pretty certain of defeating the democratic party, and had good reasons to think so, and probably would have done so, if the members of the labor [illegible] party had voted as they pledged themselves to do. The democrats elected their whole ticket with the following majorities: President, Josiah May, [illegible] Treasurer, James J. Casler, 39; Trustees, Amos Rankins, John F. Lealy, H. W. [illegible] due, James Wiswell; Collector, N. [illegible] hard, Jr., 139. The whole number of votes cast was 1,251. The rain probably kept away quite a number.

—The vote for a new steamer was carried by a majority of 260 out of a total vote of 376. This gives Little Falls three [illegible] and one hand engine.

Oriskany.

Our Special Correspondence.

ORISKANY, March 27.—At a special meeting of the trustees and society of the Presbyterian Church held last evening, a call was extended to Rev. R. Barbour, of New York, to supply the vacancy caused by the late pastor, Rev. L. J. Sawyer, accepting a call from the Presbyterian Society of Whitesboro. Mr. Sawyer has continued the pulpit once each Sunday since the first of January, preaching here at [illegible] and at Whitesboro morning and evening until the society here could secure a pastor. If Mr. Barbour accepts it will supply a want long felt, as we have had no resident clergyman of any denomination since Rev. E. C. Pritchett resigned about two years ago.

—Considerable interest has been manifested at the revivals of the Presbyterian Church conducted by gentlemen from the Y. M. C. A. of Whitesboro. They were here four evenings last week in succession, commencing Tuesday. Friday evening about thirty five remained for prayers including many young converts. Services at the usual place this evening, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at the usual hour and place.

—"Dr." Moses, "optician," of Rochester, N. Y., alias Dr. Meyers, of Syracuse, was in town Saturday, with an assistant, and succeeded in victimizing several of our "oldest inhabitants." The "doctor's" *modus operandi* was quite successful. One gentleman bought a pair of gold-bowed spectacles for $7.50, the original cost being about $3 per dozen, as they prove to be inferior in every respect, being a thinly washed pair. Another gentleman bought a pair of steel-bowed double lens, price $2.50, wholesale price about $1.50 per dozen, but gave as part payment some old glasses. One lady procured one pair steel-bowed at $2 and paid cash. The lady was finishing the last one of a pair of log-cabin quilts valued at $10 each, which attracted the attention and admiration of the "doctor," who made up his mind to possess them. He made a bargain for them, and was to pay $8 for the uncompleted one and $10 for the other, and negotiated for four more to complete an order one-half dozen, as he had five students who boarded with him, and would like them very much. The lady is poor and pays in the aggregate $30 for her steel bowed glasses. At another house the "doctor" made an effort to purchase five yards of rag carpeting for his office in Syracuse, and the lady came near cutting him five yards from a piece which she had in the loom, only for the appearance of her son. The "doctor" took the pair of quilts for the inspection of his wife, who would select one and return the other, if she could not finish the one at $8, or send the money for both by express. It were better and