SUMMER LEISURE.

NEWPORT.

THE SUNDAY SERVICES WELL ATTENDED—GAMES OF POLO—ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS AND AT COTTAGES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather and rain, the churches were well attended this morning. Several visiting clergymen officiated at the churches. The Rev. Mr. Terry, son-in-law of Mr. Henry G. Marquand of New-York, preached at the First Methodist Episcopal Church at the morning service. The Rev. W. N. McVickar, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, officiated at Trinity Church in the morning and at Zion Church in the afternoon. He is living here this Summer as the guest of Mr. Kernochan of New-York. The Rev. Dr. Ellis of Boston supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian Church, where the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, the well-known German scholar and poet, officiated for a quarter of a century. The Right Rev. M. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, who is spending the Summer at his elegant cottage at Bristol, near this place, officiated at Zion Church this morning. The Rev. Dr. Mercer had charge of the services at All Saints'. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church had a large number of worshipers, among the number being Cardinal McCloskey of New-York, Miss Bennett, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Mrs. Havemeyer, wife of the Austrian Consul-General at New-York.

The Redwood Library, one of the institutions of the place, and in fact of the State as well, has recently received a handsome gift for its picture gallery. George P. Lawton, a lawyer of Troy, N. Y., has had painted an oil copy of the original portrait of the famous belle of Revolutionary days, Polly Lawton, who was so well described by the French officers stationed here during the Revolution. It is the portrait of a sweet, demure Quaker beauty, wearing on her lips a peaceful smile, and evidently of sufficient courage to reprove the Count de Segur for the "cruel occupation" of war. Hundreds of people visit the Redwood Library daily at this season of the year for the purpose of seeing its unique pieces of statuary, its extensive collection of paintings, its collection of curiosities, books, &c. It is situated in the most fashionable and central part of the city for the Summer tourist, who would not miss visiting it, any more than he would the old stone mill, so dear to the hearts of every son and daughter of Newport, the Hanging Rocks, the Forty Steps, Spouting Rock, the Glen, or Lawton's Valley. Speaking of the old stone mill reminds me that some antiquarians have been studying up the vexed problem as to who built that famous curiosity and they have come to the conclusion that it was built by the Masonic fraternity at an early date. One reason assigned is that the windows are in the east, south, and west, with none in the north side of the structure. They are firm in the belief that it was a Masonic temple built by the Norsemen, for it has the seven symbolic pillars. They also suggest other reasons (they being Freemasons) which the initiated can understand, but which would not be intelligible to those outside of the pale of Masonry. The mill stands there to-day as it has stood for ages—the mystery of the American hemisphere—showing no signs of decay. Its rude stonework is now completely covered with numerous honeysuckle vines, which are in blossom, and present a very fine appearance. The vines are inserted among the stones, and it is feared that in time they will be the means of weakening its framework. A neat iron fence has been placed around the mill. This is a good idea, as it prevents relic-hunters from plying their customary avocation.

Yesterday afternoon four very interesting polo games were played by the members of the Westchester Polo Club. Among the spectators were C. H. Russell and family, T. A. Havemeyer and family, Miss Ketcltas, George P. Wetmore and wife, C. E. Gregory and wife, John Paine and family, Mrs. Gen. Cadwallader, Mrs. Harry Ingersoll, Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Miss Jeanette Bennett, Miss Carrie May, T. W. Adams, and Mrs. W. W. Astor. The 1st United States Artillery Band, from Fort Adams, was on the ground, and, before the commencement of the games and after a goal had been reached, played. There were upward of 100 carriages on the grounds. The sport is evidently becoming very popular among the cottagers. There were ten players: Col. George R. Fearing, James Gordon Bennett, H. Ridgeway, Augustus Jay, Harry Oelrichs, S. H. Robbins, S. S. Howland of New-York, H. H. Hunnewell of Boston, Fairman Rogers of Philadelphia, and Dyson Moore of Leicestershire, England. The sides were as follows: Fearing (captain), Ridgeway, Oelrichs, Jay, and Moore, who wore red. Their opponents were blue and white. Rogers was captain, and his side was made up of Howland, Bennett, Hunnewell, and Robbins. Mr. Fearing won the first game very easily. The second lasted upward of 30 minutes, and this, too, was won by the Reds. The third game lasted nearly as long. After some brilliant playing by Mr. Bennett it was won in a very handsome manner by his side, and the victors were warmly applauded. The fourth game lasted upward of half an hour. The players seeing no possibility of finishing it before dark, it was "called." In the last three games Messrs. Bennett, Ridgeway, and Jay were closely watched by all. Mr. Bennett repeatedly lifted the ball from the ground and sent it with his powerful arm over the heads of the other players and outside of the boundaries. He is an expert at "back strokes," as they are termed, and scarcely ever misses a ball. Mr. Ridgeway is a magnificent rider, and, although he strikes the ball very gently, he manages to be always on hand for it, and, next to Mr. Bennett, strikes it six times to any of the others' once. When the horses are all huddled together, he keeps aloof in order to get the ball as soon as it emerges from under the horses' feet. He then gets it before him, and before the others are aware of it he has it two-thirds of the way across the lot. This in a great measure accounts for his success. Mr. Bennett is also noted for these movements, and he, too, frequently makes a gallant charge with the ball before him. Mr. Jay without doubt is the third best player.

Mr. George H. Pendleton and family of Cincinnati arrived yesterday and took possession of Mrs. Parish Stevens's villa on Berkeley-ave., which has never been occupied since it was built several years ago. Mrs. Thomas Beckwith of New-York has arrived at the Engles stone cottage on Coggeshall-ave. The Armington cottage has recently been leased to Mrs. L. P. Yeatman of New-Haven. Dr. J. H. Gautier of New-York has arrived at Carry's on Bath-road. Mrs. D. W. Holmes of Boston has rented her stone house on Bellevue-ave. to Mr. A. B. Wilbor of the same city. William Turnbull of New-York has taken a suite of rooms for himself and family at Riggs' on Catherine-st., and the Goffe cottage on the old Bath-road has been leased by Miss S. H. Coleman of Washington. The latest arrivals at the Ocean House are: James A. Swift, Miss A. W. Swift, Amenia, New-York; George W. Fuller and family, Miss Brigham, Frederic May, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, George Engelfried, A. Terrance and family, Robert W. Tailer, Dr. Beverly Robinson and family, H. E. Romeyn, C. W. Romeyn, F. M. O'Neill, George S. Sedgwick, Henry Lyles, jr., and wife, A. Lott and wife, and P. A. Harris, from New-York; H. S. Crocker and family, San Francisco; George Bullock, H. F. Mickiner, William Fitter, J. F. Townley, J. O. Sovereign, Charles W. Wharton and wife, Miss Wharton, J. S. Wharton and wife, T. Brown, Richard Peters, Philadelphia; Luis de Errazu, Paris; Baron von Pertzen, Europe; Chas. Fox, Grand Rapids; John S. Belden, W. W. Dudley, S. D. Stanbro, R. Sayer, Chicago; Charles A. Adams, A. A. Hayes, jr., A. D. Chandler, G. A. Johnson and wife, Homer Wellington and wife, Boston; Capt. and Mrs. de Bourbril, Miss Hay Murray, England; Henry T. Maloney, Baltimore; H. H. Saylos and wife, Elmira, N. Y.; Joseph Herzberg, Albany; A. W. Clark, Watertown, N. Y.; James Noxon, S. McCullogh, C. A. Zabriskie and wife, E. A. Mills, J. J. Back, E. Cutter, New-York; J. Matthews, Baltimore; G. L. Harris and wife, H. Read, Samuel Atherton and wife, from Boston, are the latest arrivals at the Aquidneck House.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARLIAMENT—THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER DELIVERS AN ADDRESS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WELLS ISLAND, July 23.—The International Sunday-school Parliament, a small assembly with a big name, now in session on this island, largest and fairest of the thousand gems of the St. Lawrence, met yesterday with a sudden interruption to its proceedings. All day, and all night, indeed, the breeze from Lake Ontario had been curling the green waters of the river into baby breakers, which dashed against the red granite walls of the island with considerable violence. At 2 p. m. there came a demonstration that it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Dinner was well over in the great dining-hall, above which float in amicable companionship the national ensigns of the two Anglo-Saxon nations, and people were taking a few minutes' recreation in tent and grove, before the afternoon service, at which Mr. A. O. Van Lennep had promised to give scenic representations of Scripture in Oriental costume. This gentleman, born and educated in Syria, had just donned his native costume, and dressed up several young ladies and gentlemen as assistants, and all were awaiting their audience on the platform of the "Pavilion"—a big, oblong tent, capable of accommodating over 2,000 people. Suddenly, with a rush, the wind swept under the great canvas roof, and down came the whole structure, burying the Orientalists in a pile of canvas. They however crept out uninjured, save for the wetting to which the gorgeous Turkish costumes were inevitably subjected by the sudden shower which came borne upon the wings of the wind. Meanwhile there was a sudden closing of tent doors, and a strengthening of stakes all over the island; and yet, in spite of all precautions, 10 of these canvas habitations were in a few moments swept into ruin. It was amusing, some two hours afterward, while wandering beside a glassy river, and beneath the bluest of clear skies, to observe the piles of crumpled duck, broken ridge-poles, bunks and bedding, pots and pans. As the pavilion was ruined, the Convention held its evening session in the open air, in front of the dining-hall, whose broad steps formed a very convenient platform, in the middle of which Mr. P. P. Bliss of Chicago stood, and "led the singing." But the attention of all present was soon diverted from the singing, the speaker, and Sunday-school matters, by the sudden appearance of a thick-set man in a broad-brimmed hat, beneath which appeared the sun-burned face of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher is now living at Alexandria Bay and enjoying the wonderful fishing of this region. He looks well and happy. He positively refused to take any part in the meeting then in progress, but finally consented to come over again the next evening and speak a few words. Accordingly this evening we had an address from him. It seemed as though the very stones of the river bed had been turned into hearers, who landed upon the island in steady streams from steamboats, tugs, yachts, and row-boats, between the hours of 7 and 8, at which time Mr. Beecher was expected to arrive. The audience filled the renovated pavilion to the number of 2,000. They stood in serried ranks outside, and the remaining multitudes stayed by the shore to watch the disembarkation of the preacher. Mr. Beecher appeared in his usual quiet manner and said:

The Sunday-school at best is a poor substitute for the family—the household—which is the primitive institution of the race. Nothing will save a nation whose sills are rotted off. When Napoleon had reduced Germany to despair, the advice of Stein to educate the household, which was the foundation of public schools, resulted in making Germany the tallest Protestant nation in Europe. Our danger is that the Sunday-school shall supersede the home: it is a poor imitation, since it can only teach, whereas the Scripture command is to "Train up a child in the way he should go," and mothers are the best trainers. But our present question is, if there be one way better than another of raising up a generation better than those which have preceded it, to produce something better in religion, that we may not have a Chinese-Christian civilization, and then have no more development of power, no more heroism than in the past ages.

The speaker then went on to speak of the attractiveness of true religion and the need of teaching children to act from the higher motives as soon as they were old enough to rise above the lower ones, letting love supersede fear, and even conscience, drawing apostolic examples and contrasting them with "bare, hard, tobacco-smoking Christians of the present day." The address was profusely illustrated with anecdotes that drew bursts of appreciative laughter and applause from the audience. He spoke of love lived out before a class, and of self-sacrifice which will not give the homeopathic portion of one-millionth of its life for the scholars, but will give itself, take rebuff patiently, and "know how to be Christ to your children." "Some Christians," said he, "are like fireflies—they hover in the dark and then flash: no one can steer by them. But some are lighthouses, steady and pure, and every pilot knows how to guide his bark by them to the desired haven. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

This International Sunday-school Parliament, as it is called, the first which has taken that name, is proceeding very nicely. The ordinary attendance has not been very great, except when augmented by the excursions which are perpetually landing upon the island; but no speaker has failed to meet his appointment, and thus far no change has been made in the programme, except by the addition of a few names of note which chance or Providence has brought to the island. Among them one notices Miss F. E. Willard, the well known temperance speaker; Dr. J. E. Searles of New-Haven, and Dr. Warren of New-York. The speaking has generally been good, though sometimes a little prolix, and three two-hour sessions each day, with divers small meetings between, is somewhat of a trial to the patience of most people, especially when seated upon hard wooden benches, and enticed away on all sides by the manifold allurements of wood and water, sunshine and sweet fresh air. Nevertheless, the Institute speakers—among whom are numbered the Rev. Dr. Newton of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. E. Latimer, D. D., Dean of School of Theology, Boston; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of *The Christian Weekly*; M. C. Hazard of *The Chicago National S. S. Teacher*; the Rev. C. H. Payne, President of Ohio Wesleyan University; B. K. Pierce, D. D., of *Zion's Herald*, Boston; Bishop J. W. Wiley, and the Rev. Geo. W. Pentecost of Boston—seem to find plenty of time for boating, fishing, and bathing. There never was a more beautiful spot for Summer recreation than this island, or indeed any of those with which this part of the St. Lawrence is dotted. Everything is looking, if possible, more beautiful than during last year's visit, for, in place of the scorching drouth which has turned the turf in and around New-York into the similitude of brown velvet, the frequent showers here, notwithstanding the heat, have kept each little dot an emerald isle.

The travel does not compare with that of last year, though to be sure it is still early in the season for northern travel; the boats go up and down almost empty, and the Alexandria Bay House has scarcely a handful of visitors. Verily, the Centennial Commission has much to answer for in the withdrawal of trade and travel from other parts of the land to centralize it in Philadelphia this Summer.

GREENWOOD LAKE.

ATTRACTIONS OF THIS SUMMER RESORT—THE NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.

The Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad was completed to the lake July 1. Since that time its receipts, the Secretary of the Company says, have increased to such a degree as to justify the managers in making the extension. Many of the visitors to the hotels at the head of the lake now use the route, the distance from this city by the old one being more than 60 miles by the Erie Railway and 12 miles by stage over a rough mountain road. By this route it is only 46 miles, and 7 miles of that distance is a sail in a new and commodious steamboat. This boat, the Montclair, it has been announced, will make a trip around the lake every Sunday morning, carrying persons free of charge to and from religious services, which will be held at the Brandon House, at the head of the lake. The hotels are five in number, the Lake Side, Brandon, Windermere, Hazen, and Traphagen. They are scattered about in a very picturesque manner. The Lake Side House is about a third of the way from Cooper Station, where the railroad terminates. The others are at the upper end of the lake. The Brandon House is on an elevation which commands a view of the whole lake. Every hotel keeps a large number of boats of all kinds and sizes, and the fishing is excellent. Amateur fishermen have taken from 50 to 100 fine bass during the last week. A Sportsman's Club is in the process of organization. A preliminary meeting was held at the Brandon House, July 22, and the following prominent gentlemen were elected as an Executive Committee to perfect it: the Hon. Smith Ely, jr., the Hon. Charles H. Winfield, ex-member of Congress; James E. Starr of the Stock Exchange, H. C. Cook of the Produce Exchange, Dr. C. Alcott of Brooklyn, and others. It is the intention of the organization to prevent all unlawful fishing; to keep the lake stocked with the best varieties of fish, and to erect a club-house at a cost of from $5,000 to $10,000. The club has already a membership of 200, mostly members of the Stock and Produce Exchanges. The hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. The Brandon House is to be enlarged so as to accommodate three times its present number. The demand for rooms may be estimated from the fact that three wealthy men of New-York slept for several nights upon a billiard table. The elevation of the lake is about 1,000 feet above tide-water, and a pleasant breeze is constantly agitating its surface, making the air always cool and bracing. The water in some places is 600 feet deep, and, as there is no stream of any size emptying into it, it is looked upon as an immense never-failing spring. It is from a half mile to a mile wide, and eight miles long.

Persons living along the line of the railroad which now connects this watering-place with New-York express much surprise at the change in the general aspect of the country within the last few years. New houses and manufacturing establishments line its course. Arlington, which in 1873 was a barren hillside, is to-day a town of nearly 800 inhabitants. Houses have sprung up as by magic until they cover the hill. There are five or six stores, a newspaper, and a large church that cost $6,500, where union services are held. An attempt has been made again and again to establish a liquor saloon in the town, but so determined is the opposition of the citizens that it has been an impossibility, and no liquor is sold within its limits. The depot at Montclair, which was built nearly half a mile from any house, is now surrounded by buildings; a large factory close by fills the air with the noise of its machinery, and causes the erection of new dwellings for the workmen. Above Montclair the road passes through ever-changing scenery, which is impressive in its wildness and grandeur. Pompton Plains, 25 miles from New-York, is surrounded by mountains, from which three turbulent streams pour down, forming a junction at the village. From here, going north to the terminus of the railroad, the grade is one steady ascent, and the line twists and turns among the hills. Telegraph poles have been erected along the entire line, and wires will soon be put up to the head of the lake. A branch of the road has been built to Orange, N. J., leaving the main line at Newark. This gives the citizens of the latter place an opportunity to escape the tunnel, and enter New-York through the Pennsylvania Railroad cut.

GEN. DIAZ'S MYSTERIOUS ACTS.

From Rabden's Review (Mexico, July 14).

The fortnight which has elapsed since the date of our last *Review* has been rife with excitement, and indeed we may say somewhat "sensational." First we had the varying accounts of the voyage of the chief of the revolution, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, in the American steamer City of Havana, from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz. It is said that the General embarked in New-Orleans under a disguise, and accompanied by a friend who professed to be a doctor. When the steamer touched at Tampico a detachment of Federal troops were ordered on board for passage to Vera Cruz. This somewhat disturbed the serenity of the "mysterious man," who jumped overboard, evidently preferring the risk of drowning to being captured or shot by Government officers. Rescued from the former risk by the steamer's boat, the captain saved him from the other by shutting him up in a stateroom and informing the commander of the troops that he could not make a prisoner of the mysterious passenger while the American flag floated over the steamer. Next morning it was found he had disappeared during the night, and nothing more was seen or heard of him until the steamer's arrival at Vera Cruz, when the report was again started that Porfirio Diaz was on board. The Military Governor was, however, satisfied by the captain that such was not the case. On the following morning the second in command of the water police was missing; and then the report flew around that Diaz had been taken from the steamer in the "dead hour of the night" by this officer, and both had decamped together, making their way to join the revolutionists of the "Army of the East," as the *pronunciados* of the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca delight to call themselves. Though this story has been told and retold by every paper in this city and in Vera Cruz, nobody really seems to know what to believe and what to disbelieve. Though the public do not know exactly where he is, or how he came, it appears beyond a doubt that the chief of the revolution has positively disembarked on the Vera Cruz coast. And while the Government organs pretend to see in the episodes off Tampico and in Vera Cruz the evident symptoms of a disordered brain, and the manifest indications of the collapse of the revolution, the opposition organs whose sympathies are clearly with the *pronunciados*, pretend to see the sublime climax of a chivalry unsurpassed even in the halcyon days of the Middle Ages.

ASKING FOR WORK.

THE PETITION OF THE WORKINGMEN.

A MEETING IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE—CALLS UPON THE MAYOR, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND CONTROLLER—THE ANSWERS TO THEIR REQUEST.

The unemployed workingmen of Tompkins-square and vicinity held a large out-door meeting yesterday morning, in the expectation of inducing the city authorities to give employment on public works. Soon after 9 o'clock the crowd began to gather on the east side of the square, near a pile of stone posts, which was to serve as a platform for the speakers, and in less than half an hour fully 5,000 workingmen were present. The appearance of the park was most wretched after the rain of the day previous. Not a single shrub or blade of grass was visible, and the dead monotony of sand and gravel was unbroken except by rain pools and garbage heaps, which only added to the desolate appearance. A score of dirty, ragged urchins clambered over the sticky surfaces of the dirt heap or waded in the pools, from the muddy depths of which issued an odor neither mild nor fragrant. Little excitement was visible, the assemblage having only to ratify and carry out the programme already arranged by a committee. Capt. McCullagh of the Seventeenth Precinct was present with a squad of 15 policemen, but the officers were needed only as an escort to the procession which followed the meeting.

John Ennis, who had been appointed Chairman on some previous occasion, called the meeting to order and read the resolutions, which had been prepared by a committee consisting of W. McGovern, John Burke, John Egan, Richard Carroll, William O'Connor, James Howe, James Connolly, and W. J. Wilson. After setting forth in the preamble the urgent need of employing needy workmen in city improvements, especially at a time when so many workmen are out of employment, the resolutions demanded immediate legislation for the prosecution of public works in a manner fair to all, and urged Mayor Wickham to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to remedy the evils now existing. A final resolution declared the intention of the workingmen to march in a body to City Hall and petition the Mayor in person. Mr. Ennis then made a brief address, in which he stated the object of the meeting to be a peaceable demand by those present for their rights as workingmen. They had met, he said, not in the interest of any religious or political organization, but simply as workingmen. They wanted bread, but did not wish to receive it as a charity; they wanted labor instead, that they might earn their living. In conclusion he exhorted his hearers to take their places in the procession and march to the City Hall, there to assert their claims without fear.

At the close of his address, the workingmen proceeded to the north side of the square and were formed in procession under direction of the police. The procession marched through Eighth-st. to Third-ave., thence to the Bowery, thence to Canal-st., thence to Centre-st., and thence to the City Hall, where it arrived at about 10½ o'clock. The march from the park to the City Hall was quiet and orderly. No mottoes or banners were carried except a small American flag. Mr. Ennis had said in his address in Tompkins-square: "Let us march peaceably and quietly, making no noise, carrying no banners but the Stars and Stripes. We are not Communists, we are not demagogues, and represent no religious, political, or society organization. We are only workingmen seeking for employment, and we owe it to our own dignity, and the dignity of the cause we represent, that we shall be orderly and quiet in asking for what we want, and thus shall we command the respect of all who see us, and efface the memory of a former riot in this very square."

Upon arriving at the City Hall the Committee, headed by Mr. Ennis, and under the guidance of Capt. Leary of the City Hall Police, called first at the Mayor's office. Mayor Wickham was at his home, confined there by illness, and Mr. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen, had not yet arrived. In the mean time the Committee proceeded to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. They found Mr. Campbell in the office, but busily engaged. He however waived his engagement and received the Committee. Mr. Ennis acted as spokesman, and in a few words explained the situation of the men, stating that they were starving, while the work on the different public improvements in the city was being delayed on account of differences existing between the heads of departments as to which was the proper department to prosecute the work. Commissioner Campbell replied that he was only an executive officer and could not exceed his authority. He had begun as much work as he was warranted in doing by the appropriation made for that purpose by the Board of Apportionment; indeed, he feared that he had exceeded the amount and would have to be very careful during the remaining months of the year. Mr. Connolly of the Committee asked the Commissioner if it was true that a large amount of money had been paid on assessment and was now in bank drawing interest, which had been appropriated for the work on the projected Riverside and Morningside parks, but which was awaiting the settlement of a private dispute as to whether the Department of Public Works or the Department of Parks was the proper department to have the matter in charge. The Commissioner replied that he knew of no such sum of money for any such purpose.

The Committee then withdrew and proceeded again to the Mayor's office, this time finding Acting Mayor Lewis in the office. Mr. Ennis, in a short address, which was very earnest and forcible, drew a sad picture of the condition of the workingmen of this city. He said that there were over 30,000 able-bodied men now out of employment, that fully one-half of these were subsisting on charity; that many of them had wives and children who were suffering for the actual necessities of life. "This," said Mr. Ennis, "should not be, in the richest city in the New World. When Paris, already the most beautiful city in the world, can issue bonds for $20,000,000 for the further adornment of the city, and have them more than subscribed for in one day, why is it that New-York is so dilatory in prosecuting work that has already been ordered to be done? When public enterprise dies, private enterprise dies with it; public spirit begets private spirit." He urged that some immediate action should be taken by the city officials to remedy the terrible state of affairs that existed in the city. "Would it not be better," he said, "to spend $10 for honest labor in improving the city, than in supporting paupers. The workingmen do not want charity. They want an opportunity to fulfill the Divine mandate that 'by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread.' Charity destroys all true independence of spirit; labor lifts us up and ennobles us." Mr. Lewis replied that he deeply sympathized with the workingmen, and hoped that some means could be devised to ameliorate their condition. The Board of Aldermen had passed a resolution some time ago ordering that the work on Riverside and Morningside Parks should be prosecuted. Beyond that the Board had no power. It could direct the work to be done, but could not force the head of the Department of Parks or the Department of Public Works to begin work immediately. He assured the committee that he would again call the attention of the Board of Aldermen to the matter at its meeting on Thursday, and as soon as Mayor Wickham returned to the city he would present the matter to him, together with the resolutions which had been passed at the meeting at Tompkins-square.

The Committee next visited the Controller, who was found in his office. Mr. Ennis was again the spokesman, and spoke in the same strain as in the Mayor's office and office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Green replied that he had always been a friend of the workingmen, and for the fifteen years that he had been connected with the public improvements in this city he had always endeavored to do his duty both to them and to the taxpayers. He showed the Committee the pay-rolls which had just been completed for work which was being done for the city, and said that of course he could not, in his present position, originate any scheme for public improvements, but that when the work was honestly done he would provide the funds to pay for it. Mr. Green told the Committee that they should apply to the heads of departments, and in response to a question said that there was no fund in bank for the work on the Riverside and Morningside parks. There had been an assessment to pay for the land for the two parks, but even all of this had not been paid in.

The Committee then withdrew, and Mr. Ennis, standing on the City Hall steps, made a report to the workingmen who were waiting. He detailed the results of the conversations with the different officials, and stated that the Committee would continue its sessions from day to day until some result was reached, and when the proper time came a mass meeting would be called in Cooper Institute to take such other and further steps as might be deemed wise and necessary. He advised the men to go peaceably to their homes, avoiding all riot and disorder, and he believed that this demonstration had, by its deference to law and orderly manner, gained for them the increased respect of all who had seen them. The men then dispersed.

RECAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS CONVICT.

Superintendent Walling received information on May 25 that David Peyton Jones, alias "Nat" Jones, alias David Percival, a notorious burglar, had escaped from the Baltimore City Jail on May 21, where he had been confined for burglary. It was believed that the escaped convict would make his way to this city. The Superintendent put the case into the hands of Detectives Fields and O'Connor of the District-Attorney's office. They succeeded yesterday morning in arresting the man at Sixth-ave. and Eighth-st. The officers then visited Jones's apartments at No. 34 Greenwich-ave., where his wife, the notorious Mary Ann Jones, alias "Polly" King, was discovered. A search revealed a very large amount of stolen property, consisting of velvet, silk dresses, clothing, jewelry, and valuable articles of all kinds. The officers also discovered an entire set of burglars' tools, consisting of rope ladders, keys of all sizes and descriptions, nippers, revolvers, chisels, screw-drivers, and the finest cut steel tools. The property, which is supposed to have been stolen from Harlem, Brooklyn, and suburban localities, awaits identification at the Central Office. Jones will be sent back to Maryland.

A LETTER.—A country woman said to her son, on his leaving for a situation in Edinburgh, "Noo, laddie, as soon as you get there be sure and send me a letter." No sooner had he arrived than he says to his master, "Hae ye got an auld letter that is o' nae mair use to ye?" "What are you going to do with it?" asks his master. "I'm gaun to send it tae my mither, who tell't me to send her ane as sune as I got to Embro'."

XLIVTH CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE VOTING IN IMPEACHMENT TO BEGIN TO-DAY—APPROPRIATIONS IN SMALL DOSES TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT RUNNING—THE HOUSE REFERS SECRETARY ROBESON'S CASE TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, July 31, 1876.

In the Senate to-day, the House resolution to prohibit the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was taken up, and during a brief discussion upon it, Mr. INGALLS (Rep. Kan.) said the man who would sell ammunition to the Indians in the present state of Indian affairs was no better than a murderer, and authority should be given to hang such person to the nearest telegraph pole or shoot him immediately by drum-head court martial. The resolution was passed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the copy of a dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, recommending an increase in the companies of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th Regiments of cavalry to 100 men each, as was done in the case of companies serving on the Rio Grande, and recommending an appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of such increase. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill to authorize the increase, and making the necessary appropriation therefor.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) asked for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) favored the bill, and said he thought Congress should also authorize an increase of the number of infantry companies. The country had a right to feel some alarm at the present condition of Indian affairs, and he believed Congress should strengthen the army.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs (Mr. Logan) if any action had been taken on the resolution submitted by him, authorizing the President to accept volunteers.

Mr. LOGAN replied that the resolution had been referred to the Secretary of War, and no reply had been received from him.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said he had a strong impression that unless this Sioux war was finished at once and the Indians in arms vanquished, all the plans of the Government for placing the Indians on reservations would amount to nothing.

Mr. MERRIMON (Dem., N. C.) thought the Senate should have some information from the President as to the extent of this war, and what measures were necessary for its suppression.

Mr. HITCHCOCK (Rep., Neb.) favored the acceptance of volunteers to operate against the Indians.

Mr. LOGAN submitted an amendment making the appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expense of increasing the companies, as recommended, and dividing it into various sums for recruiting, clothing, transportation, horses, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kansas) said he did not think Congress could afford to recognize this trouble with the Sioux Indians as a war, when it refused to treat with those Indians. He moved to amend the preamble of the bill, striking out the words: "Whereas, War with the Sioux Indians now prevails," and "Whereas, In the conduct of the war," and to insert, in lieu thereof, as follows: "Whereas, In the conduct of the military operations against the Sioux Indians, it is necessary to the efficiency of the cavalry," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) submitted an amendment authorizing the President to accept the services of five regiments of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota, Utah and Montana, the term of enlistment of such regiments not to exceed nine months.

Messrs. WEST (Rep., La.), LOGAN (Rep., Ill.), and THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) opposed the amendment, and argued that it was no use to force troops upon the country. Should the military authorities say there were more troops needed their acceptance could then be authorized by Congress. The amendment was rejected.

The original bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. STEVENSON (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to amend the act to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible constraint or involuntary servitude. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade-mark goods, or the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade-mark goods, and recommended that the Senate non-concur in the amendments of the House to the bill, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate then, pursuant to order, resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) moved to postpone the impeachment proceedings temporarily, and take up the amendment to the rules for the government of impeachment trials, providing that the doors of the Senate shall be open at all times, and deliberations be carried on in public. Rejected—Yeas, 24; Nays, 32.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed, that the Senate might deliberate upon the case. Agreed to—Yeas, 32; Nays, 25; and at 12:25 the deliberations in secret session were begun.

During the secret session Mr. CONKLING submitted the following:

Ordered, That when called to vote whether the articles of impeachment or either of them are sustained, any Senator who answers to the negative shall be at liberty to state, if he chooses, that he rests his vote on the absence of guilt proved in fact, or on want of jurisdiction, as the case may be, and the vote shall be entered on the Journal accordingly.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) submitted the following as a substitute for the order of Mr. Conkling:

Ordered, That on Tuesday next, the 1st day of August, at 12 o'clock meridian, the Senate shall proceed to vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment. The presiding officer shall direct the Secretary to read the several articles successively, and after reading of each article the presiding officer shall put the question following, viz.: "Mr. Senator, How say you; is the respondent, William W. Belknap, guilty or not guilty of a high crime—or a high misdemeanor, as the case may be—as charged in this article?" Whereupon such Senator shall rise in his place and answer "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," and each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after such vote shall have been taken, his written opinion, to be printed with the proceedings.

After some discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS withdrew the substitute submitted by him, and the order of Mr. Conkling was amended so as to permit each Senator, in giving his vote, to state his reasons therefor, occupying not more than one minute, which reason shall be entered on the Journal in connection with his vote, and immediately following his name and vote. As amended it was adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS then renewed his order as above stated, modified so as to allow any Senator to give his reasons, if any, in accordance with the order already adopted. Various amendments to the order were presented and discussed, and finally rejected.

The order, as modified by Mr. Edmunds, was then agreed to, and the Senate then, at 6:20, sitting as a court, &c., adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Legislative business was resumed, and Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar.

The House bill to continue the public printing in advance of the regular appropriation, the House bill to continue until the 10th of August the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government, and the House bill to further authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market, were taken up and passed without amendment.

The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal to-day the House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was addressed by Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem., Tenn.), Chairman of the Committee, in advocacy of the report and in reply to the arguments made against it last Saturday. He spoke of the onerous and laborious duties imposed on that Committee, and said that the Committee had endeavored faithfully and impartially to discharge them. There had been no attempt to control the action of the minority. There had been no effort to stifle the investigation or to give it direction. There had been an announced purpose early in the session as to the manner and style in which the investigation was to be conducted, and that was that the various navy-yards were first to be investigated; that then the heads of the bureaus were to be examined, and, finally, the Secretary of the Navy. That course had been pursued without objection from any quarter. As to the proceedings being kept secret, there had been good reason for that; it was for the protection of persons connected with the public service. As to the attempt on the part of the Secretary of the Navy to show the present effectiveness of the Navy, Mr. Whitthorne put against his statement those of the Admiral and of the chief officers. The Secretary was sustained only by the testimony of Isaac Hanscom, the chief constructor, and this man is not a trustworthy witness. He charged that during the administration of Secretary Robeson there have been squandered needlessly in skilled labor $4,000,000; in unskilled labor, $3,000,000; in wastage of timber, $1,000,000; in loss on contracts without competition, $4,000,000; in loss on purchases without competition, $5,000,000; in misdirected and unnecessary work and labor, $8,000,000, and in unnecessary purchases of timber, $2,000,000, aggregating the vast sum of $31,000,000, a sum sufficient to build eighteen ships-of-war of 2,000 tons, thirty ships of 1,000 tons, or sixty ships of 500 tons. If the Secretary of the Navy had used his funds economically there might be now more new vessels in the navy than there are vessels altogether on the Navy Register. He then referred to the alleged frauds.

Mr. HEWITT (Dem., N. Y.) declared that the contract with Seyfert, McManus & Co. to exchange old iron at 1½ cents a pound for new iron at 8 cents was a most extravagant and wasteful contract, by which the Government was robbed. If the Secretary of the Navy had done his duty and advertised, that exchange could have been made on a basis of at least 2 cents per pound better than it was made. The quantity was 4,636,000 pounds. The firm with which he (Hewitt) was then connected would have been only too glad to be a bidder, and could have made all the materials which Seyfert, McManus & Co. furnished. He was a maker of beam iron and frame iron, just such as the Government needed, and at the time this contract was made beam iron did not exceed 4¼ cents per pound, cut to lengths and dimensions as required. There had been no time since 1862 when frame iron could not be bought from any reputable ironmaster for 4 cents per pound, and that old iron was worth 1¾ cents in cash in the market.

Mr. WHITTHORNE resumed his speech, characterized "Cattelism," and defended the resolution referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

The debate being closed, the vote was then taken on the minority resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in this investigation no fraud, corruption, or willful violation of the law has been shown, or appears to have been committed by the Hon. George M. Robeson while in discharge of the duties of Secretary of the Navy, and we find no reason to censure or find fault with his conduct in the administration of the Navy Department.

The resolution was rejected by Yeas, 59; Nays, 115—(a party vote).

The vote was then taken on the majority resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That these legal questions, together with all the proof taken by this Committee, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to hear additional testimony and argument, if they see fit, to examine and report whether such violations of the law as are referred to herein constitute an impeachable offense under the Constitution; and if so, then they shall report articles of impeachment against George M. Robeson; but if they shall find that under existing laws such acts and doings of the said Secretary are not impeachable or otherwise punishable, then they shall report what additional legislation in their opinion is necessary to make such laws punitive to protect the public service.

The resolution was adopted—Yeas, 109; Nays, 74.

NEW BUSINESS.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the States for bills for reference. Under the call the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HEWITT (Dem., N. Y.)—To establish a competent and non-partisan revenue corps. It provides that all appointed in the Revenue Department shall be to the lowest grades in such Department.

By Mr. HOPKINS (Dem., N. Y.)—To regulate Inter-State commerce, and to prohibit railroad companies from making discrimination in the charges for freight.

By Mr. BAKER (Rep., Ind.)—To apportion the appointment of clerks and other employés of the Government among the several States and Territories; to provide for their appointment on account of honesty, capacity, and fitness, without regard to political opinions; to forbid their removal, except for causes other than political, and making it a misdemeanor for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress to ask or recommend the making of such appointments.

By Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.)—To promote emigration to the United States, and to protect emigrants on their passage.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian Appropriation bill becomes a law, and to authorize these purchases in open market, without advertisement. Passed.

He also reported bills extending the appropriations for the various Departments of the Government until the 10th of August. Passed.

PROTEST FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in making inadequate provision for some branches of the public service, and none at all for other branches, among the former being the mints, the civil service, lighthouses, &c., the revenue cutter service, and public buildings, and among the latter being the proportion of the Government for the expenses of the District of Columbia, the judgments of the Court of Claims, the examination of the Rebel Records, &c. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but, in signing it, he deemed it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment may arise in the public service.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) said that he had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit, if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government, assisting the House in its great effort in that direction.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) called for the regular order.

Mr. RANDALL—Better let me be heard.

Mr. CONGER—I guess not.

Mr. RANDALL—I want to show—

Mr. CONGER—I ask for the regular order.

Mr. RANDALL—I move that the message be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tem.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is in order.

Mr. RANDALL—Of course I cannot, having heard the paper read for the first time, follow the details of the President's objection with that care which time and examination would enable me to do. One of his objections is, that the appropriation for the revenue cutter service is not sufficient. If the President had examined, he would have seen that the reduction for the service was very moderate. If we had taken into consideration the misuse of the revenue cutters, in junketing and pleasure excursions, we might, perhaps, have reduced it somewhat further. As to the signal corps, we have in no degree impaired its efficiency. The President exhibits still more his lack of information when he talks of the insufficiency of the appropriation for the mints. He should have known that a large sum is annually appropriated for the mints, and this year in the Legislative bill. Again he shows a lack of information when he tells us that we have not provided sufficiently for the lighthouses. We came entirely up to the estimates. The President finds fault without any reason whatever. For one I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have the opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after a close examination.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) defended the action of the President for sending his communication. He had pursued a very moderate and guarded course, and no fault should be found with him. The President is presumed to be seated in a serene atmosphere, free from the party influences which affected either House, and there was no occasion for dissatisfaction or ailment to be taken.

The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

COIN MATTERS.

The SPEAKER pro tem. also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution calling for a report of the gold coin and bullion in the Treasury on the 24th inst., showing that the available coin and bullion was $61,158,223, and the matured obligations payable in coin $43,780,021, leaving a balance of $17,378,202. Referred.

Mr. GLOVER (Dem., Mo.), Chairman of the Real Estate Pool, made an effort to get in his report, but did not succeed.

Bills for a commission to take into consideration the relative value of gold, silver, &c., were introduced by Mr. HEWITT and Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Gibson (Dem., Penn.), but were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The reading of almost all the bills introduced to-day was insisted upon by Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa), and others, in order to consume time and prevent any measure for the repeal of the Resumption act being forced on the House.

Finally, on motion of Mr. BEEBE (Dem., N. Y.), the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John G. Ellis to be Postmaster at Wilton Junction, Iowa, and Henry Bonacheon at Trinidad, Col. Francis E. Hardy to be Second Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry; also a number of transfers of second lieutenants from one regiment to another.

STRIKE OF LONGSHOREMEN.

INCREASED WAGES DEMANDED.

NO SERIOUS EMBARRASSMENT TO THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—FEAR OF VIOLENCE BY MEN WHO WISH TO WORK BUT NO ACTUAL OUTBREAK.

In accordance with an agreement entered into last Saturday evening, the longshoremen on the North River struck yesterday morning for an increase in wages. The rate has varied considerably for some time, but the wages generally paid have been 30 cents per hour during the day and 40 cents per hour during the night. The strikers demand 40 cents by day and 50 cents by night.

About 8:30 a. m. yesterday a company of longshoremen, numbering about 80, appeared at the piers of the Anchor Line Company and, through a "delegation" as they called it, bade the men at work there to stop. This company has three steamers in, the California, the Castalia and the Australia, and a shortness of hands would have entailed a considerable loss. The work to be done at the piers of the Anchor Line Company, however, is so uniform and so remunerative that the same men hold their places from month to month, and though paid by the hour have practically permanent employment, so that the complaints of their fellows did not induce them to join in the strike, but they continued steadily at work during the morning, and returned after dinner to a man.

The State line has its own regular men who are paid by the week, and this company's work has not been interfered with. At the time of the strike, the French steamer Pereire was lying at the General Transatlantic Company's pier ready for unloading, but at the first sign of trouble the vessel's crew were called and set to work, receiving longshoremen's wages. The National line has two steamers in port, the Greece and the Italy, and owing to the strike no work was going on at the company's piers yesterday.

The Nevada, of the Williams & Guion line, was yesterday unloaded by a party of Italians, whom the company secured after their regular men withdrew. The new men arrived at the pier in the middle of the day, and proceeded to work at once without suffering any interference. The White Star line had no steamer in port, and had no work to be done. This was also the case at the Hull Dock, Pier No. 54. The coastwise steamship companies have not suffered by the strike, as they employ their men by the week.

The absurdity of the demand for 40 and 50 cents per hour is illustrated by the fact that the Hamburg and Bremen lines, whose piers are at Hoboken, are paying only 25 cents per hour, and have not the slightest difficulty in securing men at that rate. It is understood that the freight agents, in informal conference yesterday, determined to meet the demand for an increase with an actual reduction of pay, so assured are they that men enough are willing to work at reasonable rates.

It will be seen by this review that comparatively little trouble has been experienced yet. It is hard to ascertain accurately the number of men who have joined in the strike, but the sergeant of the steamboat police squad estimated it yesterday at from 1,000 to 1,500. No disorder among the strikers was exhibited yesterday, and the extra police force of 75 men detailed under the command of Sergeant Gastlin found no work to do. It was generally thought by the agents of the companies that a majority of the strikers would be glad to resume work at the old rates, but feared personal violence if they did so. This was also indicated by the experience of the Inman Company. The City of Montreal reached her dock at 10 o'clock in the morning, and her papers arrived from the Custom-house about 4 o'clock. A number of the regular men were standing at this time about the street before the pier, and an effort was made to induce them to go to work unloading the vessel. About a dozen of them yielded, but after a short time returned to their fellows, declaring that they did not dare to disobey orders. There was no general parade or gathering of the strikers, but they assembled in small squads along West-st. before the piers, and remained during the afternoon in quiet conversation. It is thought that the men will not hold out in their demand for increased pay longer than a few days. There are in the city about 3,500 longshoremen more than are ever required at any one time, and the companies do not anticipate much difficulty in securing the requisite number of men to perform the necessary work.

Sergeant Gastlin will have command of an extra force of 75 men to-day, who will be stationed at the various piers, ready to quell the least disorder. It is not anticipated that the strike will result in a riot or in any considerable disturbance.

The last strike of the longshoremen virtually broke up their society as a practical organization, and they have very little if any money as a reserve fund for the support of the men out of work, a fact which leads the persons most interested to believe that the strike will be of short duration.

WILLIAM T. GARNER'S WILL.

EVERYTHING TO THE CHILDREN.

THE DOCUMENT FIVE YEARS OLD—PROVISIONS FOR CONTINUING THE BUSINESS—NO BEQUESTS EXCEPT TO THE WIFE AND CHILDREN.

The will of the late William T. Garner, which was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, bears the date of April 5, 1871, several years prior to the establishment of the opposition ferry line to Staten Island and the building of the Yacht Club-house at Stapleton. No provision is therefore made for either of them. The business of the firm of Garner & Co. is to be continued for the benefit of the three surviving children. Ample provision is made in the will for Mr. Garner's wife, the possibility of whose death at the same time with himself evidently did not enter the mind of the testator. Of the three children the eldest is only 9 years of age. Following is the full text of the will:

In the name of God, amen. I, William T. Garner of New-York City, do hereby make, publish and declare this as and for my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all other and former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

First: I direct the payment of all my just debts as soon as practicable after my decease.

Second: I direct that my executors, hereinafter named, or such of those named as shall qualify as such, their survivors or successors, shall prosecute and carry on with my estate and property my present business under the firm name of Garner & Co., for and during the lifetime of my wife, Mary Marcellite and my daughter Florence, and the survivor of them, and that all profits and gains arising from said business shall, after the sums set apart for the support of my wife and children as hereinafter provided are deducted, be added to and form a part of the working capital of my estate.

Third: From out the income and profits of my said estate my executors will pay my beloved wife, Mary Marcellite, during her life, the sum of $70,000 net per annum, to be paid in equal monthly payments upon her individual receipt, free from any abatement or reduction for any charge or tax whatsoever. I give to her also and to her heirs forever all my household furniture, beds, bedding, pictures, books, jewelry, horses, carriages, silverware, and plate owned by me at my decease; also, the use and occupation, rent free, during her lifetime, of my residence in New-York City and my country place at Staten Island, the same to be kept in repair by my estate. These provisions for my wife shall be in lieu and bar of all claims for dower she may have in my estate.

Fourth: From the surplus income of my estate my executors will support, educate, and maintain my child, or children, surviving me, and such as may be born alive of my said wife within nine months after my decease, until they severally attain the age of 25 years, up to which age such executors may advance any child or children such moderate sum or sums of money as in their best judgment will benefit or promote the happiness or comfort of such child or children, such advances to be charged against them. As each child attains the age of 25 years said executors shall pay over to each child or children the full sum per annum to which he or she may be entitled from out the profits of said business after my wife's amount is paid her with expenses thereof, and my executors will so apportion and divide such income and profits that my son shall receive twice the sum per annum that my daughters receive. In case of the death of any child or children of mine leaving lawful issue surviving, then the parents' share shall be paid to such issue, if of age, or used for their education, support, and maintenance (or so much thereof as may be necessary), by my executor until said issue attains the full age of 21 years, when such income shall be paid them in full. Upon the death of my said wife and my daughter Florence the said business shall be closed, and my entire estate settled and divided among my children or their descendants if any have died leaving children, equally *per stirpes*. In case of the death of all my children, leaving no lawful issue or descendants them surviving, upon the death of my said wife, my business being closed, all my estate of every kind, with all accumulations, profits, and gains arising from business, or otherwise, shall be divided equally among my sisters, Frances A. Lawrance, Anna J. Garner, and my niece, Fanny M. Garner (daughter of my deceased brother Thomas), share and share alike, or the descendants of such as may have died, *per stirpes*, not per capita; or if either have died leaving no issue or descendants, then such share shall be given to the survivor of those above named.

Fifth: I appoint as the executors of this my will, Samuel W. Johnson, John I. Lawrance, James F. Thorn, and William E. Thorn, and authorize them or the survivor to sell and convey all or any part of my real estate left by me as they may deem advisable, and to give good and valid deeds therefor, with full powers to change securities and investments as they deem best. My said executors and my said wife shall be the guardians of the estates of my children during their minority. In the prosecution of my said business as above directed the said executors shall not be liable personally for any losses or debts except arising from bad faith or gross mismanagement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of April, 1871. WILLIAM T. GARNER.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by said testator, William T. Garner, as and for his last will and testament, in our presence and of each of us, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names this 5th day of April, 1871.

C. T. WEMPLE, No. 63 Worth-st.
CHAS. C. BIRDSEYE, No. 28 West Ninth-st.
JAS. A. RICH, No. 227 West Thirteenth-st.

HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR DAM.

ARGUMENT IN REGARD TO THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION DIRECTING ITS COMPLETION.

Argument was heard before Justice Barnard, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, on the order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel the Brooklyn Board of City Works to complete the dam of the Hempstead Reservoir, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council. Corporation Counsel De Witt first read the affidavits of Mayor Schroeder and Gen. Slocum, the President of the Board of City Works—the substance of which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE—and also an affidavit by himself, stating that Kingsley & Keeney were suing the city for $178,000 for work alleged to have been done and material furnished under the reservoir contract; that the work was done and material furnished, if at all, after the appropriation of $1,400,000 was exhausted; that one of the main defenses of the city to the above action is that no recovery can be had under a contract with a public officer in excess of his power; that if the work was done and material furnished in excess of the appropriation, Kingsley & Keeney should not recover the prices under the contract when labor and material were far higher, the contract having in law ended before the work was done and material furnished; that defendant believes the city can complete the stone facing under its general corporate powers.

Mr. De Witt said that he had another short affidavit by the Mayor, but Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who appeared for Messrs. Fowler and Adams of the Board of City Works, objected to its being read, on the ground that it was not among the moving papers. It was withdrawn, and Mr. De Witt proceeded with his argument. He said the only two questions were—first, whether the city, out of its general corporate powers, apart from the act of 1875 and the act of 1859, had a right, through the Common Council, to compel the completion of the stone facing of the dam of the Hempstead Reservoir by the respondents; and, second, if the work sought by this proceeding be within the duty of the Board of City Works described by the act of 1859 as "managing said works so as to obtain the objects for which they were constructed, and of keeping them in a state of efficiency and repair," then the water revenue fund is made applicable by the appropriation of the Common Council contained in the resolution upon which this proceeding is taken. He claimed that municipal corporations had the right to take and hold real and personal property for purposes pertaining to the objects of their incorporation, even if their charters were silent on the subject. Corporations, he said, possessed the incidental or implied right to alienate or dispose of the property, real or personal, of the corporation of a private nature, and they might mortgage the same, and this covered the private interest set up in the water works. It was absurd to pretend that Brooklyn could not take charge of, protect, and utilize the reservoir; if it should not do so it would be a breach of duty for which the city would be liable in damages to a person injured by this neglect. Hence the Board of City Works were bound to obey the resolution of the Common Council and make the reservoir available for public use. Mr. De Witt also stated that the plea of the Board of City Works, that there was no account from which they could legally draw the money to complete the reservoir, was baseless, as in any event the Water Revenue Fund must supply the money.

Gen. Pryor said that the objections to the application were three-fold:

First: That there is no duty upon these relators to do the thing required of them.

Second: If there be incumbent upon them such duty, the moving papers do not show their ability to discharge that duty, and do not show that they are in possession of or in control of the requisite means or funds to carry on the work required of them.

Third: Conceding for argument that the duty does rest upon the relators and that they are in possession of the requisite funds, the plain and peremptory provisions of law forbid them to perform that duty.

He claimed that the Common Council had no authority or jurisdiction over the matter, as by the act of the Legislature the work devolved upon the Board of City Works. If this were not so, the moving papers did not exhibit that there was any fund applicable to the completion of the reservoir. The Board of City Works could not make a valid contract to complete the work without the funds necessary to pay for it. But supposing that the duty was incumbent upon the relators, and that there was money in the treasury, there was another difficulty—$1,400,000 had been expended in the work upon the reservoir, and the act of Feb. 18, 1871, said plainly that the work should not exceed that amount. The relators believed that the completion of the reservoir was necessary to the welfare of the city.

The decision was reserved.

At the Centennial celebration of one of our New-England towns the Chairman called upon "Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Boozer," to make a few remarks. The Colonel, who was pretty heavily loaded, "commenced firing" after the following style: "Feller-ci'zens, er hundred years 'go th' Injuns were thicker'n —— 'round here ——" Here one of the Committee, noticing the Colonel's condition, shook his head as a hint for more elegant language, which the speaker construed into a denial of his assertion, and turning fiercely on his adviser, continued: "Tell ye they were—thicker'n flies 'round m'lasses cask. Why, a man couldn't go out to weed his garden 'thout gettin' the seat of his breeches stuck full of arrers ——" Here, amid a general roar, the Colonel was persuaded to postpone the remainder of his speech.