COMMUNISM.

Secret Session of Its Adherents in This City.

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

What the Party Demands and What It Hopes to Do.

MINISTERS DENOUNCE THE COMMUNE.

"Its Outbreak Must Be Met with Grapeshot and the Bayonet."

Two dark visaged and fierce looking men sat at a small table in the narrow entry leading to the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the Bowery, last night, when the HERALD reporter called to report the proceedings of the Socialistic Labor party. They demanded his ticket, and when he announced his mission they shook their heads. "Let him go to the inner door," said one of the sentinels, dubiously, "and ask admittance. P'raps they'll let him in. I dunno." His companion muttered an unwilling assent and the writer passed to the inner door. The meeting had not organized, and as no sergeant-at-arms had been appointed, he met no obstacle to admittance. The hall was largely filled with rough-looking men, moving to and fro, arguing with each other, and seemingly impatient for business to begin. Hanging on the walls were a number of communistic banners, with mottoes in white letters on red backgrounds. The one nearest the platform read, "Government Protection and Provision from the Cradle to the Grave;" next to it was the inscription, "Nationalization of Land, Labor, Education and Insurance." Another announced that their motto was, "No rich, no poor." A fourth gave notice to the world that they believed in "Equal rights, opportunities and compensation." Near by was displayed the interesting announcement that "Interest on money is a direct tax on labor to support wealthy paupers." Another declared the government to be "The superintendent of trade and commerce and the employer of the people." Still another expressed the doctrine that "The unconsumed products of the past should be an equal inheritance to the living generation."

A STORMY SCENE.

The reporter had scarcely concluded his survey of the surroundings when a stamping of feet gave notice that something was about to happen. A moment afterward two men stepped on the platform, and one rapped the meeting to order. The latter was the chairman, Robert H. Bartholomew. The noise, which for a moment had subsided, now recommenced louder than before, partially drowning the chairman's words. In the midst of it a delegate elevated his voice to a high pitch and asserted that there were persons present on the floor who had no business there—he alluded to the members of the press. (Loud applause and some dissenting cries of "Let them alone.") The speaker continued in a still higher key that they should not be admitted and he therefore moved they be told to "get out."

He was followed by citizen Justus Schwab, who emphatically seconded the motion. "For my part," he said, "I am opposed to reporters being allowed in. We do not want any representatives of a capitalistic press here to lie about us as they had done before." Mr. Schwab sat down amid loud applause. In a moment a delegate, a Mr. Bennett, had secured amid confusion the attention of the Chair. He said that he saw nothing wrong in the reporters being present. On the contrary, he thought it to the advantage of the meeting to have them there. It was not a secret meeting. They had assembled for the purpose of adopting an appeal to the American people, and the best way to reach the people, in his opinion, was through the medium of the press. He, therefore, strongly opposed the motion. (Cheers and more confusion.) Another delegate in a loud voice announced himself of the same opinion. He said he understood that the press had been invited, and he handed to the Secretary a circular of invitation sent the press by one of the officers. The secretary read it, but the noise almost drowned his voice. In the turmoil that ensued, a half dozen seeking to speak at once, the Chairman put the question, "Shall the reporters be excluded?" The members were requested to vote by a show of hands. The Secretary counted. The vote was close, but the motion was carried.

The reporters then moved toward the door, and a motion was carried to appoint Justus Schwab sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Schwab alertly took his place at the entrance and smiled grimly at the departing reporters. From that point until the close of the meeting no person was admitted unless he came armed with a red card showing him to be a member.

The following is the appeal to the American people referred to:—

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In consequence of the frequent appearance of sensational reports and denunciatory articles in the press during the last few weeks in reference to the socialistic labor movement, we, the members of the socialistic labor party of New York and vicinity, deem it our duty to lay before the public a true statement of the views, principles, aims and objects of our party and the means by which we seek to attain our ends.

Nearly the whole civilized world has for years and years been laboring under so-called "hard times."

These hard times are particularly hard on the working classes; to them they bring reduction of wages, irregularity of employment or even forced suspension of work. To the working classes reduction of wages and irregularity of employment means a reduction of the standard of life—less and worse food, less and worse clothing; and a discouraging uncertainty as to the future, while a forced cessation of work means starvation, ruin and despair.

To what a deplorable extent these painful calamities have already befallen the working classes of this country a glance at the condition of the laboring population in the industrial and mining districts of the United States and a look at the hordes of men who are forced to become tramps will show.

How, where and when will this end? Effects will not cease as long as the causes which produce them are in operation, and the "hard times" will not end until their causes are removed. Hence the first step toward curing the "hard times" is to ascertain what their causes are. What, then, are their causes? Does nature refuse to furnish man sufficiently with her produce and treasures? Certainly not. The fault does not lie with nature, which offers most bountifully to man all that which he requires for a comfortable and enjoyable existence, and yet there is want, privation and suffering. It is, therefore, evident that the fault lies with man, and the cause of the evil lies in the manner or system by which mankind manages its affairs.

EVILS TO BE REMEDIED.

This system of managing with the products of nature is the same in all the so-called civilized countries, empires, kingdoms as well as republics, and, therefore, hard times prevail everywhere.

The worst defects of the present economical system are that it provides for no rational or intelligent plan of guiding and regulating production and labor generally, but leaves it to chance, guesswork and speculation, thereby causing a fearful misapplication and waste of human labor by producing things which are not needed and failing to produce that which is really required.

But the most pernicious evil of the now prevalent economical system is that it allows property which is social in its nature and use to become personal in its ownership, thus empowering one class of people to hold the property which is required and used by others or by society, and thereby leaving one part of humanity dependent upon and at the mercy of another. For those who command over the means of life also command over the life and liberty of others. By allowing this power to be inherited men cause to be born free and equal, but are born either as part owners of the world and what it contains, or as totally disinherited dependents, who are compelled to submit to being deprived of the larger share of the products of their labor by the owners of the means of production.

These two evils in the present economical system which rules all the States and nations are the main cause of the "hard times" and of the glaring contrasts between the rich and poor.

We deem it our holiest duty to humanity to work with all our might in order to abolish these evils, and we shall try to do that in the only way in which it can be accomplished—namely, by acquainting mankind with the causes of its sufferings and the means by which the causes can be removed.

To these ends we have formed a political party, as without the legislative power no permanent change for the better can be inaugurated.

THE SOCIALISTIC PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the socialistic labor party:—

Labor being the source of all wealth and civilization, and useful labor being possible only by and through the associated efforts of the people, the means of labor should, therefore, in justice belong to society.

The system under which society is now organized is impect and hostile to the general welfare, since through it the directors of labor, necessarily a minority, are enabled in the competitive struggle to practically monopolize all the means of labor—all opportunities to produce for and supply the wants of the people—and the masses are, therefore, maintained in poverty and dependence.

Since the ruling political parties have always sought only the direct interests of the dominant or wealthy classes, endeavored to uphold their industrial supremacy and to perpetuate the present condition of society, it is now the duty of the working people to organize themselves into one great labor party, using political power to achieve industrial independence.

The industrial emancipation of labor, which must be achieved by the working classes themselves, independent of all political parties but their own, is, consequently, the end to which every political movement should be subordinate as a means.

The material condition of the working people in all civilized countries being identical, and resulting from the same cause, the struggle for industrial emancipation is international and must naturally be co-operative and mutual; therefore the organization of national and international trade and labor unions upon a socialistic basis is an absolute necessity.

For these reasons the socialistic labor party has been founded.

WHAT THEY DEMAND.

We demand that the resources of life—the means of production, public transportation and communication, land, machinery, railroads, telegraph lines, canals, &c.—become, as fast as practicable, the common property of the whole people through the government, to abolish the wages system and substitute in its stead co-operative production, with a just distribution of its rewards.

The socialistic labor party presents the following demands as measures to ameliorate the condition of the working people under our present competitive system, and to gradually accomplish the entire removal of the same.

1. Eight hours for the present as a legal working day, and prompt punishment of all violators.
2. Sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics in all the States as well as in the national government. The officers of the same to be elected by the people.
4. Prohibition of the use of prison labor by private employers or corporations.
5. Prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments.
6. Compulsory education of all children under fourteen years of age. All materials, books, &c., necessary in the public schools to be free of charge.
7. Prohibition of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality, and equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
8. Strict laws making employers liable for all accidents resulting through their negligence to the injury of their employes.
9. All wages to be paid in the lawful money of the nation, and at intervals of time not exceeding one week. Violations of this rule to be legally punished.
10. All conspiracy laws operating against the right of workingmen to strike or induce others to strike shall be repealed.
11. Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law.
12. All indirect taxation to be abolished and a graded income tax collected in its stead.
13. All banking and insurance to be conducted by the government.
14. The right of suffrage shall in no wise be abridged.
15. Direct popular legislation enabling the people to propose or reject any law at their will, and introduction of minority representation in all legislative elections.
16. Every public officer shall be at all times subject to prompt recall by the election of a successor.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the emancipation of labor is a social problem, a problem concerning the whole human race and embracing both sexes. The emancipation of women will be accomplished with the emancipation of men, and the so-called woman's rights question will be solved with the labor question.

All evils and wrongs of the present society can be abolished only when economical freedom is gained for men as well as for women. It is the duty, therefore, of the wives and daughters of the workingmen to organize themselves and take their places within the ranks of struggling labor. To aid and support them in this work is the duty of men. By uniting their efforts they will succeed in breaking the economical fetters, and a new and free race of men and women will rise recognising each other as peers.

We acknowledge the perfect equality of rights of both sexes, and in the socialistic labor party this equality of rights is a principle and is strictly observed.

It will be seen that our demands are of two kinds—those which we hold as immediately necessary for the momentary relief of the working classes, and those which we hope to realize in the future in order to establish an improved system of political economy in place of the present one, which, by its fruits, has condemned itself.

REFUTING ACCUSATIONS.

We are accused of wanting to "divide" property. It will be seen that the exact opposite is true; that we wish to stop the now customary division of property, and place property where it belongs; that which is social (public) in its nature and use to belong to society (the public), and that which is individual in its nature and use to belong wholly to the individual.

Again we are accused of wishing to establish a system under which the idle shall live upon the fruits of the labor of the industrious. That is exactly what is going on now, and is one of the greatest curses of the present system, which we seek to abolish. Every one who takes interest or income on any property whatsoever appropriates thereby the labor product of others, for all interest or income whatsoever that is not the product of the labor of the recipient is the fruit of the labor of others. It will be seen that here we are again accused of wishing to do the exact opposite of what we really want. What we want is every one to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and he who does not work shall not eat.

We invite and challenge all thinkers on these subjects to prove us wrong in our views and to discuss these matters with us in our agitation meetings, which are always open to the public, and we always invite criticism and discussion.

Furthermore, we desire to state that we are not a secret society, but a political party, and seek to obtain our ends in a peaceful and legal manner. If any of our members choose to drill and carry arms, they have a perfect right to do so, as the constitution of the United States guarantees that the right of the people to bear arms shall in no wise be infringed upon. If any of our members arm themselves and drill, it is only for defence, and it is because history teaches that a privileged class will try to uphold its privileges by force, where its opponents through lack of organization or armament are unable to uphold their legal rights. Who, for instance, fired the first shot at Fort Sumter?

In conclusion, we hope that every independently thinking man will weigh these matters in his own mind and pass judgment upon our movement without allowing himself to be influenced by the silly ravings of newspaper writers who undertake to pass judgment upon the matter—as they are now doing with so much misdirected energy—without having previously taken the trouble to acquaint themselves therewith.

The appeal was the work of Mr. John McIntosh, the editor of the *National Socialist*, of St. Louis, who read it both in English and German and moved its adoption. While he was reading a number of ladies wearing red scarfs entered the room and hung red flags on the walls. Mr. Bennett, of the Cigarmakers' Union, said that inasmuch as the party had been abused in the papers they should hold a public meeting and vindicate their character. The question of the adoption of the appeal was then placed before the meeting and it was adopted. After the report had been adopted Citizen Schwab moved that 20,000 copies be printed for distribution. He only received three votes, and then desired to make a speech. He ordered the doorkeeper to close and lock the door on the reporters, and on this being done spoke in a buncombe way for about five minutes. Citizen West followed in an equally insane and inflammatory address, and similar harangues were made by others in the meeting up to an early hour this morning. The mass meeting will be held next Saturday night.

PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED CHURCH MINISTERS DISCUSSING THE AIMS OF THE ORGANIZATION—ITS CREED AND LEADERS—REV. CARLOS MARTYN ON THE GREAT AND GROWING EVIL.

At two ministerial gatherings yesterday Communism and Communistic leaders were discussed and reviewed. The Presbyterian pastors hold a weekly meeting in the chapel of Dr. Crossby's church, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Before that body the Rev. Carlos Martyn, of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, who has given attention to the subject, read a concise paper. The other conference of pastors, composed largely of German ministers and solely of Reformed Church ministers, meets weekly at the synod's rooms in Vesey street. Before this body, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Oerter, pastor of the German Reformed Church in West Fortieth street, read a very elaborate paper. Mr. Oerter has studied Communism in Europe and America and from the original documents. He recently preached three sermons in his own church on the subject, and the paper read before the Conference yesterday was a translation of one of those sermons. It occupied over an hour in its delivery, and was very elaborate in all its details. It gave statistics of the Commune, sketches of the rise and progress of the movement and of the leaders in Europe, and a list of publications of various kinds issued by the Communists in different countries and at different times. It also indicated the inner workings as well as the exterior purposes of the Communists, and the means and methods that should be used to combat them.

Mr. Martyn's paper was not so elaborate. It was necessarily brief because of the time allotted to it—half an hour. It discussed the question under two propositions:—First, What is Communism? Second, What are the causes of Communism? As the French Revolution was cradled in the brain of Rousseau, so Mr. Martyn declared was Communism in the brains of Proudhon, Cabet and Blanqui. From being a theory in their minds, he said, it has expanded into a movement that has become international in its ramifications. Indeed, it arrogates to itself the title of international society. Its headquarters were moved here in 1872, because the governments of Europe established such a system of espionage as to make it uncomfortable for them. Like other criminals, the International Society has various aliases. In Russia, which is honeycombed with it, and where one of its disciples lately attempted to assassinate the Prefect of Police, it calls itself Nihilists. In Germany, where it casts 700,000 votes and elects forty-seven members of the Reichstag, and where one of its members has made an attempt on the life of the Kaiperor William, it is called the Social Democracy. In France it is the Commune. In England and America it is something else. At its late congress in Newark, N. J., it voted to call itself here the Socialistic Labor Party. But under whatever name it is known, behind all stands the Mephistopheles of the International Society.

THE CREED OF THE COMMUNE.

What is the creed of the Commune? Here Mr. Martyn quoted from publications of a recent date the creed of the party as formulated by the leaders here. They are communists because they desire the just distribution of wealth and work among all men, and that the power to possess shall not belong to the few, but to all the community. They are Communists because they wish to destroy this individual property; because they desire to unite society with a bond of happiness and equality. They are atheists because their logic refuses to admit the existence of a Supreme Being. In the new society they do not recognize God, but aim to get rid of Him as the only means whereby society is to be saved. They are revolutionists because they desire to overthow by force a society that desires to uphold itself by force. Hence they say they must conquer at any price political power which can establish a dictature of the *prolétaire*. This, then, is not a revolutionary committee sitting here in America at a good distance from danger and aiming to republicanize Europe. It is not a movement like that of Mazzini. It is an organized assault on existing order in society the world over. It assails the American system as violently as it does the monarchical. According to its own creed the objects of the Commune are—first, a destruction of individual property and its centralization in the State; second, the abolition of religion in every form. And as a means to this end it seeks to acquire political power—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

POWER AND PERSONNEL OF THE COMMUNE.

Touching the personnel of the movement Mr. Martyn remarked:—"Its ablest propagandists are either German or French. Many of them are workingmen, but a few are very stolid and reckless firebrands, who throw sparks over the powder magazine and long to be hoisted with their own petard. They use the mighty power of the press to overthrow society and publish periodicals in many lands and many languages. Here in the United States one of their leaders is Mr. Douai, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, another is Citizen Siegy, who was recently before one of our courts for a threat to injure or take the life of a reporter who had published some of their secret proceedings. Another is S. Iancey, a director of *La Internationale*. The last two were prominent members of the French Commune, and Mogy is said to have been the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris."

Mr. Martyn here quoted from the HERALD's interview with Hansey (published May 11), gave his residence and business, and called special attention to that Communist's statement that the International is radically opposed to existing society, whether republican or monarchical. "They separated from the workingmen," he continued, "on this radical point. The workingmen's party hopes to obtain its ends while respecting existing order and legal means, but the Communists intend to seize power by force. For this reason their aims are not directed against secondary centres, but against capitals such as Washington, Paris and Berlin. The American workingmen as a rule, do not understand the social question. They are far behind Europeans in this regard. They do not study the relation between capital and labor. Americans and Irish are not friendly to the Commune. They wish to effect changes in society by Congressional and State legislation, but the Communists by forcibly applying their radical principles. The Commune does not make headway here as it does in Europe, because of our free system and the publicity of our lives. The Paul Pry of the newspaper has his eye at every keyhole. No secrets are kept in the United States, and our American workingmen, however poor, hope to be proprietors by and by. Nevertheless, those tireless conspirators of the Commune make headway here. They have their hands now on the different trades unions of the land; they are interested in the iron mines, coal mines, shoe shops, railroads and other manufacturing and commercial interests of the country." Though there may be among the workingmen of this country few well defined Communists, yet these few multiply themselves and by their incessant efforts intensify the antagonism between capital and labor, and thereby give the impression of larger numbers than they have.

GENERATING CAUSES OF COMMUNISM.

The causes of the Commune were stated by Mr. Martyn to be manifold. "We are to seek them," he said, "chiefly in the grave social and political abuses which have existed and do exist in Europe and the relations between capital and labor there. Capital regards the attempt of labor to better itself as the effort of beggars to ride on horseback, while labor regards capital as a beggar already in the saddle. Hence the frequency with which questions of hours of labor, interest and occupation are discussed. Labor says 'Get all you can,' and capital says 'Keep all you can.' In Europe things are worse than here, for there political and ecclesiastical abuses, hoary with age, and grown rich with their years, are beyond the reach of reform. There both Church and State treat the people as if they were born bridled and saddled to be ridden and the kings and nobles are born booted and spurred to ride. Abroad, therefore, the Communist finds his most ready response. Revolution is in the air—revolution made possible and almost necessary by despotism. Even in England the Established Church has no sympathy with the people. There lies dormant in the chamber labor which rises only to toil and comes home only to sleep. It is sweetened by no comfort. It looks up to wealth which its own hands have garnered for others and looks down into its cradle, but there is no future for its little one save that of the ancestor. And when labor cries out to the Church for help in the name of Christ the bishops get together and decide to build a charity school. When labor appeals to the State it responds with soup houses. But these are mere poultices on the sore—they are not cures. What labor asks is that aristocracy be taken off its throat, that social life be rearranged, that the statutes which have legislated it into pauperism be remodelled. But when this demand is made the Church quietly hides itself behind its prayer book and the Parliament adjourns. Now Communists are educated by that system. They know nothing of Protestantism or republicanism. They never could have originated in America, but coming here and existing as a ready made organization and favored by the freedom of our institutions, which it abuses, can we marvel at the growth of this movement here? But even here the Commune is what Jules Favre said it was in France—a standing menace to us. We must deal with it. Its just complaints must be heard and remedied. Its outbreaks must be met with grapeshot and the bayonet. We must teach those men to believe in the American principle that there is no abuse which may not be remedied here by the ballot in every man's hand and the Bible in every man's heart."

BROOKLYN TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise Commissioners the question of the propriety of connecting the various police station houses with the armories was considered, but no definite action was taken in the premises. The object of the project is to be promptly notified in the event of any attempt on the part of the Communists or workingmen's associations to obtain possession of the armories. The authorities disclaim all fears of trouble of any description from the source named in Brooklyn, but they also deem it wise to take these precautions against the possibility of surprise.

YACHTING NOTES.

Mr. Lester Wallack's schooner yacht Columbia, which has been in winter quarters at New London, Conn., was hauled into the stream about six weeks ago and has since been overhauled and put in order preparatory to work in the coming season. On Saturday her sails were bent and on Sunday afternoon she sailed for this city, where she will go upon the ways to be calked, and afterward be fitted with new canvas. Her stateroom and cabins have been newly upholstered and carpeted, and in their new dress display a quiet elegance. The crimson velvet carpet laid upon her stateroom is matched by upholstery of similar color and of costly material. Mr. Wallack's room is furnished in green, and the rooms set apart for guests and for Mr. Henry Wallack and the yacht's master are in blue. In all her after apartments a tasteful arrangement of colors and drapery is noticeable. On either side of the stateroom daintily carved sideboards have been placed, and an armory and quite capacious library added. Captain Andrew Comstock will command the Columbia this season. She will carry a crew of fourteen men. Among them is a young theological student, who pays for his tuition at college by his summer earnings as a yachtsman.

Schooner yacht Restless, N.Y.Y.C., Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, is being overhauled at New London and will go upon the ways this week.

Schooner yachts Tempest, formerly of the N.Y.Y.C., and the Haze, owned by Dr. Henry A. Mott, of New London, are also undergoing repairs at that place.

Schooner yacht Fleetwing, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. George A. Osgood, from New York, and the sloop yacht Alert, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Henry Vail, from New London, arrived at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday and anchored off the HERALD Telegraph Station.

Schooner yacht Estelle, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. James D. Smith, which has wintered in Sterling Basin, Greenport, after receiving a thorough overhauling and being put in first class order for the coming season—including a new boom fifty-eight feet long (twenty-eight feet of it extending outward), and a galvanized iron cutwater, which adds a foot to her water line—was launched from the yard of Smith & Terry on Saturday last and went into commission the same day. Mr. Smith and a party of friends were on board and sailed the same evening for Montauk on a fishing excursion.

Captain William Murphy, of Communipaw, is building a new yacht, which is intended to be entered in the coming New York Bay Regatta. She is to be named "The Brothers." Captain Stephen Coolohan is superintending the work. She will be launched in about ten days.

The new steam launch C. D. P. Gibson, of the Jersey City Yacht Club, has been taken upon the ways to repair the damages caused by running her upon a sunken rock last Friday night. She will also receive a new boiler and machinery, the first not working satisfactorily.

The Jersey City Yacht Club will have its annual opening on Decoration Day, 30th inst. The squadron will go to Bath, L. I., where the yachtmen will partake of a dinner.

The new yacht N. R. Fowler, of the Pavonia Yacht Club, of Jersey City, will be launched to-day. There will be a dinner in honor of the event. The yacht is named in honor of Police Commissioner Fowler, who has presented a racing suit of sails and set of colors. United States Senator J. R. McPherson is a member of this club.

The New Jersey Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta on June 12. The course will be from a stakeboat off the Elysian Fields to the foot of Seventy-fifth street, New York, and return, sailing over the course three times. This will afford a fine view of the entire race from both sides of the river. Among the yachts of this club are the Dere Devil, Estelia, Charm and Meteor.

NEW BOAT HOUSE.

The Winona Boat Club moved into their new and commodious house yesterday. It is one of the best appointed club houses in the country, and cost about $5,000. It is located on Broadway, at the foot of Henderson street, Jersey City, is two stories high, and surmounted with a cupola, on top of which will be placed a powerful light, containing sixteen burners, with reflections, which will be visible from any part of New York Bay. The formal opening will take place June 1.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

POOL SELLING ON TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20, 1878.

Pools on to-morrow's races here were sold to-night as follows:—

FIRST RACE—One and a quarter miles dash.—King William, $25; Edinburgh, $25; Dan K., $21.

SECOND RACE—Kentucky Derby; one and a half miles.—Himyar, $150; Day Star, $19; Leveler, $15; Burgundy, $16; McHenry, $10; Charley Bush, $5; Ben Headley, Solicitor, Beaconsfield and Respond, in the field, $11.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats.—Janet, $25; Joe Rhodes, $18; Belle Palmer, $8; Adventure, $26; Mollie McCann, $5.

BALTIMORE RACES POSTPONED.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1878.

On account of the heavy rain of last night, the races, which were to take place to-morrow, the opening day at Pimlico, have been postponed until Wednesday.

PERALTO'S RACE POSTPONED.

Owing to the heavy condition of the track and the almost certainty of continuation of rain Peralto did not start this morning on his attempted ride of 305 miles in fifteen consecutive hours. Weather permitting he will start on Wednesday morning, at four o'clock; if not, then on the next fair day.

THE TILTONS.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH LIKELY TO MEET THIS WEEK—ITS PROBABLE COURSE IN REGARD TO THE CHARGES AGAINST MRS. TILTON—INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BARBARA WALTON.

Although wearing an outward air of indifference, there can be little doubt that the members of Plymouth Church are secretly disturbed on account of the probability now arising that a reopening of the Tilton-Beecher scandal, with all its disgusting details, will be precipitated upon them before many days. During a conversation with a HERALD reporter yesterday, Mr. S. V. White, chairman of the Examining Committee of the Church, in reply to a question as to when he expected a meeting of that committee would be called in regard to the letter of Mrs. Barbara Walton, said he thought there would be a meeting of the committee for the purpose indicated during the present week.

"Can you inform me," asked the reporter, "how the committee will proceed in the case?"

"I presume they will take the ordinary course. The first thing done, I suppose, would be to notify Mrs. Tilton that charges had been made against her in regard to slanderous accusations. The further action of the committee would depend very much on Mrs. Tilton's rejoinder, and whether she wished an investigation or otherwise. If she wishes for an investigation I don't see but that she has the right to insist upon having one."

"In the latter event, would the proceedings be conducted privately?"

"Well, I don't know exactly, but I think they would be held in private, at least, in the interests of decency, I should hope so."

"May I ask if you would like to give a conjectural opinion as to the result of an investigation, if one is held?"

"Oh, no! That would be too much to undertake. We can never know what is locked up in the hearts of a petit jury until they come into Court and announce their verdict."

MRS. BARBARA WALTON.

Calling at No. 22 Orange street, Brooklyn, the writer readily obtained an interview with Mrs. Barbara Walton, who has preferred written charges against Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse for having, as she says in her hearing, made assertions derogatory to the character of Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Walton has been a member of Plymouth Church for the past twenty-five years and always an unwavering supporter of its pastor. The reporter having stated that the object of his visit was to ascertain, if possible, the specific character of the charges made against Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Walton replied quite unreservedly as follows:—

"Really, I have very little information to give you in regard to the matter, and when I wrote the letter to the Examining Committee I had no idea that the fact of my doing so would become known to the newspapers. I was a good friend of Mrs. Tilton until that latest confession of her's appeared. On first seeing it I was surprised, and couldn't believe it. Why, she might have gone down to her grave respected and pitied, but now she has gone and made a fool of herself. On the evening of the day on which that confession appeared I went to see "Libby" (with whom I had gone to school long ago) for the purpose of hearing from her own lips whether the confession was really hers, as I being intimate with her had always heard her express herself to the contrary of what the confession asserted. I remained in the house with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse on that evening for more than two hours, during which time I put to both of them pointed questions, which they replied to in a manner that caused me the utmost surprise and amazement. I would not have believed that they were capable of such utterances derogatory to Mr. Beecher had I not heard them from their own lips."

"Did you immediately resolve then to prefer charges against both of these ladies?"

"Not at all. I would not have made the charges but that several members of Plymouth Church asked me to do so, inasmuch as I had heard the derogatory assertions from their own lips. Now that is all I have had to do with it or with the scandal, and I shall be glad if you will not mention my name in connection with the affair, as I have really no desire to see it published. Why, some of the newspapers have actually attempted to give a personal description of me; it is ridiculous."

"May I inquire the character of the charges in your letter to the Examining Committee?"

"That information I must decline to furnish. Of course, now that the letter has gone before the committee my lips must remain sealed on the subject, as it would be against the rules of the Church for me to state its contents. After I had handed it to a member of the committee I felt that my part in the transaction was concluded."

"But do you not expect to be called before the committee in case of an investigation being ordered?"

DENOUNCING MRS. TILTON AND MRS. MORSE.

"I am not anticipating an invitation to appear before the committee. My opinion is that they will let the letter rest for a while and then quietly drop Mrs. Tilton from the rolls. Even after my letter went into the hands of the committee I think that its existence would have been kept a profound secret but for the fact that I happened to mention the matter in a confidential way to a near neighbor, a gentleman connected with a morning paper, and I suppose he thought it too good to keep and so caused the news to be published that I had written such a letter. It called before the committee I would, of course, relate the accusations *verbatim*, as I heard them from the lips of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse, who were both very violent while making horrible charges against Mr. Beecher. They evidently have an object in trying to pull Mr. Beecher down, but he is away up, up, so high that their foul breath can't reach him. Mrs. Tilton, as I said before, might have gone to her grave respected, but now she is despised, and the many friends who have called upon her and assisted her during her troubles have now resolved never to enter her door again. She is away down now, while Mr. Beecher is exalted even in the estimation of many who might have felt lukewarm toward him before. I have known Libby for twenty years. She is cultured and refined, as is also Mrs. Morse, but the latter has had the worst traits of her character developed by adverse circumstances. Libby's mother never wanted her to marry Theodore Tilton. She was engaged to a lawyer and jilted him for Tilton, whom she married when he was scarcely nineteen years old. Mrs. Morse disliked this marriage very much, and has always looked upon her later troubles in the light of retribution for Libby's having jilted her affianced.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

In view of the repeated denials by Mr. Tilton of the rumors that he has of late been visiting his wife clandestinely at her home in Brooklyn, and that the relationship of husband and wife had been resumed by them, a somewhat significant fact was made known to the writer yesterday. Last Friday morning the son of a gentleman living in Madison street, Brooklyn, on examing the mail matter just handed to him by a letter carrier, and which embraced letters and papers from England, found among them a newspaper, bearing German postage stamps and addressed in the handwriting of a lady to "Theodore Tilton, Esq., No. —— Madison street, Brooklyn," the number on the direction being that of the house in which Mrs. Tilton and her mother had been living up to the first of the present month. The young gentleman referred to, knowing Mr. Tilton's family, was satisfied at a glance that the address had been written by one of Mr. Tilton's daughters in Germany. As the letter carrier had proceeded only a few paces he was called back, and having been apprised of his mistake, the newspaper was returned to him. The question remains to be answered, if Mr. Tilton had not been in the habit of visiting his wife, why should his daughter expect that a newspaper sent from Germany should hud him at the home of her mother.

ARTILLERY FIELD DRILL.

According to orders of Captain John Keim, commanding Battery B, National Guard, the members of the battery assembled yesterday afternoon at their armory fully armed and equipped (mounted) for field and target practice. Two pieces of the battery were selected by the Captain, and, under command of Lieutenant Feller, proceeded to Cozzens' farm, New Lots, L. I., leaving the armory in this city about three o'clock in the afternoon. The rest of the command will proceed to New Lots this morning, and the day will be spent in field manœuvres and target practice. Roll call will be at nine o'clock A. M., when it is expected the attendance of artillerymen will be large. The advance section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Feller, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday afternoon, paraded in excellent shape, the men apparently not dreading their wet night's encampment at New Lots.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of the Veterans of the Ninth regiment was held last night, at the armory, for the purpose of receiving a report of the board of management in reference to the annual dinner to be held on the 27th inst., at the Sturtevant House. The report was of a formal character, and was agreed to. After the usual parade of the regiment and the presentation of the marksmen's badges, the veterans presented to Company F a very handsome badge, this company having obtained the largest number of recruits during the year.

THE DEFUNCT TRUST COMPANY.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Paterson, yesterday, another trial originating from the failure of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company was given a brief existence. It was the case of the State vs. David Henry, who gave to the bank officials after its closing a four hundred-dollar check drawn by Mr. Wilson, for which he afterward received a note for the amount. The counsel for the defence contended that the Court ought to order a verdict of acquittal; that it was a legitimate transaction, as the defendant having deposited the checks after the application had been made for a receiver he was a preferred creditor. Prosecutor Woodruff opposed the argument of the defendant's counsel, asking the Court to instruct the jury to acquit. The jury, on recommendation of Judge Dixon, returned a verdict of acquittal.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Kate Southern's Appeal for Executive Clemency.

WAS IT A MURDER?

The Georgia Tragedy in a New Light.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20, 1878.

As I predicted in my last letter, the case of Kate Southern, who is sentenced to hang on the 21st of June, has been taken from the courts and put fairly before the Governor. The battle for her life is now being hotly waged within the walls of the Capitol. There seems to be little doubt now that Mrs. Southern's conviction was due to the lack of concert among her lawyers. As a prominent citizen said to me in Jasper last week, "It was a judicial murder. The counsel for Kate never consulted before the case opened. They knew nothing of the witnesses nor what each of them was expected to swear. Consequently they avoided exposing their ignorance by introducing no witnesses. They did not know the weak points of the witnesses for the State, and consequently the prosecution made out precisely the case that it wanted, unembarrassed by any fear of cross-examination. The defending lawyers halted in their case and proposed a plea of insanity in open court, and then withdrew it amid the jeers of the prosecution without trying it at all. At another time they tried to withdraw the plea of 'not guilty' that they might plead guilty to manslaughter. The whole defence was a series of false starts, retreats and confessions. In making the arguments the counsel disagreed, and I really believe if there had been no lawyers for the defence Kate would have been cleared." Much of this inefficiency was due to the fact that the lawyers were not promptly employed and could not have proper consultation. Either of them, had he been placed in control of the case, could have done better than the whole of them. Since the trial, however, the lawyers, and especially Colonel Corny W. Styles, probably the ablest of them all, have been busy in collecting testimony for the Governor's consideration, and have succeeded in making a good show. Indeed, it is hard to believe that the jury could have convicted Kate Southern at all if this testimony had been placed before the jury.

Colonel Styles reached the city some days ago with a large number of affidavits, which he deposited with the Governor. None of these affidavits, or anything like the matter contained in them, has ever been published in the Georgia papers or given to the public in any way. They are very essential to a proper understanding of the case, however, and having secured a look at them I forward you the substance of what they contain. The first step taken by these affidavits is to prove that Miss Narcissa Fowler, the woman who was killed, was a woman of bad character. To prove this affidavits are procured from Miss Ann Conort, who swears that Miss Fowler frequently spent the night alone in the room with men in her (Miss Conort's) house, and that she has positive knowledge of the fact that she was not only unchaste, but grossly so; that she knows of her having cohabited with at least three or four men. Mrs. Burtison, a most respectable lady, swears that Miss Fowler was a woman of notoriously lewd character. Various other affidavits bearing upon the same subject, and making the matter very clear, have been secured. The fact was also recited in affidavits that Miss Fowler had deserted her husband, who had in turn abandoned her.

FRESH REVELATIONS.

The unchaste character of Miss Fowler being established, affidavits are then prepared to prove that Southern had illicit intercourse with her. This point is sustained first by Bob Southern's own affidavit. He swears that he frequently had criminal intercourse with Miss Fowler, notably on one occasion just three days before his marriage with Kate Hombrick. He swears that he met her in the road, when she began to upbraid him for not having married her. She was in great rage at the news of his approaching marriage with Kate Hombrick, and with threats and entreaties tried to get him to go to her house and spend the day with her. He positively refused to do this, but finally agreed to go with her to Miss Ann Conort's, where they had had guilty meetings before. He then went with her; they took a room to themselves and remained together that night. Southern's affidavit does not cover the interview he had with Miss Fowler the fourth day after his marriage. An affidavit is produced from Miss Ann Conort, who swears that Narcissa did spend the night at her house with Southern on the night indicated in his affidavit. Mr. Southern also swears that "Bob" lived on his farm, and that it was quite a common occurrence for Miss Narcissa to come to the place and solicit an interview with him; that she would frequently take him off and keep him away the whole night; that when he left with her he usually spent the night away from home, and that it was well known that he was living in adultery with Miss Narcissa. Other affidavits are introduced on this point. The affidavits then go to show that Mrs. Southern was acquainted both before and after her marriage with the fact of her husband's criminal intercourse with Miss Fowler. This is shown directly by an affidavit of "Bob" Southern, in which he swears that his wife was acquainted with the true state of affairs, and was very much unsettled and annoyed by the knowledge. Various incidental affidavits are produced to strengthen this one. It is then shown by several affidavits that Miss Fowler threatened the domestic peace, the chaste reputation and the life of Mrs. Southern. An affidavit is sworn to by a sister of Bob Southern, in which a most desperate course is detailed. This lady says that Narcissa Fowler visited her constantly, and was in the habit of talking about Bob's marriage to Kate Hombrick. She would use the most scandalous language concerning Kate, and once told Bob's sister that Kate had been detected in criminal intimacy with a neighbor in the big swamp, and asked Miss Southern to tell Kate she had told her this. Miss Southern carried this story to Kate. Miss Fowler further said to Miss Southern that Bob ought not to marry her, and should not, and that if he did "