mile from Solomon Cole; she was there on the Sunday she died; had called in as neighbors do; she was cheerful on that day. The only point in which this witness differed on the direct examination, from those who had been examined before her, was in relation to the medicine the doctor gave deceased. She was in the room when he gave it, and he said if that medicine operated she would be out of danger; he said the medicine was rhubarb and piera; the medicine in appearance and color was a dark yellow; there might have been two table spoonfuls of it; it was thin, and she drank it all off; Mrs. Cole said it tasted very bad; she took sugar to take the taste away; she wanted bread to keep the medicine down. The rest of the death scene, as related by this witness, was substantially the same as told by the other witnesses. She said the doctor asked for tea out of the teapot to wash her with, as that was as stimulating as anything. In relation to calling Dr. Schemell, witness said that Isaac Cole's wife told her Wickham wanted another doctor, as he did not want to lose the case alone. She related conversation with prisoner which took place so ne time after his wife's death, in which he told her he had heard witness said she died in less time than she did. Witness heard him say he never had promised to marry her until he did marry her. He told witness she had given in her age as younger than her folks said she was; this was to throw him out of the insurance. He told her nothing of the insurance or the assignment to him. This was after they came to Newton. Saw the cups washed out; they had some ashes and water in them, which Mrs. Phoebe Cole put in as she was "feest" of their contents. Mrs. Cole took her own medicine when the time came round. Witness related conversation with Cole more distinctly. He said he knew nothing of his wife's age, and thought it mean of her to give her age younger, when she was older. That now, if her folks would turn against him and throw him out of the money he couldn't help it. She had put it down in her own hand writing on the paper when she had her life insured.

R. Ogden Doremus, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a professor of chemistry in the New-York Medical College and in the College of Pharmacy; that he resides at No. 70 Union-place, New-York; that on Tuesday, May 17, 1859, he received from Coroner Predmore of Sussex County, through Dr. J. S. Hunt and Linn Allen, two sealed bottles, one of which was stated to contain the stomach and a portion of intestines of the late Mrs. Helena T. Cole, and the other, the contents of said stomach, and that he was requested to submit the same to chemical examination.

Deponent further says—That the stomach and pieces of intestine were removed from one of the bottles, and with the assistance of Dr. B. L. Budd, their Pathological condition noted as follows:

The stomach was placed for observation in a carefully-cleaned porcelain dish. It has been opened from the pyloric to the cardiac extremities; its contents had been removed. The internal surface was lined with a viscia substance of a greyish color, interspersed with white granules of a soft consistency. The cardiac portion presented a gangrenous appearance, but there was no appearance of ulceration or perforation; nor was there any effused blood under the mucous membrane. There was no odor observed by which the presence of any poison could be recognized. The The pieces of intestines—one about five inches, and the other about six inches in length—had also been opened, and their contents, if any, removed. They were lined with the same viscia-looking substance as the stomach, having in parts a yellowish hue, and in others a slate-colored appearance. There was no softening of the mucous membrane.

The deponent further says: That the stomach and portion of intestines were submitted to chemical analysis for the following substances: Prussic acid, strychnine, bracia, morphia, veratria, for arsenic, antimony, mercury, copper, lead, and other poisons, resulting in the detection of strychnia, antimony and arsenic.

The second sealed bottle, containing about a table spoonful of a brownish-green, semi-fluid substance, said to have been taken from the stomach, on analysis responded to the tests for strychnia, antimony and arsenic.

Deponent further says that, on Tuesday, May 31, 1859, he received from Coroner Predmore, through Dr. B. L. Budd, the remaining abdominal viscera of the deceased, together with a portion of the right leg; also two samples of the soil from the grave; after ligating and separating the large from the small intestines, they were opened through their entire length, and carefully examined; the small intestines contained two ounces of a yellowish semi-fluid material of a bitter taste and disagreeable odor, which was preserved for examination; the mucous surface of the ileum presented a yellowish appearance, which was not removed by repeated washings with distilled water; the contents of the large intestines amounted to about three ounces of a semi-fluid brownish substance, having a most offensive odor and a bitter taste; patches of inflammation were observed through their whole extent—the color was highly congested for about nine inches of its length.

The *liver* was apparently normal in its condition, but was in the first stages of decomposition.

The *kidneys* were highly congested.

The deponent further says: That the tissues and the contents of the intestines were separately analyzed for various organic and inorganic poisons.

The presence of antimony was demonstrated by a variety of tests, and during a portion of the chemical investigation the garlic odor characteristic of arsenic was repeatedly recognized.

After a careful and prolonged examination by the most improved and elaborate processes, the existence of strychnine was exhited.

Deponent therefore says: That from the results of the various chemical analysis, he is of the opinion that, although unquestioned evidences of antimony were obtained, together with the traces of arsenic, he nevertheless believes that the cause of death of deceased was an overdose of nux vomico, or its alkaloid strychnia.

Deponent further says: That in consequence of the importance of the case he has adhered to his custom of guarding against the accidental introduction of impurities by providing his toxicological laboratory with entirely new apparatus, as well as employing acids and other chemicals of known and repeatedly-tested purity. The laboratory was, for a like purpose, kept under lock and seal, and during the examination, was occupied only by the deponent and Dr. B. L. Budd, to whose valuable assistance deponent has been indebted throughout the investigation.

I have obtained the following facts in relation to the prominent parties in the affair: David D. Wickham was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., in 1831. He is a son of Samuel Wickham, a farmer and extensive dairyman of Wantage, and a man of high respectability and standing. David had good opportunities for education, and, though he had been for several years a practicing physician, it is stated that he was not a graduate of any medical college. He had an extensive practice, but not among the best families. His reputation was rather equivocal: and it is extensively rumored in the vicinity that an important part of his practice was the procurement of abortions. Some years since he married the daughter of the late Thomas J. Ludlam, who was for several years the County Clerk of Sussex County. The result of the marriage was the birth of two interesting children, who, with the wife, are at Mount Salem, in Wantage.

Solomon Coles, the prisoner, is the son of a farmer of the township of Montague. He was born in 1826, and is now in his 24th year. He always bore a good reputation, and, though in ordinary matters he had sufficient information, yet he was generally regarded by those who knew him as a person of below mediocrity in intellect. He was married about a year since to Helena T. Quick, who was several years his senior. The marriage was brought about as the result of an action commenced by Miss Quick against Cole for damage for an alleged breach of promise. Fearing the result of the suit, he married her. Solomon was a farmer, and owned a rough farm worth about $2,500, and was very little if any in debt. The farm was given him by his father, who also built a house on the place for him.

He is a man of about five feet and eight inches in hight, and well built. His appearance is not uninteresting. He has a dark, restless eye, dark hair, low forehead. He is rather sunburnt and weather-beaten. During the investigation he was calm and manifested no particular emotion. He consulted frequently with his counsel, and several times suggested questions to be propounded to witnesses.

Mrs. Helena T. Coles, the victim of the alleged poisoners, was a woman of about 30 years of age. She had been a teacher for several years in the vicinity. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, of an excellent education, and had frequently written articles for the press in Milford, Penn., where she had resided. In personal appearance she was very plain. The following is the announcement of her marriage which appeared in *The Tri States Union*, Port Jervis, on the 24th of June, 1858:

MARRIED—In Montague, N. J., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. H. Butcher, Mr. Solomon Cole of Montague, to Miss Helena T. Quick of Milford, Penn.

Subjoined is the proclamation by Wm. A. Newell Governor of New-Jersey:

{ ⌣ } Whereas, information hath been communicated to me
{ L. S. } in due form of law, setting forth that a deliberate and
{ ⌣ } atrocious murder was committed in the County of Sussex, in this State, on the 29th day of March last past, by Dr. David D. Wickham, by poisoning Mrs. Helena T. Cole; and whereas, the said Dr. David D. Wickham is at large, and has thus far eluded public justice;

Now therefore I, William A. Newell, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do issue this my proclamation, and hereby offer a reward of $500, to be paid out of the treasury of this State, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Dr. David D. Wickham to the Jailor of the County of Sussex, and his conviction of the crime aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of New-Jersey, at Trenton, this 8th day of June, 1859.

By the Governor, WM. A. NEWELL.
THOS. S. ALLISON, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION OF DAVID D. WICKHAM.

Dr. David D. Wickham is twenty-eight years of age; hight five feet eight or nine inches; figure rather slender; complexion fair; eyes light; hair brown or auburn; usually wears whiskers and mustache; those at bottom rather peculiar; address and appearance gentlemanly; ordinarily dresses in black.

No authentic intelligence has been received of the whereabouts of Wickham. It is reported that he was seen in the fields near New Hampton on Friday or Saturday last, apparently making his way to that station. The two men who discovered him gave chase, but he escaped into the woods. The men report that his beard and mustache were gone, and his person otherwise disguised.

THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK BUSINESS.

[Third Article.]

CONSTRUCTION OF COW-STABLES—STANCHIONS OR SLIDING WINGS—SPRING HOUSES—COOLING MILK-LOCKED CANS.

Mr. Brooks, in expressing the opinion given in a former article, that cows comfortably stabled, especially during inclement weather, and regularly cleaned and fed will yield a double quantity of milk as compared with what they would under a system of neglect, has struck upon a great truth. The opinion of a practical Orange Co. farmer, the result of years of observation, corroborates what has been proved so fully by men of science in Europe as to be received as an established law. Any one at all acquainted with organic chemistry knows that the body of either an animal or a human being, is warmed by a decomposition of portions of food, and a union of them with the oxygen of the atmosphere. The heat of the body remains the same throughout the year, with very slight variation. In cold climates, more fatty or heat-producing food is needed, to preserve the average temperature of the body, than in the tropics, for the simple reason that the external heat is wanting. Now as the extremes of polar cold and tropical heat effects the consumption of food in man, so an exposure of cows to the storms and intense cold of our winter, out of doors or in leaky barns, or housing them in warm but well ventilated stables, when they are kept clean, and fed and milked at regular hours, will have similar results with those animals. We all know that we eat more in Winter than in Summer, and especially that we have a greater relish for fatty food, while a more liberal vegetable diet is preferred as the days grow hotter. Chemistry shows that there is but one law at work in the stomach of all animals. If, then, a cow is turned out for whole days and weeks to get what shelter she may from the lee-side of a haystack, she devours an extraordinary quantity of food to warm her pinched and shivering body before one particle can go toward the secretion of milk or the formation of flesh. This statement of a law so well known may seem hardly necessary, but we fancy there are many hundred who own a half dozen cows, oxen, sheep or swine, who never thought of it before; and this brings us to the construction of cow-stables in Orange County.

A stable should be built with a view to several points, among which we may mention economy of space consistent with comfort, convenience of feeding and milking the animals, convenience of tethering them so that they may have the largest measure of liberty of motion, but be unable to injure one another; convenience of getting hay from the loft and grain from the bin to the stalls; and convenience of removing the liquid and solid excretiæ, so as to preserve their quality, and remove them so speedily that the effluvium may not be breathed by the cows. In the various stables we saw during our tour in Orange County, we do not remember to have found these several features combined except in one instance, and even in this not perfectly.

For almost all the above purposes the barn of Mr. Philo Gregory, near Chester, may be highly commended. The building is placed on a side hill, and is about thirty feet wide. Beneath it there is a capacious stone cellar for manure and muck, with an entrance through a double door from the barn-yard. On the floor above are the cow stalls, arranged at either side of the building with a drive-way between, but the animals facing inward and not toward the walls. The floor of the stalls, of course, has a slope to shed liquids. It varies in width from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches, so that the shorter-bodied, as well as the longer ones, will drop their excrement clear of the platform, and not be compelled to lie in it, as they otherwise would. There are no divisions between the stalls, but the cattle are in part tethered by stanchions, and partly by chain ties sliding on a bar or post. Behind the platform the floor is made of white oak slats set apart so that the dung may drop through to the cellar beneath. The floor-beams are laid 4 feet to centers. On the sides stout cleats are nailed, and on these the 2x3½ white oak slats are dovetailed and firmly nailed. The slats are beveled to a sharp edge beneath, so that the manure will not clog the open spaces, but drop clear as soon as it sinks below the upper edges of the slats. The slatted space is a foot and a half in width. Behind that, the first plank of the floor is made to lift like a trap door, turning on hinges, to secure an open space through which to hoe the droppings, litter, &c., that would not readily pass between the slats. By this simple contrivance the droppings of thirty cows can be removed in a few minutes.

In the floor of the drive-way, between the ranges of stalls, are two or three trap-doors, through each of which a load of muck can be dumped at one time, and thus all handling of it after it is loaded into the cart at the swamp is avoided. The manure-cellar is nine feet in the clear, so that there is ample space for a man to load up manure to any reasonable weight without being obliged to go out of doors and back up to receive the load.

Mr. Gregery thinks that by saving his manure in the cellar in this way, he saves three times as much as formerly, and that its quality is greatly improved. We feel confident that he is right, for we recollect that experiments made with protected and unprotected dung proved that the ordinary barn-yard exposure of manure to sun, rains, and winds, causes in four months a loss of fifty per cent of their fertilizing properties.

THE CHESTER MUCK MEADOW.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Chester are better situated for making large quantities of excellent manure than those in almost any other place we have visited. The farms of Mr. Gregory, Mr. Roe and many others touch upon a fertile, dry, and very light muck meadow of about one thousand acres in extent, the soil black as ink, and at least three times lighter than the ordinary soil of the uplands. To show how a little knowledge may sometimes be of service pecuniarily to a farmer, we may mention that five years ago a tract of this fine muck meadow was sold at $19 per acre to a man who had better faith in the virtues of the calumniated muck than the owner. This person cleared off the scrub and ditched the land, so that it became dry and arable, and the same year he sold a portion of his purchase at $40 per acre. Attention having been once attracted to it by some extraordinary crops of potatoes, the neighbors imitated the cleaning and ditching example, and with flattering results. So valuable has the once valueless muck meadow become, that $300 per acre was paid by an Irishman for two acres lying near the Chester Depot, and he is making a good living by raising onions, potatoes and other vegetables. We do not mean to say that the whole meadow is worth $300 per acre; but there is no difficulty, we are told, in finding purchasers at good prices for all that is offered for sale. This muck dries easily, is very light to cart, and yet has considerable bulk, and it affords to the farmer a most excellent absorbent material to mix in layers with his stable manure.

STANCHIONS OR SLIDING-RINGS?

There is a controversy upon this subject, and we find quite as good dairymen and farmers upholding the one as the other. Thus Mr. Roe, than whom probably there are few better dairymen, claims the palm for the stanchion. He says it is a safer fastening for the cow; that she does not catch her foot and throw herself as she will sometimes when tethered by the sliding ring and chain; that the animals can be let out and put up faster than with the chain ties, so that in case of fire many more animals might be saved than if fastened the other way; and, in answer to a strong argument, that cattle do not care very much to lick themselves when in the stable. Now Mr. Gregory, who represents the champions of the ring, says that to put a cow's head through and confice it by stanchions, is as unnatural as to put a man's head through a picket fence and require him to be comfortable. When a cow is tathered by a good chain halter to a bent iron bar, she has perfect liberty to turn her head either to lick herself, drive off flies, or assume more easy positions when she wishes to go to sleep; and as regards saving her in case of fire, it can be done nearly as well in the one case as the other; and secondly, we have no business to expect the barn will take fire. It certainly is not likely to do so, unless set on fire by an incendiary in which case it would take place when it would be almost impossible to save anything.

Without wishing to take part in the controversy, we would suggest that if stanchions were really the best fastening, and chain ties dangerous, we should not see these in use at Thorndale, at Mr. Alexander's, and in the stables of other great breeders, whose animals cost from $500 to $1,500 each, and are so heavy that if thrown by catching a foot in the ring, the fall would be a very serious matter to both animal and owner. At Prince Albert's farm at Windsor, at Lord Berwick's, and at every other of consequence in England that we have so far seen, chain-ties and sliding-rings are used; generally they are attached to a leather collar that buckles around the animal's neck.

SPRING HOUSES—COOLING MILK.

One of the first requisites of a good dairy is a convenient spring of clear, cold water—not necessarily to dilute the milk, but to cool it. The milk is usually strained directly into the forty-gallon cans, in which it is shipped to the city and retailed out by milkmen. In warm weather the cans must be set in cool water to drive off the animal heat from the milk—else it would certainly not keep. To do this an admirable spring house is made by digging a hole, say three feet deep, and of any required size; make a box to fit it, and over the box build a rough board shanty; lay a plank walk through the center of the box, and when all is ready let in the water, having an overflow pipe or tube of some kind to conduct the water away, and not suffer it to soak into the soil about the house and make a quagmire. The box should be made deep enough to allow the cans to set in the water as deep as their necks.

On this principle all the Orange County spring houses are made—sometimes being of stone and cement, but generally of boards. Do not many of our farmer friends who have nice, cool springs on the place think that five dollars laid out in making an effective spring house would be a paying investment?

The dairymen allow their milk to stand in the spring-house twelve or twenty-four hours, as may be necessary. In midsummer they milk early in the afternoon, so that the milk may be cooled and sent off by that evening's train with the morning's mess. Usually the night's and next morning's milk are sent together; but when the heat is extreme, both messes of the same day are sent. Mr. Brooks has a deep well under the milk room in his barn, and his practice has been to strain milk in Summer into "coolers"—long tin pails, about 18 inches deep by 4 in diameter—which are set in tubs or troughs of cold water. When he is pressed to get his milk to market, he strains into the large cans and lets them down on a platform into the well, say 250 gallons at once.

In some cases the covers of the cans are fastened down by staples and padlocks, so that none can be stolen, nor any water introduced, unless the lock is picked. The more general practice, however, is to send the cans without any fastening whatever.

[To be continued.]

AMUSEMENTS.

A number of novelties are offered this week at the various houses.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—Mr. Brougham's new drama, "Art and Artifice," will be played to-night here for the first time. The cast is a very fine one, comprehending the names of Messrs. Brougham, Walcot, Dyott, Holland and Mrs. F. B. Conway, and Miss Ada Clifton. Mr. Blake will also appear in the comedy of "Forty and Fifty."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.—The "Cinderella" burlesque is to be played for three nights.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The Florences have been doing a good business the past week, and they announce some of their most attractive pieces for the present one. To-night "Paudeen O'Rafferty" and the "Young Actress."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Keller troupe have been engaged at this house, and will appear to-night in a new military drama entitled "The War in Italy", in the course of which they will give a number of their inimitable tableaux.

BOWERY THEATER.—"The Oath of Vengeance" and "Tom and Jerry."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A new drama called "The Magic Well" will be presented here for the first time this week.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—A number of novelties are announced for this, the last week of their present season.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An attractive programme is presented every night this week.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Something new and good every evenig.

PALACE GARDEN.—The "Metropolitan Musical Society" will give a number of Promenade Concerts at this place, commencing on Friday night. A great amount of musical talent has been engaged, and no pains will be spared to make everything attractive and agreeable.

MOUNT VERON FUND.—In pursuance of their plan, the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association will continue their report from the last one given:

The following sums have been received:

Baron Steuben Lodge F. and A. M. Stokes, Oneida Co., through E. A. Nesbit, Secretary	$5 00
Hall, Clayton & Co., Printers, New-York City	5 00
Ten persons in their employ, do. do.	9 75
N. Y. City, through Mrs. C. P. Daley, Standing Committee	93 00
Mrs. Edmund Miller, through Mrs. C. P. Daley, do.	9 00
Through Mrs. Henry Quackenbush, L. M. New-York City	2 00
Through Mrs. A. S. Main, L. M., N. Y. City	20 00
Through Miss Shephard, L. M., N. Y. City	166 00
John S. Bloomfield, Stationer, New-York City	5 00
Wm. W. Rose and family, New-York City	7 00
West Granville, Washington county, through Miss Eliza Shunway, L. M.	17 10
Through Miss Helen D. Nelson, L. M., Ravenswood, Queens county	129 00
Through Mrs. Sarah McGraw, L. M., Dryden, Tompkins county	21 00
Through Miss Mary McFarlane, L. M., Yonkers, West co.	17 25
Through Washington Hunt, S. C., Niagara county	100 00
Through Horatio Seymour, S. C., Oneida county	145 49
Through David Ramsey, S. M., Bath, Steuben county	121 29
Claverack School, Columbia county	1 54
Proceeds of Mount Vernon lecture, through Mrs. Haight, L. M., Goshen, Orange county	26 65
Total	$841 89

ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.
No. 25 Cooper Institute, June 18, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The programme for the Commencement Week is as follows:

SUNDAY EVENING, June 26—Annual Sermon of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of New-York, in the church on Washington square; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Clarke of Mercer street, New-York.

MONDAY EVENING—Anniversary of the Euclelan Society, in the University Hall; orator, The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New-York; poet, Prof. H. M. Pierce of Rutgers Female Institute.

TUESDAY—Examinations for admission, at 8½ a. m., in the Chancellor's room; Annual Meeting of Phi Beta Kappa, at 7 o'clock, in the Chancellor's room; at 8 p. m., in the University Hall, Anniversary of the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa; orator, the Rev. Dr. Hickok, V. P. of Union College.

WEDNESDAY—Annual Commencement Exercises, at Niblo's, at 10½ a. m. Afternoon—Annual Meeting of the Alumni, in the Chapel of the University.

DOING A SMASHING BUSINESS.—George R. G. Nash, a limb of the law, is to be examined to-day at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Mr. Thos. M. Connoughton, furniture dealer of Spring street. It is alleged that Nash executed a chattel mortgage to the complainant, as security for the payment of the rent of his residence in North Moore street. The mortgage expired before payment was made, and Nash is charged with attempting to remove the pictures and furniture from his residence in North Moore street to another dwelling which he had hired. Connoughton hearing of this, went to look after the property, when Nash bolted him out, and then broke and mutilated the goods till he had destroyed their value. Mr. Nash was arrested, and held for examination as above stated.

CITY ITEMS.

Saturday and yesterday were model days. The rain clouds had disappeared, carrying away with them the intense heat which had rendered the few previous days nearly insupportable, and leaving the air cool and pure. In the afternoon of yesterday, however, there were symptoms that all the blaze has not yet been taken out of the sun, and it is not to be wondered at if that persevering luminary gives us a sharp taste of his quality this week.

We again call attention to the great operatic entertainment to be given on Wednesday next at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Italian fund. Apart from the object involved, which is one to call forth extraordinary enthusiasm, the performances will present an unusual variety of attractions. We presume the enterprise will be brilliantly successful.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR.—Inspector Delavan has issued his first official *pronunciamiento*. He states that "the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties "none at the present season of the year require "greater or more prompt attention than the work of "keeping the streets of our city in a healthy and "cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the "attention of the public to the necessity of at once "putting an end to the following daily violation of "the laws and ordinances," relative to the throwing of ashes, garbage, shavings, straw, sweepings from stores, filth from yards and cellars, and the throwing of impure and offensive liquids into the streets. He states that "every effort on his part will be made to "have the streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition; and he earnestly and confidently hopes and "looks for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations "above complained of." A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business. Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted), to collect ashes, garbage, &c.; and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex streets. Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell.

THE DOG LAW.—During the past week the number of dogs sacrificed by the dog-catchers was as follows: On the 6th inst., 471 dogs; 7th, 229; 8th, 293; 9th, 199; 10th, 143; 11th, 180—total, 1,476. The cost of these captures was $738.

FISHING BANKS.—The large steamer Ocean Bird, Capt. Anderson, will commence running to the Fishing Banks on Monday, (to-day,) and make regular trips every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

THE AMERICAN RACING CALENDAR.—The second volume of the American Racing Calendar and Trotting Record has just been issued by the proprietors of *Porter's Spirit*. It embraces a report of every race or trot in the United States and the Canadas, occurring during the year 1858, appended to which are the performances of the American horses in England, and the rules of the various courses in the United States, and other acceptable matter.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 338 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 48 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 89 were men, 61 women, 138 boys and 110 girls. There were 87 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 115 of the lungs and throat, 4 of old age, 27 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 57 stillborn and premature births, 62 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 24 of uncertain complaints, 6 of the urinary organs and 18 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 281 of the deceased were natives of the United States, 67 of Ireland, 25 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The usual Oration and Poem are to be delivered before the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, at Dr. Smith's Church, corner Second avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening. Orator, Wm H. Draper, M. D., of the Lambda, New York; Poet, Samuel J. Pike.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT WEST FARMS.—The Fair and Festival held by the ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church at West Farms resulted very satisfactorily for the object in view, viz: the purchase of an organ for the church. The whole amount received was $930, leaving a balance, after deducting the expenses incurred, of about $700. For a short time past the Church has been under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Nixon, through whose efforts the congregation has been materially increased.

DISTURBANCE IN THE FOURTH WARD—AN OFFICER STABBED.—The Fourth Ward was more than usually noisy and riotous on Saturday night. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a disturbance took place at the upper end of Cherry street, in which some rowdies known as the "Sullivan faction" were the principal participators. Officer McCracken, who was on that beat, essayed to maintain order, when he was so violently assailed that he found it necessary to call for the assistance of Officers Pendleton and Welch. Their presence checked for a time the rowdy demonstrations, but, at a later hour, the fight was resumed, and Officer McCracken, while attempting to arrest one Michael Sullivan, was stabbed in the side with a table fork by John Sullivan. Notwithstanding this wound, and other rough usage, McCracken succeeded in dragging Sullivan to the Station-House in Pearl street, though, in the struggle, his clothes were badly torn, and he was robbed of his shield. These proceedings created considerable excitement, and it was found necessary to call out a platoon of police, who, with much difficulty, succeeded in dispersing the mob, and restoring partial quiet. Yesterday morning, Sullivan was brought before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs and committed on a charge of felonious assault and battery. Officer McCracken is not seriously injured, but will be unable to discharge his duties for several days.

MATTHEWS AND MULLIGAN AGAIN.—Another dispute took place at the race-course the other day, between the notorious Pat Matthews and Billy Mulligan, the particulars of which have not come to hand; but the quarrel was renewed in Houston street on Saturday night, when Matthews and his brother John followed Mulligan with anything but friendly intentions. John Matthews made some unpleasant remarks to Mulligan, which the latter, according to his own story, resented by telling him to take care of himself. John thereupon gave Mulligan into custody on a charge of threatening or attempting to shoot him. Justice Brennan held the accused in $500 bail to keep the peace.

DARING THEFT.—John McKay, a boy of 17, was sent with a parcel to Mr. James Schott, at No. 42 Beaver street, on Saturday afternoon. He went there and placed the goods upon the counter, and then covertly approaching the safe which was open, took out $73, and quietly walked toward the door. Mr. Schott observing his movements collared him, and found the money in his hand. John denied his guilt, and refused to give his residence. Justice Connelly committed him for trial.

STABBED.—Several boatmen, and a young man named John Collins, had a quarrel on Saturday night, at the foot of Forty seventh street, North River, when the latter was dangerously stabbed in five places, by one of the boatmen. John Trainer, an Irish boy of 17, one of the gang, was arrested on suspicion of having inflicted the wounds. The others escaped. The wounded man is not expected to survive.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEEPER.—A young Irishwoman named Ellen Kelly came before the Mayor on Saturday afternoon, and stated that she, in company with another servant, had hired with the keeper of an intelligence office in Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street, named Arthur Wesley, for about two weeks, during which time they had done work, with the understanding that to pay for their board until they should secure a situation; and that a few days ago, becoming convinced that no situation could be obtained through Wesley, they went to another office and obtained work; Wesley refused to give up their clothes, and presented a bill of $12 50 for board to the one, and $17 to the other. The Mayor sent Ellen back to the office of Mr. Wesley with the message that he should come before his Honor, when Wesley presented her with a summons to appear before Justice Fonda. She then returned to the Mayor's Office, and an officer was sent. The Mayor told Wesley, when he arrived in company with the officer, that he should give up the clothing and charge nothing for board. This he would not do, but, on the contrary, positively expressed his determination to appeal from the decision. He would have the matter decided by Justice Fonda. The Mayor, however, informed him that this could not be done. He then agreed, with considerable grumbling, to do as the Mayor directed. An officer went along to see that the matter was properly adjusted.

THE CITY HALL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: If I am not mistaken, there is now $50,000 appropriated to build a new roof and bell tower to the City Hall. Now, $50,000 more would build another story to the same, which would not only be an astonishing improvement to the building, but would provide a delightful location for large Supreme and criminal court rooms. Public moneys could not be paid out to better advantage and economy in public building. Way not have the work done this season?

New-York, June 19, 1859. AN ECONOMIST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of this morning I perceive that I am named as complainant in a charge of grand larceny against Matilda Neimer, who is accused of stealing a diamond pin worth $50. As there must be some mistake in the name or residence of the complainant I beg you will contradict the same, as I am not the person, nor is there any other of my name in the building No. 132 Water street. DENNIS F. SULLIVAN.

New-York, June 18, 1859. No. 132 Water street.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 17, 1859:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 10	174	75	249
Admitted to June 17	46	12	58
Discharged, cured, or relieved	50	13	63
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	166	73	239

Males, 229—Females, 36.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A low dance and beer cellar, at No. 1 Delancey street, kept by Charles Dilmar, said to be the resort of very vicious persons, was entered by the police on Saturday night, and the proprietor, and eighteen of the inmates of both sexes, and ages varying from 19 to 50, taken into custody. Justice Brennan committed them for examination.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—An Irish laborer named Thos. Watson was arrested on Saturday for driving a horse and cart over William Mattock of No. 19 Essex street. The injured man was picked up insensible, and Watson was held by Justice Connolly for examination.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—A colored boy named Jacob Van Keren, in the service of Mrs. Anson Merryman of No. 1 Waverley place, being intrusted with $30 worth of clothing to take to Brooklyn, stepped into a pawn-shop and left it there instead. He was found out, when he acknowledged his guilt, and Justice Connolly sent him to jail.

SHOPLIFTERS.—A policeman caught two old shoplifters, named Caroline Myers and Rose Fennebergh, in the act of stealing two dams from the store of Cesnar Wall, No. 137 Grand street, on Saturday night. A quantity of lace was also found concealed upon their persons. Justice Brennan committed them for trial.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital dead-house on the body of an unknown man, about 25 years of age, who was found floating in the dock foot of Twenty third street, East River. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from supposed drowning. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in hight, with light blue eyes, brown hair, good teeth and sandy whiskers all short his face. He had on a blue shirt and a mixed woolen undershirt, blue overalls, shoes and socks. In one of his pockets was found an empty portemonnaie. Deceased was stout built.

A BOY DROWNED.—William J. Sinclair, a boy about ten years of age, was drowned in the dock foot of Roosevelt street, yesterday afternoon. William was playing on a canal boat with some other boys when he fell or was accidentally pushed into the water and drowned before he could be rescued. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to the residence of his parents in Cherry street, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Gamble was called to hold an inquest at No. 169 Third street, on the body of Frederick Bailford, a German, who died suddenly while sitting on a lounge. The police attribute death to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—William S. alias Samuel, alias Edward Smith, was arrested on Friday night by Officer Wilson, charged with passing a large number of counterfeit $2 bills on the Central Bank of Middletown, Conn., at various stores on Eighth avenue. Justice Quackenbush held him for trial on a number of charges.

STAGE ACCIDENTS.—One of the three cent Third-avenue stages broke down in the Bowery on Saturday morning in consequence of one of the wheels running away from the vehicle. Edward Foley, a passenger, who was seated upon the roof, was thrown off and broke his leg. He was removed to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]
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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 17—Before Justice GOULD.

THE GREAT INDIA-RUBBER CASE.

The Naugatuck India Rubber Co. agt. Chas. Goodyear, Wm. Judson et al.

The case was brought on to-day after the regular hour for the adjournment of the Court. The motion was made by the plaintiffs to continue their temporary injunction order, hitherto granted against the defendants, enjoining them from issuing any licenses for selling what is technically known as woven elastic India-rubber goods. C. A. Seward, esq., opened the case by giving a succinct statement of the contents of the plaintiffs' bill of complaint and affidavits. George Gifford, esq., made a statement of the nature of the case and of the defense of the defendant Goodyear. The remainder of the afternoon and evening was occupied in reading the affidavits in behalf of the defendant Judson, and argument by the counsel. The case was closed by Mr. Jenckes. Decision reserved.

This case, like those of its class generally, promises to stretch itself (or to be stretched by the lawyers), to as indefinite a length as the material which is the subject of the controversy. There is a formidable array of counsel on both sides, and the motion, like all India-rubber litigations, is sharply contested. The following is a directory of the counsel engaged in the case:

Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, and E. W. Stoughton for the plaintiffs. George Gifford, Edward N. Dickerson, jr. Andrews and Wm. Judson in person for the defendants Goodyear & Judson; Thomas A. Jenckes of Rhode Island, and W. J. A. Fuller for the defendant Day.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice ROOSEVELT.

Thomas K. Downing agt. Wm. Menck et al.—Motion granted, and reference to Philo T. Ruggles, esq., to appoint a receiver.

Before Justice INGRAHAM.

George R. Downing et al. agt. Howard C. Cady.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 18.

Before a full Bench.

THE FRY AND BENNETT LIBEL SUIT.

Edward P. Fry agt. James Gordon Bennett.

This was an appeal from an order made at Special Term denying the defendant's motion for a new trial of the celebrated libel suit between these parties, in which a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff on the first trial for $10,000, and on the second trial (the first having been set aside) $7,000. The Court affirmed the order at Special Term and denied the motion for a new trial.

SPECIAL TERM—Before Justice HOFFMAN.

J. Albert Winterhoof et. al., agt. John H. Seigert et. al.—Motion to set aside execution denied without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 18.—