GEORGIA.

From Macon—The Cotton and Labor Questions.

A letter to the Hon. S. Draper, Collector of the Port, from a prominent merchant at Macon, Ga., dated June 14, says:

"The war is over. We have fought you with all the powers that God and nature gave us. We are beaten, overpowered, and willing to return under the old flag of the Union. I for one, and I believe a very large majority of the citizens are desirous of having our good old State brought back into the Union, and civil government restored as speedily as possible. And there is nothing, in my opinion, that will so soon soothe the irritated feelings of our people, and heal the wide breach between the North and the South, as the restoration of trade and commerce as speedily as possible.

"I have just returned from a journey of some 60 miles down one side our river and up the other, and was very glad to find that but few fields were abandoned on account of the emancipation of the negroes—comparatively but few negroes were absent from their former owners; in that case their places were supplied by white laborers just relieved from the army. A very large number of negroes after the emancipation order was promulgated did leave their homes, and having visited our city, and 'seen the elephant,' have returned, and when allowed to stay have gone quietly to work. In most cases the former owners have stipulated with the negroes to give them either wages or a portion of the crop.

"In all my journeys through the thousands of acres of rich cultivated lands on both sides of the river I saw but very little land in cotton culture, but I believe that in another season *if we are let alone*, and not trammeled with Government restrictions of master and servant, letting each adapt itself to the new order of things, and regulating itself; and with wholesome State laws to restrain the negro to his labor, and the master to pay the laborer his dues, in that case, notwithstanding the depressed feeling of our planters, that we will make nearly half of our usual crop of cotton."

Destitution—Thirty-five Thousand Georgians Dependent on Government for Support.

From a recent report made by order of the military authorities, it has been ascertained that there are 35,000 men, women, and children in the counties of Georgia immediately surrounding Atlanta, who are dependent upon the United States Government for support and preservation from death by hunger. In the counties of North Georgia there must be at least as many more, for at every post and headquarters of United States forces hundreds of applicants apply daily for relief. To such an extent does this state of affairs prevail that it seriously incommodes the troops, and though every effort has been made to relieve the sufferings of the people, yet vast destitution prevails among them.

An order has recently been issued by General Thomas, ordering that several thousand bushels of corn be distributed among these poor people, which will prove of great benefit. Still, the evil increases day by day, by the arrival of hundreds of poor refugees from points north of here, especially from Indiana. During the last three years every man and woman, who was sent north of the Ohio River to remain during the war, was landed at Jeffersonville, and told to make out as best they could. Whole families, whose property had been destroyed by the conflicts of the war, and who were unable to support themselves at home, were furnished transportation to the Ohio River and set adrift in Indiana. That State had, when the active power of the Rebellion was quelled, become overrun with poor people from the South, especially from Georgia, who had lost their all, and were dependent upon the charities of the good people of that State for a living.

Much credit and great honor are due Gov. Morton and the loyal people of Indiana for the generous nature with which they have submitted to this inconvenience; but the Governor, seeing a way in which he could relieve his State from this burden, has set to work, and he is now sending back these people by the hundreds. Every day witnesses train loads of them going up into East Tennessee or down into Georgia. Not one in fifty of these returning refugees have money enough to buy them a meal's victuals, and very often several members of the family are sick, and no medical attendance can be procured for them. The other day, a woman who had been sent from some point in the North arrived at Cartersville, the terminus of the road, and had to be removed from the car on a mattress, being so very sick that she was unable to walk, and our informant stated that she was in that condition when she started. There are no means of conveyance from Cartersville to Atlanta except by hiring private teams and paying a high price for them, while at Cartersville there is nothing in the eatable line that can be bought for love or money. We are daily receiving letters in regard to the condition of affairs in Georgia, and it is well that the people of the North should understand this matter. [Chattanooga Gazette, June 23.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.

Commencement at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.—Inauguration of the Rev. President Kerfoot, D. D.—The Graduating Exercises—Pecuniary Condition of the College—The Spirit of Exclusiveness.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 29, 1865.

The 39th Annual Commencement of this institution is celebrated this week with somewhat more than the usual *eclat*, owing to the fact that the chair of the President, having been informally occupied for a year by the Rev. James B. Kerfoot, D. D., is formally filled by the inauguration of that gentleman. The inaugural service took place yesterday afternoon, at Christ Church, on Main-st., Bishop Williams of Connecticut, who is the Chancellor of the college, performing the act of installment. The remarks of the Bishop, and the reply of the President, were all that could be desired to prove the cordiality of feeling existing upon both sides; and addresses were made afterward by several gentlemen, extending the right hand of fellowship to Dr. Kerfoot. Prof. Brocklesby presented the congratulations of the Faculty, and the Hon. W. E. Curtis, U. D., performed the same office for the Alumni. The students paid their respects through Mr. C. T. Olmsted, in a Latin address, which did not hide the warm sympathies with which they seem to welcome their new superior; and the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., a well-known citizen of this city, completed the list with a hearty greeting from the people of Hartford. Allusion was made by several of the speakers to the Bishop who recently filled the Chancellor's seat in Trinity College, and to the distinguished poetess whose name has passed into history identified with the city.

Dr. Kerfoot then pronounced a discourse upon "The Christian College," tracing the use and influence of religious culture through the centuries of history.

In the evening the President's levee brought together a large number of the literary inhabitants and visitors of Hartford, testifying, in this more social manner, the respect and esteem in which the new officer is held by all. The succeeding day has been devoted to the Commencement exercises. A very large number of the Alumni were present, and the house—Allyn Hall—presented a most happy appearance. No city of Connecticut can boast a more pleasing public assembly-room than is in this city of Hartford—in this, as in many other respects, presenting a marked contrast to its sister capital. The thrifty people of Hartford spare no pains nor expense to give evidence of that public spirit without which so many cities live but half a life and fall into premature decay.

Of course the hall is the enterprise of one manufacturing company of men; but it shows what the citizens demand and are willing to support, and so in this respect we rejoice with a double pleasure in the absence of discomfort with which we have attended this day's exercises.

Chancellor Williams occupied the chair of honor, supported by President Kerfoot, both in robes and wearing the collegiate cap. The students also retain the gown and cap of European usage, and in this respect afford a marked contrast to the plainer garb of other colleges in this vicinity.

The programme—which was commendably brief—is as follows:

ORDER OF THE EXERCISES.

Music. Latin Salutatory, Edward Payson Johnson, Mass. Imagination; its Office and Power in History, George Albert Coggeshall, R. I. Music. The Benefits of War, Samuel Stevens, N. Y. The Classic Sea, Edmund Sanford Clark, Mass. Our Fallen Classmates; A Poem, Edward P. Johnson, Mass. Music. The Hour, Frank Ralph Delano, Mass. The Poetry of Science, John Henry Brocklesby, Ct. Music. The Plain of Education, Henry Harrison Oberly, Pa. Strength in the Memory of the Past; and Valedictory Oration, Charles Tyler Olmstead, N. Y. Music. Master's Oration, the Rev. James Byron Murray, B. A. Music.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Graduates B. A.—John Henry Brocklesby, Edmund Sanford Clark, Geo. Albert Coggeshall, Frank Ralph De Lano, H. G. Gardner, Melbourne Green, Charles Husband, Charles E. Olmstead, Edward P. Johnson, Henry H. Oberly, Samuel Stevens.

Honoris Causa.—Cyprian Nichols Beach, William Henry Lewis, jr.

A. M., in course.—The Rev. Edwin E. Butler, Richard C. Cowling, the Rev. Samuel Hermann, Jacob Ivers Lewis, Robert W. Linen, James B. Murray, Lieut. Wm. H. Webster, U. S. A.

Wm. H. D. Grannis (B. A. Kenyon Coll.), and Wm. Sterling Cogswell.

A. M. Honoris Causa.—Rev. Leighton Coleman, Wm. P. Clyde, William Hamersley.

M. A. ad eundem.—Rev. J. Leighton McKim (Univ. Pennsylvania); Rev. George S. Paine (Harvard Univ.); Rev. Andrew Mackie (Burlington Coll.); Rev. Henry C. Cleveland (St. John's College, Rector of Ronald Kirk, Diocese of Ripon, England).

D. D.—Rev. Edward Ballard of the Diocese of Maine; Rev. Thomas McClure Peters of the Diocese of New-York.

D. D. ad eundem.—Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., of Columbia College, President of Trinity.

We understand that the pecuniary affairs of Trinity College are improving considerably. During the past year about $100,000 have been donated, and at the Alumni Dinner this afternoon $3,000 were directly added, beside promises of efforts by six others who will endeavor to raise $30,000 more. New buildings are planned and new efforts are continually being made toward the beautifying of the College Campus, already exceedingly attractive both by nature and art. The College grounds overlook the elegant park, which is justly the pride and glory of Hartford, and, adds as much to the beauty of it as it receives in return. The city park resembles very greatly your Central Park in its general plan—of course on a very much smaller scale—and was laid out, we are told, by a gentleman formerly connected with the Park in your city. The "Park" river runs through the grounds, about the size of the Bronx, which is an unfailing source of delight to another college in your own neighborhood; indeed there is little or nothing lacking to render the site of Trinity College and its surroundings pleasing and healthful. Twenty-nine years have established this seat of learning on a basis too firm to be altered, while associations have, in even that brief space, clustered about, which endear the institution to its patrons of the Episcopal Church and all its alumni. With the present bright prospects that are cheering the House of Convocation in their efforts to sustain the College, the country may look with new expectations upon the college that educated such men as Bishops Jolly, Williams, Low, Atkinson, Lee, Governors Cleveland, Tousey, and other Bishops and Presidents of colleges in large numbers.

The spirit of exclusiveness which has long borne rule in Trinity College is rapidly giving way before the enlightened apprehensions of the institution's best friends, and though continuing Episcopal in name, it is growing to be more in sympathy with the cause of education considered apart from sectarian—not from religious—differences.

Perjury under Duress, as Defended in The New-York World.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: *The World's* commentary on Gillies's Aristotle was simply stupid and indicrous; its doctrine of the oath as lately propounded by its legal and constitutional editor, C., can be only fitly characterized as infamous and atrocious. It is not enough to call it unchristian. A heathen would be shocked by it. It goes beyond its original author, the Senator from Maryland. He had the grace to be so far ashamed of it as to attempt a qualification, or to put a mask upon its intolerable hideousness. He had only in view, he says, the political scruple, as entertained by loyal men who could take the oath truly, but doubted the power of imposing it. He only meant to teach such persons that they would violate no principle of conscience, commit no crime, in obeying the ordinance of the convention. The plea was a miserable evasion, for no such loyal persons sought or needed it. Thousands availed themselves of the sophistical argument in its only intended and practical sense. They took the oath falsely, because they were made to believe that it was no oath, and that perjury, legal or moral, could not be committed under it. It was, indeed, a political absurdity, that a State or a convention of the people representing a State, had no power to keep out aliens, or enemies, or those who were worse than alien enemies, *notorious traitors*, from voting on its fundamental law. It was still more absurd to maintain that in voting on a constitution intended in the very nature of things only for the true and loyal citizens of a State, there should be no mode of evidence for determining who were such, even though that mode were reduced to its simplest and easiest form, a solemn declaration of loyal citizenship by the party claiming the privilege of a voice.

But waiving, for the present, the political question as something of sufficient importance to be discussed by itself, let us return to the moral aspect. No doubt thousands took the oath who had been disloyal both in the act and in the spirit. They did so under the advice of Mr. Johnson. They quieted their consciences in the belief that nothing they could say, under such circumstances, however false it might be, could be legal or moral perjury, because the oath was a duress and a nullity, and these notorious traitors, many of whom had been in the Rebel service, could only in this way avoid the disagreeable necessity "of originating civil war." They did so because so they had been told by most respectable authority. It was a case of compulsion in which they acted as automata, and not as moral agents; and so the question whether they were really loyal citizens or not, whether they were men entitled to share in the government of Maryland as a loyal State of the Union, or were truly aliens in act and spirit, had no moral bearing in the premises. This was, in fact, the reasoning, and this the only practical conclusion, though Senator Johnson is ashamed of it and attempts to disguise it. *The World*, however, is more reckless, or more obtusely bold. "We are very sorry," it says, "that Mr. Johnson did not tell the citizens (!) of Maryland *plumply and squarely*: An oath which there is no legal right to exact is no tie, *moral* or legal. It is like a signature extorted by duress. Take the oath as you would give a promise to a highwayman, and treat it as you would that promise after you get out of the highwayman's hands."

There is morality for you. Does it not look beautiful, especially in a paper that in its original prospectus asked the public patronage on the ground of that high "evangelicalism" of which it promised so large an amount, and in which the daily press of the city was said to be so lamentably defective. Even its case of the highwayman, stated in its own way, is not as clear as it thinks it to be. The purest moral is to have held a promise, even in such circumstances, to be binding, although such a prospective obligation is a very different thing from the truth or falsehood of a solemn statement respecting a past act, and that, too, not required on any ground of threatened danger, but simply as a condition to a benefit to be received.

But take *The World's* extreme case; such a promise to the highwayman has been held binding by the best ethical authorities, on the ground that the interest of truth in the world (especially when sanctioned by the oath, where there comes in an immutable third party bigger than the taker and the imposer) is of far more importance than any private or individual convenience. Most convincing examples might be cited from the Scriptures to the same effect. Oaths taken under actual duress, oaths obtained by fraud or by surprise, are held binding, and those are commended who under such circumstances "swear to their own hurt and change not." The great name of God is in them, and that is enough to override all allegations of duress, even of the positive kind—much more when the absurdly alleged duress is simply the not receiving a benefit to which the oath (and that, too, not as a thing to be done, but as fit evidence of a past or present act) is made a *condition precedent*. Even though a man may think himself wronged in not receiving such a benefit without the oath, still it is not easy to see how that can excuse him in deliberately swearing false to get it. On such a view every inducement to commit perjury on the ground of any privilege or interest to be obtained by it, is so much duress rendering the perjury guiltless. The view is preposterously immoral and absurd, even supposing that a man had a *natural right* to vote in shaping the political institutions of a State against whose authority and allegiance he had been deliberately fighting; but to put it on the ground of "duress," to make such a condition precedent (intended not for aggression but defence) a justification of deliberate perjury is unsurpassed by any ethical enormity ever ascribed to the most unprincipled casuists of the Jesuit school.

"Take the oath," says *The World*, "as you would give a promise to a highwayman pistol in hand; and then treat it as you would that highwayman after you had got out of his hands." Let us complete the parallel. The Convention representing the loyal people of Maryland is the highwayman, the Rebel who has done all he could to destroy that State, in taking it from its sworn position in the Union, he who has cast off all allegiance, and justified the foulest treason, is the innocent party assailed and put under this strange duress of a promise for future good behavior. *The World* has indeed failed, of late years, in keeping up to its high "Evangelicalism;" it is rather more popular in the porter-houses and Dead Rabbit dens of New-York than could have been expected from its great religious profession; but such moral obtuseness is almost incredible. Indurated as it has become in its late service, could it not see how easily and effectively its supposed case may be reversed, so as to be turned directly against him. Suppose that with a slight change of the language we turn it in this form:

"Take the oath as you would give a promise of good behavior to the man into whose house you had broken, or whose house you had attempted to set on fire, and then treat it as you would such a promise after you had got out of his hands"—that is, break it as made under duress. That is the true reading, that is the restored version, corresponding exactly to the facts in the case. How do you like it Mr. World? How does your morality look in its true dress, and with its devilish visage thus unmasked? Is this the advice which your evangelicalism would have had "Mr. Reverdy Johnson *plumply* and *squarely* given to the people of Maryland?" Alas, how changed from that fervid prospectus of 1860, which so piously appealed to clergymen and others in favor of the only pure religious Daily of New-York. Are any of the old proprietors who signed that paper still remaining, and have they become converts to such morality?

There is another position in this perjury-defending article, but it really deserves notice only for its strange absurdity. The men who sit and vote in a Convention to make changes in a Constitution to be submitted to the loyal people (the only legitimate power in the State), are themselves guilty of Secession; they are seceders from the Seceders. Such is the doctrine of *The World*. The oath, then, to support a Constitution is broken by one who peacefully seeks to obtain a change in that Constitution, especially if it be a change which gives it a stronger security against traitors. On the same principle one who has sworn to support the *laws of* a State violates that oath whenever he legislates, or votes, to have any of those laws modified or repealed. There is no need of arguing this question even with so great a constitutional lawyer as C. of *The World*. The barest statement of the case is all that is required to show the intrinsic absurdity of the position. All the acuteness that attempted to reconcile Daniel Webster with the State Sovereignty dogmas of the Chicago Convention becomes folly in the attempt to defend it. T. L.

South Carolina Ladies' Testimonial to Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The special correspondent of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* has examined a feminine souvenir of the late Rebellion. It was a present from the ladies of South Carolina to Mrs. Davis, prepared at the outbreak of the war and presented to the pseudo Mrs. President immediately after Jeff's first mock inauguration at Montgomery.

The present is a novel and a handsome one, being a bouquet of ladies hair. Locks of every shade and hue shed from the heads of fair South Carolinians, and cunningly worked into the semblance of a well arranged and tastefully selected bouquet. There are roses, butter cups, daisies, lilies, broad leaved japonicas, all exquisitely wrought of hair, and bearing a marvelous resemblance to their garden prototypes. The hair used is from the venerable grey of age to the flaxen silk locks of youth, raven-brown, auburn, blonde, all colors are delicately combined, and the whole is certainly a triumph of hair work. The petals of a japonica are elegantly worked with black hair, while the blossom is of a delicate flaxen hue.

The buds of the flowers are represented by beads. The bouquet is of full size, being at least 15 inches across at its widest part, and about 18 inches in length. The stems of the hair flowers are tied with a bow of blue ribbon. The bouquet is inclosed in a square shallow case, lined with white satin. The front is of glass, surrounded by a neat gilt frame. On the white satin background, over the top of the bouquet, is inscribed with a pen-as indelible ink, "C. S. A., 1861." On the left, on the bouquet, is written in a legible, upright hand: "From Miss Sally L. Hawkins." On the right: "To Mrs. Jefferson Davis." This unique bouquet graced the parlor walls of Mrs. Davis, till it came into the possession of its present owner, a colored woman, Mrs. Ellen Bond, who was a house servant in the Davis family since January 2, 1864. She says that Mrs. Davis presented her the bouquet several months ago, and that she removed it from the Presidential parlor to her own humble home, where it remained till within a few days past, when it was sent down with Mrs. Bond's other effects. It is now in her house at Camp Hamilton. Mrs. Davis told her that the bouquet was made from the hair of South Carolina ladies; some of them that she had known well were dead, and she did not care to have the gift about her.

The Sherman-Johnston Arrangement—Interview between Gen. Sherman and Chief-Justice Chase—Mr. Lincoln Willing to let Jeff. Davis Escape—The President tells a little Story.

"Agate," the correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, who accompanied Chief-Justice Chase in his recent Southern tour, has the following statement in reference to Gen. Sherman and President Lincoln:

OFF FORT MACON, N. C., June 7, 1865.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman (on his way North from Savannah, and forced by bad weather to put in at Beaufort), had reached Newbern while we were there, expressing a very earnest desire to see Chief-Justice Chase; and on the return of the entire party Gen. Sherman's vessel was lying at the wharf, opposite the railroad terminus, awaiting us. Nervous and restless as ever, the General looked changed (and improved) since the old campaigns in the South-West. He was boiling over with pride at the performances of his army through the Winter, and all the more indignant, by consequence, at the insults and injustice he imagined himself to have received, in consequence of his arrangement with Johnston. "I fancied the country wanted peace," he exclaimed. "If they don't let them raise more soldiers."

The General complained, and doubtless with some truth, if not justice, that the Government had never distinctly explained to him what policy it desired to have pursued. "I asked Mr. Lincoln explicitly when I went up to City Point whether he wanted me to capture Jeff. Davis or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

That "story" may now have a historical value, and I give it therefore as Gen. Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only promising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"I'll tell you, General," Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, "I'll tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Sangamon County there was an old temperance lecturer, who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend, who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it. I'm opposed to it on principle. But,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop unbeknownst to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!'

"Now, General," Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff. Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst-like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"And that," exclaimed Gen. Sherman, "is all I could get out of the Government as to what its policy was concerning the Rebel leaders, till Stanton assailed me for Davis's escape!"

Various Items.

A terrific tornado passed through Birmingham, Conn., on the evening of the 26th, about 9 o'clock, accompanied with torrents of rain, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and playing sundry pranks to the terror and amazement of the inhabitants of that quiet village. One house was moved from its foundations 18 inches. The horse-shed to the Methodist Church, 100 feet in length, was lifted and carried 10 feet from the foundation and dropped on an open lot a mass of ruins. A part of the roof to L. & C. H. DeForest's extensive hoop skirt factory was unroofed and scattered in all directions. Large trees were twisted off near the roots and about 30 were more or less destroyed in Birmingham. The tornado lasted from 10 to 15 minutes, and its effects seem to be visible in width a distance short of half a mile in the direction from south-east to north-west.

A young man named Adelbert Stone, a student of the Yale Scientific School, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon, while bathing in the Connecticut River, at Haddam, Conn. His parents reside at Cleveland, Ohio.

Col. Wm. S. King, who has been appointed Constable of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the new State police law, is said to have decided to appoint no one to office under him who has not seen military service during the Rebellion.

The Rev. William N. Paul, Methodist clergyman at Darien, Conn., was instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon while walking upon the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

Portsmouth, N. H., is very seriously afflicted with burglars, attempts, in many instances successful, having recently been made to plunder several dwellings and stores.

Lieut.-Col. Johnson has been advanced to Colonel, Major Walrath to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. E. B. Savage to Major of the 155th New-York Volunteers.

A good-looking lady gave birth to a fine, healthy boy in the cars on the Eastern Railroad, when near Boston, a few days since. The lady apologized to the conductor of the train.

Burglars broke into the store of John Reuhan, in Troy, on Monday night and carried away $1,150 worth of clothing.

Mr. John W. Veeder has been reappointed Postmaster of Schenectady.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Supervisors.

SPECIAL SESSION—Friday, June 30, 1865. 10 o'clock a. m.

OFFICIAL.]

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 17 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, do hereby request Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County, to call a special meeting of said Board of Supervisors for Friday, 30th inst., at one o'clock p. m., to transact such business as may be brought before the Board.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, O. BLUNT,
JOHN FOX, WALTER ROCHE,
JOHN R. BRIGGS, ANDREAS WILLMANN,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Present—William M. Tweed, esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Supervisors Ely, Purdy, Blunt, Shook, Roche, Smith and Willmann—8.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

REPORT.

By unanimous consent, the Special Committee on Volunteering presented a report in regard to the number of men furnished for the army, and the cost thereof.

Whereupon Supervisor WILLMAN presented the following:

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee on Volunteering be accepted and printed in document form, and advertised, under the direction of the Committee.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Ely, Purdy, Roche, Shook, Smith, Tweed and Willmann—8.

PETITION.

Petition of William Anderson, Stenographer at Court of General Sessions, for an increase of compensation.

Which was referred to Special Committee on Salaries.

RESOLUTION.

Supervisor PURDY presented the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on County Officers to confer with the Coroners of the County to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing a suitable place for the reception of unknown dead bodies, in order that friends or relatives may have an opportunity of identifying said bodies and claiming them for interment, and also as to the Coroners causing public notice to be published in two of the daily newspapers for that purpose.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

The following was received:

NO. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have received for collection a claim in favor of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, for one hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and six cents, and interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1864, being the amount unlawfully levied and collected by compulsion from the Bank of Commerce in New-York, under pretense of a warrant signed by John Murphy, Receiver of Taxes in the City of New-York, as and for taxes pretended to have been imposed on the said Bank of Commerce in New-York, for the year 1863, and for interest thereon, and the costs and charges of such levy and collection, and the interest on such amount from the date of such levy and collection.

The National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, is advised that you and all other persons who have in any manner directed or authorized the proceedings which resulted in the collection, receipt or disposition of the above amount are personally liable for the repayment thereof, and damages to said bank, and the object of this communication is respectfully to call your attention to the claim, and to advise you that unless the same can be satisfactorily arranged or provided for, proceedings must necessarily be instituted for its collection.

Yours, very respectfully, BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
Attorney and Counsel for the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

To Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

ORDINANCE.

Supervisor PURDY presented the following:

AN ORDINANCE IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINANCES MAKING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The following additional appropriations are hereby made to and for the several objects and purposes specified, that is to say—

County Contingencies.

For services heretofore rendered by Henry Berthelf, three thousand dollars $3,000 00
For supplies furnished Supreme Court, two hundred dollars 200 00
$3,200 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Ely, Purdy, Roche, Shook, Smith, Tweed and Willmann—8.

MOTION.

Supervisor PURDY moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the PRESIDENT declared that the Board stood adjourned till the first Monday in July, the 3d proximo, at 12 o'clock m. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another fatal accident occurred yesterday, on this occasion upon the line of the Sackett-st. Railroad. A little girl aged two years, named Caroline Wunig, in attempting to cross the track, ran under the horse's legs and was knocked down and ran over before the progress of the car could be checked. She was instantly killed. The accident occurred on the corner of Smith and Sackett-sts. The parents of the deceased reside at No. 284 Smith-st.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 148, of which 40 were adults and 108 under two years of age. The principal causes were cholera infantum, 37; consumption, 15; convulsions, 9; inflammation of the brain, marasmus and dropsy, 6 each; debility, 5; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid fever and diarrhea, 4 each; scarlet fever and hooping cough, 3 each; croup, diphtheria and small-pox, 2 each; puerperal fever and cholera morbus, 1 each. Under one year of age, 68. Natives of the United States, 126; Ireland, 7; Germany, 9; England, 5; Scotland, 2.

DROWNED.—As the ferry-boat Arizona was passing into her slip at the foot of South Seventh-st., Williamsburgh, about 8 o'clock on Saturday, a woman attached to the boat for cleaning purposes, while drawing a pail of water, fell overboard and was drowned. No blame is to be attached to the hands on the boat, as they warned her not to draw water from the stern while in motion. The Division-ave. boat and several other boats immediately put out for her rescue, but her body could not be found. The name of the woman was Delia Kane.

BURGLARY.—The liquor store of J. W. Conroy, corner of Fulton-ave. and Adelphi-st., was feloniously entered on Saturday night, and robbed of $170 in bills, and liquors valued at $15.

ANOTHER LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The Hon. Wm. H. Herndon, who was the law partner of Mr. Lincoln from 1844 till his death, is collecting materials for a biography, visiting the localities which afford mementoes, anecdotes, &c., of the late President. From his long and intimate association with Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Herndon has an advantage as biographer scarcely any one else could possess.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—TWO MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES ON A WAGER.—A day or two ago we mentioned the fact of the killing of two men at Irvington, on the Hudson River Railway. Their names have not yet been ascertained, but it seems now that one of them was a day-laborer and the other a mechanic; that they had been drinking freely, and over their cups had made a wager that one would remain longer on the track than the other when the train was approaching. When they heard the cars they linked arms and walked toward the on coming locomotive. Death was before them, but neither attempted to unloose his hold nor stepped aside. Again and again the Engineer whistled and ordered the brakes put down, but it was too late; the locomotive struck the men, and killed them instantly. The poor fellows had nerve certainly, which if employed rationally might have produced creditable results; but it appears strange they could have been so bereft of reason as to throw their lives away on a silly and trivial wager.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.—Timothy Norton, aged 19 years, was yesterday arrested by Officer Harris of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the complaint of James Kane of No. 179 East Twenty-second-st. The complainant, while in a store in Second-ave. near Tenth-st., took from his wallet $250 to select some money to pay a bill. In replacing it in his pocket the wallet slipped through a hole in his pantaloons pocket, fell on the floor and was picked up by the accused. Mr. K. was informed of the fact, and demanded its return. Norton denied having it, and hence his arrest. Justice Dodge committed him for trial.

NOCTURNAL ROBBERY.—On Friday night Samuel A. Brown of No. 362 West Thirty-sixth-st., while passing along Sixteenth-st., near Irving-place, somewhat intoxicated, was met by John Schneider, who assisted him to sit down, and while doing so abstracted from his pocket $36 in Treasury notes and a certificate of deposit for $650 on the Sixth National Bank of this city. Both men were soon after arrested by officer Nelson of the Eighteenth Precinct, and the stolen money found in the possession of Schneider. He was committed for trial on Saturday morning by Justice Dodge.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER GALATEA.—The U. S. steamer Galatea arrived at this port Saturday morning, from Cape Haytien June 24. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, S. Nicholson; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John McFarland; A. A. Paymaster, A. W. Bacon; A. Masters, F. C. Miller, J. H. Cousens; A. A. Surgeon, W. J. Dunott; A. Ensigns, Wm. Robinson, Edw. Jauvrin; Gunner, Felix Cassidy; A. First Assistant-Engineer, Thos. F. Lewis; Second Assistant-Engineers, Henry Jones, Chas. Koehle, N. Champion; Third Assistant-Engineers, J. B. McKenzie, Wm. Bass, J. P. Davis; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. S. Riddle; Mates, J. P. Underdown, John Jones.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS FOR JULY.

With the heated term commences the Summer vacation in the civil courts, dear alike to judges, lawyers and the employes of the courts. Excepting in the Federal and minor courts, and the Court of General Sessions, nothing will be done out chamber and motion business; and the Superior Court has shortened even this by fixing its opening hour at 11 o'clock instead of 10. The assignments for the chambers during this term are: Judge Clerke in the Supreme Court, Judge Garvin in the Superior and Judge Bradley at the Common Pleas. The term which has just ended, if not as busy as some others, has disposed of an unusual number of important cases. The Paid Fire Department law has been declared constitutional by the highest tribunal in the State. A decision has been rendered in the Croton Aqueduct controversy, which will, however, be carried up on appeal. In the Millspaugh divorce suit, plaintiff has allowed the case to go by default. The *Express* case has been argued before and now awaits the decision of the General Term of the Common Pleas. The Strong case alone, of the cases of public interest, has been adjourned to Autumn. Of matters less creditable we may mention that in the Supreme Court alone, during the last month, twenty judgments for divorces have been granted, and an inspection of the minutes of the Court shows that the number is not likely to lessen in future. The Court of General Sessions also, has a heavy calendar, likely to detain Judge Russel and the prosecuting officers in term during the whole month.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 1.—Before Judge SHIPMAN.

SENTENCES.

Thomas W. Johnson was sentenced for passing counterfeit money, to one years imprisonment at hard labor and $1 fine.

Owen Early, charged with the same offense, was discharged on his own recognizances.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 17—Before Justice GARVIN.

DECISIONS.

Julia Carroll agt. James Carroll.—Reference ordered to hear and report the defendants ability to pay, support, &c. Sally Ann Howell agt. The Kill Kerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Motion for extra allowance denied without costs. S. Joseph Sylvester agt. John S. Bailey.—Motion granted and an allowance of five per cent on amount of referees report. Ellen Seby agt. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion granted. See memoranda in Clerk's office.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I. and II.—Adjourned without day. SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT AND COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive.

CASE OF STABBING IN A SALOON.—On Friday night a sailor, name unknown, quarreled with Wm. Botte, in the saloon of the latter, No. 45 Whitehall-st., during which the sailor stabbed Botte in the left arm, inflicting a severe wound. The latter then beat his opponent on the head with a club until rendered insensible. Botte was arrested by the First Precinct police, and on Saturday morning committed for examination by Justice Hogan. The wounds of the sailor were dressed by Police Surgeon Andrews, and he was then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Carlile, Mrs. H. Walter, W. P. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Louise Negbaur, 3 children and servant, D. J. Magnin, S. Hessenberg, Walter Korbe, A. Boscher, Miss Ida Mantius, Alfred North, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schlesinger and child, M. W. Wendel, Mrs. Caroline Burton and child, H. L. Huston, J. Walz, John C. Clausen, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Herm. Breuning and 2 children, Union Hill, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rasch, 2 children and servant, Geo. Wilkens, Havana; Miguel Hernandez, Philadelphia; Emil Herchfield, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stege and 2 children, Louisville; Alphonse Duval, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Isidoro de Hernandez, Miss Louise A. Hernandez, Cuba; Mrs. Frydig, Mrs. C. Bandsept, Mobile; E. Wunderlich, Charleston; Wm. Smith, New-Orleans; Geo. Ehmann, St. Louis; Mrs. G. Honegger and 2 children, Richmond; D. David, Baltimore; J. Frenkle, Mrs. Josepha Frenkle, San Francisco; Julius Zeller, New-York; A. de Roniet, Schweitz; J. C. Zalles, St. Louis; D. Sutro, Baltimore; Mrs. Minnie Sohl, Indianapolis; A. Mier, St. Louis; C. L. Berkmyer, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wallach and 2 children, E. Schwab, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. M. Levy, Mrs. L. Thompson and child, B. Meiners, Mrs. Neader and child, Mrs. E. Schirmer and child, Mrs. E. Feektold, Sebastian Bieler, Miss E. Feide, Miss H. Wahlen and child, Miss L. Droste, Dr. A. Gerlicke, Rufus Zogbaum, Mr. Henry Steinbrenner, Mr. John Steinbrenner, Mr. Albert Berry, Mr. Louis Berry, John Steinbrenner, Mr. Albert Berry, Mr. Louis Berry, Miss S. Nosenbach, Mr. W. Lappe, Mr. H. G. Peters, Sigmund Lobenstein, Mrs. H. Brummerhoop, T. P. Heilfich, Bero, Schroder, B. Albert, all of New-York; Aug. Cesser, Dubuque; H. Hoffa, Washington; D. Allers, Williamsburgh; C. F. Herman, Allentown; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Weber, Philadelphia; J. P. Pierson, H. Rohe, Pittsburgh; Theo. Sheer, Mrs. Lizette Neger, Williamsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Willich, Georgia; F. Meyer, Montreal; C. F. Muller, Nashville; David Lyon, W. Kobler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Boschman