ure to submit the Collector's receipts to your inspection.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Deal, July 19, 1869. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT MAY INCREASE ITS INCOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: If Congress would pass a law allowing informers a certain percentage of the tax on incomes not returned, in something like the following plan, millions of dollars would be saved the Government that now are lost. After a certain date every year, every respectable citizen might be invited to inform the Assessor of his District, of any income that he may have reason to suppose has not been returned, and receive 25 per cent of the amount of the tax thus secured. The person informing should have assurance that his name shall be kept secret by the Assessor. H. N. A.
New-York, July 20, 1869.

INCOME RETURNS OF METHODIST PASTORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have no idea that you would willingly do injustice to the Methodist clergy of this city. But when you publish in the editorial page of THE TRIBUNE a statement that one of our number who receives $2,500 salary has given his wife a brown-stone front, worth $15,000, and only pays on an income of $100, it reflects upon the whole of us; and I ask you to publish the following statements of salaries received and incomes paid by the respective pastors:

Name of Pastor.	Salary.	Income Returned.	Name of Pastor.	Salary.	Income Returned.
W. P. Corbit	$2,500	$2,095	L. H. King	$2,400	$1,561
G. H. Corey	1,800	525	A. McLain	1,400	261
J. E. Cookman	2,500	1,485	D. L. Marks	2,000	809
W. H. Evans	1,800	800	W. McAllister	2,500	1,446
S. D. Brown	1,800	1,228	J. Parker	2,300	1,759
F. Brown	1,500	500	H. B. Ridgeway	5,000	4,067
C. D. Foss	2,500	3,170	J. F. Richmond	1,250	200
R. S. Foster	3,000	1,300	C. B. Sing	2,000	1,932
P. Germond	1,200	1,361	L. S. Weed	2,000	1,148
J. E. Gorse	1,500	800	G. W. Woodruff	2,000	1,945
W. Gorse	1,500	344	A. D. Vail	2,000	1,900
C. E. Harris	2,500	350			

New-York, July 21, 1869. A PASTOR.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

GIVE US A PUBLIC SCALE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to advocate the establishment of a public scale at the Post-Office. I have noticed that of the applicants at the window "Stamps in sums less," &c., fully two-thirds only require their already stamped letters weighed. This would be an incalculable saving of time to the public, and would gracefully denote, among other things, the commencement of a new administration of postal affairs. Respectfully yours, R. G.
New-York, July 21, 1869.

CALL THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In *The New-York Times* of this date I read: "It is an evil tendency everywhere prevails (prevailing!) to gloss over the real nature of every crime, by the use of smooth designations—and to this habit is due not a little of the prevailing laxity in respect to all obligations." Is this the same *Times* that advises us to call a *lie* a *mistake*—an erroneous statement—a slip of the pen? "Liar" used as a term of abuse is one thing; "liar" used in a purely descriptive sense is another. And I wish to add my voice of approval to the generally-felt, though not loudly-expressed, approbation of your principle, "Call things by their right names." It is much better to call a lie, "a lie," than "to gloss over the real nature of the crime by the use of smooth designations."
New-York, July 19, 1869. A READER.

RICH MEN IN OFFICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A good reply to *The World's* article of to-day on rich men for candidates might be made by reference to the Democratic custom in New-Jersey of giving all the higher offices to men of wealth. William Wright, a man in every way unfit for the position, was elected to the Senate of the United States over Gov. Vroom and Col. Wall, solely on account of his wealth, notoriously buying the members of the Legislature, his last canvass costing him at least $75,000. The present Senator had no claim upon the office he now fills, either on the ground of reputation or past service. He was simply the son of his father, and that father brought to bear the associated wealth of the joint companies to secure him his place. The present Governor secured his nomination by means of his wealth, and by the promise that he gave of material aid. Without the influence of wealth he never would have been dreamed of for the position. For years the joint companies have kept the office of Senator filled with their own officers simply by the controlling influences of their wealth in buying up the Legislatures.
Elizabeth, N. J., July 21, 1869. A REPUBLICAN.

THE ERIE RAILWAY AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Have we got, after all, at the real ultimate cause of the Mast Hope accident? It is reported that this Western-bound express train left its station at Jersey City twenty minutes behind time. Why did it leave behind time? Was it not due to somebody's negligence, for which the company is responsible? Not long ago, I took this same evening train for Cleveland, and after the passengers were all in their places we were kept standing on the track a whole hour, and I could not learn that there was any adequate reason for it; at least, nobody thereabouts could give *any* reason. The consequence was we were subjected, through all the latter part of the route, to the pleasant necessity of lying by for all sorts of trains bound East, and instead of reaching Cleveland at 7 o'clock in the evening, it was past midnight, when we were tumbled pell mell into the depot there, men, women, and children, to wait seven long hours, in about as forlorn a plight as can be imagined. I thought then things would not be so much out of joint on this road if the managers would spend more time in attending to their official business, and less in chasing one another around the corners of Wall-st. I think so still.
New-Haven, Conn., July 20, 1869. M. D.

A CARD FROM MR. ROBERTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Finding in your issue of to-day, a statement in regard to myself, in which there are many mistakes, I trust you will allow me briefly to state the facts as they are. An officer came to my place of business in search of a juror for a Coroner's inquest. He asked my partner to serve, but he declined, saying he had no time. The officer did not ask me to serve and, therefore I could not have declined. As he remained in my store using abusive language, I requested him to take the person or leave the store, and as he declined I placed my hand on his shoulder and repeated the request. He instantly raised his club to strike me, and then drew his revolver, while I, in self-defense, took from my desk a pistol. I neither aimed it at him nor threatened to shoot him. He then left my place. Shortly after he returned with two or more other officers, armed with an order from Coroner Flynn to bring me before him. This I immediately obeyed, and the Coroner said that he should hold me for contempt of Court, and requested the officer and myself to make a sworn statement of the facts as they had happened. After hearing the statement he dismissed the case. The officer failing then to make a case, another officer (and not Coroner Flynn) suggested that I be taken to the Police-Station, and a charge of "feloneous assault" preferred against me. I now request my friends to suspend judgment until the evidence in the case shall be produced. M. ROBERTS, jr.
New-York, July 22, 1869.

LAND OWNERS IN THE SOUTH DO WANT TO SELL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice that at the annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Fred. Douglass, in a speech which he made, said that the men of the South who owned 15,000 acres of land had conspired not to sell to a colored man. This I believe to be a mistake, and calculated to do the South much injury. I know of no men in this State who own 15,000 acres of land, though there are many owning large tracts, all of whom are, however, very anxious to sell to any one who will buy, without regard to race or color. Almost all the old planters have more lands than they can use, and wish to sell a part that they may obtain money to improve the remainder. There are large tracts and small tracts of land for sale on the most favorable terms.

To show that this is as desirable a country as any in the South, I will give a short description of this section: We are about at the geographical center of the State, and almost in the middle of the great cotton belt running from east to west. The lands are rolling, inclined to be sandy, with red clay and mulatto foundation, interspersed with creeks and rich valleys, the soil of which is a light loam, very fertile and easy of cultivation. This section of the country is comparatively new, there not being much timbered land; farming in a very primitive state, but those who have given it some attention have raised a fine variety of fruit. Water is abundant, mostly from wells. Our stock is now in fine order, though it has been in pasture all the time since March, and does not need feeding until the first of December. Nothing like sheds or shelters for animals are known among us. Yours, &c., JOHN T. DURALD.
Thomastown, Miss, July 19, 1869.

WILL IT PAY?—PARTISAN APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Many readers of THE TRIBUNE are regarding with interest its efforts to purify politics by preventing the reelection of dishonest representatives. Legislative corruption is becoming proverbially common, and the future of our nation will depend greatly for its success upon the masses insisting that those who frame our laws, whatever may be their wisdom, shall at least be possessed of a fair share of honesty. A similar rule of conscientious stewardship should also be applied to Governmental officials. In a late letter to THE TRIBUNE from Washington it was stated that Senator Cameron and Gov. Geary had been to see the President to say "that office-holders must be stimulated to greater political activity, or the Governor's reelection will be put in jeopardy." Now the Governor is a clever, honest kind of a man, but it is to be regretted if he cannot be chosen fairly on his personal merits, without turning the great body of Federal office-holders into field serving the first official security. Gen. Grant's test, "honesty and capability," is the true one, which the people heartily indorse. To turn out honest men, and put into office the political Hessians who serve Governors and Senators for pay, and who care more for spoils than for the public good, is a step backward, a measure of doubtful utility. It is to be hoped that Gen. Grant will look upon such suggestions with great caution. Some late changes in the Revenue and other departments in Western Pennsylvania have not strengthened the party, the people being sick of having things "arranged," "put up," &c., to suit politicians who reverse the old proverb and consider "Policy the best Honesty." REPUBLICAN.
Meadville, Penn., July 20, 1869.

CARBOLATE OF LIME AS A DISINFECTANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am really surprised to find that carbolate of lime is so little known among physicians, when its active principle, carbolic acid, has met with so much success in practice both at home and abroad. It is well known that chlorine and its preparations act by oxydation, and are therefore slow, whereas the preparations of carbolic acid are actually destructive to every living germ of low organization. They at once attack and destroy all infectious gases and germs, and render all clean and healthy. The filthy odors of cellars, ship holds, emigrant quarters, &c., are, as if by magic, rendered sweet and habitable by the use of carbolate of lime. I have found its use on fever-ships invaluable. I had my attention first called to it by Dr. James R. Nichols of Boston, and its cheapness, 10 or 12 cents a pound, should bring it into universal use. J. R. PIERSON, M. D.
New-York, July 21, 1869.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your correspondent, "A," under the head of "Carbolate of Lime as a Disinfectant," offers a suggestion of considerable value. He has, however, been anticipated by the space of about 25 years. Carbolate of lime has been known, prepared, and used for that time at least. Properly prepared, carbolate of lime should have no "odor of gas tar," and when ammoniacal salts are formed, as is usually the case with decomposing excreta, &c., carbolate of lime would liberate and cause to pass into the atmosphere the irritating and unhealthy gaseous ammonia. Carbolate of *alumina* or of *magnesia*, however, will not only deodorize but *absorb* this and other injurious gases, and as these carbolates are manufactured, prescribed, and largely used at the present time, their general application is only a question of time and intelligent industry. B.
New-York, July 21, 1869.

ECONOMICAL CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I first saw the following anecdote in a Boston paper, though that paper copied it from *some one* of its exchanges:

"A story is told of a man who lived some years ago in Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., a man of good education and considerable property, whose besetting sin was penuriousness. He was a sound Presbyterian, but opposed to all societies requiring contributions of money to keep them alive—not even excepting missionary societies. Once he attended the monthly concert of prayer for foreign missions, when the ministers asked him to pray. He complied at once, and made a prayer in the usual style, entirely unexceptionable, until the very close, when his ruling idea came out in these words: 'Oh! Lord! may we all act in such a manner that by our lives we may preach Christ and him crucified to the whole world, and thus save considerable expense.'"

I do not know who the author of it is, but I know it is true—every word of it—for I am personally acquainted with the man to whom it refers. I have a similar story to relate, only the hero of it (instead of being a Presbyterian) was a "Hard-Shell" Baptist. He was a wealthy farmer, and as fond of money as his Presbyterian neighbor. The amount of his gifts for benevolent purposes never exceeded one cent. This sum he always put upon the plate as it was, from Sunday to Sunday, passed to him. No matter how pressing were the wants of suffering humanity, a larger amount than the specified sum could not be extracted from his pockets. One Sunday a young man (then a clerk in the store of a church deacon) who gathered up the contributions, noticed that this farmer put a 25-cent piece upon the plate, and in going out of the church he laughingly spoke to him upon the subject, "What," says the farmer, feeling in his pocket, "have I made a mistake?" and quickly turning on his heel he passed up the aisle to the table in front of the pulpit where the plate of money was being counted, and snatched up a 25-cent piece, saying, as he did so, "A mistake—a mistake," and left the church, amid a roar of laughter from those who witnessed the proceeding.
Harlem, N. Y., July, 1869. A. H.

TO THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to anticipate a paragraph tolerably sure to appear in your columns at some early day. It will read somewhat as follows:

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD!

As the 6:30 p. m. express train from Jersey City was entering Bergen Cut yesterday the embankment at the entrance of the Cut, on which the track was laid, gave way, and the whole train was pitched down a descent of many feet, smashing the cars and killing and wounding 20 or 30 persons. Upon examination it appears, that the part of the embankment which gave way had been for a long time in a dangerous condition. It was built upon the side of a steep hill, and the increasing frequency and weight of the trains going over it every few minutes during the day long ago made it essential to stay the embankment by boards laid lengthwise, and propped by long timbers, whose ends rested on the road beneath. These timbers gradually rotted, and at length they have given away under the weight of earth and the jarring of trains, and the "terrible accident," we to-day record, is added to our long list of railway disasters, whereby suffering and death is brought upon innocent travelers, because a wealthy Corporation intrusted with the care of the lives of thousands of human beings, preferred having as much dividend to incurring the expense necessary to put their road in a perfectly safe condition. Now that the steed is stolen, we presume said Corporation will lock the stable door. RIGHT.
New-York, July 20, 1869.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR FENTON.

Senator Fenton sailed for Europe in the French steamer St. Laurent, on Saturday. Notwithstanding the early hour (8 o'clock) a large number of personal and political friends were at the pier to bid the Senator farewell. Among them were Ex-Secretary of State Depew, Gen. Merritt, Postmaster Jones, Gen. Tremaine, Surveyor Cornel, and several Custom-house officers and members of the Union League. The steamers P. C. Schultz and Stamford were chartered to escort the Senator down the bay, and several hundred invitations were issued by Deputy-Collector Williams, and Mr. R. A. Bachus, Secretary of the Kings County Union League. The Schultz had on board the Fenton Club of Brooklyn. A large number of people, including the Kings County Union League, embarked on the steamer Stamford. At 8 o'clock a gun was fired from the St. Laurent, and in a few minutes the magnificent steamer was plowing through the water with her escorts on either side. The day was pleasant, and every one seemed overflowing with good nature. Senator Fenton appeared first on one side of the vessel and then on the other, while cheer after cheer was given by his friends. When near the Battery the Stamford dropped astern for a salute to be given from the St. Laurent. After this she was unable to keep up, as the steamer was low and the furnaces were very foul. Much disappointment was manifested among the crew and passengers of the Stamford, as the distance between them and the ex-Governor increased. At the light-ship outside of the Hook a parting salute was given, and in a short time the red smoke stacks and the rigging of the St. Laurent only were visible. The Union Leagues were determined not to be entirely deprived of a pleasant trip, so steam was put on and the Stamford headed for Long Branch. Of course it was impossible to go ashore, as there is no landing at that place. The people contented themselves by gazing at the great hotels and the crowds on the beach. During the voyage back to the city speeches were made and dancing was kept up until the good people of Kings County found themselves once more at the dock in Brooklyn. Among those who were present during the trip were Col. Bachus, Col. Jones, President of the League, Capt. Chittenden, the Rev. Mr. Leet, David S. Williams, the Rev. G. Gaddis, Solomon Spitzer, Vice-President of the Union League, Joseph T. Large, Jno. H. Dodge, Daniel J. Ross, Isaac Freiz, Samuel Harris, and Jesse F. Madden.

SUMMER TRIP OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment of Infantry, New-York National Guard, will make an excursion to Stamford, Conn., to-morrow, on board the Sound steamer Stamford. They will be received there by the town authorities and residents, and escorted to West Park, where they will stack arms and have a lunch. The regimental band will give a concert in the Park in the afternoon, and afterward there will be a full dress parade, review and drill. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a promenade concert and hop at Seeley's Hall, given by the officers and members of the regiment in honor of the ladies of Stamford. The return trip will be made on Wednesday morning.

HELL GATE AND HALLETT'S POINT.

Mr. Benjamin B. Martin of Williamsburgh called on Gen. Newton a few days ago, and stated that he had devised new machinery for effecting the clearance required at Hell Gate, but gave neither outline nor details of his plan, doubtless fearing interference with his patent rights. There may be something in Mr. Martin's plan or there may not, but nothing can be known about it till it is made public, and, indeed, tried; for many fair schemes that look promising on paper, when tried turn out pitiful failures. It is surprising how many ingenious contrivances have been devised for overcoming the difficulties about Hell Gate; but of all the long array, certainly not more than two have been founded on reason, and likely to be of any practical value. Gen. Newton himself is having machinery of his own invention constructed, totally different in principle and design from anything previously offered. It is to be hoped that the General's ideas may not prove visionary like the rest. Meantime the present contractors, Messrs. Maillefert and Shelburne, are doing what they can with their present resources. Ground has been broken at Hallett's Point toward clearing away the reef there, and excavations have been commenced so as to get under the reef with the view of blowing it up.

INQUESTS.

Coroner Flynn on Saturday held an inquest at No. 303 East Fifty-fifth-st., over Aaron Lang. Several months ago Mr. Lang purchased some real estate, and subsequently learned that the property had depreciated in value. On Saturday he was found suspended by the neck from the bannisters of the staircase. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 33 years. For several years he has done business at No. 383 Broadway....The same Coroner continued the investigation in the case of Julius Feilbelmer, the young German, who was pushed into the East River from the platform of the bathing-house at the foot of Sixty-sixth-st. The particulars of the case have heretofore been given in full in THE TRIBUNE. Two witnesses were examined, but their testimony gave no additional information. It is believed that the unknown young man who pushed deceased into the water supposed him to be one of his friends. The further investigation was adjourned until Saturday....Yesterday Coroner Flynn held an inquest at the Thirty-first-st. Precinct Station-House over the body of Wm. Green, aged 12, who was run over on Saturday night at Eleventh-ave., and Sixty-fifth-st. by an oil train of the Hudson River Railroad, bound down, and instantly killed. The parents of the lad reside at No. 746 Eighth-ave. He was watching an upward-bound train at the time of the accident....Also, at the Madison-st. Police-Station over the body of Eugene Dorley, aged 35 years, who fell from the roof of the five-story tenement, No. 93 Market-st., to the pavement on Saturday night, and was instantly killed. He had no home....Also, over the body of Ellen Sullivan, late of No. 39 Park-st. Deceased has been sick for several days past, and has been attended by Dr. Rosenburger of No. 50 Centre-st. Her friends report to the Police that Dr. Rosenburger refuses a certificate of death unless he is paid the full amount of his bill, and as the Board of Health will not grant a burial permit unless a physician's certificate, giving the cause of death, is shown, an inquest was deemed necessary....Also, at St. Luke's hospital, over the body of Archibald Longstreet, lately residing in Fourth-st., near Charles-st., who, on Saturday, fell from a scaffold at the corner of Fifth-ave. and Fiftieth-st., and received such injuries that he died in a few hours after.

THE LAST ERIE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The accident which occurred near the Jersey City depot of the Erie Railway, on Wednesday evening, appears to have resulted in the injury of a greater number than was first reported, although the injuries were not, in any case, of a serious character. Among the number who were slightly hurt was the conductor of the train. Mr. James, who resides near Paterson, N. J., is not in a dangerous condition. His injuries are said to have been nothing more serious than several bruises upon the body, a slight scratch upon the cheek, and a sprained ankle. The employés of the company at the depot persist in denying the truth of Mr. Bogert's statement.

THE FIRST THROUGH CAR FROM THE PACIFIC.

On Saturday at 8 a. m. the first through car from California (one of Pullman's sleeping cars) arrived in this city, having left Sacramento at 6:30 a. m. on the 17th inst. The passengers dined on that day at Cisco on the top of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and stopped for supper at Wadsworth, Nevada. Running all night they arrived for breakfast at Elko, Sunday morning, dined that day at Orine, and supped at Terrik. Breakfast was served Monday morning at Promontory Point, Utah, dinner at Deseret, and supper at Wahsatch. Tuesday morning breakfast at Rawlings, dinner at Laramie, and supper at Cheyenne. On Wednesday morning the party breakfasted at North Platte, dinner was had at Grand Island, and supper at Missouri Valley. Thursday breakfast was taken at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, dinner at Dixon Ill., supper at Niles, Mich. Friday the car got into Detroit at 3:35 a. m., crossed the river on the ferry-boat, and the party took breakfast at London, Canada West, and arrived at Niagara at noon, and at Rochester for supper. Saturday morning the company took breakfast in New-York City, after having traversed 3,167 miles. The trip consumed a trifle over six days, and would have been accomplished in 15 hours less but for a failure to make a connection at Promontory Point. The names of the passengers are as follows: W. A. Bray, wife, and four children; Mr. Derby, wife, and three children; Mrs. Corbett and three children, A. S. Harburt, Mr. Norton and wife, John C. Garland, wife, and two daughters; Mrs. M. E. Walker and family; Mrs. Newland, an English lady (20 years ago she crossed the Plains in a wagon); Mr. L. Jacoliott, Mrs. Jacoliott, George H. Parker, Miss Sallen, and Miss Roe; Frank W. Hilton, conductor. On the Wednesday previous to the departure of the train from Sacramento the sale of tickets for the trip was advertised, and before night all had been sold.

MEETING OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

A meeting of about 40 natives of Newfoundland, residing in the city, was held at the office of J. T. Barron, No. 142 Fulton-st., on Saturday evening. J. T. Barron was chosen temporary Chairman, and Wm. C. Woods acted as Secretary. Mr. Barron announced the object of the meeting to be the formation of a mutual protective and social organization of Newfoundlanders living in this city. The meeting then balloted for temporary officers, with the following result: President and Treasurer, J. T. Barron; Secretary, William C. Woods. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be presented for action at the next meeting. It was then adopted unanimously, on motion of James Pendergast, that the association be styled the Terra Nova (or Newfoundland) Society of New-York. After transacting unimportant business, the Society adjourned to meet August 7, at the same place, unless the committee should appoint otherwise. The most important object of this association will be to secure the annexation of Newfoundland to the United States. Though not so expressed in the constitution, it is understood by all the members.

THE ELIZABETH-ST. SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest, at the Spring-st. Police-Station, over the body of Mrs. Magdalena Marrini, wife of John Marrini, an Italian carpenter, who is supposed to have died from violence. The pair have lived for a considerable time past in the rear basement of No. 184 Elizabeth-st. They have never quarreled so much as to attract the attention of the neighbors. Early yesterday morning, one of the officers of the 14th Precinct was informed that Mrs. Marrini then lay dead in her room, and that it was believed she had died from violence. The officer entered the apartment, and, finding marks of violence on the face of the deceased woman, took the husband to the Station-House. Mr. Marrini informed Capt. Walsh that the woman had died from natural causes, and denied that any quarrel had taken place between himself and wife. The bruises on her face, he said, were occasioned by her falling out of bed. This statement was corroborated by some of his neighbors. Satisfied of the truth of the man's statement, Capt. Walsh allowed him to go. Drs. Shine and Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the body of the woman, and found that death had resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys. She had complained at intervals for nearly three months past of an intense pain in the head, so her husband said, and this was corroborated by one of the jurors, by whom she had been occasionally employed as a washwoman. The right eye of the deceased was somewhat discolored and her nose was fractured. These injuries were merely superficial, however, and were received in the manner described by the husband. A verdict in accordance with the opinion of Drs. Shine and Cushman was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 50 years.

THE COURTS.

THE COHN TOBACCO CASE—INTERESTING TO TOBACCONISTS.

In the case in which Nehemiah and Jacob Cohn were charged with fraudulently evading certain provisions of the Internal Revenue laws relating to manufactured tobacco, the commissioner has rendered the following decision:

The defendants, who keep a tobacco store at No. 12 Fulton-st., are charged with violating section 78 of the Internal Revenue Law of 1866, in selling and offering for sale tobacco not in packages not stamped as required by law.

The evidence showed that they had in their store 9 barrels of fine-cut "shorts," which they had purchased at a sale made by the United States Marshal in March last, several of which barrels were open, and from one of which they had been selling; that the tobacco in these barrels was not in packages not stamped, but that the barrels were branded "tax paid, Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal," and that they were in the same condition as when purchased at the Marshal's sale, slept at the Marshal's sale, the auctioneer proclaimed that the purchasers would not be required to pay any further tax. Under these circumstances I am of the opinion that in regard to these articles no criminal act is proven against the defendants; they only sold in the same manner as the executive officer of the Government had sold to them. If they were bound to put this tobacco in packages, the Marshal was equally bound to have done so at the time he sold, and the fact that he did not was a sufficient precedent in favor of the defendants to protect them from a criminal prosecution. At the time of the sale by the Marshal this tobacco was the property of the Government. If the Government chose, as vendor, to waive the requirements of law as to packages and stamps, they cannot enforce them criminally against their vendees. But the evidence further showed that the defendants had, also, on the 23 inst., in their store, a large quantity of tobacco unstamped and not put up in the required packages, although it had upon it old inspection brands of "Tax paid," and it is contended that they, thereby, violated this section 78. This section requires only that goods "sold or offered for sale" should be stamped and placed in packages. The burden of proof is on the Government to show that these goods were sold or offered for sale. There is no evidence tending to show that they were sold, and the proof that they were in the store exposed to view does not make out an offer to sell. It was only one day after the date that the law fixed as the time when these provisions should take effect. The law did not prevent them keeping unstamped goods on hand, and packing and stamping them from time to time as they should wish to open them for sale. It merely requires that these acts must be performed before the actual offer to sell is made. It may be that this would open the door to fraud or evasion by tobacco dealers, but the enactments cannot be pressed by such considerations, beyond their just construction. The defendants have proved by their clerk that he never knew of any sale of tobacco that was unstamped. They have proved that they stamped a great deal of tobacco. They have proved their compliance with the law, so far as probably it was susceptible of proof. I see no reason upon the testimony even to suspect that they have even sold or offered for sale any tobacco that had not the required stamps, or that had not paid the proper tax. The defendants are discharged.

PETITIONS AND DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

During the week ending on the 24th inst., petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed by Charles C. Webb, Thomas H. Taylor, William W. Borden, Horace P. Geary, William L. Stone, and John T. Barrow. During the same period discharges in bankruptcy were received by Edward Robinson, Enoch Chamberlain, James A. Maxwell, William D. Adams, John L. Craig, Addison T. Bond, Solomon H. Hanford, Selah Reeve, and George W. Ely.

CRIMINAL.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge, on Saturday, Elizabeth Bayley was committed for the theft of three lace window curtains, worth $40, from Mrs. M. Norvell, No. 123 West Twenty-seventh-st.... Silas M. Rogers, gambler, politician, and "sport," was complained of by his wife, Clara J. Rogers, of No. 152 Third-ave., for cruel abandonment. She asserted that since their marriage in 1864 he has not given her a dollar for her own support or that of their child, although he has a position in the Custom-House. Her husband, who cursed and swore at her in a most brutal manner in Court, was put under $300 bail to give his wife and child $12 per week....Frederick C. Van Dusenbury, a clerk in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was charged by Joseph Burnham, for the Company, with embezzling $200. He was arrested on Friday at Staten Island, and was committed for trial in default of bail.... Clinton Smith (colored) was committed for breaking into the stable of Augustus R. Malage, No. 411 Sixth-ave., on Friday night, and taking $50 worth of harness.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Kivlin, was brought William Morrissey, a pedlar, of No. 10 Roosevelt-st. Early yesterday, while Peter Casey, No. 93 Cherry-st., was passing through White-st., he was attacked by the prisoner, knocked down, and robbed of the trifling amount of eighty-six cents. Morrissey was committed....For having violently assaulted Officer Alexander B. Watts, Joseph Hogan was committed to the Tombs... Edward Conway struck James Barry, No. 55 Spring-st., on the head with a brick, causing a severe wound. He was arrested and committed....Terence Armstrong, blind for years, was arrested yesterday, in Centre-st., for being drunk and disorderly, and was committed to the Tombs....D. H. Knapp, owner of the tenement No. 232 East Twenty-sixth-st., on Saturday was brought before Justice Dowling, on the complaint of Mr. James Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, for having failed to put up a fire-escape. He was held to bail.... Wm. Evans was committed on a charge of having attempted to pick the pocket of John H. Harrison, while in the Bowery on Saturday afternoon.

At Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday, before Justice Shandley, Henry Beck, Ludwig Levine, and Julius Trebolz were charged by Moses Barnet, No. 47 East Broadway, with having defrauded him of $75. They came to his store with a bundle of linen, which they said had just been landed, and induced him to purchase it for $100, but he afterward discovered that it was only worth $25. They also took $40 from his money-drawer. It will be remembered that Beck and Levine were arrested for a similar offense a few days ago. They were held to await examination....Yesterday, Stephen McCudden, detected in the liquor store of John H. Todd, No. 143 Broome-st., packing up liquors, cigars, &c., to the value of $555, preparatory to carrying them off, was committed to await an examination....Maria Canfield, for the larceny of $200 from James Jones, a sea captain, was held for examination....Augustus McKutchen was committed for trying to rob Hugh Donnelly, at the corner of Stanton-st. and the Bowery, on Saturday night ....David Hennessee and James Campbell, boys, were held for robbing the store of Robert Kinderman, No. 509 East Eleventh-st., on Saturday.

CIVIL.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, letters of Administration were granted on the estates of Henry Warren, Thomas Kelly, sr., John Kennedy, John E. Huertas, Margaret Murray, John McNeil, Margaret A. Kellogg, Lawrence Pfaffman, Robert Carss, Thomas Johnston, Jane Kelly, Samuel Moore, Henry J. Raymond, Catharine Ryan, Frederick Timme, Ferdinand Irmisch, Hermann Moore, Josephine F. McClay, Maria Litton, Justinus Kostar, Henry Heid, Peter Hughes, and William Kraemer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Reserved Cases.—Nos. 59, 59, 61, 64, 78, 84, 95, 97, 119, 134, 143, 150, 151, 155, 164, 170, 173, 176, 180, 184, 189, 194, 195, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The People agt. Mathew Campbell—Murder.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 23—In steamship Ellen S. Terry—Mrs. Porter and daughter, Mrs. White and 2 children, Mrs. A. S. Miller and 3 children, Miss Eckerwater, Mr. F. H. Jones, P. Chevre, Capt. S. Sleight, H. F. Brown, Mr. Clarion.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS—In steamship Crescent City, July 24—Mrs. Germen, Mrs. Ney, Dr. L. H. Terrill, Miss C. Scaplan, Miss Barton, Mrs. Gillingham, Mrs. Marsh, Miss. De Rochefort and two children, Mrs. Stuart and servant, Miss Macaulay, Miss. Auelchld and servant, Mrs. Jeffrey and child, Mrs. S. P. Maurice, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Young.

In Steamship Mariposa—James Gallaghan, Mrs. Hover, Mrs. Pendergrast and child, Mrs. G. R. West and child, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. Etienne, Mrs. Belz and three children, Mrs. Fisk, Mrs. Clarkson, J. Sharpless, W. M. Smith, H. R. Ferris, George Autz, P. M. Williams, wife and daughter, M. A. Lassitte, E. Betancourt, M. Cohen, and nine in the second cabin.

FROM LONDON, July 24—In steamship Paraguay—W. S. Griffith, Geo. Robinson, John Lithgow, Thomas W. Chapman, W. H. Lithgow, Mrs. Mary Meeks, Mrs. Sophia Wemelington, D. Fennestra, Mrs. T. Stra, Master Albert Fennestra, Wm. Allibone, Miss Allibone, Master Allbone, Mrs. Catharine Helvie, Carl Gies, S. Darbot, James Sullivan, A. Delage.

SATURDAY'S WEATHER REPORT—9 a. m.

Places.	Atmosphere.	Ther.	Places.	Atmosphere.	Ther.
Port Hastings	Hazy	76	Pittsburgh	Clear	70
Portland	Cloudy	70	Chicago	Cloudy	72
Boston	Clear	76	Louisville	Clear	70
New-York	Hazy	74	Mobile	Cloudy	80
Philadelphia	Clear	74	New-Orleans	Clear	83
Wilmington	Hazy	74	Key West	Clear	85
Washington	Clear	72	Havana	Clear	85
Fortress Monroe	Clear	78	Augusta, Ga	Cloudy	78
Richmond	Clear	74	Charleston	Cloudy	82
Buffalo	Raining	70			

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises....4:22 | Sun sets....7:22 | Moon rises....9:14

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....9:25 | Gov's Island....10:15 | Hell Gate....12:06

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....July 24

CLEARED.

Steamships—Britannia (Br.), Campbell, Glasgow; City of London, Leitch, Liverpool; France (Br.), Grace, Liverpool; Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston via Key West; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans; Gulf Stream, McCreary, New-Orleans; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C.; A. Z. Ames, Ames, Georgetown, D. C.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford.

Ships—Bavaria, Smith, Valparaiso; American Union, Grant, London. Bark Capella (N. C.), Christopher, Hamburg.

Brigs—Five Brothers (Br.), Randall, Little Grace Bay; Favorita, Duell, Barbadoes; Annie Collins (Br.), Cochran, St. John, N. F.; Two Brothers (Br.), Dickerson, Halifax; Hyperion, Woodbury, Galveston; C. F. Green, Ward, Baltimore.

Schrs.—Emma G. (Br.), Webber, Quebec; Ricardo Banss, Wicks, St. Pierre, Mart.; E. J. Staples, Travers, Demerara; H. P. Russel, Nickerson, New-Orleans; E. J. Fiend, Squires, Wilmington, N. C.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; W. H. Bowen, Reynold, New-Haven; Israel Snow, Keating, Boston; W. Marvck, Cotton, Newbern; John, Rollins, Wilmington; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston; Dresden, Smith, South Amboy.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda, 3 days, produce and pass.
Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., mdse. and pass.
Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, July 17, and South-West Pass, July 19, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Columbia, Carnaghan, Glasgow, July 9, via Moville, July 10, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Paraguay, Dixon, London, July 31, and Havre, July 7, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.
Ship Mary S. Riggs, Lowell, San Francisco, mdse.
Bark Baltidon, Olsen, New-Castle, England, 57 days, mdse.
Bark Der Fruhling, Koepke, Cette, April 27, via Gibralta, June 1, wine, &c.
Bark Charlotte Buck, McGott, Goree, W. C. A., 35 days
Brig Union T. Tufts, Dorchester, N. B., 11 days, building stone.
Brig Tiber, Keating, Malaga, 41 days, fruit, &c.
Brig Isa, Williams, Gardenas, 8 days, sugar and molasses.
Brig Teresita, Hill, Cienfuegos, 17 days, sugar and pass.
Brig Tangent, Verrill, Calais, lumber.
Brig Gem, Neal, Barbadoes, 16 days, molasses and pass.
Brig Castatelle, Carlisle, Matanzas, 10 days, sugar and molasses.
Brig Clara Brown, Osgood, Sagua, 9 days, sugar.
Brig Ariadne, Martin, Kingston, Jam., 20 days, logwood.