turning once from a visit to the Tower of London, after holding high converse with Walter Raleigh, exclaimed with a generous indignation, "Surely, no King but my father would keep such a bird in a cage!" Reviewing the part that Virginia has acted in the past history of this country, her rich record of glory, and scientific and public service; her princely donations of territory to the Union; her long line of statesmen and soldiers, we can not refrain from wonder that such an eagle should be kept in a cage. No patriot desires her enthralment; only the baffled and desperate partisans, who sought to rule her through disfranchisement and oppression, consent to her chains. But the people of the North will not permit it; the Republican party of the country will not permit it; the Administration will not permit it; and in Congress, to which the last needless appeal of the conspirators will be made, no one, I trust, will appear to advocate or tolerate the nefarious scheme of fraud and outrage. E. S. G.

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 6, 1869.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—THE LATIN AND GREEK PROFESSORSHIPS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education. Present, Messrs. Larramore, President; Brennan, Duryea, Wood, Sherwood, Sands, Smyth, Lewis, and Bell. The Secretary read an address from the Associate Alumni of the College, protesting against the proposed change of collegiate study, and urging many reasons for a continuance of the present course. Upon motion the address was referred. The following resolutions were read and referred to the Executive Committee:

In order to carry out in good faith the pledges made to the Legislature and the public when the new Board of Education was created by law, viz., to inaugurate a wise system of economical and efficient management in the whole department of Public Instruction:

Resolved, That the respective Professorships of History and Belles Lettres and of the English Language and Literature be united in one chair, and that the Professorship of Pure and Mixed Mathematics be consolidated, which step would render the teaching of the science of mathematics far more practical and efficient than at present taught in the College; and that the chair of Adjunct Professor of Philosophy be abolished, and its duties assumed by the Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy; and that all the Professors employed in the College shall be required to devote at least five hours' time each day to the duties appertaining to their respective chairs; and that all the tutorships in the college be abolished, and that the salaries of the Professors be fixed at the sum of $5,000 per annum in view of their giving their whole time to their duties, and that in consequence of the increase in the duties of the President received in the changes proposed that his salary be made $5,500 per annum, and that the trustees reorganize the college on a basis of expenditure of $100,000 per annum, which is ample, instead of expending $125,000, as has been done in former years, which is excessive and a waste of the public money.

The following resolutions were also read and adopted:

Resolved, That paragraph 19, section 15, of the manual be amended by adding the following: "It shall also be the duty of the President to have made each year an account of all property and supplies furnished to the college. All requisitions and pay-rolls shall be certified by the President before being acted upon by the Executive Committee. No books or other property shall be condemned until examined by the President. All by-laws, or parts of by-laws, conflicting with this are hereby repealed.

Mr. Sands presented the following:

Resolved, That the professorships of Latin and Greek now vacant be allowed to be so.

This motion called up the real object of the meeting, and Mr. Larremore rising, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The suggestions that have been offered in reference to a proposed change in the studies pursued in our College, are entitled to careful and patient consideration. In some respects they are so sweeping in their character as to excite a well-grounded apprehension that their adoption by this Board would effect a mere change without the desired reform. While, on the other hand, they present some modifications in the present system which bear the impress of utility and practical experience. As a preliminary measure, then, let our position in regard to this institution be defined. We are not an army of invaders, to devastate and destroy, but the legal custodians of her most cherished interests; we are not to be swayed by popular clamor, nor intimidated by public criticism; we are to be guided to conclusions by personal investigation and deliberation. Nor are we to indulge in speculations as to the propriety of the existence or non-existence of such an institution. That question was decided by the highest authority of this State, on the 30th of March, 1866. The act of the Legislature, under the authority of which we are constituted a Board of Trustees, has given a legal existence to the "College of the City of New-York," and while that law remains upon our statute book it is our duty to recognize and carry out the sovereign will. In the act of incorporation it is declared that "the College of the City of New-York," "as such, shall have the powers and privileges of a college, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of this State, and be subject to the provisions of the said statutes relative to colleges, and to the visitation of the Regents of the University, in like manner with other colleges of the State." It is evident, then, that the people of this State intended that our college should be similar to, and identical with, the other colleges of the State in character, importance, legislative supervision, and management. A brief review of the history of collegiate education reveals the fact that the study of the seven liberal arts, viz., Mathematics, Language, Dialectics, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Physics, and Metaphysics, was considered indispensable to a correct intellectual training and development. These have always been recognized as the essentials of a complete mental culture, and the requisites for obtaining the academic degree.

Mr. Larremore then quoted President Barnard, President Quincy of Harvard, Bishop Potter, and other eminent professors, to sustain his side of the question, and concluded as follows:

We thus find the Presidents of some of our colleges, though differing in opinion as to the time when the classics should be studied, all agree as to their use and value. The Alumni of our college would feel a diminished pride in her future history, if the corner-stone of the liberal education she bestows is removed. The college would readily lapse into a high *school*, and our city would lose that which has long been her pride, free and liberal education for the people, who themselves established the present system. When the people desire a change, let them speak through their representatives at the State Capitol. Then, and not till then, would we be justified in taking the proposed action. In looking at our college, as it is now constituted, we shall find more to commend than to criticise. It is nonsectarian in its organization and influence, and in this respect is exceptional in character from the other collegiate institutions of the city. It has commanded and received the patronage and support of some of our oldest and best citizens, and though yet in its infancy, can reckon among its Alumni many men of distinction in civil, professional, and political life. The Faculty have deserved and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all kindred institutions of learning, and have labored earnestly and successfully in the great work of popular education. Yet, with much that is good and desirable, there appear to be some defects in the management and course of instruction, which the Board of Trustees are called upon to remedy. The first and most prominent of these defects is, in my judgment, *the Introductory Class*. Its supposed relation to the other classes is that of the Grammar School to the College proper; but a careful examination of the College records for the past four or five years will serve to show that in this respect it entirely fails to accomplish the object sought. From 400 to 500 pupils enter this class every year. At the expiration of the year, not more than 50 per cent of them are to be found in the institution. This state of affairs led me to inquire into the cause of these annual desertions. It was soon ascertained that an admission into the college was in the majority of cases a sure passport to employment and positions of trust in all departments of business. This led many of the pupils of our grammar schools to enter the college, and with the avowed intention of leaving as soon as a situation offered. We are thus supporting at public expense a sort of intelligence office, which should no longer be continued. The instruction given during the introductory year (even if the pupil should remain for that period) could be as profitable and more economically dispensed in the grammar schools of the city. The number of pupils who enter the introductory class is nearly double that of all the other students in the college, and it seems to me to be a thorough misapprehension of our duty to longer sustain as a part of the college a department so utterly useless and expensive. Let its place be supplied by a college grammar school under the immediate supervision of one of the Faculty, or the work of preparation be confided to the grammar schools of the city. Our course of studies appears to be somewhat burdensome—two much is required in the time prescribed. A conference with the Faculty on this subject will, I think, lead to some essential modifications. We have reached a period in the history of civilization when it would be national suicide to obstruct or circumscribe the fountains of intelligence. That intelligence should be coeval and commensurate with our physical and financial development. Let us say, by our united action, that the great metropolis of this country, independent of her wealth and commercial importance, can boast a prouder monument in the college that bears *her name*, where free liberal education is the greatest boon that her citizens enjoy.

During Mr. Larremore's address the trustees, as well as the audience beyond the railing, listened attentively. Among the latter were a number of graduates of the College, who were enthusiastic in regard to Mr. Larremore's effort. Mr. Sands said: I did not think this discussion was to come off to-day. I am not prepared for it. A number of gentlemen are absent. It would be well to have their opinion upon the question ere a vote is taken, and I understand that a vote is not to be taken to-day. I have listened to the eloquent remarks of Mr. Larremore. I think they are in part calculated to mislead. However, I am prepared to say my position is not changed. Dead languages are not for living men. We need men to deal with facts, men to go out in the highways of commerce and grapple with living things. The literature of the past is dead and the sweetest song cannot restore it. In this practical age we need practical men, not dreamers of the past. Mr. Wood hoped a vote would be taken to-day. They had thought a long time upon the subject, and they seemed no wiser for their deliberations. Let us have a vote at once and decide the vexed question. The gentleman advocated the classical side of the question. The question was put to vote and the resolution was lost by a vote of 8 to 1—all voting against the resolution save Mr. Sands.

WEEKLY MORTALITY—TWO DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending on Saturday last was 504, of which 269 were males, and the rest females. Zymotic diseases carried off 158. Under this head come miasmatic diseases 147, among which are small pox 3, measles 3, scarlatina 6, typhus fever 2, typhoid fever 7, dysentery 9, diarrhea 60, cholera infantum 32. The second class of zymotic diseases, termed enthetic or inoculated, caused 3 deaths, two of them being from hydrophobia. The third class, dietic, is credited with 8, of which 5 were the fruits of intemperance. To constitutional diseases 126 persons succumbed, including dropsy 11, cancer of stomach 3, tabes mesenterica 27, pulmonary consumption 61, hydrocephalus 18. Local diseases were fatal to 162, embracing, first, diseases of the nervous system 70, which include meningitis 24, apoplexy 7, convulsions 25; second, diseases of the circulatory system 14, of which 4 were from disease of the heart; thirdly, diseases of the respiratory system 39, including bronchitis 12, pneumonia 20; fourthly, the digestive system 25; the urinary system 11, comprehending 8 cases of Bright's disease; diseases of the generative system, 1; of the integumentary system, 2; one of abscess, and one of tumor. Diseases of children took away 16 little ones; diseases of women proved fatal in 4 cases; 9 died of old age, of whom 8 were women, four of these 80 years of age and upward and one 85; 11 died of debility. The deaths by violence number 15, of which 13 were the results of accidents or negligence, 1 case of homicide and 1 of suicide. Of the deaths from accidents or negligence, 6 were due to falls, 4 to drowning. The homicide case was that of a foreign-born female 40 years of age; the suicide that of a foreign-born male, age 50. The three cases of small pox were, one female 5 years of age, a native of the United States, and two foreign-born males between 25 and 30; and they occurred in the Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards. The cases of measles and scarlatina were all those of children. More than one-half of the 60 deaths from diarrhea were those of children under 5 years, and two-thirds of the whole number were males. The two cases of hydrophobia were one a boy 5 years of age, the other a man aged 65. According to ages, the deaths were, under 5 years, 281; under 10 years, 296; under 20 years, 315. By nativities, the deaths were, United States, 332; Ireland, 109; Germany, 41; England, 11; Scotland, 5; British America, 3; France, 2; China, 1; Sweden, 2; West Indies, 1; at sea, 1; unknown, 2. In the public institutions the deaths were: Bellevue Hospital, 21; Charity Hospital, 18; Infants' Hospital, 5; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 5; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 11; Almshouse, 2; Colored Home, 3; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; E. and P. Hospital, 1; Mount Sinai Hospital, 2; N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 3; St. Vincent's, 1; St. Francisous' Hospital, 3; Small-pox Hospital, 1; total for the public institutions, 75. The Wards which figure most conspicuously in the death-list are, the Nineteenth, 64 deaths; the Twelfth, 47; the Seventeenth, 40; the Twentieth, 39; the Eleventh, 38; the First, 14; the Third Ward had barely 1 death, and the Second none.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Wm. H. Heathcote, late of Company C, 8th Regiment, has been elected to the command of F Company, 47th Regiment. The 47th will proceed to Little Neck, L. I., on Thursday, for target practice and general enjoyment. This command seems determined to encourage "crack" shots, for 12 gold and silver medals are to be awarded to those who "hit the mark." A gold medal will be given the best shot among the officers, and one of the same material to the best marksman of the rank and file. Seven silver medals are to be distributed among the companies.

The 55th Regiment, Col. Allen, commanding, celebrated their anniversary on Monday, Sept. 6, by a festival at Sulzer's East River Park. Fully 300 men, in the new uniform, answered roll call in the morning. The day was pleasant, and until the rain-drops fell, near midnight, the pleasure-seekers were enjoying themselves. A reception took place in the evening, and at the banquet were Gen. Seebach of Gov. Hoffman's Staff, Col. Henry Brinker of the 1st Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. George Hawes of the 7th, Col. Lux of the 11th, Col. De Coursy of the 2d, and many other officers of the First Division. Col. Allen, of whose industry and capacity the rapid filling up of the depleted ranks of the Old Lafayette Guard gives abundant proof, was frequently complimented by the regimental guests upon the condition of his command. Arrangements are making by the 22d Regiment to give the Providence soldier boys a splendid reception on the occasion of their visit to this city. Col. Remmey of the 22d has tendered his resignation. "B" Company of the 22d, Capt. Cullin, are preparing a handsome set of resolutions to be presented to S. S. Bent, esq., of Portchester, N. Y., by whom the Company were entertained at his residence in July last.

MILITARY REUNIONS YESTERDAY.

Troop F, First Cavalry, Capt. George F. Keller, had their annual target practice at Prentz's Elm Park....At East River Park, Post Ellsworth, Grand Army of the Republic, held their annual Pic-Nic. The rain prevented the proposed evening part of the affair....The first regular target practice and Summer night festival of the Jacob Mesam Schutzen Corps was held in Jones Wood. The first prize, $50, was awarded to Lieut. Beck....A target meeting and Pic-Nic of D Co., Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders, was held at Landmann's Hamilton Park. Several prizes, ranging from $50 to $5, was awarded.

CONCLUSION OF THE JEWISH FEAST.

Last night at sunset the great festival of the New Year terminated with the Orthodox Jews. With the Reformed Jews it ended the evening before. During its continuance all Jewish places of business, so far as was noticed, were rigidly closed; indeed, so solemn is the festival that any Jew who would transact business while it lasts would be repudiated by his co-religionists. The stores of Jews along Chatham-st., the Bowery, Broadway and other parts of the city were shut till after nightfall last night, when they were opened, and their proprietors commenced plying their avocations all the more vigorously after their brief respite. During the day many stores were placarded "This store will be opened on the Tuesday coming;" very many were closed without having any written or printed notification. The great banking houses and brokers' offices belonging to the wealthy Jews were all closed no less than the humble warehouses, cigar stores, &c. The services yesterday morning by the Orthodox Jews were the same as on the day before. The synagogues were filled to overflowing with devout worshipers. The Hebrew Benevolent Society, called *Anshe Emunu*, held their annual prayer-meeting at the Dramatic Hall, East Houston-st. The Society has only one such meeting in the year, and it is an occasion of great solemnity. They do not have a regular minister; the members themselves conduct the exercises. There was a large congregation of ladies and gentlemen. The members were a large enveloping inner garment, called *Talith*, with strings or threads attached to the four corners; the garment, from its resemblance to a shroud, reminds them of death, and produces humble thoughts. A peculiar cap is also worn, a black one by some, a reddish one by others. D. Moskowitz is President of this Society. The festival now over the Jews have settled down again to the ordinary business of life, from which their thoughts will not be diverted till the Day of Atonement arrives, the 15th inst.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONGRESS.

The second session of the National Pedestrian Congress at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday was not the affair promised. The "Galaxy of Champions" forgot to be on hand, and the "Eight Grand Events," which were set forth for the stimulation of public imagination, dwindled into five occurrences of comparative insignificance. The first event, a four-mile handicap walking race, was won by Cassin in 33 minutes. Smith, the champion of New-York, came in second in 33 minutes 43½ seconds, he having allowed a start of 600 yards to the rest of the field. Smith did some fine walking in this race. The prizes awarded were a silver goblet to the first and $50 to the second man. The second event was a run of 100 yards, with three contestants; won by Wm. Adsit of Philadelphia. G. A. Gibney of New-York coming in second; time of the winner 11 seconds, prizes, $25 and a silver cup. The third was a running race of 200 yards, won by Stone of New-York, in 22 seconds, Newhart of New-York, second; prize, a silver goblet. Fourth came a two-mile velocipede race with only two entries, W. C. McLenan of New-York, and J. R. Burnham of Boston. McLenan won in 12 min. 45 sec., and Mr. Burnham astonished the audience by coming in second, gaining thereby a prize of $10. The exhibition wound up, or more properly "fizzled out," with a half-mile running race, in which one Fitzgerald, who is claimed to be champion of Canada, came out victor, gaining thereby a goblet alleged to be silver. The spectators, few and far between, then retired in disgust and a rain-storm, and the magnificent Annual National Congress of American Pedestrians was over.

FAMILY JARS AND FATAL RESULTS.

On Monday evening Mrs. Margaret Smith, a native of Scotland, aged 49 years, died suddenly in the apartment occupied by herself and husband at No. 343 East Twenty-seventh-st. As the neighbors deemed her death somewhat suspicious, Capt. Thorn yesterday requested Coroner Schirmer to investigate the case. It was ascertained that the deceased had led a rather unhappy life with her husband, he having on many occasions, as alleged, beaten her in a brutal manner. On Monday evening Smith returned home, and soon commenced quarreling with his wife. The neighbors heard a sound as of something falling on the floor, and soon afterward Mrs. Smith ran out of the room into the hallway, but was pulled back by her husband. He then cried out that his wife was dying, and when the neighbors entered the room they found Mrs. Smith in an unconscious condition, bleeding slightly from the mouth. A physician was summoned, but the woman died in a few moments. The husband seemed to be very much distressed at the occurrence, and when accused of knocking his wife down denied it, saying that she had fallen and struck her head on the table. Smith is held at the East Thirty-fifth-st. Police Station to await the result of the investigation. Deputy Coroner Cushman will make a post mortem examination of the body and ascertain the actual cause of death.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER COMMITTED.

Yesterday, before Alderman O'Brien, at the Tombs Police Court, appeared John S. Auger of No. 364 Broadway, who made complaint against Wm. W. Morris, arrested on a charge of having swindled a number of leading merchants, by representing himself as an agent of Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co. of the Cumberland Iron Works, Erin, Tenn. The complaint states that in April the prisoner came to E. S. Mills & Co.'s store, at Nos. 51 and 53 White-st., and represented himself as an agent of Messrs. Johnston & Sears of Huntsville, Ala., and on the strength of these representations, he was delivered an invoice of goods amounting to $62 81. The representations made by the prisoner were subsequently found to be false. James S. Sears of Huntsville, Ala., testified that his firm never gave Morris any authority to make purchases. On this statement the prisoner was committed. Morris is 28 years of age, a native of Tennessee, and for some time past was employed as a clerk in this city. He was at one time in the Confederate army. There will be an examination of other complaints against him on Friday, and Capt. Uiman is engaged in hunting up the evidence.

THE THIRD-ST. ASSAULT.

Coroner Flynn called at No. 209 Third-st. yesterday to take the ante-mortem deposition of Mr. Joseph Friedlander, who lies in a critical condition from an assault committed on him on the 17th ult. He was unconscious, but as his wife was conversant with the case, her testimony was taken. She stated, that on the day in question her husband attended a funeral, and on his return some boys threw stones at him, and broke his windows. He chased them away with a whip. Among these children were some belonging to a Mrs. Altopher. She took the whip from Mr. Friedlander, and struck him on the head with the butt end, knocking him down. She continued to beat him for some time. A man also came up and beat him on the head with a milk-can. He was then taken into the house, and soon vomited freely. Physicians were called in on Wednesday, he being then speechless, and they stated his illness was in consequence of the beating. He has been confined to his bed since. The case will be further investigated.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Another meeting of the committee having in charge the Humboldt celebration, was held yesterday afternoon. The monument in the Central Park will be placed near the Scholar's Gate, about two blocks from the entrance. Work will be commenced to-morrow upon it, and it will be ready in time for the celebration. The bust arrived in perfect order, and it has been passed through the Custom House. The procession in the forenoon will disband at Union Square, and the committee request that the Third and Sixth-ave. and Broadway railroad companies will have an extra number of cars in readiness to convey the different organizations to Fifty-ninth-st., where they will reform and march into the Park. The order of exercises for the day will be made public three days before the celebration.

THE NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The German Ladies' Aid Society held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of providing for the completion of the interior arrangements of the new German Hospital shortly to be opened for the reception of patients. Since the organization of the Society, eight years ago, they have collected and turned over to the building fund of the hospital $56,000, and for the furniture and interior fittings they have collected and disbursed $5,866. They desire to furnish a few more rooms at present, and they received yesterday $154 for that purpose. The proprietors of a mineral water fountain in Central Park placed $500 at their disposal for the building fund of the hospital, and expressed an intention to give a box of mineral waters to every saloon-keeper who would contribute $5 toward the same fund.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Coroner Keenan was requested yesterday to take the ante-mortem statemen of John Hickey, age 46, at No. 10 Roosevelt-st., who on Thursday, during a quarrel, was kicked in the abdomen by Margaret Anderson, and received internal injuries from which it is thought he cannot recover.

THE COURTS.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOND FORGERIES—DISCHARGE OF LELAND.

The People, &c., agt. Martin Leland.—In the case of the arrest of Leland, for forging Philadelphia city warrants, to await requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, Judge McCunn, before whom Leland was brought on habeas corpus, has rendered the subjoined opinion:

The matter comes before me on a habeas corpus and *certiorari*. Some days since a writ was granted, directed to the keeper of the City Prison, made returnable before this Court, requiring the said keeper to bring the said prisoner, together with the cause, if disputed, before me, at Chambers, at 12 o'clock to-day. The prisoner was produced by the jailor, who said he held him by virtue of the following commitment:

"The Warden of the City Prison and Bridewell of the City of New-York will receive and safely keep for examination, the body of Martin Leland, charged with forgery on oath of ——

"First District Police Court, New-York, Sept. 4, 1869. "J. DOWLING, Police Justice.

"EUSTACE and FARLEY, Officers."

The District-Attorney also produced an affidavit of one Charles K. Willet, who does not state where he (said Willet) resides or where he can be found, and who says that Leland came to No. 57 Southest., Philadelphia, and bought a city warrant of the City of Philadelphia of the value of $233 95. He then testifies, on information and belief, that two warrants, exact counterparts of the one so bought by Leland, each for $1,000, were sold to brokers in Philadelphia, and that said warrants were forged. Now this is all the testimony in the case; and upon this commitment and this proof, I am asked to remand a citizen of this State—one who has formerly borne an unblemished character—so that he may be sent to the State of Pennsylvania, to be there tried for the alleged crime. Before I can remand this prisoner, in order that he may be sent back, I must be satisfied of three things—*First*: That a crime has been committed in Pennsylvania; *Second*: That the committing magistrate has jurisdiction of the subject-matter before him; and, *Third*: Is the commitment explicit enough on its face sufficient to inform this Court as to whether a crime has been committed. I certainly think it is not. The rule is that the offense must be stated in the commitment, with reasonable certainty, so that the Court can determine whether the cause of commitment is sufficient in law or not; and such, certainly, should appear in the commitment as will enable the Court to determine the question, for if the commitment be against law, or if made by a magistrate who had no jurisdiction, or if a matter for which by law a person cannot be punished, the Court must discharge. Hence the certainty of the commitment ought to appear, and where a commitment is liable to the same objection, where the case is so loosely stated that the Court cannot adjudge whether there was a reasonable ground of commitment or not. A commitment does not sufficiently state the offense by simply designating it by the species or class of crimes to which the committing magistrate may consider it to belong, but it ought to state the facts charged or found to constitute the offense, with sufficient particularity to enable the Court on a return to the habeas corpus to determine what particular crime is charged against the prisoner. This commitment fails to do this, and upon this ground alone the prisoner should, therefore, be discharged. The affidavit of Mr. Willett does not remedy in any particular the defects contained in the commitment. It is made by a person residing in this city, and merely embodies a hearsay statement that the prisoner Leland is charged with crime in Pennsylvania, and is a fugitive from justice. This document is merely the repetition of a rumor, and it is fatally defective in this respect. Moreover, it should have incorporated an authenticated copy of the charge or indictment against the prisoner in Philadelphia. To enable a magistrate to arrest and examine an alleged fugitive from justice from another State, it must be shown by a complaint in writing, on oath, that a crime has been committed; that the accused has been charged in that other State with the commission of such crime, and that he has fled therefrom and is found here. Now this affidavit is defective in all these particulars. It does not positively state a crime had been committed in Pennsylvania. It does not show that any proceedings have been taken in law against him in that State, and only says that he is a fugitive from justice. It might be inferred from the affidavit that a crime had been committed in Pennsylvania, but mere inference is not sufficient to found the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. I am required to act upon the District-Attorney's bold or to the person said the proper documents come from Pennsylvania, or until they are produced from the Governor of that State. This I cannot do. This Court, although its Judges possess all the powers of committing magistrates, has always refrained from so doing, unless in very scarce and very exceptional cases, and I do not deem this as falling within that exceptional rule. The prisoner must be discharged.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

In the United States Commissioners' Office, before Commissioner Shields, Mary Emms, a respectable looking woman, residing at No. 401 East Thirteenth-st., was brought yesterday on a charge of drawing a pension as a soldier's widow after her remarriage. She denied her remarriage, and was held in $500 bail. Ann Leonard had a similar charge preferred against her, and broke into a weeping confession of her offense. She also was held to bail in $500.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—By Judge McCUNN.—Berry vs. Subkenstadler et al.; motion granted. Munz vs. Koehler et al.; motion granted. Cook vs. Post; motion granted. Wolff vs. Herzberg; motion granted. Bernford vs. Kerrigan et al.; motion granted, damages to be assessed by a jury. Bradley vs. Mommsen et al.; motion granted. Black vs. Black; attachment discharged and vacated.

CRIMINAL.

The Court of General Sessions reopened yesterday at 11, before Judge Bedford, and the following prisoners were called to the bar and sentenced: Frederick Peters, grand larceny, two years and six months State Prison; Charles Miller, grand larceny, two years and six months State Prison; John Schaffer, larceny, one year Penitentiary; William Rafferty, grand larceny, four years State Prison; Charles Leller, grand larceny, one year Penitentiary. Wm. Clark, a robust looking Irishman, was charged with bigamy. The District-Attorney stated that the second wife had disappeared, and that the first wife was anxious to withdraw the charge; this the Judge refused to allow, but suspended judgment, and the happy couple departed from the Court room amid the laughter of the audience. Wm. Ferris was charged with stealing from the shop of Archibald Donnelly four silk dresses and $4 in greenbacks; the dresses were valued at $140. The prisoner was placed on the stand to testify on his own behalf; he stated that the bundle had been given him by a person he met in the street, who asked him to take them to the house of a Wm. Smith, No. 368 Ninth-ave., and that while they were in his possession he was arrested. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison with hard labor.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Alderman O'Brien committed John Martin for having stolen a silver watch, valued at $20 from Wm. Huss, of No. 43 West Broadway. The watch was found with the accused. ....Henry Kroll, of No. 75 Hudson-st., employed in the Government store in Greenwich-st., yesterday caused the arrest of Lawrence O'Brien, of No. 56 Centre-st., a porter in the establishment of John Murphy of No. 42 Thomas-st., a junk dealer, for attempting to steal seven pairs of blankets, valued at $35. Murphy came to the store ostensibly to purchase waste paper, which was given him by O'Brien, and the pair were observed by Kroll placing the blankets in the bags brought by Murphy. They were committed....At an early hour yesterday, Frederick Couldock, of No. 166 Washington-st., met in the street an old acquaintance, George L. Stevens, an elderly literary man, and accosted him in a rather familiar manner. Stevens disclaimed all acquaintance with Couldock, and when the latter became more pressing in his attentions, Couldock struck him on the shoulder with a cane, and afterward stabbed him in the head with a pocket knife. Stevens was arrested, and yesterday committed....Julia Riley, a domestic, employed by Wm. Gillen at No. 38 Mott-st., was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $200, the property of Mrs. Gillen. The ring was not recovered, but a gold watch and chain stolen more recently were recovered. Julia was committed....For having stolen $48 from the room of Earnest Cliffer, at No. 112 Chatham-st., Mary Wickelham was committed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—McGavoent agt. Parker, Voltee agt. Steinberg, Voltee agt. Hirschfeld, Cecil agt. Goodrich, Wentlinan agt. Lewy, Smith agt. Sloan, Whitney agt. Harrington, Kelly agt. National Chemical Company, Scarone agt. Sassoner, Reid agt. Blane, H. R. Wainwright to show cause, &c., Oppenheimer agt. Chute, Pope agt. Dobbs, Vass agt. Yalle, Petition of Stuyvesant, Van Voorhes agt. Schaffer, Browne agt. Haynes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Lawrence McCoy, and George Moser, robbery; Wm. Harper, Thos. Smith, and Frank Kearney, burglary; Louis Moglia, receiving stolen goods; Chas. Thompson, obtaining goods by false pretenses; Robert Mickelham, forgery; John Rush, Thomas Burke, Michael Murphy, Mary Shannon, Francis Heinrick, and James Smith, grand larceny; Thomas Brady, grand larceny from the person; Frederick Bonmann, bigamy; Daniel O'Brien, rape; Stephen McCoddin, Joseph Quinn, and James Edwards, burglary; Frank Delmour, Ida Freeman and Tiedie Rose, Margaret Rooney, and Margaret Hahen, grand larceny; Ann Delaney, Margaret Connelly, felonious assault and battery; George R. Keating, John Hornbeck, and Ann J. Clarke, obtaining goods by false pretenses; William Lear, and Charles A. F. Dietz, assault and battery.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to persons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same persons.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship Russia, Sept. 7—Dr. M. L. Sims, J. C. Lewis, J. H. Wray, Mrs. Fearwell, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. C. R. Adams, Mrs. Louth, Mrs. T. W. Boston, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, G. W. Farr, T. C. Winter, Mrs. Grist, Mrs. Wrightman, Mr. and Mrs. Crow, Mr. Bateman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fisch, Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schans, six children and nurse, Miss Haring, Mrs. S. H. Ersal, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. J. Jayne and daughter, Mrs. W. Jayne, Mrs. Boardell, Mrs. T. Hunt and son, Mrs. W. J. Peckham, Mrs. S. Fisher, Mrs. Galesnean, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. N. D. Betasse, Miss Floris Vert Hester, Mrs. R. A. Hallam, Dr. Sellers, Mrs. Kuddles, Mrs. H. B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Tubbs and four children, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Morris and son; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Allen, Mrs. J. Swell, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sloane, Miss Sloane and sister, Mr. Beswick, Master C. Thomas, Col. Ingersoll, Mr. Mrs. D. Thomas, Mr. J. Fritz, Mr. Van Fritz, Mr. Merybacher, Mr. M. J. Lord, Mr. F. Fleischman, Miss Parker, Dr. Cowan, Mr. A. H. Chappell, Mr. E. D. Wilber, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis and child, Miss Stout and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. Cook, Col. Dunn, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mr. D. G. Guntier, Mr. C. S. Brown, Miss A. E. Smith, Mr. Villanavas and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Frankenburg, Mr. Bamnolon, Mrs. Barnum, L. H. Lions, H. Pendleton, F. Curtis, Mrs. Kitchum and daughter, W. Wadsworth, J. B. Bryant, A. C. Adams, R. L. Collins, Mr. Griffith, Mrs. Burke and child, Miss Wendell, Mrs. C. M. Weed, W. L. Eaton, J. Parish, J. M. Furrier, F. M. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Talbot and servant, 3 daughters and two sons, Miss Williams, Mrs. J. K. Dalton, Miss Clark, Mrs. E. H. Meader and daughter, Mrs. Bedere, T. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Houghwout, Miss H. Thomas, Mrs. J. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crothers and two daughters, Miss Shilp, Mrs. Gunsen, infant and servant, Mr. Gunsen, Mrs. Cleveland and daughter, Miss Price and sister, Mrs. W. J. Munries, Mrs. R. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. Husted and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mayaso and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H Stout, Rev. Charles Reed, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Clark, Mrs. G. Hachelton, two daughters and servant, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. R. H. Miccon, Mrs. D. Blake, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. H. Charnock, Mr. Morris, man servant, Mr. Jellinghart, Mrs. Bliss. Total, 231.

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship Virginia, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Dobson, family and servant, Mrs. and Miss Geonings, Mrs. and Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. and the Misses Armstrong, Robert Wetton, T. Goldsmit, E. B. Cox, J. Carr, M. Gormond, J. Thomas, L. Hall, Dr. J. M. Gregory, W. H. Smith, A. N. Whitehorne, H. H. Mitcalf, J. Strand, Capt. J. P. Payne, Rev. J. Cannaghan, F. Mills, Miss Spender, Mr. and Mrs. George Mac Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Foale and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Perry and family, Miss A. Carter, Mrs. William Bailey, Mrs. and Miss Knight, Miss A. E. Stanton, Mrs. Cragg and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lough, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, J. M. Tivisey, Miss Smith, Mrs. Krause, Miss Levine and family.

FROM HAMBURG AND HAVRE—In steamship Holsatia, Sept. 7.—R. Adolph Godeffroy, Mary Godeffroy, Albert Winterhoff, Ferdinand Trant, Catherine Trant, Annie Trant, Alex. Trant, Caroline Muir, Jos. Lamps, Chas. Vagt, Antoine Bieg, Sophie Bartholomae, Josephine Huck, Emma Huck, Eliza Nerth, Chas. Frank, A. Limberger, L. Limberger, S. Lousch, Mrs. R. Loeb, Alma Loeb, Max Eichberg, Mrs. Eichberg, A. Eichberg, Edward Warburg, Louis Warburg, Louis Levison, Johanna Deutsch, Rudolph Siegling, Louis Lisubert, William Schafer, Mr. Siegel, A. Siegel, Mr. Siegel, Jacob Neuberger, Mrs. Neuberger, S. Neuberger, M. Neuberger, C. R. Seward, Miss A. Seward, M. Manson Fitsch, Mr. Staughton, Mrs. Staughton, N. Staughton, T. Staughton, Louis Bamberger, Rosa Bamberger, Ier Bamberges, Miss Laubheimer, E. Carlier, Mrs. Ferraro, S. C. Gedney, Miss Blatchford, Mr. Simon, Mrs. Simon, Samuel Simon, Mr. Bailey, E. Lemme, Henrietta Lemme, E. Bickel, Johanna Bickel, William Bickel, Mary Sauer, Johanette Sauer, Elise Sanger, G. Sanger, F. Stavenhagen, Henrietta Newmann, Charles Buschendorf, Daniel Buschendorf, Amalie Bothenbusch, Auguste Bothenbusch, Wilhelmine Haage, Geo. Krockel, Auguste Krockel, Carl Krockel, Catharine David, S. Pabst, Emma Pabst, Bernard Cyria, Auguste Cyria, Auguste Raebel, Francis Vogel, Henriette Vogel, Catharine Vogel, Christine Moeller, Wilhelm Moeller, John Moth, Adolph Moth, Martin Meyer, Fanny Jacoby, Sophie Jacoby, Wilhelm Jacoby, Friederike Hanbner, Oscar Hanbner, Carl Hanbner, Ernst Markfeldt, Elise Markfeldt, Alex. Schlotter, Wilhelmine Schlotter, Johanna Dauer, John Dauer, Henry Evers, Houlda Evers, Wm. Cooke, Wilhelmine Daemon, Emilie Daemon, Carl Schumann, Geo. Schumann, Salomon Haas, Chas. Good, Sophie Dzuiba, Sophie