# THE GROWING WEST.

## THE PROBLEM IN UTAH.

RAILWAY SCHEMES—BRIGHAM YOUNG AS A SPECULATOR—PRESENT EVILS AND FUTURE COURSE OF MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 3.—The Pennsylvania Central has begun to unbosch the west end of the Central Pacific Railroad, Tom Scott having, in conjunction with Mark Hopkins and C. P. Huntington, recently bought out the interest of the two Crackers in that road. Huntington is said to be intending himself in the Pennsylvania Central at the same time. The California Ring once broken, it seems likely that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads will soon become one concern, not under one management. This will add to the pleasure of overland travel, as there would then be no change of cars at Ogden; and no doubt it will also facilitate overland business. The Union Pacific has lately had a survey made down Bear River, northward from Evanston to Soda Springs. The surveying party are just in, and they do not speak very favorably of the route. Meanwhile, Brigham Young is turning his attention in that direction. He has bought most of the lights to the springs and country, which just supposed to have been acquired by "squatters," and is about seriously to build a Mormon settlement there. With him, in such things, to will is to do. He names a detail of the business to go and settle at any point he pleases, and they go. Mormon emigration, on the other hand, has not been encouraging enough to induce him to build the contemplated railroad this season southward from Ogden. It is completed for 20 miles, and ever since it was completed it has paid for itself. It is to be extended to Provo this year, 40 miles further, and the Mormons intend to continue extending it Provo Southward indefinitely, or to a junction with the Southern Pacific, in the future. The mines discovered all over Utah encourage this. He is also contemplating a northern extension of the Utah Central from its junction with the Union Pacific at Ogden, along the base of the Wasatch range, on the old Montana stage route, to Bear River bridge, 40 miles from here; thence over a depression in the range into and through Cache Valley to Soda Springs. Ground was broken at Brigham City, on this proposed line, last week, and the Mormons are going to settle their tithing and other accounts with Brigham by making the road-bed at once. From Provo to Soda Springs is about 200 miles, and if nothing unusual happens, these places are likely to be connected by rail within a year or two. The coming years will doubtless see the road thus begun extended to the Northern and Southern Pacific Roads. Brigham has made money very fast since the era of railroads opened in this part of the country, and his power is proportionally increasing. Everything turns to money with him, and he and his little Ring are fast to swallow up the whole great basin. He will soon be able to take not toll only, but the whole gross. Last week he turned the Mormon banking-house of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., of this city into the "Bank of Deseret," and by and by, having advanced beyond the necessity, we expect to see him quit making and selling whisky, cease oppressing and robbing the poor in the name of God, and abandon other little disreputable practices which help to make his start. He has recently bought his son John two rather expensive playthings—a steam road-engine and a steam yacht—each costing about $20,000, and worth nothing, showing that he has some natural feeling left, such as is not always retained as one advances in life and makes money.

The new smelter built last Spring to ply between Corinne, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and the mining district south-west of Salt Lake, is temporarily laid up for want of patronage. It was a Corinne enterprise, and as everything centers at Salt Lake this year, it has been neglected. It was thought it would do a good business with the mining section, taking in machinery, lumber, supplies, and merchandise, and carrying back ores and bullion; also, that it would be patronized by overland tourists desirous of exploring Salt Lake and its environs. But the boat was launched too late in the season for the tourists, and before, to furnish this as a part of the overland route, another boat is needed, so that one could leave each end of the Lake every day; a railroad, too, is wanting for about 20 miles from the southern landing to Salt Lake City. With these additional facilities the Lake route would attract the tourist travel overland, the price being the same, the transportation all the way by rail or steamer, the time six hours longer, but interestingly mixed, and the Lake stage of the journey altogether a pleasing one. Whether the enterprise will be pushed to this consummation, I know not, but think it probable. Nothing less will make it more than an equivocal success.

As for the mines spoken of, they have not as yet developed what was expected of them. True, it is not long since they were discovered, and a production (from all the Utah mines) of 14,200 tons of ore and 1,200 tons of base bullion in little more than a year is a tolerable showing, to all appearance. It doesn't look so well, however, when it is known that four-fifths of the ore has come from one mine (the Emma), and the furnaces, nearly all erected last Winter and ready for operation when the season fairly opened, three months ago, ought to have run out 1,200 tons of bullion in thirty days. The truth is, the business is still in the speculative stage. Mines are hunted and held for sale only. They are as yet, in most instances, bought only to sell, and the most fanciful prices imaginable are asked; I may add that they will be as long as they are paid, as is sometimes the case. But all mines have this feverish, ruinous era to go through, sooner or later, and perhaps it is lucky for Utah that the disease set in so soon and so violently. It will the sooner be over and allow the business to start from a solid foundation.

So far the cause of decency in Utah has gained little from the influx of miners. Perhaps it is questionable if it has said much at all. Indeed, the Emma Mine litigation got so involved with politics at one time that it seriously threatened all that had been done. Judge McKean's Court was too "high-toned" a tribunal for any use. Failing to get McKean removed and the Courts turned over to the Mormons again, the case was submitted to arbitration, and subsequently, it is understood, compromised. But these men, led by Senator Stewart of Nevada and ex-Congressman Fitch, who has settled in Salt Lake, had their influence, and it has been deleterious. Stewart's travels gave him a reception here, at which he sufficiently pronounced against those who are endeavoring to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Government, and in favor of those who are fighting both. Fitch took the same course. The consequence is that the new-comers, particularly from the West, either hold themselves neutral, or else indirectly give aid and comfort to the enemy. Many of them publicly took part in the Mormon celebration of Independence Day rather than in that of the Gentiles. It may seem strange to outsiders that there should have been two celebrations, that all the people could not have joined in one. The Gentiles tried to have it so, but were pointedly snubbed. The managers hadn't been here long enough to know that the Mormons compromise with nothing. They have a machine of their own, and want no assistance to run it. There was nothing left for us to do but celebrate it ourselves. And we did it, creditably, too. The preventing of the parade of the Nauvoo Legion on that day has been censured. It was held by the late Gov. Shaffer and his advisers that the Nauvoo Legion was an illegal organization. It has always been known to be a disloyal one. Therefore, Gov. Shaffer disbanded it, and on its refusing to recognize his authority to do so, the question was taken into the courts, where it is still pending. Under this state of affairs, how could Gov. Woods allow it to parade, and under its old leaders, without rendering himself and the authority he represented contemptible?

The election came soon after, and it was vastly more hopeless than your perpetual struggle with Tammany. We have a power to contend with quite as unscrupulous, really outnumbering us 10 to 1, counting all our incongruous forces as actually in service, when it is impossible to get half of them to act together, or to act two years in the same direction. We had been weakened greatly by the crowd of ticketers and time-servers who sided with the Mormon because "they were here to make money, not to create disturbance;" and we finished the business for this year by attempting to yoke ourselves with the Godbe faction, who, when the crisis came, deserted us and went over to the enemy. When put to the test they protested against any interference by the Government with polygamy. That ended it. We polled no more votes than we did last year—about 1,500.

But in spite of all this blundering, cowardice, and treachery in politics, things begin to look brighter. We have wrested the courts from Mormon control completely in two years, and the Attorney-General has lately expressed himself of the opinion that the rulings by which this was done were sound. The only trouble is in the payment of the expense, and this seems likely to be obviated by the Attorney-General's coming to see the matter in the same light that we do. Now comes a Mormon wife into court and complains of her husband for bringing two women into her house and living with them as man and wife, in all respects, in her presence, year after year. This is adultery, and there is a Territorial statute giving a man or woman 20 years in the Penitentiary for adultery. It precludes anybody but the husband or wife from prosecuting. No Mormon wife ever dared do it before, and when the statute was made the makers evidently thought no Mormon wife ever would dare to. Another clause in the same statute severely punishes lascivious conduct, and this any one can complain of. Utah is full of it; that is, if a man's keeping several women in one house and having children by them is lascivious conduct. The question as to whether a man may violate our criminal laws with impunity under the plea that it is his religion, is in a fair way to be answered by the courts. The answer cannot fail to have a great effect, at least on the more intelligent Mormons, even if many women do not follow this one's example.

There we have "struck another lode" that promises to "pan out" richly. Bill Hickman, the notorious Danite Captain, has given himself up to justice, with one or two of his associates in crime, having been worn out with the constant fear of Church assassination. It has long been thought that if Hickman could do this he would a take of such a nature as would chill the country with horror. Whether he will or not, and whether anyone will care to see, and whether the Mormons will succeed in bringing the bones of their murdered victims, is a matter of curiosity for the long series of surprises that has within the history of Utah in that respect been in store. But there are of Hickman's revelations, no surprise, no one is a weight of which should attach to the Mormon leaders within a year or two that would make this country indirectly disagreeable to them. Should they be forced to leave it, on this and other obvious accounts, it is conceived, it will not be through prosecution, through the operation of narrowness, prejudice, bigotry, and hate, as is too often charged; it will be through the operation of justice, laws that the rest of mankind force one for the restraint of lust, the lust of women, lust of power, lust of gold, lust of blood, which has long ruled in Utah. For the first time since I have been in Utah I begin to think such an event among the near possibilities of the future. Mormonism and American institutions are antagonistic in composition. We are not going to repeal or modify laws which lie at the very base of our social and civil structure, and group popular sovereignty for Territorial government, to accommodate the Mormons; and we never shall be ones unreasonably to insist to them, it will be recognized all great institutions must necessarily exert a modifying influence upon the least, their inveterate antagonists to us. Wherever and whenever we have met them before, force has generally had to be resorted to to save them. As a rule, those we do not meet them with violence; our power appears not to be the dream of a dream, but is that of law and justice. They believe incorrectly, that our court cannot constitutionally hold polygamy to be adultery when practiced as a religious rite. They are on the eve of seeing that our courts will not, because they cannot, hold it to be anything else. And there will not be a voice in America to question the soundness of such ruling. What then? No time, but another retreat, and this time beyond our confines.

Many unacquainted with the circumstances will think such a result to be deprecated. But if the leading Mormons could secretly or openly get off, and establish themselves in the Sandwich Islands, to be followed, as occasion served, by as many as desired to follow, believe me, who have lived among them long enough to know what they are aiming at, how well they are organized, and how inflexible they are, 'twere a consummation devoutly to be wished. The brains of the entire sect are held in less than 500 craniums, and the average of their ability is less than that of the same class in the rest of our country; while the great majority of the Mormons are trash, the sweepings of the slums of the Old World, to whom even Mormonism has been on the whole a blessing. In case of an exodus probably not more than 31 per cent of them would go. Those who should need sacrifice nothing. Their property would sell for all it is worth when once it was understood that Utah was to be free from the Mormon menace. The places of the ruling class among them would thus be taken by our people quietly and naturally, and in ten years nobody would know there had ever been such a nuisance incumbering our soil.

And finally, if it should be absolutely necessary, it would be good policy—the best the case admits of—for the Government to buy Utah outright of Brigham Young, giving him a liberal price for the improvements of his people, on condition that say two-thirds of the Mormons should leave the United States at once, never to return.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

REOPENING YESTERDAY—SPEECH BY PRESIDENT CLERKE.

The doors of the Stock Exchange, which has been undergoing a thorough refitting during the past two months, were thrown open to the Board yesterday morning. The desks at the head of the hall were loaded with flowers and trailing vines, which filled the air with their fragrance. The general opinion regarding the improved condition of the Exchange was one of entire satisfaction, and universal praise was accorded to the Building Committee, who have had the work in charge. The ventilation of the room is admirable, and a plan has been adopted by which 15,000 cubic feet of fresh air can be forced into the hall every minute. Mr. Denny, previous to the call of stocks, stated to the assembled brokers that the entire expense of the alterations would not exceed the appropriation of $60,000. W. B. Clarke, President of the Exchange, then complimented the Building Committee, and added:

The Stock Exchange was founded in 1792, and reorganized in 1817, and on the purchase of this property by the New-York Stock Exchange Building Association, last year, it became its own landlord, and ceased to be, as heretofore, a mere tenant, tossed to and fro from place to place. It was about the year 1832 that the Stock Exchange occupied a small room in what is known as Janeney-court. It also occupied quarters in Wall-st., near Pearl. About the year 1848 it removed to the Merchants' Exchange, occupying a room in the third story of that building, and in the year 1853 it again moved to the Corn Exchange Bank. While there the Sanuyier frauds in Harlem and New-Haven Railway stocks occurred. In 1855 the Board moved to what was called the Lord Building in Beaver-st., from which it removed to its present location as tenant of the Building Association. You are all familiar with the particulars of the purchase of this property for $570,000 about a year since. The improvements now added will make the cost to the Exchange a trifle over $600,000. The entire structure, including the vaults, cost the Building Association $900,000.

On motion of Mr. Clerke, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Building Committee for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties. The regular business of the Board was then resumed.

## THE VALUATION OF KINGS COUNTY PROPERTY.

The following table, showing the valuation of real and personal property in the various Wards and Towns of Kings County for 1871, was prepared yesterday by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors:

| Ward. | Real Estate. | Personal. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | $9,640,250 | $2,574,000 | $11,214,250 |
| II | 4,706,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| III | 16,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 16,[illegible] |
| IV | 2,[illegible] | 660,000 | 3,[illegible] |
| V | 4,[illegible] | 8,000 | 4,[illegible] |
| VI | 13,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 15,[illegible] |
| VII | 11,[illegible] | 8,[illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| VIII | 3,[illegible] | 70,000 | 3,[illegible] |
| IX | 6,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 6,[illegible] |
| X | 16,[illegible] | 727,000 | 17,[illegible] |
| XI | 8,[illegible] | 840,000 | 9,[illegible] |
| XII | 7,[illegible] | 22,[illegible] | 7,[illegible] |
| XIII | 9,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| XIV | 5,[illegible] | 28,000 | 5,[illegible] |
| XV | 3,[illegible] | 2,000 | 4,[illegible] |
| XVI | 5,[illegible] | 2,000 | 5,[illegible] |
| XVII | 5,[illegible] | 25,000 | 6,[illegible] |
| XVIII | 4,[illegible] | 47,000 | 4,[illegible] |
| XIX | 8,[illegible] | 307,000 | 8,[illegible] |
| XX | 14,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 15,[illegible] |
| XXI | 15,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 15,[illegible] |
| XXII | 9,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 9,[illegible] |
| Total city | $167,345,551 | $13,245,551 | $[illegible] |
| New-Utrecht | $1,[illegible] | $24,000 | $[illegible] |
| Flatbush | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New-Lots | 2,[illegible] | 57,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Gravesend | [illegible] | 97,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flatlands | [illegible] | 137,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Total towns | $9,942,513 | $14,1,[illegible] | $10,[illegible] |
| Total county | $196,428,064 | $19,726,751 | $216,154,815 |
| Net increase in city | | | $4,[illegible] |
| Net increase in towns | | | 1,[illegible] |
| Net total increase in Kings County | | | 2,946,558 |

The total expenditure of the County and City Governments last year was $8,079,106. This year it has been fixed by the Board of Apportionment at $6,962,541—a reduction from last year's expenditure of $2,016,541. The rate of taxation last year averaged $3 86 per hundred of the assessed valuation of property. The rate this year will probably be within $2 80—a reduction of about 30 per cent. The debt of Brooklyn is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| City Hall Loan | $65,000 |
| Debt of Williamsburgh Loan | 15,000 |
| Brooklyn Local Improvement Loan | 215,000 |
| Soldiers' Aid Fund Loan | 125,000 |
| Mount Prospect Square Loan | 50,000 |
| National Guard and Firemen's Loan | 25,000 |
| Williamsburgh Liability Loan | 82,000 |
| Williamsburgh Liability Loan | 110,000 |
| National Guard Loan | 32,000 |
| Water Loan (Improvement) Loan | 7,[illegible] |
| Kansas Relief Loan | 150,000 |
| New-York Bridge Loan | 1,500,000 |
| Water Works Loan | 3,[illegible] |
| Prospect Park Loan | 7,[illegible] |
| Total | $20,474,000 |
| Less Amount in Sinking Fund | 1,577,896 |
| Still Permanent Debt | $18,896,104 |

## A FOOLISH CANARD—REPORTED LOSS OF THE YACHT JULIA.

The following dispatch was received at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday:

FAIRFIELD, CONN., Sept. 18, 1871.

A bottle was found on Fairfield beach, today, containing a card on which the following was written: "Aug. 26, yacht Julia, 7 days out from New-York.—Terrible storm; all hands take to small boats. John Brown, Thomas Simmons, O. Tienon, Benj. Thomson."

The yacht Julia is the property of Crawford Allen, jr., of Stonington, Conn. She did not clear from this port between the 17th and 22d of last month, although the statement "7 days out from New-York" would bring the day of sailing on the 19th. The Julia was originally a sloop, and was afterward altered into a schooner. In her day as a racing yacht she was very fast, but she had become so old that she was ruled out of the regattas. In this city and among the yachtmen no belief whatever is attached to the story.

## THE HODGE DEFALCATION—WHAT HIS BROKERS SAY.

The office of Polhamus & Jackson, brokers for the Government defaulter, Major Hodge, is the center of no little interest at this time. Numerous friends of the firm called yesterday afternoon to offer their advice and encouragement. Mr. Jackson indignantly denies the charge, made by Hodge in his letter to the Paymaster-General, that the firm were aware that he was operating in their house with Government funds. He stated that the accounts of the house are open to the most searching investigation which the Government can institute, and their books and correspondence, which are extremely minute and full, will be submitted whenever the Treasury Department may see proper to call for them. He further deplores the weight which has been given to the statement of an acknowledged felon, and states that no further instructions have been received from Washington respecting the course to be pursued by the house.

# THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—THE INVENTOR CONSIDERS UNION TORPEDOES HARMLESS—KLUEPFER & GOLDSCHMIDT SELLING THEM IN DEFIANCE OF LAW—ORSINI BOMBS IN MINIATURE—A VERDICT AGAINST KLUEBER.

Coroner Young and a jury investigated yesterday the explosion of Union Torpedoes in front of the premises of Klueber & Goldschmidt, at No. 126 Beekman-st., on Thursday last. Many of Klueber's friends were present. Coroner Young, in addressing the jury, alluded to the fact that since they were impaneled three more deaths had occurred. Human life was recklessly trifled with. Let the blame in this matter rest where it properly belonged.

Elias Nash A. Lawrence, an express man, of No. 11 Kingst., testified that he passed the scene of the explosion about two minutes before it occurred; he saw a truck in front of Klueber & Goldschmidt's store; a boy was engaged in taking boxes from the truck; a boy with a scraper was removing marks from the boxes, and a man was restenciling them; there were several boxes on the truck, and four or five on the walk; witness heard the explosion and went back to see what had happened; the boxes were not heavy or carelessly; think that one of the boxes were knocked off and struck the walk.

Charles Colier of Southfield, a policeman, testified that he had been on the corner adjoining that of Klueber & Goldschmidt on the way back he stopped and saw persons engaged in removing boxes from the truck; his attention was first attracted by hearing a torpedo explode inside the store; he thought it looked like the noise and saw no one in the street but looked into the store and saw no one there; he had gone not a short distance away when the explosion occurred.

Francis Luce of No. 179 Division-st., testified that he was employed in the store adjoining that where the explosion occurred; was sitting at his desk writing at the time; the explosion was so sudden, very loud; could not guess for some minutes afterward; in consequence of the smoke and dust; the front of witness's store was much damaged; after the main explosion there was a succession of minor explosions, sounding like pistol shots, probably caused by the dropping of single torpedoes that had been thrown into the fire; did not know that any one was injured for ten minutes afterward; boxes were delivered nearly every day that at the store of Klueber & Goldschmidt.

Henry Brown, of No. 1 Hamilton-st., a laborer in Fulton Market, testified that the deceased Henry Brown was his son; left him at the door of the store, No. 126, to keep count of the coal that was put in; there was no truck in front of the door when he left; witness was returning, and saw his boy sitting on the cellar door; suddenly he heard an explosion, and the block was hidden by smoke and dust; witness ran forward and groped his way in, but could see nothing; he again dashed in, and a man said, "For the love of God help me out;" witness caught hinsby the coat collar, and dragged him out of the smoke; he continued the search for his boy; his child staggered out at length calling, "Father is, father, but he is dead;" witness ran across and picked up the injured boy; he was just gasping; his body was torn to drop through the roof of the awning; everything was in such condition that witness did not know which way he was passing. Under cross-examination he said he had left the firm; saw a sign off the place for sale in July last, and know several that bought them.

Theodore R. Jones, bookkeeper at No. 124 Beekman-st., testified that when the explosion occurred he attempted to leave by the second floor, but found the smoke too dense; he then went to the window, jumped out on the landing, and went to the street; when he came back there were several men engaged in getting a man whom he supposed was dead out of the ruins; other heard much expressed no sympathy, claiming by no means less than them; the boy who was injured was one employed by the firm.

The statement of the boy, Henry Schlendrift, of No. 115 Columbia-st., who was employed with Mr. Goldschmidt in affixing the marks on the boxes, and who is still in a dangerous condition, was read to the jury. He states that he has been in the employ of the firm for a year and a half past; on the day of the explosion he was engaged in scraping the marks from the boxes, and Goldschmidt was affixing the initials; knew the boxes contained Union torpedoes, which were brought from East-New-York; the carman used to bring them to the store for shipment whenever orders came; Goldschmidt had told witness that the torpedoes were packed in such a manner that they would not explode.

John Hessing of 200 and Wallabout-st., testified that he was employed in the capacity of the explosion in getting a coal at No. 124 Beekman-st.; by the force of the explosion he was blown on the coal in the rear of the cellar; had seen the torpedoes sold by the firm; sold had given to witness by the firm, who had continued him round their fire, as they were unable to expose, if allowed to come in contact with each other.

Charles Dunkerly, a patrolman of the Second Precinct, was on duty at the time of the explosion at Beekman and Pearl-sts. While talking to Sergeant Perrin, he attempted to penetrate the smoke, but could not; ran to the station-house and gave the alarm and returned; there was a sign over the door of Klueber & Goldschmidt, announcing that Union torpedoes were on sale; had been told by the firm that their manufactory was in Newark, N. J.; had seen boxes removed into the place, but did not know what was in them; repeated the firm over a year ago, for selling concussions.

Acting Capt. Leary of the Second Police Precinct, testified that he was one of the first to enter the building after the explosion; he found there three boxes of Union torpedoes.

Charles Neilson of East New-York, testified that he was the patentee of the Union torpedo; he had obtained the patent in 1866; had sold the patent early in 1870 to Klueber & Goldschmidt, retaining a percentage; sold the whole right; the ingredients of which the torpedo is composed are chlorate of potash, phosphorus, and a clay coating; they explode by concussion; do not think them dangerous; [illegible] would not be afraid to have them in a store; receive a royalty of 10 cents on every thousand; in August, received $20 as a half year's royalty; carried on the business of manufacturing them for three years; do not think that the fall of a box on the wall would cause the torpedoes in it to explode; had handled thousands of boxes, and never had an accident; never heard of one being thrown out of a window; would be willing to have his children play with them; had originally made them in Germany; they are of the same material as the Orsini bomb thrown at the Emperor Napoleon, the only difference being that the Orsini bomb had an iron coating, and these were coated with clay; have no knowledge of chemistry, but know that this combination will cause an explosion; the shock of one box exploding might explode the others; extreme heat might explode them; heat of a stove would be sufficient; the heat of the sun would not be sufficient; did not know until Thursday's accident that the shock of a box falling would explode the torpedoes in it; could not say whether or not a torpedo exploding in the box would explode the others.

Charles E. Gildersleeve, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Combustibles, testified that section 3, chapter 742, of the laws of 1871, gives the Fire Commissioners the power to designate where and by whom fireworks may be sold in this city, and this power had been confided to witness; permits were given only from June 10 to July 10; bearing that the Union torpedoes were composed in part of nitroglycerine, a clause was inserted in the notice for sale of permits that no torpedo having in its composition nitroglycerine would be allowed to be sold; on June 9 Mr. Goldschmidt called on witness and asked for a permit; he was told that no permit would be given for the sale of the Union torpedo; he afterward called and brought a box, and threw it up to the ceiling, a distance of 15 feet, and allowed it to fall on the floor, to show that it was not dangerous; he was given a permit, but on June 12, believing still that the torpedo was dangerous, the permit was revoked; the notice of revocation was served on Goldschmidt; on the following day he came and endeavored to obtain a withdrawal of the revocation; witness positively refused; had been told by a number of leading firework dealers that they would not sell these torpedoes because they deemed them dangerous; had had reported to him the case of an explosion at No. 252 Washington-st., where a cartman was seriously injured; sent down there and seized seven boxes; these and the one that exploded had been purchased of Klueber & Goldsmidt after the revocation of the permit; Goldsmidt, when asked by witness with reference to explosions at New-Orleans and elsewhere, said they were caused by the Young America torpedo, and denied that they were caused by the Union torpedo; on learning that the firm were still selling, witness set to work and obtained evidence against them in five cases; suits had been brought in the Third District Court, and were set down for Thursday, Sept. 7; do not know why they were not called on for trial; had visited the store of the firm after the explosion, and found there three cases of torpedoes; witness knew several cases where explosions had occurred from these torpedoes, and believed them to be highly dangerous; not more than three dealers in this city would sell them.

Ferdinand Dornheimer, employed as foreman by Klueber & Goldschmidt in their manufactory at East New-York, testified that there were about 2,000,000 Union torpedoes manufactured each year; employ several girls and boys in the manufactory; have been employed for three years; on Thursday last directed 250,000 to J. F. Warren of Cincinnati; there were 5,000 in each box; others were to be sent to Rinehart & Bro. of Cincinnati, and there were still two other orders to be filled; never knew of any accident; have known single torpedoes to explode in the factory; saw Klueber on Thursday last; he is in the manufactory daily; supposed the boxes were to be shipped direct; was acquainted with the cartman; do not know whether he had any friends in this country or not.

John Rheingenber, employed in the factory in East New-York, testified that Klueber had cautioned him about packing the boxes; never to allow any one to come into the packing office nor to leave it alone; he was cautioned not to pack any of the defective ones; great care was exercised in the packing; there was no direction on the box to handle carefully; the driver was told to drive slowly to the White Line, by which they were to be shipped; the driver said he intended to go by the South Ferry, and having been told to see Goldschmidt, said he would leave his horses and run up and see him.

The jury, after a brief absence, returned with the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Henry Brown and others, came to their deaths by the explosion of Union torpedoes in front of No. 126 Beekman-st., on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871, and that the said explosion occurred by bringing these dangerous fireworks to this city, in violation of the law. We further find that the manufacturers, Klueber & Goldschmidt, knowing that they were violating the law, are responsible for the accident by which Henry Brown and others lost their lives."

The Coroner then announced that he would commit Klueber to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused gave his name as Louis Klueber, age 36, a native of Germany, and a manufacturer. With reference to his guilt, he said: "I am not guilty. At the proper time my explanations will exonerate me." He was then sent to the Tombs. The Coroner subsequently announced that he would accept $10,000 real estate bail for the future appearance of the prisoner. Persons offered $50,000 bail, but, as their property was in Kings County, this was refused. Finally, George Horn of No. 28 Madison-st., was accepted as surety, and the prisoner was released.

The body of Karst Karsten, the truck driver, is still at the Morgue, unclaimed.

THE FUNERAL OF MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT.

Michael Goldschmidt, who died on Saturday from injuries received by the explosion of torpedoes at No. 126 Beekman-st., was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 79 Dean-st., Brooklyn. The funeral was numerously attended by relatives, friends, and Masonic brethren, the following lodges being represented: Mount Neko, F. A. M.; Reuben, Free Sons of Israel; Washington No. 19, Bene Brith; Noah Independent No. 1; Aryeh, F. A. M.; Constitution Grand, I. O. F. S. of L.; Samuel No. 63, I. O. B. B.; Grand No. 11, I. O. F. S. of I. Each lodge furnished a delegate as mourner and pall-bearer. The funeral services were conducted according to the Hebrew ritual by the Rev. Dr. Meilzinger, Rabbi of the Congregation *Ankhi-Chesed*, of New-York. The remains were interred in the Cypress Hills Cemetery, Reuben Lodge, of which the deceased was Master, performing the last rites.

## THE COURTS.

A LUNATIC EAST INDIAN.

Beurangee Eyrangee Colah, showed signs of lunacy some time since, while sitting in a theater in this city, and was then taken in charge by the police. Upon inquiry he was found to be a Parsee merchant living at the Hoffman House, and reputed to be quite wealthy. At the time of his arrest he had a large amount of money with him. The English Vice-Consul here took up the case, and subsequently Nathaniel Jarvis was appointed a Committee of Colah's property in this country, which amounted to nearly $10,000; and a Mr. Jarvis, and afterward a Mr. Constable were appointed a Committee of his person. Colah was removed to a lunatic Asylum near Fishkill. Yesterday application was made in the Common Pleas Chambers, by his father-in-law, Sheer Pateer merchant, parsee Wadia, under a power of attorney from the Bombay wife, to be appointed the custodian of Colah and his property, with intent to remove him to Bombay. It was stated that his bodily health, which had been failing, is improving, but his mental health is not so good, and it is his mental health which will improve when he is among his own people, and especially when he has the opportunity of receiving the spiritual consolation afforded by the Parsee religion. The application was resisted by Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Constable on the ground that the wife, whose interest in the matter is invoked, is a mere child; that his property is entangled in a protracted suit; that his brothers have sued a process against him; that to Bombay the Parsee of Western people can accompany him; that his health would be endangered by the voyage, and that his mental distress would be increased by the removal. It was also urged that it is not within the power of the Court to remove a lunatic beyond its jurisdiction. The papers in the case were read yesterday, but the argument was reserved till to-day.

THE LATE EX-JUDGE STUART.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Wm. F. Howe referred to the sudden death of the late ex-Judge Stuart, and moved that the court be adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to his memory. Assistant District Attorney Fellows spoke feelingly of the departed lawyer, and Judge Bedford followed with a few remarks in which he said: "Judge Stuart was a man of manly mind. He loved his profession, and he was true to his clients and their interests. Never did his interest in the trial of a cause, display more zeal, more, in fact, than did the deceased. He was full, too, of generous impulses, and I believe, and I base my opinion of my own personal knowledge, that he was an entirely inoffensive man. He was very gay, indeed, it was a pleasure for him to be in court and encourage the young and inexperienced members of the profession."

CRIMINAL COURTS.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Pedgett, yesterday, John Cullen, charged with stealing $400 from Alexander Frasier, was acquitted.....A boy, the [illegible] stealing money, acquitted.

At the Essex Market Police Court, Wm. Reich of No. 11 Willoughby-st., was committed, yesterday, for stealing $400 from the pocket of Maria Weber of No. 207 East Houston-st.....Patrick T. Lynch of No. 341 Southeast, for stabbing John Niker of No. 154 Delancey-st.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Dowling committed Michael Dooley, the messenger of the North River Bank who appropriated $5,000 in gold certificates, Sept. 6, and alleged that he had been robbed by three men in Williamsburgh. The complaint was made by Aaron B. Hayes, cashier of the bank.....Mary Sullivan was committed for stealing $50 from the pocket of John Young of No. 160 Thirdstreet, while they were in a room in Williamsburgh.....Ernest Tetjen was committed for driving his ice wagon over Catherine McDermott, severely injuring her, as she was crossing Broadway near Bond-st.....Frank Smith was committed on a charge of being one of the men who recently left Bellevue Hospital, in a stolen boat in Hudson River, and was found in a drunken condition in Christopher-st. Lately that he has been sent to the hospital ever since.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 18.

*Supreme Court—Chambers*—By Judge Barnard.—Gallagher agt. Collins—Order settled. Vicaga agt. Vicaga—Order settled.

*Marine Court—Part I.*—By Judge Curtis.—Schaner agt. Bergen—Judgment for the plaintiff for $[illegible] and costs. Jackson agt. Martin. Dyrsen agt. Quinn, judgment affirmed. Gallagher agt. Carroll—Judgment affirmed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BARNARD, J.—Opens at 10 a. m.

1...Lackey agt. Shepherd.
10...Bright agt. Gallagher.
22...The Howe Machine Co. agt. Buckingham.
28...Hartman agt. Johnson.
73...Vroomen agt. Gardner.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—CURTIS, J.—Opens at 10 a. m.

6...Miller agt. Holmes.
609...Hoey agt. Rosenthal.
[illegible]...Stone agt. Stone.
6225...Lane agt. Hurlbut.
6228...Manning agt. Sullivan.
6[illegible]...Hewson agt. Moore.
6[illegible]...Moser agt. Andrews.
6[illegible]...Hartman agt. Coddington.
6315...Rappina agt. Ullman.
6[illegible]...Hoffman agt. Stephens.
6[illegible]...McMahon agt. Boley.
7[illegible]...Boon agt. Keshide.
5421...Power agt. Conkler.
5[illegible]...Ross agt. The L. S. R. R. Co.
5[illegible]...Power agt. Ansel.
6[illegible]...Fraser agt. Rosenthal.
6268...Rosenauer agt. Grant.

PART II.—JOACHIMSEN, J.

6226...Simms agt. Schwab.
7[illegible]...Greenbaum agt. Ackerman.
7[illegible]...Keane agt. Hill.
7[illegible]...Adams agt. Usher.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—SPEAR, J.

23...Reid agt. Sims.
[illegible]...Case agt. Murray.
[illegible]...Case agt. Ewald.

CALENDAR OF THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS—For the Term commencing Sept. 19, 1871.

194...The Long Island Ferry Co. agt. Terbell, exrx., &c.
[illegible]...Ackley et al., exrs., &c., agt. Dixon.

CAUSES RESERVED AT MAY TERM.

42...Dorman agt. Ross.
47...Marshall agt. New-York Central Railroad Co.
163...Amory agt. Wood.
164...Graves agt. Conant.
170...Intoxicate agt. Clark.
177...Taylor agt. The City of Brooklyn.
181...Fonda agt. Sage.
182...Bissell agt. Ehnore.
183...Killmer agt. Hoelbit.
184...Hinckley agt. Smith.
142...Randolph agt. Loomis.
143...Reed agt. The United States Express Co.
146...Church agt. Freeman.
147...Gibbens agt. Van Buren.
154...Dwight agt. St. John.
150...Dwight agt. St. John.

GENERAL CALENDAR RESUMED.

155...Hadden agt. Dudick.
156...Phillips agt. Clark.
157...Stickney agt. Barrow.
158...Thomas agt. Barlow.
159...Turner agt. Mills.
160...Strong agt. Blake.
161...Potter agt. Ellice.
162...The Wayne and Ont. Coll. Institute agt. Blackman.
163...Davis agt. Mundebach.
165...Taylor agt. Spader.
166...Stickney agt. Salisbury.
167...Williams agt. Fowler.
168...The Central Bank of Troy agt. Heydorn.
169...The Central Bank of Troy agt. Heydorn.
170...Tyler agt. Heydorn.
171...Day agt. Brimmer.
172...Day agt. Brimmer.
173...Sellott agt. Schwartz.
174...Hoffman agt. Armstrong.
175...Baldwin agt. Bald.
176...Ryan agt. Ward.
177...Brackett agt. Wyman.
178...Thompson agt. Hall.
179...Foley agt. Marvin.
181...Swarthout agt. the New-Jersey Steam Co.
182...McGraw agt. Bergen.
185...Shephard agt. the Erie Railway Co.
186...Carter agt. Cregne.
187...Tillson agt. Clark.
188...Everett agt. Everett.
189...Wakeman agt. Brisbane.
190...Thompson agt. Clearwater.
191...Eastwood agt. McNulty.
192...Woodworth agt. Sweet.
[illegible]...Shoudoke agt. Potts.
[illegible]...McCune agt. Hinton.
[illegible]...Conard agt. Jones.
[illegible]...Wheeler agt. Whittaker.
[illegible]...Hinds agt. Dorset.
[illegible]...Ismay agt. Boardman.
[illegible]...Dawson agt. Conkling.

PART II.—SHEA, J.

[illegible]...Scheridan agt. Clarkson.
[illegible]...Lapelletier agt. Davis.
[illegible]...Thompson agt. Stewart.
[illegible]...Dunne agt. McGonagle.
6623...Hilton agt. the A. T. Stewart Co.
[illegible]...Bullard agt. Townsend.
[illegible]...Dowland agt. Smith.

Calendar called at 11 a. m.

7[illegible]...Jones agt. Jones.
7[illegible]...Jones agt. Jones.
7[illegible]...Jones agt. Jones.
7[illegible]...Art agt. Levy.

THOMPSON AND SCHLOSS, J. J.

[illegible]...Mayer agt. Strohm.
[illegible]...Vorenberg agt. Piedfenberger.
[illegible]...Brown agt. Fuerst.

190...McCartney agt. Welch.
194...Claflin agt. Welch.
195...Richardson agt. Crandell.
196...Whitehouse agt. The Bank of Conjerstown, etc.
197...Burgess agt. Koop.
198...Rawson agt. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
199...Kellogg agt. Pike.
200...Cook agt. Holt.
201...The Morrison Brittania Co. agt. Zing