XLIID CONGRESS—IID SESSION

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 12, 1872.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the bill to provide for the refunding to State officers the tax paid on their salaries.

Mr. PRATT (Rep., Ind.) asked unanimous consent that the bill should be placed on the calendar, which was granted. He said the Supreme Court had already decided that the tax on the salaries of the State Judges was unconstitutional, and he saw no reason why the same principle should not apply to all executive and administrative State officers.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. OSBORN (Rep., Fla.) the bill to grant the right of way to the Great Southern Railroad in Florida was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) opposed the bill, and said that when the people should open their eyes to the action of Congress since 1866 in voting away the public domain to railroad corporations they would be astonished and indignant, and would call their representatives to a strict account. The bill was passed.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate what amount of money has been expended by the Government during the past three years for telegraph service, including cable dispatches, and the rates paid. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Fall River, Mass.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

PRESERVING TIMBER.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.)—To prevent the destruction of timber on lands of the United States.

It makes the cutting or destruction of such timber without the authority of a competent officer of the United States an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment not exceeding $2,000 and twelve months.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon)—Providing that all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Providing for the payment of claims for rent arising in States declared to be in rebellion.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Also, to provide an adequate supply of circulating medium for the States needing it.

It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, on an application of the Governors of the States, to supply them Treasury notes to an amount which, in connection with the National Bank notes already furnished, shall make eight dollars for each inhabitant, provided real estate security is given for the repayment of such sums in 15 years.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 22; Nays, 21.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $50,000 for for the publication of the laws in newspapers.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment, providing that after the publication of the laws of the present Congress, the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease. Adopted.

The next amendment was one raising the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries, the Second Controller, the Register, the Auditor, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmaster-General, the Superintendents of Money Orders and of the Foreign Mails, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to $4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the amendment increasing the salaries of all the heads of bureaus in the Department to $4,000. A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

Mr. SAWYER (Rep., Wis.) moved to add the Commissioner of Education to the list. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) moved to add the Supervising Officer of the Marine Hospital.

This gave rise to discussion, pending which the Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of half the Island of Yerba-Buena, in the Bay of San Francisco, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), moved to lay the bill on the table.

THE CASE OF EX-GOV. VANCE.

Pending the vote by Yeas and Nays on that motion, the SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday, under the invitation to members to send up names of persons to be included in an Amnesty bill, the name of Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina had been sent up. There had been an implied obligation that no person should be included who came within the category of exceptional cases in the general bill heretofore passed by the House, namely, members of Congress, or officers of the army and navy who had resigned and given aid to the Rebellion. He was glad that he did not know who had sent up the name of Mr. Vance, nor from which side of the House it had come. The question of that gentleman's relief from disability had been a matter of some consideration and discussion elsewhere, and the Chair regarded the insertion of his name as being in violation of good faith. He believed it had been done in ignorance of the understanding of the House.

Mr. SCHOFIELD (Dem., N. C.) remarked that Mr. Vance did not come within the category of excepted cases to which the Speaker had referred. He had not resigned his seat as a Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER said he must have been mis-informed on that point.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) remarked that the disabilities of several men who had been Members of Congress had been relieved.

The SPEAKER said that all he had desired to do was to call the attention of the House to the matter. He had refrained from making the slightest imputation on any gentleman, and he presumed that the thing had been done without thought of the previous action of the House. He was glad that he did not know from what gentleman it came, but he begged that gentleman to withdraw the name.

Mr. WADDELL (Dem., N. C.) repeated the intimation that Mr. Vance had not resigned his seat as a member.

The SPEAKER remarked that it was well known, nevertheless, that objection would have been made to inserting the name of Zebulon B. Vance, if it had been read to the House. He regretted that the gentleman who sent up the name did not now withdraw it.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) said he understood that the gentleman who had sent up the name was not present to-day.

The SPEAKER repeated that he had done his entire duty in calling the attention of the House to the matter. He regarded it as an abuse of the privilege conferred by the House.

THE YERBA BUENA JOB.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Holman's motion to lay the Yerba Buena bill on the table, and it was defeated—Yeas 75, Nays 94—as follows:

YEAS.

Acker,	Davis,	Marshall,	Speer (Pa.),
Adams,	Donan,	Mecklenard,	Sprague,
Amoss,	Finkelnburg,	McIntyre,	Storm,
Arther,	Foster,	McKinney,	Stoughton,
Banks,	Garfield,	Merrick,	Strong,
Beatty,	Goldman,	Mercer,	Swann,
Boyd,	Hambleton,	Morgan,	Terry,
Bingham,	Hancock,	Pendleton,	Tyner,
Bird,	Hendley,	Potter,	Upson,
Blair (Mo.),	Hubbs,	Price,	Van Trump,
Bourton,	Hay (Ill.),	Randall,	Waddell,
Bright,	Hereford,	Read,	Waldron (Mich.),
Buffinton,	Herndon,	Rice (Ill.),	Whiteley,
Caldwell,	Holman,	Rice (Ky.),	Williams (Ind.),
Carroll,	Kerr,	Robinson,	Wilson (Ind.),
Coburn,	Killinger,	Roosevelt,	Wilson (Ohio),
Crebs,	King,	Shanks,	Winchester,
Crocker,	Lewis,	Smith (N. Y.),	Wood—75.
Crossland,	Manson,	Snyder,	

NAYS.

Averill,	Farwell,	McJunkin,	Sessions,
Barry,	Foster (Mich.),	McKee,	Sheldon,
Beveridge,	Frye,	Merriam,	Shoemaker,
Bigby,	Garrett,	Mitchell,	Slater,
Blair (Mich.),	Getz,	Moore (Ill.),	Storers,
Brooks (Mass.)	Goodrich,	Morey,	Sloan,
Brooks (N. Y.),	Hubert,	Myers,	Smith (Ohio),
Buckler,	Harper,	Negley,	Smith (Va.),
Burdett,	Harris (Va.),	Niblack,	Snapp,
Butler (Tenn.),	Havens,	Orr,	Speer (Ga.),
Clark (N. Y.),	Hawley,	Packard (Ind.),	Stowell,
Coughlin,	Hayes (Ala.),	Palmer,	Sutherland,
Comingo,	Hazelton (Wis.),	Peck,	Taber,
Conger,	Hoar,	Perry (Ohio),	Taffee,
Cotton,	Hooper,	Perry (N. Y.),	Turner,
Critcher,	Houghton,	Peters,	Twitchell,
Darrall,	Kelley (Penn.),	Platt,	Voorhees,
Dawes,	Ketcham,	Poland,	Wakeman,
Dickey,	Lamport,	Rogers,	Warren,
Duell,	Lansing,	Rusk,	Wells,
Duke,	Lowe,	Sargent,	Wheeler,
Dunnell,	Lynch,	Sawyer,	Willard (N. Y.),
Ely,	McView,	Seeley,	Willard—94.
Farnsworth,	McHenry,		

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.), recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, with liberty so to amend it as to provide that within one month after the passage of the bill, the President of the United States shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall be authorized, at the expense of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to hear the proofs and allegations of all parties interested in the subject matter of the bill, and who shall, within three months after their appointment, award such sum for the use of each half of the island as is granted by the bill, as they shall deem just and equitable, and which award shall be paid by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, before it shall avail itself of the grant.

THE CASE OF VANCE RESUMED.

Mr. LEACH (Dem., N. C.), referring to the matter of the Amnesty bill, said that he was not in the Hall when the Speaker brought up that matter. He avowed that it was he who had sent up the name of Zebulon B. Vance, and contended that he was perfectly justified in doing so, as it was in consonance with the views of ninth-tenths of the people of North Carolina, and as the House had already included Mr. Vance in a bill of amnesty with only eight or ten votes in the negative.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Laid over.

The contested election of Owens against B. F. Myers, from the XVIIth Congress District of Pennsylvania, was called up, and the resolution declaring Myers, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, was adopted without discussion or division.

Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.) entered a motion to reconsider the bill recommitting the Yerba Buena bill, so as to give the Committee on the Pacific Railroads control of the bill to bring it before the House at any time.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—Yeas, 68; Nays, 79. The bill therefore remains in the control of the Committee.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at half past two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Propositions by Mr. MYERS (Rep., Penn.) to furnish letter-carriers with uniforms at the expense of the Government, and by Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) requiring householders to supply boxes for the reception of mail matter, were discussed and rejected.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) offered a formal amendment, and in his remarks criticised the statements of Mr. Dawes a few days since as to the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the coming fiscal year. He presented a tabular statement of the actual receipts from all sources for the first eight months of the present fiscal year ended March 1, 1872. This includes receipts from duties, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources, and amounts to $230,566,[illegible] 59, which, together with the balance at the same date, would make a total for the present fiscal year of $275,764,802 88, against this the expenditures as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, would be $301,705,036 99. This estimate included over $28,000,000 on account of the sinking fund, the payment of the interest on the public debt, &c., and included about $800,000 more than Congress would vote for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It would thus be seen that there would be a surplus of over $82,000,000. If $25,000,000 of this should be paid toward the liquidation of the principal of the public debt, it would leave $57,000,000 to be reduced from taxation. He proposed that this should be taken off the duties on iron, manufactures of iron, tea, coffee, salt, coal, and woolens; and also from internal taxation by the income tax and other similar sources of income. He also animadverted upon the policy of the Secretary in keeping so large a balance of cash on hand, which now amounted to over $174,000,000.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) replied to Mr. Wood, and said that the latter had not controverted a single item of what he (Dawes) had stated as to the expenditures of the Government. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood) had improved on the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) by more than one hundred millions in his estimate of revenue, but he asked the House to consider whether it was exactly wise to go on in extravagant expenditures, with no other resources to meet them than an expected increase in the revenue. The first six months' receipts of the current fiscal year multiplied by two would give the year's receipts at $368,000,000—only $9,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A proposition by Mr. STRONG (Rep., Conn.), to prevent any printing whatever on Government stamped envelopes, was discussed and rejected.

THE CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment increasing the subsidy for the mail service to China to $1,000,000, provided that the service shall be semi-monthly, and in ships of American construction.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) made a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was maintained by a very large majority.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) spoke in favor of the amendment, and showed the great importance of developing steamship commerce with China and Japan. He predicted that if this subsidy were made the steamship service would be immediately increased to three trips per month without further expense to the Government, and in two years to weekly service. He stated that the subsidy paid by the English Government to the Oriental Steamship Company was £450,000, or $2,260,000 a year, and he showed that the amount of revenue derived from the trade with China carried on through the Pacific Mail Steamship Company more than compensated the Government for the subsidy paid to it.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), while admitting the great importance of maintaining the Pacific line of steamships, felt compelled, in the interest of the people, to oppose the amendment. He characterized it as "wrong in principle and dangerous in practice."

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) differed from his colleague, and spoke in favor of the amendment. The question was a struggle between the United States and Great Britain as to which should have the trade of 635,000,000 people in China, Japan, India, Ceylon, Borneo, and Sumatra. Great Britain appropriated $2,500,000 for her subsidized line of steamers to those countries. War was not carried on by arms alone. There were wars of mere dignified and far more noble. There were the wars of ships, of commerce, of trade, of navigation. In the struggle for the supremacy of the ocean, Britannia now "rules the waves," and it was only this country that could wrest the trident from her grasp. It was a war with Great Britain for the trade of 600,000,000 human beings, and his feelings prompted him to stand on the side of this country. It had been his fortune or misfortune to see the struggle that was going on on those seas. The American flag on the Pacific Company's steamships already floated from San Francisco to Yokohama, and from the inland seas of Japan to China, and from there almost to the very gates of Peking. That Company's steamers ran without any appropriation from the Government as far north as Hakodadi, with a tendency to stretch toward the Russian Sea. He begged the House, without any distinction of party, to look upon the question not alone as a question of money or of subsidy, but as a struggle for the supremacy of the Eastern seas. Such was the superiority of those ships, such the superiority of American sailors and captains, that, if this line were not allowed to be overborne by the English subsidized lines, there was the strongest belief among Americans in those Eastern countries, that if the Pacific Company got less than half of the subsidy paid to the Oriental line by Great Britain, the American flag would float triumphantly through all those Eastern seas, and bring to the ports of this country the trade of 635,000,000 people.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) argued against the amendment and against the whole system of subsidies.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) advocated the amendment. He said that the word "subsidy" was, he had no doubt, a hateful word in the ears of the American people. When the amendment had been first proposed in the Committee on Appropriations, every sentiment that he cherished had led him to oppose it; but, after a very careful consideration, he had reached the conclusion that it was his duty to support the proposition. Still, he should hold to his general opposition to subsidies as a policy to be adopted. He believed that there were such special facts surrounding the question of trade on the Pacific Ocean, that Congress dare not, in view of the situation, neglect it. All the civilization of the world had crystallized around the same great sea. The Mediterranean had been the center on which all the great movements of the ancient and modern world had been grouped. The step which marked the boundary between ancient and modern history was the passage beyond the Mediterranean as a center to the Atlantic Ocean as a center. When the human race left Greece, Rome, and Carthage, it made the Atlantic Ocean the new center of activity, and on that sea the great forces of modern civilization were now at play, but there was to be in the great new future another historic sea, the third and last in the history of the world's works. That sea was to be the Pacific Ocean. Just now the whole current of public thought and of national activity was turning to that mighty sea, and the questions were, who should be its possessor, who should control it? We had heipilessly lost, if indeed we ever had control of the Mediterranean Sea, and for the time being, he feared that we had also lost control of the Atlantic ocean, but we still had our hand on the mane of the Pacific Ocean, which we could ride as a mighty steed; but we were in danger of being thrown from our place. If the Government did not give some help we should lose our grasp on that mighty on-coming commerce which was opening up. Never had there been a time in the history of any nation when such a prospect was open—when such a future was within its grasp to be seized and saved. For these reasons he was ready to make this case an exception, and to say that in this great historic sea of the future this country should be the chief ruler and controller of its mighty worlds.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) opposed the amendment, and said he did not propose to deal with words, but with things. All the money which went into the treasury was wrung by taxation from the people for the purpose of carrying on their Government, and for no other purpose. Congress had no right to appropriate any of it for the advantage of any other cause, however good, however high, however noble, and certainly it had no right to appropriate any of it for the benefit of private speculation.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) advocated the amendment, and did so, he said, as a supplement to the remarks which he had made last Friday. In looking for the means by which to realize the anticipations of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), he knew of no such judicious and proper appropriation of money as that which would add to the channels of trade, and gather into the Custom-house of this country those revenues which would otherwise go to other nations to enrich their treasuries, their households, and their people. No man could stand on the wharf at San Francisco and see one of those magnificent steamers come in with its treasures from the East, that would otherwise have found their way to European ports, and then see it go out, taking back the products of the manufactures and industries of this country, to those new markets, without being impressed with the great truth that commerce is not all on one side; that every dollar's worth which we take to other ports comes back to us in another shape, and enriches us; that commerce enriches those who engage in it, on the one side and on the other. He would go not for this subsidy alone, but for every judicious expenditure of money which might be proposed for bounties to fishermen on the Eastern coast. [This last remark was directed to Mr. Butler of Massachusetts.] There was, as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) had said, a mighty struggle as to whether all the treasures of the East should come through American ports to be distributed among our people and taken in exchange for products, or whether they should be carried to us through European ports. He could not agree with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) that we should build no ships, open no harbors, erect no Custom-houses, expend no money to contribute to increase the commerce of the country, or that we should look for that primitive state where we should be free from all the regulations and rules of trade, and from all the laws of commerce and industry. He could not consent to go back to that condition of things, even under the cogent reasoning of the gentleman from Indiana.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. HOLMAN and KERR against it. The latter said that the supremacy of England on the ocean was due, not to her policy of subsidies, but to her rational and sensible policy of Free Trade—free trade in ships, free trade in iron, in cotton, in woolens, and even in pig iron.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose, and the House at 4:45 adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN R. LAWRENCE.

A special meeting of the Directors of the National Broadway Bank was held yesterday morning, F. A. Palmer, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to take from his family and friends our dear friend and associate, John R. Lawrence,

Resolved, That during the many years of our business and friendly association with him, we have always recognized his many virtues, and have always found him a firm friend, a safe counselor, a prudent merchant and an honest man.

Resolved, That this Bank has by his death been deprived of the valuable cooperation of a diligent and conscientious director.

Resolved, That the chair heretofore occupied by him at this Board be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that the directors of this Bank, unless providentially prevented, attend the funeral of our deceased brother director.

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the decree of our Father in Heaven, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and the sorrowful assurance of his irreparable loss to them; and,

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full on the minutes of this Bank, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MILLINER.

Meyer Horwitz and his daughters have kept a millinery store on the first floor of No. 272 Third-ave. The eldest, Mary, age 23, a beautiful brunette, has been receiving the attentions of a friend of the family, and apparently there was no trouble between them. She seemed to have her usual health and spirits yesterday, and attended to her usual avocations. About 2 p. m. she went up stairs, and a few moments afterward the younger sister heard the report of a pistol, followed by a fall on the floor above. She ran up stairs and found her sister bleeding from a wound in the forehead. A small revolver was beside her. She was unconscious, the ball having penetrated the brain. A surgeon was summoned at once, but death ensued in a short time. The relatives say that they know of no reason for the act.

THE COURTS.

TWO FORTUNATE MURDERERS.

A NEW TRIAL FOR FOSTER—FIFTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR M'NEVINS.

Judge Barrett granted, yesterday, a stay of proceedings in the case of Wm. Foster, sentenced to be hanged March 22 for the murder of Avery D. Putnam with a car-hook, April 26, 1871. After citing the different authorities bearing upon the case, Judge Barrett says:

In this condition of the authorities it is important that this question, squarely presented as it is in this case, should be definitely settled by the tribunal of last resort. In view of the opinions of Chief Justice Nelson and Justices Cowan, Emott, and Parker, and the absence of any clear and decisive expression upon the subject from the Court of Appeals; in view, too, of the general policy of our law, which is to extend rather than narrow the degrees of guilt; and especially considering the provisions of the act of 1860, to which this act of 1862 was amendatory, it is impossible to deny that there is at least a reasonable doubt upon the point presented. Entertaining this opinion, it is my duty to grant the application.

Wm. McNevins was found guilty of the murder of Edward Hines, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of last July, but, on application, a stay of proceedings was granted and a new trial ordered. The case came up, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, when McNevins, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for 15 months.

THE BELGIAN MURDER CASE—VOGT'S ADMISSIONS.

The examination in the case of Carl Vogt, accused of murdering and robbing Chevalier de Bianco, was continued yesterday at the Tombs. Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan explained that, in consequence of there being no extradition treaty with Belgium relative to criminal matters, the accused could only be held for the offense of bringing stolen property into the State. Detective Farley produced several shares of iron and coal mining stocks and other property which had been traced to the prisoner. These were claimed by Mme. Duval de Beaulieu, the daughter of the murdered man. A letter was read from the Count Vol de Beaulieu to Superintendent Kelso, stating that the Chevalier de Bianco had been murdered at his residence in Brussels, on Oct. 7, 1871; that a number of shares of stock had been stolen by the assassin; that the writer had reason to believe that the murderer had fled to the United States, and that she asked the assistance of the police of this city to aid in his arrest. Another letter gave a description of the stolen property, and stated that two servants were suspected, but that no evidence had been found against them, and that the deceased had been intimate with a courtesan named Hainault.

Detective Farley testified that he arrested the accused in Philadelphia. The prisoner admitted that he came to this country about Christmas, and that Vogt was not his real name; he had with him a young woman; he had certain shares in his possession, and he had lost one of them in a gaming-house in this city; these were a portion of those described in the list of stolen bonds; witness searched the prisoner's trunks, but found no other papers in relation to the case; there were no English papers, and nothing to show that the prisoner had been in London; Vogt claimed to have purchased the shares from a man named Bergendorf at Lythe's Hotel, in London; had previously told witness that he had left the shares with Konitzky & Hagerfeldt, at No. 744 Broadway.

F. Konitzky, banker, testified that the prisoner called at his office in December last, and wanted to sell some bonds; he offered a bond of the Belgian Government which corresponded with some in a list of stolen bonds; witness declined to buy, but offered to send the bonds to Europe and sell them on account; he left bonds and shares of the par value of 19,000 francs, and received an advance of $500; these were sent to the correspondent of the firm at Frankfort, with directions to telegraph at once if there was anything wrong; subsequently witness received information that no objections would be made to the payment of the bonds, and that they had been sent on to Brussels to be sold; he was then paid $3,500; witness subsequently received from him property worth 11,500 francs; these shares were also sent to Frankfort; witness advanced no money on these shares, and did not hear from his correspondent there, but received a letter from Cologne, setting forth that the bonds had been stolen; witness wrote to Vogt, and he replied that he had obtained them honorably; Vogt only delivered to witness the shares of the Belgian Government and four of the Alstaaten shares; these had been stolen.

The examination was adjourned until to-day.

CIVIL NOTES.

The evidence in the suit of George Washington Bowen, the alleged illegitimate son of Madame Junel, against Nelson Chase, which has been trying for seven weeks, will probably be closed to-day.

Wm. Krohne's suit against Jacob Aaron Heimer and others, tried yesterday before Judge Barrett and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., was brought to recover the loss incurred by the seizure of plaintiff's store and goods on a bond which he had signed for the defendants. The damages were laid by plaintiff at $25,000, while the defendants claimed that the goods sold only amounted to $1,000, and that they were only liable for that sum. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $6,034 80.

In the case of Edward Green of the firm of Lee, Dunn & Co., No. 92 Broadway, charged with swindling emigrants with fraudulent drafts, application was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Monday for the release of the accused, but Judge Cardozo denied the motion yesterday, saying that the evidence given at the examination was insufficient in law to hold Green, but he had been informed by the District-Attorney that the prisoner had already been indicted by the Grand Jury, and, as there might be additional evidence, he would remand him for trial on Friday next.

William Fletcher entered into a contract with Charles E. Evans to lay concrete pavement at Bedford-ave., and Monroe-st., Brooklyn. When the sidewalk was completed it was torn up by Street Commissioner Furey, and Mr. Evans sued the city to recover $10,000 damages, and to decide the question, whether a citizen can have such a sidewalk in front of his house as he prefers. The case came up before Judge McCue yesterday, and the complainant was non-suited. The defense claimed that the Common Council had passed an ordinance that only blue-stone or Scrimshaw pavement should be laid on sidewalks, and that the Street Commissioner was justified in tearing up the pavement.

DECISIONS—MARCH 12.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—By Judge Cardozo.—Kimel agt. Kindl et al.—Order granted. Barr agt. Burr and others.—Order granted. In the matter of the application of D. J. Mahony and others for leave to sell.—Report of Referee confirmed and order granted. Cook agt. Mixer et al.—Order granted. Baylard agt. Cook.—Memoranda for counsel. Goelet agt. McCool.—Judgment granted.

By Judge Barrett.—The People agt. William Foster.—Writ of error and stay of proceedings granted. (See opinion filed.)

Circuit—Part I.—By Judge Van Brunt.—McKinley agt. Lamb.—Case settled.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Sedgwick.—Thorne agt. Simpson.—Order denying motion. Metzer agt. Fritz.—Order granting motion. Taylor agt. Luquecy, jr., et al.—Order of reference granted. Riddle agt. Lazare.—Order granted. Dart et al. agt. Rowe.—Order granted. O'Brien agt. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.—The same. Lynch agt. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—The same. Rothschild, jr. agt. Rothschild.—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Robinson.—Goldstein agt. Baer et al.—Order of arrest discharged with costs. (See memorandum.)

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—BLATCHFORD, J.

12..Commercial Steamboat Co. agt. Ferry-Boat America.
40..Davis et al. agt. Pendergast.
103..Ryan agt. Heckscher.
154..Curos agt. Steam-tug F. W. Devoe.
157..Devoe Manufacturing Co. agt. Big Pasquito.
45..Riley agt. Steam-tug Spray.
159..Cornell agt. Schooner Margeretta.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—BARRETT, J.—Opens at 10½ a. m.

951..Kehan agt. O'Brien, Sheriff.
155..Pippler et al. agt. Bond.
621..Dolington agt. Blumenthal.
1209..Gaston et al. agt. Palmer et al.
1414..Peterson agt. The Mayor.
592..Stout and another agt. Stryhling.
1291..Putnam agt. Duncan.
1297..Bonenschausen agt. Leavitt.
1420..Mandeville agt. Wood.
1427..Leavitt et al. agt. McFarland.
1431..Sibley agt. Averill.
1437..Grocer's Bank of N. Y. agt. Gibbs impld.

PART II.—BRADY, J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

642..Mass agt. O'Brien Sheriff.
646..Hofman agt. Wagner.
432..Groetzinger agt. Rosenthal.
[illegible]..Atlantic Mail S. S. Co. agt. Central Am. Transit Co.
[illegible]..Geipeke et al agt. Quentall.
[illegible]..Focke agt. Ranke.
[illegible]..Schepeler agt. Picasso et al.
450..Board of Com. of Pilots agt. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
454..Seaman et al agt. Townsend.
460..Brown agt. Horton et al.

CHAMBERS—CARDOZO, J.—Opens at 11 a. m. Calendar called at 12 m.

20..Baker et al agt. Jennings.
97..Goodenough agt. Spencer.
98..Same agt. Tilghill.
103..Dutch agt. Dutch.
122..Posner agt. Gumpert.
131..Strasburger agt. Fox, jr.
143..Sanford et al. agt. White et al.
144..Ginesi agt. Moore.
149..Crawford agt. Waters, Rec'r.
151..St. John agt. Dickinson.

SPECIAL TERM—Bernard, J.—Opens at 11 a. m. Adjourned to Monday, March 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—BARBOUR, Ch. J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

357..Goodman agt. Strobein et al.
1653..Posner agt. Harvey et al.
1567..O'Brien, Sheriff, agt. Thiele.
1389..Shaw agt. Scott. impld.
1573..Polsdell agt. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1185..Heerbrandt agt. Krohe. Added Causes.
1705..Pollerton agt. Bearime.
1719..Oberback agt. Fairbairn.
1711..Friedhoff, adm'r, agt. The Staten Island R. R. Co.
1713..Same agt. Same.
1715..Bensel, ex'r, agt. Gray.
1719..Merritt agt. Chambers.
1721..Healey agt. Tradesman's Fire Ins. Co.
1735..Brosier agt. Strauss et al.
1739..Sloan agt. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—J. P. DALY, J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

710..Peabody agt. Speyers.
63..McCauley agt. Gans.
800..Babcock agt. O'Brien, Sheriff.
936..Quinlan agt. 6th-ave. R.R.Co.
1064..Schott agt. Wright et al.
1369..Same agt. Same.
1329..More agt. Band.
471..Dart et al. agt. Walker et al.
71..Chapman agt. Douglass.
32..Hager agt. Steamship Atlantic.
118..Cunningham agt. Sloop Tennessee.
163..Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. agt. Steam-tug W. N. Sommer.
164..Mott et al. agt. Ship Fawn.
169..N. J. Lighterage Co. agt. Steam-tug A. Corning.
69..Walter et al. agt. Canal Boat Bob Davidson.
73..Martin agt. Walter et al.

PART II.—BRADY, J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

642..Mass agt. O'Brien Sheriff.
646..Hofman agt. Wagner.
432..Groetzinger agt. Rosenthal.
[illegible]..Atlantic Mail S. S. Co. agt. Central Am. Transit Co.
[illegible]..Geipeke et al agt. Quentall.
[illegible]..Focke agt. Ranke.
[illegible]..Schepeler agt. Picasso et al.
450..Board of Com. of Pilots agt. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
454..Seaman et al agt. Townsend.
460..Brown agt. Horton et al.

CHAMBERS—CARDOZO, J.—Opens at 11 a. m. Calendar called at 12 m.

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97..Goodenough agt. Spencer.
98..Same agt. Tilghill.
103..Dutch agt. Dutch.
122..Posner agt. Gumpert.
131..Strasburger agt. Fox, jr.
143..Sanford et al. agt. White et al.
144..Ginesi agt. Moore.
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1713..Same agt. Same.
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1719..Merritt agt. Chambers.
1721..Healey agt. Tradesman's Fire Ins. Co.
1735..Brosier agt. Strauss et al.
1739..Sloan agt. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—J. P. DALY, J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

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63..McCauley agt. Gans.
800..Babcock agt. O'Brien, Sheriff.
936..Quinlan agt. 6th-ave. R.R.Co.
1064..Schott agt. Wright et al.
1369..Same agt. Same.
1329..More agt. Band.
471..Dart et al. agt. Walker et al.
71..Chapman agt. Douglass.

PART II.—VAN BRUNT, J.—Opens at 11 a. m.

745..Wetherbee et al. agt. Baker et al.
1412..Compton agt. Haight.
1413..Same agt. Shultz.
1414..Power agt. Earned.
1415..Wolf agt. Tracey.
1416..Wolf, infant, by Guardian, agt. Same.
1417..Dooley agt. Mulcahy.
1418..Pettengill et al. agt. Cutler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—GROSS, J.—Opens at 10 a. m. Calendar called at 10 a. m.

7873..Burrows agt. Post.
7909..O'Donnell agt. Shelg.
8003..Breitkopp agt. Fleige.
7341..Rosenbaum agt. Elliott.
8016..Koch agt. Ihle.
8073..Martin agt. Walbridge.
8069..Mann agt. Am. Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
8092..Rellis agt. Bickey.

PART II.—TRACY, J.—Calendar called at 10 a. m.

7940..Johnston agt. Metzger.
9044..Dunham agt. Williams.
8119..Berger agt. Soehlein.
7865..Roland agt. Miasenheimer.
8121..Jennings agt. Kiernan.
8122..Mittnacht agt. Suttie.
8067..Arkell agt. Wilson.
8175..Wattge agt. Brinckerhoff.
8167..Wilson agt. Julian.
8159..Barrett agt. McAdile.
8127..Hennessey agt. Litchenstein.
8125..Jane agt. Roach.
7667..Muller agt. Kelly.

PART II.—TRACY, J.—Opens at 10 a. m. Calendar called at 10 a. m.

7396..Hackes agt. Aaron.
7965..Nester agt. Stelmle.
8538..Harrison agt. Murray.
8837..Vandervoort agt. Dahlbender.
9035..James agt. Zacker.
9070..Lavin agt. Regan.
9140..Nagle agt. Laird.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Recorder HACKETT.—James McCauley, homicide; Benedick Lesse, felonious assault and battery; Carl Ekberg, felonious assault and battery; John Conners, felonious assault and battery; William McKay, felonious assault and battery; John O'Mara, felonious assault and battery; William Lyons, burglary; James Wilkinson, burglary; John Murray, burglary; John Corcoran, burglary; John Roberts, grand larceny; John Edwards, grand larceny; John R. Shoals, grand larceny; Thomas Farrell, grand larceny; John Rooney, grand larceny.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

120..Suem agt. Prospect Park R. R. Co.
121..Same agt. Same.
71..Robinson agt. Miller.
7..Lynch agt. Jenney.
32..Dutcher agt. O'Keichun.
141..Riley agt. Markey.
143..Clark agt. Wood.
144..Mortimore agt. Walter.
24..Dutcher agt. Marston.
34..Hunt agt. Rogers.
113..Nelson agt. Freeman.
57..Soul agt. Berry.
2..Mortimore agt. Walter.
110..Trimble agt. Sayres.
153..Doulon agt. O'Shea.
154..Conklin agt. Finley.
155..King agt. Elkins.
156..Mooney agt. Elkins.
157..Ganch agt. Doerflinger.
158..Schmalz agt. O'Brien.
159..Newton agt. Wilson.
160..Ball agt. Holcomb.
161..Vondran agt. Pfeifanberger.
162..Same agt. Same.
163..