LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY.

LECTURE OF THE REV. DR. THOMPSON—ST. CYPRIAN AND HIS TIMES—HIS RELATIONS WITH THE BISHOP OF ROME—HIS VIEWS OF THE EPISCOPATE AND CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., rector of Christ Episcopal Church, at Fifth-ave., delivered the seventh lecture in his course upon church history yesterday afternoon, his subject being "St. Cyprian and His Times." He said:

We are led sometimes to doubt whether the world advances when we confine our attention to any particular portion of it. Take, for instance, the North of Africa, now an uncultivated desert, wandered over by a few half-barbarous tribes, and the worst kind of barbarians, being those who have relapsed from civilization into barbarism, and then go back to what the North of Africa was at the time of the hight of the Roman Empire, a highly cultivated, densely peopled territory, that lay there like a garden, with its countless villages, its cities, its ports, its commerce, its civilization and refinement, all flourishing in the highest degree in what is now only waste land. Let us go to this North Africa in the second century of the Christian era. The capital of it is Carthage. Not the Carthage that had been destroyed; that was the mistress of the sea; that for a long time had held her own in wars against the great power of Rome, but had finally been remorselessly trodden down by her great rival; not this, but a new, Roman Carthage, built upon the ruins of the old, and given by Augustus to some of his legions with the territory lying above. This Roman Carthage has grown up to be a large, flourishing mercantile city, and, like every other city of importance in the Roman Empire, it has had Christian preaching in it. There is already at the beginning of the third century a Christian church there, with a Christian Bishop and a Christian people. The name of Jesus is known to thousands in Carthage.

In this city, in the year 200, there was born, of Roman parentage and Senatorial rank, Thascius Cyprian, who became one of the most noted bishops and fathers of the Roman Church. I think that we group events and their philosophy about men, our honored heroes, better than in any other way. This man was born a Roman gentleman, and at a time that there were but two careers before Roman gentlemen—arms and the forum—he was educated for the law, and at 46 years of age he appears to have held his own as a prominent citizen of Carthage with hereditary wealth and rank. He lived, as other wealthy men of his time lived—as he afterward confesses in his own writing—rather loosely and reckless, rather given to pleasure.

At that time a tendency to immoral sensuous pleasures was not very strongly resisted, even in Rome under the skies of Italy; and when a Roman went to Egypt, or settled among the luxuries of North Africa amid its myrtle bowers and ever-blooming orange groves, he was tempted far more to give himself up to sensuous pleasures. And this was Cyprian's temptation there, as it was Augustin's afterwards, but yet he had lived what was at that time considered a highly respectable and honorable life. At 46 years of age he became acquainted with Cecilianus, an aged presbyter of the Church of Carthage, and, owing perhaps to the fact that both were educated and had literary tastes in common, the old ascetic priest and the Roman gentleman of middle age and great wealth were drawn together, and, through his intercourse with this old man, Cyprian was converted to the Christian faith and baptized.

It is hard for us now to imagine what that meant to him. It meant a renunciation of all his previous life; a turning aside from his kindred and giving up every promise which lay before him of rank and office, and identifying himself with the most obscure, despised, and contemned body in the whole world; it meant being sneered at by every former associate. Nevertheless he he united to the community, they seem to have been on receiving back; he took the step, and became identified with the Church of Carthage; and almost immediately he seems to have been ordained a priest of that Church. That was almost inevitable on account of his learning, rank and wealth, and it was equally inevitable that on almost the first occasion he should be elected Bishop of Carthage. Such was the case in the year 248, only two years after his conversion. He died in the year 258, and was then a Christian only 12 years of his life; and yet he seemed to leave his mark and impression upon the Christian Church and literature, which have remained during all these 14 centuries that have passed, and in all certainty they will remain during the next 14 centuries, should there be no end.

He was scarcely elected Bishop when the Decian persecution began, from which he fled and hid himself, for which he was unjustly and unfairly blamed. It was, in fact, a wise step on his part, and one to which he was true in every persecution, not only to his clergy and people. He was a man of altogether too much mark to be allowed to fall at the first onset. It was necessary that the General should be preserved to the army. During this persecution he wrote from his place of retirement frequent letters to his people exhorting them to patience, directing the clergy what to do in certain emergencies, and guiding them in all questions which came up. He returned after the persecution and remained at his post during the pestilence that followed and the invasions by the Northern barbarians, where he exerted himself to redeem the Christian captives, giving the holy vessels of the Church for that purpose. When Valerian came to be Emperor, and he inaugurated the persecution of the Christians, the first step was to banish Cyprian from Carthage. He remained in retirement about a year, when he returned, and in the year 258 suffered martyrdom by being beheaded.

RELATIONS OF PRIMITIVE BISHOPS.

Cyprian was Bishop of Carthage during the episcopates of four Roman Bishops—Fabian, Cornelius, Lucius and Stephen—and he was brought into various relations with them. And you understand that these men were Popes; that they were infallible, supreme over the Christian Church, and that all others were merely their subordinates; that these men could have removed St. Cyprian had they wished to do so, simply on the ground that he was bound to yield his opinions and judgment, regulate his action, and govern his Church exactly as they should tell him. And yet in his relations to the Bishops of Rome, many of which I have read carefully, I cannot find a single place where he places himself in any lower position than in writing to a friend and equal. He addresses, for instance: "Cyprian to his brother Stephen," and closes his letter: "And now, dear brother, farewell;" and the Bishop of Rome, in writing to him, addressed him as "My brother." Imagine Archbishop McCloskey addressing himself in this style to the present Pope of Rome. I fancy he would not remain Archbishop of New-York a great while. On several occasions the Bishops of Rome wrote to Cyprian asking his advice, and addressed their letters to "Pope Cyprian," as the name "pope" was given to every Bishop of prominence at that time.

The church at Carthage had certain peculiar customs of its own. Among others, it baptized all who came back to it from heresy, while on the other hand the Roman custom was to receive all those who had been baptized among the heretics as valid; recognizing the validity of heretical baptism. The Church of Carthage denied this. Thus a difference arose between Cyprian and Stephen, and Cyprian called a council of his own clergy who sustained him in his position, and he wrote a letter to Stephen, informing him that he should continue the custom, whereupon Stephen withdrew from him his communion. The Bishops of Africa united in an address to Cyprian, confirming him in his views, and declaring that Brother Stephen at Rome had done a very unjustifiable and tyrannous act, and instead of excommunicating Cyprian, he had in fact excommunicated himself. Instead of an excommunication frightening all the world, they simply said that the Roman Stephen had turned himself out of the Christian communion. No one appears to have been frightened; certainly Cyprian and the Carthagenian Church were not. They went on the same as before, troubling themselves very little about the good or ill-will of brother St. Stephen at Rome. Cyprian died a martyr without the excommunication of St. Stephen being withdrawn, and yet he is an enrolled saint with his name on the calendar. It is a little curious that a canonized saint of the Roman Catholic Church should have died out of the communion of that Church, excommunicated by a Pope who is also a canonized Saint. These words did not then mean at all what they do now. It was merely a slight quarrel, and only showed that St. Stephen had a bad temper.

DISCIPLINE OF THE EARLY CHURCH.

As illustrating the discipline of the ancient Church, while Cyprian was in retirement, during the persecution of Decius, many of his followers lapsed—denied their saint. This was a terrible thing to do; but can we wonder, when a woman was brought up to the altar, on one side of which were a few grains of incense, and on the other the torturer with his instruments of torment, and by taking up the incense and casting it on the fire she might escape the torment of being racked from limb to limb? What wonder that many fell, and that many others bought certificates from the prator that they had offered up incense when they had not. The prætor, being a kind-hearted man, would say: "You come to my office privately, and I will give you a certificate that you have offered incense, although you have not." Nevertheless, those who took advantage of this were numbered among those who had denied the faith, and were excluded from the communion of the Church, and they afterward begged of the confessors and martyrs to give them letters of peace, and restore them to the communion of the church. This was during Cyprian's absence; and supposing that he would not dare to refuse it, the confessors and martyrs, who had suffered and been condemned to death for their faith, undertook to receive back those who had not been so strong as themselves, but whom they pitied. This was clearly a breach of church discipline and order, and Cyprian wrote to his clergy that it must not be done; that the Bishop alone could restore to communion. Hence there arose two parties—one sustaining the action of the confessors and martyrs, the party of disorder; and the other sustaining the action of the Bishop, the party of order.

St. Cyprian was every inch a Bishop. In fact he is regarded by some as the inventor of Episcopacy, but as we find many Episcopal churches springing up at that time we are obliged to suppose that there were a vast number of St. Cyprians inventing it at the same time. But no writings have come down to us from ancient times where the authority, origin, dignity and limitations of Episcopacy are more clearly laid down than in those of this really, lion-hearted Bishop, who maintained the authority of his high office and yet knew its limits, and never took a step beyond them. In the very same epistles in which he claims to be an apostle, he declared also that a bishop is only the servant of the clergy and people, and can do nothing without them. He refused to make any decision in many matters until he had consulted his clergy and people. Some claimed that his being elected by the popular voice destroyed the authority of his Episcopate. I know that bishops have no authority without the constitutional voice of the clergy and people, and yet I hold that they derive their authority, not from their election by the people, but by hereditary descent from the Apostles of our Lord. You cannot distinguish between the person and the office. There was no confusion in St. Cyprian's mind. He was the Bishop, and in his office supreme, but supreme under the limitations of that office.

I have said that he was in banishment one year before his death on account of the persecution of Valerian. He had a garden outside of Carthage, where he remained in retirement until he was arrested and brought into the city, when he knew that his time had come, for he had been warned in a vision. He was tried and condemned, and had the usual warning; but he determined to go straight through to the end, and so he was brought out to be beheaded. The place selected was a level meadow just outside the city, where the hills sloped like an amphitheater on three sides. And there the people of Carthage were gathered on one Summer afternoon in the arena, as the Western sun was sinking, with the glorious sunlight flooding hill and vale, and casting golden light upon the Mediterranean Sea. St. Cyprian takes his last living look of land, and sea, and sky, of city and plain. Among his weeping people prayers are being offered, and shouts of victory are ready to go up for him soon. He is looked upon as a crowned victor—a conqueror marching in his triumph, and not as a condemned criminal. He was a Christian bishop and a Roman gentleman, and he must have laid his head down grandly and calmly to receive the blow that sent him to his God and Savior.

THE ELIASES IN COURT.

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF THE GENEVA WATCH COMPANY SWINDLE—A DAMAGING LETTER.

The Eliases, proprietors of the notorious "Geneva Watch Company" swindle at No. 763 Broadway, began, last Saturday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the defense of the clerk, Alfred C. Sniffen, who sold a worthless watch, a few weeks ago, to Wayne Litzenberg, on whose complaint the proceedings were instituted. This defense was remarkable for its inattention to the worth of the movement, and for an intense interest in the value of the case. One of the witnesses venturing to insinuate that the case of the Geneva Company's watch contained as much silver as that of a Waltham watch of the lowest grade, the counsel for the defense vociferously claimed that the value of Litzenberg's watch was satisfactorily proved, notwithstanding the worthlessness of the movement. Among other shallow devices, a bill for two Waltham watches of the lowest grade, purchased March 30, or since Sniffen's arrest, was exhibited, and the inference drawn that a chief part of the stock at No. 763 was of American manufacture.

Elijah Fuller testified: I am the agent for the Waltham Watch Company; I sell the albata cap watch for $15; the rest of it is coin silver; the Geneva Company's watch you now show me is an imitation American watch, made in Switzerland, I think; I have been in the store at No. 763 Broadway, and saw two Waltham silver watches known as the "Home Watch" for sale there; the clerk told me that it was the best watch they had for sale; the "Home Watch" is the lowest grade sold by us; the watch you show me was bought, as the bill shows, on March 30, or since this suit was begun.

Fritz Messmer testified: I am a watch-case manufacturer at No. 10 Maiden-lane; have been in the business 19 years; I did not make the case of the watch you show me, it was made by Joseph Favre; there is about $40 silver in such watches; I sell them at $8 apiece at wholesale; I have sold the imitation American watch.

Joseph Fayhs testified: I manufacture watch cases very largely; I make cases in which Waltham movements can be put; the watch cases you show me, I think are about the same value; I don't want to tell the value of them, as it would expose my business; and, besides, I have different prices for the same watches, according them to different persons; the Waltham Watch Co.'s cases are made entirely of coin silver.

J. W. McDonald testified: I purchased a watch of the Geneva Watch Company on the 30th of March, and also one on the 6th of March; the silver watch has kept good time; I bought it on the 9th of March for $18 25; it is marked "William Ellery, Boston, Mass.," and was so represented to me; it was not represented to me as a timekeeper of the Geneva Watch Company.

Adolph Gwen testified: I am employed by Tiffany & Co.; I can't tell you the value of this watch; we don't keep them; the Geneva Company's watch you show me would not keep good time, and could not be made to keep good time; you could not expect a watch bought for $10 to keep good time; Tiffany & Co. never heard of the great Geneva Watch Co., nor did I; I have yet to learn that the startling of the Geneva Watch Co. has been the ruin of the leading watch firms of New-York.

H. Rovenack testified: I am a jeweler at No. 633 Broadway; I went to No. 763 Broadway with Mr. Kirby, as an expert; he purchased a watch for $40; it was a cheap watch; I have never sold watches of that kind, although I have often repaired them; from $2 to $5 expenditure upon them will make them keep time; I handled the watch I bought like a watchmaker when I was examining at the stands; Mr. Kirby handed me the watches as they were given to him by the clerk; I examined six or seven cases of them and finally got one which I thought was cheap for its price; the second watch I bought I also looked for through several cases, and rejected 15 or 12 until I found a good one.

The examination was here adjourned to Wednesday next. While Ellis H. Elias was in court a writ was served on him by a Deputy Sheriff requiring him, under an order issued by Judge Loew of the Court of Common Pleas, to appear before Payson Merill, referee, at No. 51 William-st., April 15, at 12 o'clock, and show cause why he should not pay an unsatisfied judgment of $106 50 obtained against him at the instance of John Ehrendall, March 6, 1871, Elias swore at that time that he had no property, except $5, which he paid over to the Sheriff, and since then Ehrendall has been unable to obtain any additional amounts.

THE GENEVA CONSUL EXPOSING THE ELIASES.

The following letter, exposing the fraudulent pretenses of the Elias gang with reference to the mythical "Geneva Watch Company," has just been received from the American Consul at Geneva in reply to a cable telegram sent to him by the publisher of THE TRIBUNE:

U. S. CONSULATE, GENEVA, March 22, 1872.

To whom it may concern.—Having been asked by a telegraphic dispatch the following questions, to wit:

"Is there a Geneva Watch Company? Has it become bankrupt? Has it sent here (New York) two million dollars' worth of watches to close sales?"

I answered briefly (to save expense), "no word of truth." I now reply in detail. There is not and never has been, at least since I have been Consul here, a Geneva Watch Company. No watch manufacturing company has failed here. Two million dollars' worth of watches have not been sent from here for the last two years. Although all Swiss watches are known in commerce as Geneva watches, yet the great bulk of them are sent from the Basle Consulate.

Given under my hand and the official seal the 22d day of March, 1872. CHAS. H. UPTON, U. S. Consul.

LARGE LOCAL FIRES.

A fire was discovered early on Saturday in the furniture and upholstery establishment of B. L. Solomon & Sons, in the large double white marble-front building Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway. The building contained fine furniture, fancy goods, and upholstery worth over $900,000. The fire was confined to the rear basement and first floor, but the entire building was filled with smoke, and the first floor and basement were flooded with water. The damage will probably reach $200,000. Insured for $450,000 on stock by the Liverpool, London and Globe, Royal, Imperial, Globe, Home, and many other companies. The building was damaged $25,000. Insured for $250,000. It is believed that the fire resulted from the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags used by the workmen in the basement. During the fire Dennis McCarty, a member of Insurance Patrol No 2, fell through the skylight of the first floor into the basement and was seriously injured.

A fire occurred, early yesterday, on the third floor of the colored boarding-house, No. 161 Leonard-st. The flames spread rapidly and the smoke soon filled the house. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Moore of the Sixth Precinct, who gave an alarm and succeeded in rescuing the inmates. Two boarders, Richard Overton and George Thompson, were severely burned about the hands, face, back, and arms, and were taken to the Park Hospital. The second floor was occupied by Peter Hollister and the third by John Adams, who lose about $200 each, on furniture. The first floor was unoccupied. The building was damaged $250.

Adam Sauter's lager-beer saloon, in the basement of No. 414 Sixth-st., was damaged $200 by fire on Saturday.

William Little's shoe store, No. 390 Bowery, was damaged $200 by fire on Saturday evening. Insured for $8,500.

Daniel Leahey's hat manufactory, on the third and fourth floors of No. 12 Ann-st., was damaged $1,000 by fire on Saturday night. The second floor, occupied as a gaming establishment, was damaged $200. J. Read's shoe store, on the first floor, was damaged $500 by water. The building, owned by F. Chandler, was damaged $500. All insured.

The stable of James Kirke, at No. 238 South Third-st., Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and a horse worth $150 burned to death. Total loss, $400.

Osborne's planing-mill, at Columbia and Baltic-sts., South Brooklyn, was damaged $100 yesterday by fire, caused by the spontaneous combustion of oil rags.

THE WHISKY INDICTMENTS—NO ARRESTS YET.

Wm. R. W. Chambers, jointly indicted with other alleged members of the old Whisky Ring, voluntarily surrendered himself on Saturday and gave bail in $5,000, James T. Seagrave being his surety. It is said, on good authority, that nearly all of the bribery and whisky indictments presented by the last United States Circuit Court Grand Jury were found under the auspices of a Massachusetts Internal Revenue Collector, who came here and furnished the evidence on which they are based. It is also said that these indictments are grounded only on affidavits, and a lawyer, who is considered an authority on criminal laws, asserts that an indictment supported by affidavits alone is good for nothing. When these cases are called for trial, it is intended to put several members of the Grand Jury on the witness stand, and to make them disclose the evidence on which the indictments are based. Some startling developments are expected in case such a course is adopted. Some of the counsel for those indicted for bribery say that the indictments are so loosely drawn that it is impossible to tell, with any degree of certainty, the offenses charged; and that they shall, therefore, move to quash them for this reason, if for no other. The charging clauses do not state from whom the bribes were received. No arrests have yet been made on the bench warrants issued in connection with these cases.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S, NO. 218 BROADWAY.

9 a. m.	Noon.	5 p. m.	Midnight.
42°	46°	48°	37°

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—Senator Reuben E. Fenton, the Hon. Freeman Clark, M. C., of Rochester; Gov. Bradley of Omaha, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Charles M. Prevost of Philadelphia, Mayor Gaston, the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, William Whiting, T. L. Jenks, W. M. Flanders, and W. F. Robinson of Boston....*St. Nicholas Hotel*—Senator Stewart of Nevada, Adj.-Gen. Cunningham of Massachusetts, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass.; the Hon. W. P. Hall of Missouri, A. Murdock of Columbia, Miss.; the Rev. E. Sullivan and F. H. Winston of Chicago....*Everett House*—The Rev. W. H. H. Murray of Boston....*Brevoort House*—Francis B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co., and Capt. Nixon of the British Army....*Hoffman House*—Sir Alexander Duff Gordon of England, and Thomas Richardson of Hon. N. Y....*St. James Hotel*—The Hon. G. T. Harrison, Albany, and Assemblyman Rush C. Hawkins, New-York....*Grand Central Hotel*—The Hon. W. F. Harrison, M. P., of St. John, N. B., and Col. J. W. Natchez of the British Army.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Seven shad were caught by Staten Island fishermen, on Saturday, and sold at Fulton Market for $1 50 each.

The magnificent steamers of the People's Line are now making their regular daily trips to Albany. The St. John and Drew alternate with each other, the Dean Richmond serving as a spare boat.

It is reported that mandamuses are to be issued, to-day, to compel Controller Green to pay the officers and employés of the Court of Common Pleas, most of whom have not been paid for six months.

The members of Post Koltes, No. 23, of the Grand Army of the Republic, were entertained at the Walhall, in Orchard-st., last evening, by a concert given in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

Controller Green denies the report, lately circulated, that he ordered the court-room of the Sixth District Court to be closed, in defiance of an order of the Common Council that it should be opened in the evening for public meetings.

Arrests last week, 1,478; marriages, 173; births, 384; still births, 48; deaths, 705, including 53 from small-pox; loss from 99 fires, $113,500; insurance, $728,300; fees from 189 licenses, $942 50; taxes received, $51,836 30; complaints for violation of city ordinances, 168.

The schooner Willie Mowe, Capt. Porter, from Fernandina for New-York, with a cargo of yellow pine, was disabled in a hurricane and abandoned March 4, her crew being rescued by the brig Emma Dean, Capt. Atkinson, from New-York or Curacoa, which arrived at this port yesterday.

N. Nabishima, Y. Hyakutaki, A. Camaka, K. Kateki, S. Yumakachi, Nukasima, and W. Chimura, attached to the Japanese Embassy to the United States, sailed for Europe on Saturday, in the White Star steamer Baltic. A large number of guests made an excursion in the new steamer to Sandy Hook, where they were transferred to a tug-boat which brought them back to this city.

The Fest Committee for the celebration of the anniversary of last year's peace jubilee has issued a card calling upon the Germans to decorate their houses on April 16, and to illuminate them in the evening. The German Landwehr Verein, in association of former members of the Prussian militia, has appointed a committee composed of Otto Falk, John Zellman, and Benno Steyer, to make arrangements for the observance of the day.

Inspector George W. Dilks has received from Chief McDonough of the St. Louis Police a letter setting forth that he has been annoyed by countless circulars from various persons in this city, addressed to residents of the City and County of St. Louis offering to dispose of counterfeit money. It is the old swindle without variation. Among the signatures is that of Sidney Messenger of Broadway and John-st., who claims to be a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests, last week, 395; taxes collected, $129,889.

We are indebted to J. Whitty, purser of the steamer Republic, for files of English papers to March 28.

The Board of Trustees of the Volunteer Fire Department Fund has received during the past quarter, $2,961 92, and expended $2,567 16; balance, $7,416 92.

The U. S. Attorney-General has authorized the leasing of the marble building at Clinton and Montague-sts. for the use of the Government officers at an annual rental of $10,000.

The Lafayette-ave. Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, pastor, received into membership, yesterday, 155 persons, nearly all on profession of faith. The church has now 1,521 members.

The Internal Revenue officials have discovered that all the Gas Companies in this city have rendered themselves liable to prosecution by issuing deposit receipts for money paid by consumers for meters, and neglecting to stamp the documents as required by law.

The first base-ball match of the season was played on the Capitoline Grounds, on Saturday, between the Atlantic and Concord Clubs, the former winning by the score of 28 to 4. Very good play was exhibited in the game, and the pitching of Bolt of the Atlantics was effective, the Concords earning only one run. To-day the Atlantics will play with the Burnsides, and on Thursday with the Chelseas.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—A meeting of the friends of Mayor Ditmars was held on Saturday night, at the office of the Survey Commission, Astoria, to take action in relation to the attempt to have him indicted on a charge of fraud. The meeting was a secret one, but it is understood that counter charges will be made against the successful candidate at the recent election.

HEMPSTEAD.—Arnold Beckeltner was found dead on Saturday, in an uncupied house on the Plains, where he had probably died from starvation.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

MORRISANIA.—About 50 calves from three to four days old, were taken from the city to this village by two Hebrews, and slaughtered there. The Police authorities had the meat inspected by Dr. McElroy, who pronounced it unfit for food.

WEST CHESTER.—The new iron bridge over West Chester Creek, just south of the village, is needle ruins, and navigation is obstructed.

WEST FARMS.—Three School Commissioners will be elected to-morrow in the 1st District.

STATEN ISLAND.

RICHMOND.—Police-Justice Kilpatrick was arrested on Saturday on a charge of making false pretense, and held by Judge Metcalf in $600 bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—A car-load of cashmere goats, imported directly from Asia, arrived by the Erie Railway on Saturday night. Yesterday the car was broken open by three boys—Thomas O'Neil, Augustus Riley, and Michael Whelan—who stole fourpoats and concealed them in an empty car near by. The men returned and attempted to steal others, but were discovered by an employé of the Company, who succeeded in closing the car door and preventing the escape of Riley and O'Neill. They were locked up in the Second Precinct Station-House. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Whelan....Three additional cases of small-pox are reported.

PATERSON.—Mrs. Ewen made complaint before Recorder Warren, on Saturday, that her child, an inmate of the Orphan Asylum, had been severely punished and beaten by the matron of the institution....The charter election will take place to-day.

HOBOKEN.—F. E. Rowald, the defaulting City Clerk, was surrendered by Samuel Webb, his bondsman, on Saturday, but secured other bail in $,000.

RAHWAY.—Carl Schurtz leaped from the express train at 7:50 p. m., on Saturday, and was seriously injured.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Infant Asylum Fair will be continued to day and to-morrow, at the 71st Regiment Armory.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of Chicago preached last evening before a congregation of 3,000 persons at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, his subject being: "Christian Society."

There was an unusually fine display of paintings at the reception of the Lotos Club, Saturday evening, pictures being exhibited by Miller, Dolph, Ryder, J. H. Beard, Tait, Hart, Tiffany, David Johnson, Eaton, Bispham, Rosenberg, Moran, Carter, C. C. Ward, Parton, Chapin, Robinson, Wust, Hope, Piquet, J. G. Brown, Fitch, Perry, and Reinhart. Many of these artists were present as members or guests. The club-house was crowded throughout the evening, and the usual dramatic and musical entertainment began about 11 o'clock and continued till after midnight.

POLICE NOTES.

An unknown man either fell or jumped into the North River from the foot of West Forty-sixth-st., early yesterday, and was drowned.

James Hamil, who was injured in the back by a spike, in Twenty-second-st., near Tenth-ave., on April 4, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

The body of an unknown man, age about 35, having brown hair and mustache, and clad in a darkish, was found, yesterday, off Pier No. 56, N. R.

Joseph Schenneck, a German, of No. 184 Forsyth-st., was assaulted, early on Saturday, by an unknown man at the Bowery and Grand-st., and stabbed in the head, abdomen, and back, receiving severe wounds.

Charges will be made against 14 Police Captains, and the Sergeant in charge of the House of Detention, for allowing an unnecessary and wasteful consumption of gas in their respective station-houses during March.

Henry B. Scholes of Brooklyn, E. D., drew $550 on Saturday afternoon from the First National Bank, and while passing up Broadway with the money in his rear pocket was jostled by two men, one of whom stole the money as escaped. The other man, John Davis, age 21, was arrested.

John Galvin of No. 128 Clinton-place, stabbed, early yesterday, Frank Gomez of No. 25 Centre-st., in the right side, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested....Michael McMahon, age 40, of No. 62 Lewis-st., was attacked early yesterday in Fourteenth-st., near Avenue B, by an unknown man, and struck on the head with a slung shot, receiving a severe wound.

Paul Schaeffer, a German framer, age 21, died, yesterday, at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from injuries received from a fall nearly three weeks ago....Patrick W. Malone, age 2, fell from a fifth-story window of 8 2-4 First-ave. on Saturday, and died soon afterward....Patrick McNamara, age 40, fell, early yesterday, from a fifth-story window of No. 45 Madison-st. to an adjoining building, and was dangerously injured.

John Merchend, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, was committed on Saturday, by Commissioner Shields, in default of $10,000 bail. Frank Malory was held on a like charge in default of $5,000 bail....John T. Magrath, charged with smuggling cigars into this port, was committed in default of $1,000 bail....A. A. Fenner and A. F. C. Kellerman, charged with having deserted, in this port, from the German ship Marie, were committed for examination today....John Scott, steward of the English ship Roma L. Ginton, charged with shooting John Murphy, a sailor, was held to await the action of the British Consul.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, April 6, 1872.

BILLS REPORTED.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to improve Sandford-st.; to incorporate the American Land and Emigration Company; in relation to the defense of Sheriffs; to regulate processions through the streets.

The Senate took up the veto message of the Governor of the Albany Police bill, which passed the Assembly last evening, over the veto. After a long discussion, Mr. WOODIN gave way upon the understanding that a supplemental bill should be passed, adding the Mayor to the Commission, and declared his willingness to vote for the bill, which passed notwithstanding the Governor's veto—Ayes 17, Nays 4.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The County Clerk of New-York sent in another batch of the records of his office. All the available force of the County Clerk's office is engaged on the work called for by a resolution of the House, and the County Clerk asks for a further extension of time to complete it, there being much yet to do. He promises to hasten the work as much as possible. Ten days' further time was granted the County Clerk of New-York to finish the work called for.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. D. L. BABCOCK—Regulating the sale of hay. Also, supplemental to the Albany Police bill, so as to meet the objections of the Governor.

By Mr. BURRT—Providing means for the support of the Inebriate Home, Brooklyn.

By Mr. ROCHE—To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

It provides for the election of Treasurers by the city at large every three years; the Treasurer to receive and deposit all city moneys in such banks as the Common Council may direct or he may select; to countersign all warrants, keep an accurate account of the receipts and payments and of the condition of the several funds and appropriations, and make returns thereof as the Common Council may direct. The Common Council shall make orders for the payment of all moneys out of the Treasury, except as otherwise provided by existing laws, and, with such exception, no money shall be drawn out of the Treasury except in pursuance of such orders appropriating the same, and upon warrants drawn by the Mayor, or Acting Mayor, and Controller, and countersigned by the City Clerk or his assistant. The City Treasurer may appoint a deputy to discharge his duties when he is absent. The salary of the Treasurer shall be $6,000. He may appoint such clerks as the Common Council shall deem necessary, and the Common Council shall fix their compensation. The Deputy Treasurer shall receive a salary of $1,600.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill prohibiting appropriations from the State Treasury to schools or institutions under sectarian religious control.

Mr. H. SMITH called attention to the fact that this Legislature could not pass a law which said no Legislature could hereafter pass a law. A constitutional amendment of this description would do well enough.

Mr. ALVORD said he had been requested to introduce the bill, and had done so; still, he considered it entirely nugatory, and of no effect if passed. He moved to strike out the first section.

IRA D. BROWN said both these gentlemen, the other night, had said, when this subject was under discussion in another bill, that a general law would be more appropriate. Why, he asked, is this change of front? He insisted that the law would prove effective, if enacted, and claimed that the Republican party was on record in favor of this principle; and unless this Legislature passed upon it, it would be held to a strict account.

The motion to strike out the first section, which destroyed the bill, was carried. On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the title was then stricken out.

In the House, Mr. BROWN moved to restore the bill to life, and it was lost—32 to 58.

The following bills were passed upon by the Committee of the Whole:

Making appropriations for the expenses on canals. Ordered to third reading.

Making appropriations for new work on the canals. Ordered to third reading.

To enable the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its capital stock by buying in and cancelling the same. The bill called some discussion, Mr. Jenks denouncing it as a shameless job, and Mr. Barnum declaring that he never heard of a company reducing its stock by buying it in. Others claimed that the bill was in the interest of stockholders, and for their benefit. Finally, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Providing for building a railroad bridge over the Oswego River at Oswego. Ordered to third reading.

To extend the Utica, Chenango and Cortland Railroad. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the Auburn and Owasco Lake Street Railroad Charter. Ordered to a third reading.

Extending the time for the organization of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Ordered to a third reading.

Changing the name of the Solon Bay, Corning and New-York Railroad Company. Ordered to a third reading.

A concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for a commission to revise the expenses of piers and bulkheads of the Harbor of New-York and Brooklyn was adopted.

The concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution relative to appropriations and taxation, so as to prohibit sectarian appropriations, were adopted.

Mr. MOSELEY moved to amend so as to preclude towns and cities from bonding for railroads, but the motion failed. Adjourned till Monday evening.

DANDRUFF.—BURNETT'S COCOAINE removes.

"I LATELY VISITED AN AUNT of mine residing at Hilltop, Otsego County, N. Y.," writes Mr. Peter P. Sweet of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe cough, which had for some years prevailed at times. Recommending Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, she consented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the following extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, sufficiently shows:"

"Your recent visit, so far as my wife was concerned, proved providential. For two or three Winters in succession she has been laid up with a stubborn cough, and last Fall, just before your arrival, it was so severe, she suffered all attempts to check it. As you know, we were all in sorrow on account of her, and, as your remedies seemed to be recommended by Providence, we tried them. The result has exceeded our fondest hopes. She has not coughed a cough since she left here, has laboured about a substantial house, and her health is better to-day than it was previous to being so exposed."

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