that he expected better times soon. He thought the Government would do something to help matters.

Barber & Co.'s foundery and machine shop have usually employed 72 men; they have discharged 18, and reduced the working hours to eight, and cut down wages 20 per cent. They work exclusively on orders, but none are now coming in. They had some nearly completed when they were countermanded. They intend to keep on for the present, but cannot say how long they will be able to do so.

MASTERS AND MEN IN SYMPATHY.

Cole & Hollman's boiler works are still in operation. They make all kinds of forge and sheet iron work. This shop was started, ten years ago, on a small corner of the lot now occupied by the present partners, with a capital of $10, and into a shop they built themselves. They now employ in good times a force of over 100 men, which they have been compelled to reduce to 65, and they expect on Saturday next to send off 25 more. They have not reduced wages except those of some men who struck for an increase a few weeks ago, just as the firm had taken five heavy contracts which it was was important for them to complete without delay; these men have been put back to their old rates, which now satisfy them very well. They were completing some furnace work for the Rock Hill Iron Company and the Secaucus Iron Company in New-Jersey, when they were directed to delay them; but a letter received from the Secaucus Company expresses great confidence in the future, and instructs them to exercise their own judgment as to going on with the work. Mr. Cole said that they have five heavy contracts still going on, and that if none had been recalled they would have had enough work to keep them busy all Winter. They expect to keep on with their present force, reducing the time next week to eight hours. If they find it impossible to get along with this arrangement they will work on half time. "We can't let our men go," said Mr. Cole; "we must keep them somehow." Their great trouble is in raising money. Those who owe them ask delay in paying, and they are unable to get notes discounted at any rate. They have, however, never missed a pay-day so far, except in one or two cases when their men had to wait over till Monday for their money. Mr. Cole said they would have been better off if they had done no work this year.

Shimer, Foulz & Co. have just completed and opened a woolen mill, which is not yet fairly at work. The first warp was just going on the loom as I visited it to-day. They employ 60 hands, and intend to go on, as they expect this trouble to blow over by the time they get fairly under way. Mr. Shimer said that they were starting just at the right time to benefit by the change for the better which was sure to follow the present depression. They expected to sink money before making any, and could not do so at a better time than when every one else was sinking it too. This mill, the Home Woolen Mill, has four looms and runs 864 spindles. Gabrael's woolen mill, the only one in town heretofore, was burned down a few weeks ago.

Albright & Brothers's Tube and Pipe Works, and the tanneries of James and William Mosser employ a small number of hands each, and are in operation, though at a disadvantage. In addition to these a nail mill, a paper mill, and chain works were about starting here, when signs of the financial storm were seen, and they were abandoned for the time.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

NO REDUCTION OF FORCE, TIME, OR WAGES AT THE HUDSON IRON FURNACES—THE BUILDING TRADE AT A STANDSTILL—GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR THE STRAW PAPER-MAKERS—THE MARKET OVERSTOCKED AND SALES SUSPENDED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HUDSON, Nov. 6.—The iron manufactories of this town are conducted upon a much smaller scale than those of Albany and Troy, but yet are of old standing and good repute and able to contend with the depressing effects of the panic so long as there is any reason in such a course. The Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company has capacity for making 50 fire engines with hose carriages per year, is a stock company with capital of $100,000, and employs 60 men. No change in its force is anticipated at present, although its course will wholly depend on the extent of its orders and its ability to collect. No stock will be accumulated. This Company has recently completed the machinery for the water-works of Terre Haute, Ind., which will pump 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The Hudson Foundery and Machine-shop, which in ordinary times employs 60 men, now has but 30. These are working but eight hours, and the price of labor is reduced 10 per cent.

There are two furnaces here. The Columbia, owned by John A. Griswold & Co. of Troy, works 55 men, making pig iron. The Hudson Iron Company employs 80 to 100 men. They have made no reduction in force, wages, or time, and hope to pursue their usual course during the Winter.

The Hunt & Miller Stove Works, which employ 35 men, closed their doors Saturday night, and will not resume work before Spring. Like the stove-founders elsewhere, this firm are accustomed to keep their molders busy until the beginning of the Christmas holidays, but think that under existing circumstances it is unsafe to do so this year.

William I. Traver & Son, carpenters and builders, give employment to 40 men. They take mortgages to quite an extent upon the buildings they erect, and thus are enabled to carry on a large business. This part of their work they have discontinued, and have discharged most of their outside force, but will keep 20 men at work indoors through the Winter. The dye-works reap great benefit from hard times, and as a direct result of the panic are doing a business one-third greater. Among the improvements in progress worthy of note is the erection of mills by the American Paper Car-Wheel Company, for the manufacture of its novelty. This is a stock company, with capital amounting to over $200,000. The buildings are approaching completion. Large water-works are also projected by the city, and for this purpose Mellen's old dock and the brick building recently owned by the Steam Transportation Co. have been purchased within a few days, for the sum of $15,000. The citizens are also rejoicing at the prospect of a new railroad depot in place of that of the Hudson River Road, burned on the night of the election. It is expected that a brick or iron building will be erected in such locality and of such dimensions as shall meet the wants of both the Hudson River and Boston and Albany roads. There seems to be little doubt that the firing of the old depot was the work of an incendiary.

OTHER MANUFACTURES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Outside of iron goods the manufacturing interests of Columbia County are chiefly confined to the small towns a few miles back from the Hudson River. At Stockport the Empire Loom Works of R. Reynolds' Sons are situated. They require when in operation 100 men, and more than half their looms are made for Garner & Co. of the Harmony Mills, Cohoes. The effect of the panic has been to prevent new orders, and to delay those already promised. The character of the business will not admit of any accumulation of stock. The sizes of looms are various, and they cannot anticipate which will be most in demand, so that every lot of looms is made to fill some actual order. While the cotton-mills are idle, they can expect little business. They have just completed a large contract for the Harmony Mills, have no more orders to fill, and have therefore discharged all but 30 of their workmen, with which number they are putting in new waterworks and making general repairs, in anticipation of a return of confidence and revival of business. There will be no suffering among their employés. There is also a small machine-shop in Stockport and another and larger one in Filmont, neither of which has yielded to the pressure of the panic. At Filmont R. S. Simmons & Son employ a large number of carpenters and do a business amounting to $80,000. Up to this week they have had an abundance of work, but the panic has put an end to all building projects for this year, and checked such work as was under way. They have recently completed the new Methodist Church at North Adams, Mass. Work will be given their in-door force during the Winter. Straw wrapping-paper is a prominent product in this county. There are 21 mills. They represent a capital of about $500,000, employ 300 hands, and turn out over 100,000 pounds of paper per day, which makes the annual business approximate to $1,000,000. Chatham has the largest number of paper mills—10 in all—and does fully one-half the business of the county in this line. Here it is proposed by the manufacturers to agree to an arrangement which will reduce wages 15 per cent, but continue the mills in operation without any reduction of time or working force, until the 1st of January. Full time in this manufacture means a full day of 24 hours. There will soon be added two new mills to the Chatham list. In Filmont there are three paper mills, all running on half time without reduction of wages or the number of hands. The proprietors hope to make no further change, unless for the better. The mill at Valatie will run only half time after the 15th inst.

H. S. Vandercarr, of Stockport, who employs 25 men, has reduced wages 12½ per cent, but will continue working on full time. He takes a very cheerful view of the panic as it relates to his business. Wages have been too high, and laborers have become extravagant as well as others. Employer and employed will be taught economy. Buyers and sellers will learn mutually to give and ask less time. J. W. Rossman, of Stockport, will continue to pay the same rates of wages, but will work on half or three-fourths time.

Straw paper manufacturers agree in thinking the market overstocked with their goods, and the prospect for sales very gloomy. The price of paper had fallen 25 per cent before the financial disturbances began, and even with that reduction they have been obliged to drum up new customers and force sales. But they are largely stocked with the raw material, which depreciates very rapidly, so that it is best for them to keep their mills running. The effect must be, however, to glut the market to a still worse degree, and leave them in the Spring millions of pounds of wrapping paper without any appreciable value. This is the view the manufacturers themselves take of the matter. They don't know which course to pursue, but it is more agreeable to their habits of life to work than to lie idle, and they will run their mills until money falls them. They are by no means discouraged yet, however, and will not be found croaking though the times grow threefold worse.

BALTIMORE.

THE OYSTER AND FRUIT-PACKING INTEREST—NINETY PER CENT OF THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY MILLIONS OF CANS ANNUALLY USED IN THE MARKET—DEPRESSION OF THE TRADE AFFECTING TWENTY THOUSAND EMPLOYES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The wealthy men of this city have generally been very conservative in their methods of business—slow, some would call it—and have preferred the comparatively small but sure profits of legitimate trade and manufacture to the promise of large returns with the accompanying risks attending operations in the so-called speculative stocks. The first shock of the financial crash was not, therefore, as disastrous to Baltimore interests as it was to those of some other cities, and her business to-day is suffering more because her merchants and manufacturers cannot get at the money they have on deposit in the banks here, and because the banks in turn are dependent upon New-York, than from any inherent weakness. The scarcity of currency in circulation caused by its being locked up in bank vaults and individual safes is what has pinched and contracted business here as it has in most other commercial and manufacturing centers. I have found very few men who are inclined to be despondent. Confidence, though severely shaken, especially in the business houses of other cities, has not been lost in the leading firms at home, and with very few exceptions, merchants and manufacturers, by obtaining extensions and renewals, are able to wait for better times.

Baltimore, on account of its favorable position between the West and the South Atlantic States, is the great distributing point through which much of the grain and provisions of the former reach the latter, as well as the market in which a considerable portion of the South obtains its foreign and manufactured goods. I think the merchants and manufacturers generally have temporarily adopted the cash system of sales, and this, with the disposition of purchasers to carry as light loads as possible, has done much to reduce the Southern trade. I have been repeatedly told that there is no money coming into the city from the South, and comparatively little from any other direction.

No single interest in Baltimore gives employment, directly and indirectly, to so many people as that of oyster, fruit and vegetable packing. In the preserving and shipping of oysters, this city has no rival in the United States. During the Summer and Autumn months the entire force of more than one hundred Baltimore packing-houses is employed in canning fruits and vegetables, pickles and preserves. About the 20th of October the packing of oysters begins, and fully eight hundred pungies or small schooners and at least three thousand smaller boats swarm the bays and inlets of the Chesapeake, gathering the oysters to supply the great demands of the packing-houses. The oysters are separated from the beds, by dredging, by the pungies, and are gathered with tongs and rakes into the smaller boats. There are two branches of the business, the packing of raw and of cooked oysters. Those that are put up raw are generally larger and of finer quality than those that are cooked, and as warm weather is likely to injure them the bulk of this division of the business is done in midwinter. The oysters are opened by men, washed, placed in cans and hermetically sealed. Cooked oysters are mostly handled by women, and the Fall season for packing these extends only from about Oct. 20 to Dec. 20. After that the demands of the "raw business" are so great that the price of the oysters advances, and very few cooked oysters are put up for several weeks. In the Spring there is another season of about two months.

The "hard times" began just at that season of the year when the oystermen and packers were preparing for business. A few loads were brought into the city and sold, but the absence of a demand in the Northern and Western markets, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining currency either to pay for the oysters or the wages of employés, prevented a very general resumption of work. A few houses who had no stock of cooked oysters on hand, and who have received some small orders, have canned a few, and some of those in the "raw business" are taking small loads, but it is the opinion of the best judges that about 90 per cent of those who are usually engaged in gathering and packing oysters and in the other branches of business connected with them are now employment. Some single houses which generally keep as many as 600 hands at work at this season of the year are doing almost nothing.

Depending on the packing business, and therefore suffering with it, is that of the can-makers. Some houses import their own tin and make their own cans, and the number of persons whom they employ in this branch of the business is often greater than that of those who fill and seal the cans. But the majority of the packers find it more convenient to purchase the cans of establishments engaged exclusively in their manufacture. The number of cans annually made for this market is between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000, and the manufacture of them of course requires a considerable army of men and boys. This business is now very much depressed, though probably not to an equal extent with that of packing. The lime-burning business is another of the resultant industries dependent on oyster packing. Many of the largest packing-houses have their own kilns, with a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels each. One firm last year burned 20,000 bushels of shells into lime once in four days, and has made in a single year 630,000 bushels of white lime. When oysters are not packed of course no lime is burned. Each of the fruit or oyster cans contains a fancy label, lithographed in bright colors. Considerable rivalry exists between different establishments in obtaining designs for these labels, and the printing of them employs several large houses. This business is also affected by the depression of the packing business.

A careful estimate of the number of persons employed directly and indirectly in oyster-packing and in supplying the manufacturers with oysters, cans, labels, &c., puts it as high as 20,000. These are mostly of the poorest class, and will be likely to suffer greatly if the depression should continue much longer so as to cause an almost entire suspension of business for the packing season. As yet we have been unable to hear of much distress, and many of the packers are of the opinion that the business will pick up as the season advances.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

COMMENTS OF THE WESTERN PRESS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FARMERS MOVEMENT.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

The blows dealt to the Republican party in Wisconsin and Kansas were specially unexpected, and are keenly felt. There were reasons why bleeding Kansas should rebuke the dominant party, outside of the importance of the farmers' movement in that State. The farmers of the North-West are rapidly finding their natural allies, and this feature of the elections this Fall possesses more significance than any other outside of the Ohio canvass. The word has gone along the line that the days of Republican misrule are numbered.

THE PANIC OF OCTOBER INTENSIFIED.

From The Chicago Tribune (Ind.)

The panic which struck the Republican party in the October elections in Ohio, California, and Iowa, seems to have become intensified, and has stricken that organization just as severely in other parts of the country; and it is now in as pitiable a plight as the financial dealers in speculative stocks and valueless railroad jobs. The elections throughout the country yesterday show that the party has been disastrously defeated in almost every locality.

TWO THINGS DEMONSTRATED.

From The St. Louis Republican (Ind.)

As far as heard from at this writing the elections yesterday seem to demonstrate two things: One is that the right to bolt is being very generally exercised by voters in an interminable and ruthless scratching of tickets. The other is that the Republican party is utterly demoralized and its voters deaf to all calls of partisan duty. Whether this is merely the apathy of an "off-year," or a deeper-seated and more permanent feeling, resultant from the astounding and disgusting revelations of last Winter, it is difficult now to tell.

PERILOUS NUISANCES THAT OUGHT TO BE ABATED.

From The Chicago Evening Post (Rep.)

There is not very much in the returns of yesterday's elections that can be contemplated by the friends of good government with satisfaction or even with patience. The one lesson that they inculcate with an emphasis that should carry conviction to every mind is that the "off year" elections are perilous nuisances and ought to be abated. We do not apprehend that the disorganization effected yesterday will give any permanent renewal of strength to the "spoiled" Democracy or contribute in any material degree to the establishment of a new and more potent organization in its place.

A SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel (Ind.)

There is light in the sky. The country East and West reechoes to the rally of reform. The old order of things has come to a sudden collapse. The people having an electoral voice, yesterday spoke out in a new key all round. Grant, Grab, and Crédit Mobilier have at last done their work. The baleful partyism which has run riot for 13 years is virtually ended, and the Conservative elements of the country are joined in defense of honesty and reform. There is but one meaning in the astounding results made known in the dispatches. The manifold corruptions of the dominant party are being passed upon by the nation, and a restoration of something like early purity is under way.

A PATIENT PEOPLE LOSING PATIENCE.

From The Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle (Rep.)

While the Democratic newspapers have unduly magnified the results of the recent elections and drawn deductions favorable to their own party rehabilitation which are unwarranted, we think it equally certain that the Republican papers have not attached the proper importance to these elections. It is manifest that there has been a sufficiently marked falling off in the Republican vote in several States, as well in merely municipal contests that is not without meaning. We have been driving on at a rate of speed which threatened to subvert all efficient sense of the obligations of law and seriously corrupt public and private morals. There is a murmur that comes up from the depths at times that indicates that a long patient people are losing patience with the mode in which public affairs have been conducted.

DISSATISFACTION WITH PROMINENT REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

From The Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

One thing has been pretty clearly demonstrated by the results of this Fall's elections. The Republican party cannot afford to shield its unworthy members. The time has come when some keen and deep cutting is necessary to prolong the life of the organization. The lopping off of corrupt members like Butler and Carpenter must be vigorously followed up in other directions. Whatever share of this Fall's disasters may be attributed to the panic and other causes we have named, there can be no mistake as to the prevailing dissatisfaction with certain men who have stood as prominent leaders of the Republican party. The future continuation of the party in power depends solely upon the action of the next Congress. If the scenes of the last session are repeated, its speedy retirement will not only be a certainty but a necessity.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES PRACTICE.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, the bankruptcy case of R. L. Scott agt. Kenyon Cox & Co. was taken from the calendar, counsel stating that it had been settled.

An application to prevent the Register in bankruptcy from considering claims against the Market Savings Bank, which arose before it was adjudicated a bankrupt, was denied, Judge Blatchford holding that, as the matter was before the Register, he could not interfere with it, until he received his report.

George W. Crony, Lorenzo Tuttle, Joseph R. France, and Charles E. Sackett, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy; Elisha C. Litchfield, Henry Mass, Otto Maier, Douglass L. White, Samuel W. Barnard, Alanson S. Page, Henry Davison, Joseph J. Hamburg, Millville Manufacturing Company, and Charles A. Lord were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; and Christopher R. St. George and Abram Abrams received discharges in bankruptcy.

Prisoners were sentenced as follows: William Spikes, manufacturing counterfeit five-cent pieces, three years' imprisonment at hard labor; Julius Fatten, opening letters in the Post-Office, two years' imprisonment at hard labor; Philip Farrell, passing counterfeit money, three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

CIVIL NOTES.

A motion for the release, in $5,000 bail, of Andrew McClelland, the Brooklyn policy dealer, who was sentenced to the County Penitentiary about six months ago, was granted on Saturday by Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court. The case is to be argued before the higher court on a writ of error.

Surrogate William D. Veeder admitted to probate last week the wills of Sarah E. Hogarth, Charles Gomer, James Gutman, Emelie A. Krummel and Conrad Schweitzer, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the late Isaac C. Soper, Samuel W. Wertheimer, Joseph E. Sweetser, Anna T. Brooks, William P. Coleman, Jonah C. Hoyt, Elvira J. Whitehouse, Elizabeth Brush, Thomas Bawe and Mary Rush, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of John C. Schenck were granted to Henry C. Boswell, of Brooklyn.

On account of the closing of the draw in the bridge over Newtown Creek for repairs, Flemming & Bartlett, oil refiners, complain that vessels are prevented from coming to their wharf, and that their business is seriously interrupted. They asked that a perpetual injunction should be granted against the Supervisors of Kings and Queens Counties prohibiting them from closing the draw, a temporary injunction having been already obtained. Judge Gilbert, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, denied the motion, on Saturday, and dissolved the temporary injunction.

In the Marine Court, General Term, before Judges Shea, Spaulding, and Joachimsen, a case was argued last Saturday, in which Edward H. Van Ingen and another were plaintiffs, and James Lock and others were defendants. The case came up on appeal from a judgment of Judge Curtis, before whom the suit was brought to recover $753 78, with interest, and judgment rendered for the full amount, with costs and $25 allowance. On April 25, 1870, the defendants, James Lock, James M. White, Charles C. White, and Stephen O. Whitmore, entered into a limited partnership to carry on the merchant tailor business at No. 61 Fulton-st., under the firm name of White, Son & Whitmore. Lock was to be a special partner, and to furnish $5,000, which he did not do; the others were to be general partners. The defendants, in their firm name, made two promissory notes, payable to the order of E. H. Van Ingen & Co. The plaintiffs, in addition, sold the defendants $24 06 worth of goods. Lock, the only one of the defendants who answered, denied generally the allegations in the complaint, and specifically the allegation "that he was a general partner in the firm of White, Son & Whitmore, and that he was responsible for their debts or liabilities, and averred that he was improperly made a party defendant." Judge Curtis held that inasmuch as Lock had not contributed his capital in cash, he became a general partner with the other defendants, so far as creditors were concerned, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from all the defendants in the action. Decision on appeal reserved. G. A. Selxas for the defendant, and Salter & Cowing for the plaintiffs.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

In the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Neilson and a jury, in the case of Frank E. Seeley against Dr. Thomas J. Henderson, a conduit, in which damages for assault were laid at $100,000, the jury on Saturday rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, but assessed the damages at only $500.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Judge Bixby, John Reilly was charged by Officer Rodell of No. 26 South-st. with stealing from him a gold watch and chain valued at $200. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.... Peter Jerome was held for trial on a charge of stealing a gold scarf-pin from John C. McKay of No. 105 South-st.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—No. 83—Rea et al. agt. State of Missouri, ex rel. Hayes; error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—In September, 1869, the First National Bank of Washington sued in St. Louis to recover of one Perry Fuller $10,000, and attachment was issued against certain property alleged to belong to him. Hayes claimed these goods, and thereupon the bank, with Rea and others, as sureties, executed a bond to the State, conditioned that the bank should indemnify the Sheriff against the seizure of the goods, and should also satisfy Hayes or any other person claiming title to the property, for any damage sustained by the seizure. The Sheriff then sold the goods under the attachment, and this suit in the name of the State was brought against the sureties. The only question in the case was whether Fuller owned or had any property by reason of which the trust or otherwise in the goods, or whether they belonged exclusively to Hayes. The verdict was for Hayes, and the case is brought here on the pleas presented below, that the property was in fact Fuller's, held in secret trust by Hayes, and that the latter had no personal interest. A. P. Smith for plaintiffs; Sharp & Bradford for defendant.

No. 85—Adams agt. Burke; appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—Plaintiff brought a bill to restrain the defendant from using and selling in Natick coffins made under a patent for which the plaintiff claimed the right for a district including Natick. The facts were that Burke sold to Adams the right within the district, and afterward himself continued to sell coffins of the same patent in Natick, purchasing them outside of the district of persons who were manufacturing them under an assignment for other territory, and the question was whether Burke had the right so to do this. The Court below held that he had and dismissed the bill. The appeal presents the question for review here. E. H. Pierce and C. B. Goodrich for appellant; R. H. Dana, jr., for defendant.

No. 86—Kansen et al. agt. Dodge et al; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a bill brought to restrain the defendants from using during the extended term of a patent issued to Jerome C. Roosevelt, a machine for sawing logs, which they had in use during the original term of the patent and were using at the time of the extension. The Court below decided that the defendants, having been assignees of the patent for Hudson County, New-Jersey, during the original term, the machine used by them during that term is privileged to be used during the extended term by the 15th section of the Patent act of July 4, 1836; and also under the decisions of this Court in the cases of Wilson agt. Rousseau, 4 How. 646; and the correctness of this ruling is the subject of revision on the appeal. Whitney and Betts for appellants; S. D. Law for appellee.

Nos. 88 and 89—Chicago and North-Western Railway Company agt. Fuller; error to the Supreme Court for the State of Iowa.—This action was brought to enforce the liability of the Railway Company for an alleged violation of a law of the State relating to certain regulations and requiring of railroads to conform thereto, under penalty, touching charges for the transportation of passengers and freight. The charge was that the Company had violated the law by impeding double first-class rates for certain shipments of furniture from Chicago to Marshalltown, Iowa. The defense was that the law was unconstitutional and void as applied to transportation of goods from another State to the State of Iowa, as being a regulation of commerce, and a violation of Article 1, Section 8 of the Federal Constitution. The Court held that the law was valid, as within the police power of the State to protect its people from impolition and injustice, and the judgment was for complainants. It is here insisted that this judgment was erroneous. B. C. Cook for plaintiffs, J. H. Ashton and N. Wilson for defendant.

DECISIONS—Nov. 8.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Brady, J.—Smith agt. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff (see opinion).

FANCHER, J.—Van Rhade agt. Van Rhade.—An order to be drawn conformably to the opinion settled upon two days' notice. In the matter of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.—Report of referee confirmed, and order for allowances to the receiver and counsel granted. Post agt. Post.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

PARRY, J.—Melbck agt. Melbck.—Mem. for counsel. In re Edwin Winters.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Interlocutory Lent and others.—Application to confirm referee's report granted, on filing bond, &c.

Superior Court—Special Term—Sedgwick, J.—Brown agt. Northrup and another, Morse, jr., agt. Stevenson. Walley agt. Stevenson.—Orders of reference. Wheeler agt. Baker et al.—Default opened, with leave to defendants to answer, &c. Lowie agt. Rothstein.—Order for judgment and for writ of inquiry. Rathbun agt. Ingersoll.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs, with liberty to renew motion. Benton and another agt. Benander et al., Benton and another agt. Wing et al., Sherlock agt. Baker, Schuckleford agt. France, Jurisse agt. Long.—Orders granted.

Van Vorst, J.—Langdon agt. Sea Cliff Grove and Methodist Camp Ground Association.—Questions to be tried by jury settled.

Marine Court—General Term—Shea, Spaulding, and Joachimsen, JJ.—Averill agt. Ryan.—Affirmed by default. Nordinger agt. Mittenacht.—Appeal dismissed.

Special Term—Ortes and Joachimsen, JJ.—Cantino agt. Hyruga.—Order directing a judgment on the ground of frivolousness, and allowing the defendant to answer in six days, without costs. Kochler agt. Hoag.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and it is further ordered that the defendant have two days to file an answer on payment of $10 costs, and $10 cost of appeal, in which event judgment will be opened.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

20..Gilander agt. Nelson, jr.
51..Barbarossa agt. Leptugh et al.
77..The People, &c., Johnson agt. Green.
78..The People, &c., Brennan agt. Same.
79..The People, &c., Bagley agt. Same (four cases).
80..The People, &c., Parser agt. Same.
81..The People, &c., Same agt. Same.
82..The People, &c., Nathan agt Same.
83..The People, &c., Wood agt. Same.
84..The People, &c., Cornell agt. Same.
85..The People, &c., Hennessy agt. Same.
88½..The People, &c., Melendy agt. Same.
88¾..The People, &c., Bigham agt. Earle.
89..Germania Bank agt. Distler, &c.
95..Farnham agt. Hamilton.
110..Lowenstein agt. Marinas.
114..Keech agt. Keech.
123½..Hobbs agt. Pierce.
125½..Miller agt. Bowles.
129..Marshall agt. Hammond.

SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned until December.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BRADY, J.

457½..Montgomery agt. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
2505..Learned agt. Ryder.
557..Barnes et al. agt. O'Brien et al.
689..Claflin agt. Wolfenbrock.
1043..Hale agt. Taylor et al.
487..Conch and ano. agt. O'Brien, sheriff.
601..Wood agt. Erie R. R. Co.
1011½..Rusk, &c., agt. Matsion.
801..White agt. Pettigrew.
1382..Duryea agt. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1905..Bord agt. Merrick, ex'r.
145½..McFarland agt. Leydecker.
387½..Spratts agt. Annick et al.
823½..Rigney agt. Hattenmeister.
991..Wood agt. Healy et al.
1181..Burns agt. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1811..Brennan agt. Same.
1812..Cregan agt. Same.
2737..Bradley agt. Same.

PART II.—VAN BRUNT, J.

2144..Morgan agt. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
2334..Brown agt. Same.
310..Robinson agt. Chittenden, et al.
2222..Halleton agt. Brennan, sheriff.
1220..Healy agt. Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2336½..Heatherton and another agt. Same.
436..Garcia agt. De Rego.
816..Bradley agt. Prudhomme and another.
832..Bradley agt. Hipp, jr., et al.
844½..Dean agt. Grinwold.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—CONNOR, J.

857..Roberts agt. Johnson and ors.
661..Meyer agt. Waugh.
343½..Jones agt. O'Brien, sh'ff.
769..Salmon agt. Sandford.
961..Keeling agt. Gray.
1140..Keeling agt. Board of Trustees, Town of Morrisania.
1210..Maryland Coal Co. agt. Elverle.
1242..Loos and ano. agt. Young, et al.
1348..Smith agt. Spellman, adm'x.
1250..Phillips agt. Coles.
1272..Same agt. Rosenzweig.
1266..Haney and ano. et al. agt Segan and others.
1258..Darling agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1260..Hafner agt. Winter and others, et al.
1202..Canby agt. Stedwell.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.—CONNOR, J.

827..Kaufman agt. Cumming.
590..Remsen agt. East River Nat. Bank.
615½..Preible agt. Gary and ors.
Ord..Place agt. N. Y. Transfer Co.
633..Raymond agt. Vanderlip.
651..Hieronymus agt. Petrie et al.
653..Petrie agt. Poillon.

PART II.—VAN VORST, J.

772..Hart agt. Russell.
390½..Bailey agt. Griswold and ors.
820..Coffey agt. Home Life Ins. Co.
799..Smith & ors. agt. Schlaefer.
278..Read agt. Clark and ors.
804..Gardner agt. Cockrill and ors.
714..Bockles agt. Hardenburg.
660..De Witt and ors. agt. Hastings.
670..Wells, Fargo & Co. agt. Garrison.
674..White and ors. agt. Hocksher and ors.
716..Howland and ors. agt. Murphy.
426..Harrison, jr. agt. Voss.
475..Finnis agt. Mallory.
722..Hart agt. Hays.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—ROBINSON, J.

1739..Blake agt. Price.
1491..Fitzgerald agt. Maitland.
2382..Sisson, adm'x agt. Decker.
2011..Mower agt. Daily.
2012..Same agt. Same.
2245..Buckingham, agt. Miller, Pres.
2434..Goldstein agt. Marks.
866..Arensberg agt. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2364..Hagerty agt. Second-ave. R. R. Co.
2430..Leonhardt agt. Dressant.
3270..Blumer agt. Isador.
1945..Cunningham agt. Kelly.
1682..McFall agt. Irving.
68..McCauly agt. Gans.
3397..Quinlan agt. Sixth-ave. R. R. Co.
2260..Kennedy agt. Higgins.
1973..Merrick agt. Wincsell.
2324..Gendinning agt. Canary.
1617..Caylus agt. Beebe and ano.
299..Read, Ex'r, agt. O'Brien, sheriff.
39..Guttermann agt. Liverpool and N. Y. and Philadelphia S. S. Co.
382..Fisk agt. Standert.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—JOACHIMSEN, J.

2328..Hanson agt. Cook.
2290..Haerstel agt. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
2686..Knowlton agt. Same.
1564..Fairchild agt. Bentley.
2836..Loch agt. Robinson.
2364..Frank agt. Covert.
2784..Benson agt. Janeway.
2218..Ferguson agt. Lyon.
2558..McMahon agt. Divan et al.
3283..Eistner agt. Mittnacht.
3032..O'Connor agt. Verplanck et al.
2978..Howell agt. Bliss.
2982..Morgan agt. Geoghan.
2758..Veith agt. Wagner.
2934..Morissant agt. Shook.

PART II.—GROSS, J.

3729..Kremler agt. Stotthemer.
1775..Schloerb agt. Winkinson.
2881..Cohen agt. Adler.
2953..Ingraham agt. Crane.
2801..Gould agt. Tyson.
2002..Benson agt. Muller.
967..Garland agt. Berlen.
3841..Howell agt. Hagarl.
2793..Mott agt. Brinckler.
3409..Arthur et al. agt. Gill.
2306..Schenck agt. Rote R. R. Co.
2561..Hull et al. agt. Hopkins.
3539..Stockton, jr., agt. Smith.
3526..Ache an agt. Carroll.
2799..Stafford agt. Olney.

PART III.—CURTIS, J.

2512..Schwarzer agt. Oppenheimer.
3537..Bacon agt. Swanson.
3231..Rayner agt. Genet.
3132..Same agt. Same.
3133..Same agt. Same.
2822..Hyman agt. Johnston, et al.
2963..Rawlins agt. Pomeroy.
2606..Barnats, et al. agt. Davis.
3026..Miller agt. Mallory.
2704..Swarz agt. Whitlen.
2710..Hanlon agt. Herman.
2620..Bechoef agt. Doscher.
2946..Day agt. Rider.
2776..Finnerty agt. Patsoner.
1868..Grant agt. Godfrey.

GENERAL SESSIONS—SUTHERLAND, J.—Patrick Callahan, Michael Doyle, robbery; John Floor, felonious assault and battery, grand larceny, and false pretenses; Thomas Carnea, Casper Karis, felonious assault and battery; Patrick O'Neil, burglary, two cases; Joseph R. Osborn, Sylvanus T. Shepherd, Dietrich J. Wallace, Thomas Wallace, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Frederick Kreis, Bridget Burns, grand larceny; John Schooner, false pretenses; William Dish, assault and battery.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.

No Steamship Mails.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

Mails for Havana direct by steamship Crescent City, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail, for double-postage letters and printed matter, is closed at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 13 N. R.

Mails for Bermuda, by the steamship Paris, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 9 E. R.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.

Mails for Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, per the steamship Etna, close at 9 a. m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 10:30 a. m. Steamship sails from Pier No. 46 N. R. at 11 a. m.

A Prussian Closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

Mails for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, per steamship Cimbria, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Havana and Nassau, per the steamship City of Merida, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

Mails for Newfoundland close at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Halifax.

A Mail for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

Mails for the United Kingdom only, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the steamship Adriatic, close at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 12:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 1:30 p. m., from White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per the steamship Weser, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

A Direct German and Prussian closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for France, direct via Brest and Havre, by the steamship Ville du Havre, close at 12 M. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from Pier No. 50 N. R.

Mails for Havana direct, by the steamship Cuba, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

Mails for Key West by steamship Clyde, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 R. R.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR SAVANNAH—*In steamship San Salvador*, Nov. 8.—C. F. Prendergast, A. Norton, Mrs. Randall, Rev. J. K. Werner, wife, and two children; Dr. D. W. Donovan, G. K. Edson and wife, Mrs. E. Waggatt, Miss Ellen Rodlen, P. Posey and wife, E. J. Taylor, Mrs. Heermans, infant, child, and nurse; H. S. Higgins, Mrs. A. J. Starkweather, Mrs. S