THE YALE LECTURES.

DR. JOHN HALL'S THIRD LECTURE.

SOURCES OF THE PREVALENT PREACHING OF HALF-TRUTHS—APPEAL FOR THE PRESENTMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE—EXPOSITORY PREACHING ILLUSTRATED AND URGED—POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PREACHING DISCOURAGED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 12.—Dr. John Hall delivered his third "Lyman Beecher Lecture" on "Preaching," before the Yale Divinity School, in Marquand Chapel, at 3 p. m. yesterday. After pointing out the source of "half-truth preaching," he made an eloquent appeal for the preaching of fundamental truths, and followed this by an earnest advocacy of expository preaching, as distinguished from the essay method. Despite the storm he was in excellent tone, and spoke with great warmth, the substance of his address being as follows:

The Church's imperfect state had one manifestation in its subdivisions, and these subdivisions occasioned a magnifying of special truths, and often half truths, over fundamental truths. This was natural, for one always most liked what was of his own local interest; and the fact of being the minister of a denomination was challenge to give amply the reasons for ministering to that denomination. These specialities had their origin partly in the tendency of erratic men to attack special points, and in the counter tendency of the Church to special formulating on those points. This special stress gave occasion in turn for the self-same men to attack the Church for the narrow specialization which their own attitude had occasioned. Hence came the undue training of almost every congregation in some special truth, to the hurt of symmetry, and the eclipse of broader truth.

It was also to be noticed that there was too often a singular facility among church members in letting go Christian faith, and this facility would seem to accord with that with which the Christian life was slid into. Surely there was need of more thorough-going, preliminary experience—looseness as to which was the natural revulsion from the extreme exactions of earlier days. There was also need that "joining the church" should be less thought of than the growth into the Christian life requisite thereto. If by this means the church rolls grew less rapidly, quality rather than quantity was after all the main thing. Nor was there one law for those out of Christ and another for those in Him, but one law for both. Thus Paul "agonized" to present his hearers "perfect." As to the first steps and the later growth of the Christian life, there was surely need that the preacher should realize the force of *epi in epaggello*, and the wide reach of the *noeus* to be addressed by Christ's ambassador. In short, there was need of a deeper and more specific teaching of New Testament fundamentals; not "come to Christ" alone, but law, sin, wrath, mercy, holiness—all the elements of the full-rounded Truth, and not shilly-shally appeals and dissertations.

But some one would object that preaching these fundamentals would preclude many invaluable themes. This objection must arise from shallow thinking. There was all the wealth of the Old Testament: the Pentateuch, with its intense interest; the Psalms, with their difficulties, which would vanish under the true historic spirit, and with their infinite treasures; the Prophets, perhaps for greater service to the Church in late generations, but invaluable—Daniel, for instance; and it all centered around the Christ, who was thus no narrow theme, but infinitely varied and profound. The very fact of mystic extremes in the early Church in interpreting the Old Testament was evidence of how much there was to be got from it under proper and sympathetic study.

As a part of a more thoroughgoing preaching, and a suggestion from the infinite richness of scripture just hinted at, expository preaching should be more general. That kind of preaching, like extempore speaking, suffered from its counterfeits. Of the latter something would be said later, but as to expository preaching, by it was meant neither rambling paraphrase nor pious meditations out loud, after the manner of Scott's "Practical Observations," nor subjective vagaries, like those of the Mystics; nor hypothetical deductions like those of Matthew Henry, in which laziness precluded finding out just what the text meant, but made a variety of assumptions, with the consequence of invalidating the inferences from the conditional nature of the assumptions. By expository preaching was meant prayerful and diligent study of God's Word in connected passages, rather than in fragments, with the aim of getting the full force through the use of grammar, dictionary, and other helps, and the presenting of the result in its unity. Thus, if the speaker wanted to preach on the right use of wealth by the essay method, he might speak from "Will a man rob God?" grouping about these words his best arguments. But by the other method he would be likely to take Acts v., 1-11, the account of the judgment on an Ananias and Sapphira, and drawing a parallel with the punishment of Achan, would show how at the beginning of two great eras of the Church covetousness was by miracle punished, and would present the subject in its concrete form with such force that the passage ever after would be a sermon of itself to his hearers. There were two great arguments for this method of preaching: First, the quickening nature of God's Word when thus taken in its largeness; secondly, the fact that while the essay method, by depending on originality, soon drew men dry (three essays a week would make Lord Bacon reproduce himself), thus being one occasion of short pastorates and the loss of force thereby—expository preaching would afford its own material and enrich constantly rather than drain the preacher. That kind of preaching was, indeed, the hardest kind to succeed in at first, but one soon so grew in God's Word that the task would become easy and delightful.

In advocating the preaching of fundamental truths, the speaker would warn in particular against political preaching as a role. In grave emergencies, however, as was so royally done in the American Revolution, it was the pulpit's duty to speak powerfully and fearlessly. He would also warn particularly against scientific polemics in the pulpit, because these generally overshot the people, lacked sufficient mastering of the situation in the preacher, and were a less refreshing food of a Sabbath than the soul needed. Hugh Miller left Dr. Kennedy's church, because the latter forced too much brain drudgery upon him on God's day of rest and spiritual refreshing.

The speaker spent a part of last Summer on the Canada frontier, and the place was visited during his stay by the Governor-General of Canada, with consequent international courtesies, in which that official participated with such dignity and heartiness that only the noble side of royalty was thought of even by Americans, and the season was one of an almost overflowing joy and good will. So the representative of the King of Kings, by dignity, humility, gentleness, holiness, should reflect something of divinity everywhere, "commending himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

A PREACHER'S EDUCATION.

NECESSITY OF KEEPING IN GOOD HEALTH—NEED OF A WIDE CULTURE—BENEFIT OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHRISTIAN CLASSICS—VALUE OF THEOLOGY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 13.—Dr. John Hall delivered his fourth lecture of the Lyman Beecher Foundation on "Preaching," before the Yale Divinity School, in Marquand Chapel, at 3 p. m. yesterday. The lecture was in reference to methods of preparation, including health, general education, the study of the classics, sacred literature, theology as a science, church history, the English Bible, the value of teaching, narrow circumstances, and devotional associations as auxiliaries of preparation. Dr. Hall spoke with much earnestness, and was evidently trying to condense his thoughts at every point, and made an impression so deep that even the customary applause at the close was instinctively repressed almost to silence. The lectures thus far had considered (1) the nature of the preacher's office; (2) practical auxiliaries of the sermon in the teaching of one's people; (3) the sermon's great themes, and expository preaching as a method. Something was now to be said concerning preparation for the general work.

First, then, there must be health, in order to have a hearty spirit, power that one might be heard, power to endure study and pastoral labor—the being always at home studying and receiving callers with open arms, and the being always abroad visiting one's people, and the being always ready to give forth masterly sermons, finished lectures, and, chiefly, remarks on all manner of subjects with erudition. Charles Simeon of Cambridge used to tell his students to take good care of the third milestone out of Cambridge, to go around it every day to see that no one carried it off. Walking was apt to be less in inclement weather in England than here, but the thought involved was a true one: while no man could expect materially to alter his physical constitution, it might be conserved and strengthened, and chiefly by exercise, healthful food, enough and not too much, and breathing good air, when one could; for of a Sunday the worst part of very bad air would have to be breathed during exhausting labor, and no pity extended to one for that.

There was need next of a competent general education. A man might be good spiritually and a masterly theologian, but if his orthography was original and his grammar erratic, and his knowledge of history confined to the nether side of the Declaration of Independence, it would soon appear, and he would come to be called "a good creature," or, as in the old country, "a good body," which word "body" was expressive. This thing was especially necessary because the preacher must be a counselor on important matters of practical life, as education; and because nowadays the multiplication of books and newspapers made everybody educated, and reverence did not keep the masses from thrusting a knife into things. The Protestant clergy must take a higher stand in this matter than the one-sided training of the Roman and Greek Churches. Noble had been the Protestant clergy of the past in these regards; Yale College was established by a few clergymen, who brought their books together to found a college in the wilderness; the ministry of to-day must not fall behind these noble standards. It was striking that Christ, though all His early surroundings were lowly, never offended the highest true taste of His time, but on the contrary occasioned the query, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?"

Next was needed acquaintance with the old tongues. And, though it might be heresy, the speaker would advocate less of pagan classics and more of Christian classics—Eusebius, Tertullian, Chrysostom the golden mouthed, and the rest. It was not alone that the heathen classics teemed with immoralities, but that they reflected faith in an exploded religion, from which the boy naturally began to wonder if, by and by, Christianity would not be repudiated and laughed at too, which wonderment, lasting through the most impressible years, hurt the forming man. The speaker hoped much for a movement in this direction begun at Lafayette College, through the munificence of Benjamin Douglass, a New-York merchant, and favored by classicists of eminence. But beyond this the preacher must be an exegete in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. It needn't be called exegesis, but "opening the Word of God," or showing "the mind of the Spirit," but, under one word or another, it must exist. The preacher must not be a mere echo of what some one else had told him, or had written for him in a book, but must go to the fountain heads and get original knowledge, and knowledge living from the very contact with the old tongues. By this means one would case to be a mere logician, saying to the people of a Sunday, "These are the Lord's words; I am now about to show you by science and metaphysics that the Lord knew what He was about, and therefore was perfectly justified in speaking as He did." That was not the errand of the preacher, but to be a herald. Being the contrary bred doubt; being the latter presented truth in its own convincing power, and, as it went on step by step proved truth as well. What the pulpit needed was the interpretation of "the mind of the spirit," fairly, justly, honestly, appreciatively; and an honest man must hence see at a glance the value of such a book as Trench's Synonyms, or Winer's Grammar of the Greek Testament. The speaker was sometimes an examiner in a certain theological seminary, and observed that there was a certain deliberation in reading Hebrew not born altogether of reverence for that sacred tongue. But what one knew little about he naturally shunned; so now, in these years of preparation, his hearers, by faithfulness or neglect, were laying foundations of strength or weakness for all their ministry.

Theology should also be mastered as a science. Decrying theology was all the fashion, but it was decrying rather the exploration of extinct volcanoes, which was only profitable for naturalists. People in that decrying did n't hit real theology. When there could be satisfactory mensuration or astronomy without mathematics, or gold, iron, and steel without knowledge of chemistry, the preacher might get on without theology. He must know the grand science as part of his bone and sinew; he must know it for his own self-respect and for mastery of the situation; he must know it that he might rightly teach the people—unitechnically, however, as a real chemist would teach unlettered iron-puddlers in plain terms and by experiments how to desulphurize iron. At certain times there were special departments of theology that should be especially studied—just now evidences, not necessarily to preach them much, but to help doubters, to silence superficial skeptics, for the very sake of honesty with one's self. In this country there was need just now to study Romanism. It was fast passing its era of weakness here. An able expositor of it had never arisen in this country, but the times would bring one. It could not be poon-pooned, for it was the growth of a thousand years of the best minds of the world. It was no answer that it could never dominate America, for if it did not dominate it could damage. It was ready still, as so often in the history of Europe, to hoist itself between even powers, and buy up and subsidize the one that would sell. Ten years would see more of an issue with it than was thought of yet—albeit politicians even now did their obeisance to it, for it was a politics as well as a religion.

Church history was also a most invaluable study to the preacher. By it the Church, in its historic grandeur, its growth, aspects, its mistakes, and its wisdom, its whole fund of experience, would become part of the preacher's self.

Then there was the old English Bible, happily in the revision not to be essentially altered in phraseology. Of pure, nervous, vigorous Saxon, which one organ always to speak, it was a masterly specimen of writing. In its words conclusions might be expressed, or sins rebuked, which, in one's own phrase, would be hurtfully plain. The very melody of its words was a benediction in many passages: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you;" "Ye believe in God, believe also in Me." Memorizing was one way to become familiar with the English Bible, but the best way was to use it devotionally so much as to make it a part of one's self. If lovers of good literature committed large parts of Cicero, Horace, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow, much more should the preacher the majestic Bible.

Three points must be briefly touched on in conclusion: The worth of teaching as a phase of ministerial preparation; the value of straitened circumstances as discipline whereby to learn frugality, a sense of the value of money, an independent, manly spirit; and the worth, in theological study, of forming little bands for devotional reading and prayer. The speaker well remembered the last meeting of such a band six and twenty years ago, when they exchanged names and addresses, and promised to remember one another at their devotional hour through life. The worn paper had not been much from the speaker's pocket in all those years [he exhibited it], and the association had been one long emphasis of the communion of saints.

THE COURTS.

A PLAYWRIGHT'S SUIT FOR PROTECTION.

THE SUIT OF MR. BOUCICAULT TO PREVENT AN ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE SHAUGHRAUN.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, the final argument was made on Dion Boucicault's motion to restrain Joshua Hart from producing, at the Theater Comique, the play entitled "Skibbeenah," on the ground that it was an infringement of the copyright of the play entitled "The Shaughraun." Mr. O'Gorman of counsel for Mr. Boucicault read the affidavit of J. S. Wright of Wallack's Theater, to the effect that the greater part of "Skibbeenah" was identical with the greater part of "The Shaughraun;" also the affidavit of Mr. Boucicault, in which he says that he never saw the play called "Pyke O'Callaghan," from which Mr. Hart claims to have taken "Skibbeenah," and from which, as Mr. Hart intimates, Boucicault wrote "The Shaughraun." Mr. O'Gorman next read the affidavit of Wybert Reeve, the author of "Pyke O'Callaghan." In that affidavit Mr. Reeve says that "Skibbeenah" is not, in any respect, taken from "Pyke O'Callaghan," and then states that "Skibbeenah" is composed of that play and "The Shaughraun."

After the reading of the affidavits, Mr. Purdy, of counsel for Mr. Hart, read a certificate of the Librarian of Congress to the effect that no copy of "The Shaughraun" had been filed in his office. Then, reading from the brief prepared by Mr. Post, Mr. Purdy claimed to have established, among others, the following points:

The complainant alleges that he is a citizen; but, if he is, he is a naturalized and not a born citizen. His naturalization should be specifically set out, or his certificate of citizenship attached. As the defendant is not supplied with this information, the denial is sufficient and the injunction should be refused. No person is entitled to a copyright unless he deposits with the Librarian of Congress, before publication, a copy of the title, and within 10 days after publication two copies of the article. It is conceded that he deposited the title; but he does not allege that he has deposited any copies of "The Shaughraun," and that he has is expressly denied. It is conceded that "The Shaughraun" has been publicly performed at Wallack's Theater for more than seventy nights at the instance of complainant. The question, therefore, is whether the public performance of a dramatic composition is a "publication" within the meaning of the Revised Statutes. If it is, the complaint evidently has not secured a copyright, and must fail in this suit. There can be no doubt that at common law such a performance is not a publication. The publication of a literary production and its abandonment to the public are synonymous terms at common law. But an abandonment to the public of a copyrighted work is utterly impossible during the statutory period; hence, the word "publication" in the statute cannot be used as it is at common law without depriving the statutory language of all meaning. The word "publication," as used in the statute, must be taken in its popular sense.

But, if it be held that the public exhibition of a dramatic composition is not publication under the statute, we contend that the complainant is not entitled to his suit upon the facts presented until he has deposited the play as required. The statute provides that no person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he deposits both title and article; and dramatic compositions are not excepted. The statute must be construed strictly against the complainant. He must comply with all its requirements. These sections also show that Congress did not intend that the mere filing of a title should constitute a copyright, and unless there is a copyright the suit fails.

It is shown that every portion of "Skibbeenah" which is specifically objected to was taken from common material, with no aid from "The Shaughraun." It was the defendant's right to use the material he did, and so long as he did not go to "The Shaughraun" for aid, any similarity is not an infringement.

The complainant alleges that defendant's play is, in all material respects, identical with "The Shaughraun." It appears that defendant's play is also substantially identical with plays and books published long before the alleged copyright, and in which the complainant has no interest. Hence it reasonably follows that "The Shaughraun" is substantially identical with the same plays and books. Therefore it is not original, and the complainant's copyright is invalid, at least in so far as his play is substantially similar to the common material. In all respects, in regard to which he specifically complains, it is substantially similar to the common material.

At the close of his argument Mr. Purdy claimed that sufficient facts had been shown to cast a doubt as to the originality and validity of the copyright claimed by Mr. Boucicault, and that, therefore, the injunction prayed for should not be granted.

In his reply to Mr. Purdy's argument, Mr. O'Gorman claimed that it had been shown that "Skibbeenah" was in 12 scenes, at least plagiarized from "The Shaughraun," and that Mr. Boucicault had, by depositing in the mail a copy of his play, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, complied with the provisions of the Copyright law. He also claimed that Mr. Boucicault, in causing his play to be acted for his benefit at Wallack's Theater, had not abandoned it to the public, but that it was still his own, and entitled to the protection of the common law. In support of the claim that "Skibbeenah" was, to a very great extent, taken from "Pyke O'Callaghan," and not from "The Shaughraun," Mr. Busted read the most of the two former plays, and it appeared that the one was almost identical with the other.

Judge Woodruff reserved his decision.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Patrick McCabe of No. 21 Roosevelt-st., was held in $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of stealing $26 from the pocket of James Shears of No. 44 Monroe-st.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, John Dolan and John Daley were held for breaking into the store of Joseph Reves, at No. 133 East Broadway, on Feb. 7, and stealing $55 worth of shoes, and also for forcibly entering the store of Jacob D. Alexander, at No. 8 Market-st., on Saturday night and stealing $300 worth of clothing; all the property was recovered.....William Quigg was held for biting off the lip of Dennis Gallagher, of No. 233 Avenue C.

DECISIONS—FEB. 13.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.—Hamilton agt. Crane.—Reference ordered. Hart agt. Fetts.—The order granted ex parte Feb. 11, 1875, is vacated on the application of the plaintiff's attorney, with leave to the defendants to move for a further bill of particulars. Farmer agt. Atherton.—The papers presented in this application are defective for the reasons stated in memorandum, and the application is therefore denied. In the matter of Harmony and Lopez.—I cannot grant this application. In the matter of Coulter.—Order denied. Fowler agt. McClermont; Van Schaick agt. Smith; Field agt. Monnier; Kinney agt. Wood.—Granted. In the matter of Harmony and Lopez; Foote agt. Till.—Memorandums for counsel.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Sedgwick.—Strum agt. Williams.—Case to be placed upon day calendar of third Monday of March next. Lagnier, jr., et al. agt. Riolen.—Motion granted. Johnston agt. Johnston.—Motion denied; action to be tried Feb. 19. Schmoll agt. Sourer.—Order settled.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Robinson.—Fessler agt. Benedine.—Rehearing ordered on Feb. 17, at 10 a. m. (See memorandum).

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Third Monday's motion Calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—VAN VORST J.

Demurrers.

11..Wiggins agt. The Lancashire Ins. Co.
5..Cavilles and ano. agt. Sharpe et al.
17..Singer, by guardian, agt. Keeler.

Issues of Law and Fact.

156..Muller agt. Burchell et al.
1..Kirchens, rec'r, agt. Schlosse, et al.
65..Williamson, trustee, agt. Mason et al., imp'd.
64..Ireland agt. Vredenburgh et al.
48..Clark agt. Deacon.
60..Kelly, Sheriff, agt. Whiting et al.
163..Mut. Life Ins. Co. agt. Smith et al.
165..House of Mercy agt. The Mayor, &c.
147..Kelly agt. Brunnerin.
351..Cook agt. Platt et al.
168..Byrdsall et al. agt. Cowdrey et al.
168b..Brown agt. Conroy et al.
169..Nash agt. Kemp.
170..Viele agt. Mead.
51..Beach agt. Collis, jr., and ano.
102..Miller et al. agt. Sledge and ano.
174..Riggs et al. agt. Purssell et al.
175..Stuart agt. Clark et al.
177..Weil agt. Marin.
178..Koehler agt. Stroppens et al.
330.——agt.——
4..McMellan agt. Augur et al.
73..Bowen agt. Ford et al.
179..Brody agt. Brody.
180..Ulmann agt. Haas et al.

GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until Monday, March 1.

CIRCUIT—PART II.—VAN BRUNT, J.

1348..Wood agt. Erie R. R. Co.
572..Jerome agt. Clarke et al.
1446..People, &c., State N. Y. agt. Flannigan.
462..St. Nicholas Nat. Bank agt. Nat. Bank State N. Y.
899..Palmer agt. Mayor, &c., N. Y.
998..Brown agt. Peters and ano.
672..Kelly, as adm'r, agt. N. Y. R. R. and Trans. Co. and ano.
2290..Reynolds agt. Dobb.
488..Reid et al. agt. Schmale.
888..Hart agt. Wilcins.
460..Ocean Nat. Bank of N. Y. agt. Walbridge et al.
640..Alexander agt. Bruner and ano.
1324..De Beaulieu agt. Stepp.
1006..Griswold, adm'x, &c., agt. Palmer.
1010..Rice agt. Schell.
1012..Hardenburgh agt. Douglass.
1014..Domestic S. M. Co. agt. Conrad et al.
1030..Benedict agt. Sterne.
1026..Second Nat. Bank St. Louis agt. Lathrop and ano.
1030..Weeks agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1046..Palmer et al. agt. Abbott.
1050..Hoagland agt. Irving et al.
1060½..H. H. agt. Wall et al.
1052..Southard agt. Baxter.
1070..Kaskiskia Iron Works agt. Huntington.

PART III.—DONOHUE, J.

705..Norman, &c., agt. Degnan et al.
1653..Smith agt. Simpson et al.
1591½..Wynkoop agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2111..Dollard agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2113..Higgins agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1593½..Forrester and ano. agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1825..Benedict agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1588½..Connolly et al. agt. The Mayor, &c.
1590½..Gunther agt. The Mayor, &c.
1830..Castree agt. The Mayor, &c.
2110..Bennett, jr., et al. agt. The Mayor, &c.
2106..Fitzgerald agt. The Mayor, &c.
1889..Noonan agt. The Mayor, &c.
1068..O'Donnell agt. The Mayor, &c.
1445..The Mayor, &c., agt. Genet.
877..Averill agt. De Moll.
1119..Sheets agt. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
873..Smith agt. Rittenberg.
823..Lent and ano. agt. Morrannis S. S. Co.
861..Platt agt. Stuart et al.
920..Agate agt. Binns.
1060..Weets agt. Ashley.
2117..Bigler et al. agt. The Mayor, &c.
2119..Same agt. Same.
1005..Cohen agt. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
93..Hubbell agt. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1007..Savannah R. R. & T. Co. agt. Brennan, Sheriff.
1063..Patt. rec'r, &c., agt. Van Orden.

GENERAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.—SPEIR, J.

687..Bowne agt. O'Brien, Sh'ff.
833..Wendenfeld agt. Lynch.
853..Murray, jr., and ano. agt. Luing et al.
1619..Robertson, jr., adm. agt. LeFevre.
625½..Rosalis agt. Mech. Nat. Bk.
853..Furlong agt. Allen.
1719..O'Brien, Sher. agt. Quinn et al.
849..Schleisinger agt. Koehler.
1255..Davis, adm'x, &c., agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co.
735..Mel. Gaslight Co. agt. Morgan.
681..Kesler et al. agt. Garrison et al.
615..Beekman, rec'r, agt. Reed et al.
597..Barns agt. Moore.
779..Porter agt. McGrath.
717..Silver et al. agt. Hunter et al.

PART II.—CURTIS, J.

28..Fowler et al. agt. Kelly, Sher.
554..Petrie agt. Paillon.
1010..Meicher, exr., &c., agt. Moulton.
1078..Reppiher agt. Barter et al.
940..Rightler agt. Scudder.
746..Cent et al. agt. Richardson.
874..Chambret agt. Lagnier.
1024..Haven Bank agt. Oliver.
1026..Hartigan agt. Murray.
1028..Consenant et al. agt. Bakisse.
1030..Brague agt. Lord et al., exr's.
1032..Schenck agt. Miller.
1034..Marx agt. Baldwin.
1036..Roberts agt. Forster et al.
1038..Bedling agt. Weber.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until Friday, Feb. 19.

GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.—LAREMORE, J.

2099..Lowenstein agt. Conner.
1165..Biecker agt. Muller.
837..Duncan agt. Brennan.
1527..Snodgrass agt. Ireland.
1123..Hermann agt. Oberle.
1244..Levy agt. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1194..Goodhart agt. Devos.

PART II.—J. S. DALY, J.

Set Down.

1433..Pacific Bank agt. Gerson.
119..Schneider agt. Wagner.
1294..Shivar agt. Hoe.
2110..Mason agt. The Mayor.
1311..Delisle agt. Zust.
450..Sands agt. Hughes and ano.
1212..Howland and ano. agt. Murphy.

Noe.

1280..Hamilton agt. Russell.
1381..Lewis, res., agt. Brennan.
1382..Bullard agt. Hoe.
1383..Stokes and ano. agt. Kelsen.
1384..Lehrman agt. Hank.
1385..Yates agt. Enckhardt, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—SHEA, J.

1457..Pittsfield agt. Anderson.
980..Mendelsoun agt. Woob et al.
1460..Hermsteit agt. Fleming.
1365..Smith agt. Gieske.
2319..Bell et al. agt. Hazard.
45..Coor agt. Chapman.
1179..Walker agt. Worth.
1368..Tibbetts agt. McCarthy.
2750..Demeaux agt. Clark.
1170..Lesser agt. Doherty.
1171..Lesser agt. Dorney.
1382..Harmon agt. Mirrie.
444..Noble et al. agt. Mekee.
3007..Henderson agt. Fullerton.
1365..Long agt. Mehrorra.

PART II.—EMDEN, J.

1481..Blackwood agt. Williams.
2363..Ballard agt. Moore.
1246..Butcher et al. agt. Briggs.
745..Carcuter agt. Higgins.
1400..Fessler agt. Cohn.
1546..Bejer et al. agt. Monaghan.
1190..Hisg agt. Debolsen.
2821..Half agt. Werdmeshieg.
2532..Gaffney agt. Dillon.
1560..Tallman agt. Goodier.
1372..Gee agt. Hart.
1573..Gilding agt. Abrams.
1574..Gordon agt. Vespine.
1575..Harden agt. Schmitz.
1577..Nicholas agt. Sullivan.

PART III.—MCADAM, J.

1540..Ray agt. Culbert et al.
1551..Blomstone agt. Squires.
1473..Neary agt. Opperman et al.
1471..Neary agt. Same.
1270..Pines agt. Lions.
1102..Lafon et al. agt. Reilly.
1447..Strobridge et al. agt. Bland et al.
1042..Dinkelpiel et al. agt. Beard et al.
2038..Ruhl agt. Elliott.
1058..Kelly agt. Kavanagh.
1068..Kelly agt. Kavanagh.
2348..Copham agt. Starr et al.
2356..McIntyre agt. Lynch.
2368..Adams et al. agt. Deiss.
2899..Same agt. Same.
2957..Clevelance agt. Green.
2450..Cates agt. Green.
2921..Levy agt. Hunter.
2797..Schaller agt. Fischer, impleaded.
2797..Hellgarten et al. agt. Kessler.
2847..Home Fire Ins. Co. agt. Sticiler.
2894..Kunz et al. agt. O'Neill.
2934..Lowenman agt. Baldwin.
2735..Hyman agt. Delsin.
1540..Bejer et al. agt. Monaghan.

GENERAL SESSIONS—HACKETT, Recorder.—Mark Campbell, John Kane, Andrew White, disorderly house; John Doherty, robbery; Hugh Fitzgerald, John Twohey, James Tait, John Mason, Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery; John Kane, movement; Henry Smith, perjury; George Mallenry, John Lynch, burglary; Michael Doyle, William Keating, Laura Johnson, Bartholomew McCarthy, George Smith, Herman P. Chibrock, George Fehn, Leo Wilkomsky, John McCarthy, John Kelly, Christopher Brown, James Flynn, John W. Mahwoin, Blanche Martin, grand larceny; Charles Thompson, indecent assault; Mary Henry, disorderly house; William Wilkinson, petit larceny.

OYER AND TERMINER—HACKETT, J.—John Johnson, Mary White, robbery; James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery.

A TAX-PAYER AND THE QUICK TRANSIT BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of this morning very justly observes that our Government is not now—alluding to the Texas and Pacific scheme—in a condition to use its money or credit in building railways.

Will you inform me with the same frankness whether our city—now staggering under a colossal debt—is in a condition to use its money or credit in building a quick transit road, as a bill introduced yesterday in the State Legislature proposes. One would suppose a city—as our own—whose indebtedness is so involved in obscurity as not to be figured out by the most astute financier, would not be called upon to contract any fresh obligations. A quick transit road would principally benefit speculators in real estate in the upper part of this island and the lower part of Westchester County. Therefore, if those who are to be so benefited will show their hands by contributing liberally for the construction of such a transit road, they will find capitalists in New-York ready to cooperate with them. But to fasten the construction of such a road on our already overburdened tax-payers is, in my opinion, carrying the joke a little too far.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1875. N. J. B.

WHICH IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER?

From The Woodsfield (Ohio) Spirit of Democracy.

We occasionally hear discussed the question, Which is the best newspaper in the United States? The disputants generally range themselves according to their political proclivities, and hence seldom agree. Laying politics aside, however, we are of opinion that a large majority of competent judges will name THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and we coincide with this view. We do not know its equal (taking into consideration its daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly editions) for full and fresh news, agricultural and scientific information, literature, and intelligent comments on current questions and events. In politics it is independent, with Republican tendencies, but not a party organ. It is perhaps fairly described in saying that it criticises errors and denounces wrongs in both parties, but that these seem to it a little less aggravated when perpetrated by the Republican party. We are not surprised to learn that it is rapidly drawing away from its rivals.

An extensive demand has sprung up for Minister Schenck's poker rules, as published in THE TRIBUNE. Sporting men are agreed that the Ambassador has done down the correct code. THE TRIBUNE should publish the rules in its next Extra devoted to scientific subjects.—[The Harrisburg Patriot.

A $700 watch has been presented to the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray. The chain is made of diminutive golden horse shoes, and the seal is a richly chased figure of a thoroughbred race-horse.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 13, 1875.

10 O'CLOCK A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Boston, H & Erie 1st		Lake Shore		North-Western	
5,000	23	600	73¼	2,300	43⅝
Marquette, H & Min'g		40	73⅜	200 s3.	43⅝
100	6	100	73¼	100 c.	43⅝
Western Union		10	73	100	43⅝
100 c.	73	100 b3.	73¼	600 s3.	43⅝
600 s3.	73	200 s4.	73⅜	100 c.	43⅝
400	73⅛	Union Pacific		200 s3.	43⅝
400 s3.	73	800	40⅛	N Y Cen & H R R	
1,100	73	1,200 s3.	40⅛	5	101⅛
200 s3.	72⅞	400 b3.	40⅛	Erie Railroad	
Pacific Mail		500 s3.	40⅜	800	28¼
100	32¼	100	40⅜	100 s3.	28¼
400	32⅝	2,800	40¼	Tol. and Wab	
1,200	32½	500 s3.	40⅛	400	13⅛
500	32⅝	100	40⅛	100 s3.	13⅛
300	32⅝	700 s3.	40	Ohio & Miss	
400	32⅝	600	40	200	27⅞
200 b3.	32⅝	North-Western Pref		300	27½
400 c.	32⅝	200	56	300 c.	27½
400	32⅝	St Paul		200 s3.	27½
1,500	32¼	100	35	100	27½
300	32⅛	100	35⅛	300	27⅞
Rock Island		500	35⅛	Pacific Railroad of Mo	
300 s3.	103	100 s3.	35⅛	100	46
400	103⅛	100 s2.	35	200 s3.	45⅞
100	103	200	35	100	45¾

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10½ O'CLOCK AND 11½ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 6s. Registered. 1881		U S 5-20 Coupon. 1864	
21,000	119	4,000	be. 117⅛
29,000	bes3. 119⅛	4,000	12. 117⅞
U S 5-20 Coupon. 1862		U S 5-20 Coupon. 1865, N	
4,000	be. 116¼	4,000	118½
U S 5-20 Registered. 1867		500	small. 118
5,500	12. 119	U S 5-20 Coupon 1867	
U S 5-20 Coupon. 1868		500	12. 119½
1,000	119½	2,000	be. 119½

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK, A. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad—Express Stocks, &c.

Tennessee 6s, N S		Pacific Mail		North-Western	
3,000	45	800	be. 32⅛	100	bce. 43½
N J Central 1st Con		100	s3. 32¼	1,200	43⅝
5,000	104¼	600	32⅛	200	s3. 43¼
American Dock Imp't Co's 7s		100	s3. 32⅛	100	43⅝
2,000	100½	100	32¼	100	s3. 43½
1,000	100¼	300	32¼	North-Western Pref	
Chic and N W S F		500	32⅜	100	be. 56⅞
1,000	101	700	32⅝	100	55⅝
Chic & N W Consol C Gold Bonds		200	32⅝	100	55¾
7,000	81¼	200	32¼	200	55⅞
Morris & Essex 1st		200	32⅝	100	56
1,000	112⅝	200	32⅝	100	56⅛
1,000	112	100	s3. 32¼	Cleve & Pitts Guar	
2,000	113	100	s3. 32⅛	500	be. 91
Han & St Jo, Conv		200	32⅝	50	91⅛
2,000	83	West Un Tel		St Paul	
Chic & Milwaukee 1st		500	be. 72⅞	100	bes3. 35
7,000	95	200	b3. 72⅞	200	s3. 34⅞
Cedar F & Min 1st M		800	s3. 72¾	500	34⅞
2,000	85	2,300	72¾	200	34⅞
Lake Shore 1st M con Coup		600	b3. 72¾	2,400	34⅞
2,000	100¼	1,500	72⅞	200	b3. 34¾
Michigan Central 7s		200	b3. 72⅞	200	34⅞
1,000	103¼	1,000	s3. 72½	100	s4. 34¾
Union Pacific 1st M		300	s5. 72½	200	s3. 34⅞
24,000	95⅝	Wells-Fargo Express		St Paul Pref	
5,000	95¼	20	85½	200	be. 55⅞
Union Pacific S F		Del Lack & W		N J Central R R	
7,000	86¼	200	bce. 109⅝	100	107½
15,000	86⅝	40	109½	40	107¾
4,000	be. 86⅝	Erie Railway		Toledo and Wabash	
Ohio & Mi