COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

CANDIDATES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOLS—DR. STEERE'S COLLECTION—THE BACCALAUREATE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 25.—The Commencement exercises of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts will be held on Wednesday of this week. The examination of candidates for admission has already begun. The work is reduced about one half by what is known here as the diploma system. For the past five years, graduates of the leading high schools of the State have been admitted to the university without examination. This intimate relation of the high schools to the university has existed in theory from an early date, and has now taken definite shape, and, it is hoped, permanent form. Experience has taught the need of certain safeguards, and the following "Special Notice to Preparatory Schools," from the last university calendar will best indicate them:

A committee of the Faculty will visit, once every year any public high school in Michigan, on request of its School Board, and report its condition to the Faculty.

If the Faculty shall be satisfied from such report that the school is taught by competent instructors, and is furnishing a good preparation for one or more of our regular courses, then the graduates from such preparatory courses or courses will be admitted to the freshman class of the university without examination, and permitted to enter on such undergraduate course or courses as the approved preparatory work contemplated.

They must present to the President within three months after their graduation the diplomas of their School Board, certifying that they have sustained their examinations in all the studies prescribed for admission to one of the three courses, classical, scientific, and engineering, or Latin and scientific. They will also be required to appear at once in their classes, otherwise they can be admitted only after examination.

The privilege of admission on diploma is limited to public schools in Michigan, and their School boards must make the application annually.

The number entering the university each year under this arrangement has averaged about 60, and the influence on the public schools of the State is generally acknowledged to have been thus far most salutary. The year just closing has been one of great prosperity. The appropriations of the last Legislature for establishing a college of dentistry and one of homeopathy, and for the building of a hospital in connection with the Medical College, have been utilized. The Dental College opened in October with three professors and 20 students. The Homeopathic Medical College opened at the same time with two professors and 24 students. The hospital, consisting of two large wards 115 by 30 feet, with 17 feet ceilings, are completed for occupancy the coming year. Water-works have also been added at an expense of about $7,000, furnishing an abundant supply of fresh spring water at all seasons. A course in architecture and design has been added to the Polytechnic School, and will be opened this Fall. Prof. W. L. B. Jenny has been appointed to this chair.

Dr. Joseph Beale Steere, a graduate of the Class of 1868 has returned during the year from a five years' scientific tour around the world. Possessed of great enthusiasm, courage, and physical power, almost unattended he traversed the valley of the Amazon, crossed the Andes, through Peru and Ecuador, and proceeded thence to China, Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, Singapore, London, and New-York. The results of the labors of this intelligent and indefatigable observer and collector have been large and valuable addition to nearly every department of the Museum. Visitors to the Centennial Exhibition will not fail to observe in the Michigan Educational Department three large cases of specimens from this collection. The first consists of a case of about 100 mounted birds, among which are several species of the Bird of Paradise. Of the remaining two cases one has sea shells from China and the Philippines, and the other land and tree shells from South America and the Philippines. Among the latter are a number of rare species from the Philippines.

The whole collection numbers about 5,000 birds, over 100,000 land, fresh-water, and sea shells; 2,500 specimens of South American and East Indian ferns, large numbers of serpents and fishes, about 15,000 beetles and butterflies, besides other insects; large quantities of corals, containing from 60 to 70 species, from Formosa, the Philippines, and the Moluccas. There are also trunncesons of wood illustrating 130 species of South American and Chinese woods, many of them rare and fine. In the department of ethnology there are from 350 to 400 pots, vases, &c., from ancient graves in Peru, and a set of modern pottery from several tribes on the Amazon. There are also a set of Chinese sacred pottery, and a large number of arms, implements, and articles of clothing used by the various people and tribes among whom the collector traveled. Among these are a set of Chinese agricultural implements and carpenter's tools; also about 30 musical instruments. There are in this department of the collection 150 Chinese scrolls, a few ancestral tablets, 50 paintings in water colors on pith or rice paper, ten idols from Canton, and six large Chinese scrolls representing the Buddhist's hell. The collection contains large additions also to the department of Paleontology. Dr. Steere starts for London in a few days, where he goes to identify some of the rare specimens of his collection.

The following is an outline of the baccalaureate sermon delivered by President Angell to-day: His aim was to impress upon the members of the Graduating Class the special obligation of all educated persons to be actively and systematically engaged in holding themselves and others up to the highest standard both in private and in public life. By honor he meant more than honesty, that nice sense of right, which shrinks from all dalliance with wrong, which hates wrong in the spirit with which God hates it, and an offence against man and as a sin against heaven. It is a significant and urgent fact that the nation seems to be calling for a revival of righteousness. It is the special duty and the high privilege of educated men to work for this.

First: On account of their exceptional training, without wishing to overstate the moral influence of mere intellectual culture, the speaker contended that the range of study commonly assigned in our colleges had a positive, though indirect, influence to cultivate high ideals of character and life. This was illustrated at some length. The personal influence of the body of teachers in our colleges also tended to the same results. They have always been high-toned, Godfearing, reverent men. Their Christian spirit has always permeated all such instruction and has been a great power in shaping character, which is worth more than culture. So the great mass of students graduate and have always graduated with high ideals of virtue and character. Their record in the Revolution and in our late war shows this.

Secondly: The obligation to live up to this high standard of honor rests on them because of the power which they are prepared to wield in society. Other things being equal, the trained minds also lead and may lead a community. Power carries with it responsibility. But those who should be leaders on going into the world are can to deal with maxims of politics and business which shock their sense of honor; are tool that their theories have no place among the hard facts of actual life, and are only the foolish dreams of boys much, that fire must be fought with fire and craftiness with deeper craftiness. Then comes the conflict. The speaker expected all honest men to stand firm in the shock of this battle, to charge on the phalanx of vicious doctrines, to spurn such as on these base principles.

Thirdly: The methods by which successful work may be done in elevating the standards of honor. One must begin with one's own heart and get true views and strong views of the sinfulness of these tricks and equivocations and corruptions which are commonly. Get a clear sight of divine truth. Then clinging consciously to your own ideals, strive to realize them in actual life. The speaker showed how this might be done in teaching, in public or professional life, and in our church life.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—THE STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES—CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, June 22.—The expected visit of the Emperor of Brazil to the Commencement exercises of Lehigh University has this year called to them more than the usual amount of public attention. Dom Pedro's visit proved a myth, however, as owing to pressure of engagements he was unable to accept Judge Packer's invitation to visit the university where so many young Brazilians have been educated. The absence of the distinguished visitor destroyed much of the interest of the simply curious public, but none of that of the friends of the university, or of those who had been before present during Commencement week, and who knew how interesting the exercises really were. The rigid and thorough examinations, which were this year more than ordinarily well passed, extended from the 5th to the 19th of June, after which came the students' gala days. Commencement week was ushered in by a lovely Sunday, which insured a large audience at the service in the University Chapel, where the University sermon was preached by President Leavitt. It was an excellent discourse of deep suggestiveness, and furnished many a thought for others besides the Seniors, to whom it was especially addressed. Monday was a day of busy preparation for the "Senior" Hop, one of the established amusements of Lehigh, and on Tuesday night the "Hop" took place. A large drawing-room was beautifully decorated with flags and festoons of the college colors, and when filled with the brilliant assemblage of the friends of the students presented a very pretty and animated scene. The students who had been hard at work preparing for examinations now gave themselves wholly to pleasure, and the ball was kept up to a late hour. On Wednesday morning chapel the averages and standing of the different students were announced, following which was the reading of their theses by those graduating. The main work of the Senior Class during the second term is the working up of these theses, and they are always well prepared essays, sometimes brilliant, containing the carefully drawn conclusions from lines of original investigation. The theses this year consisted mainly in reviews of different bridges and engines and in statistics gathered from careful chemical analyses. There was also an exhaustive thesis on mechanical versus hand puddling.

Thursday was Commencement day, and the weather was everything that could be desired. At a few minutes before 10 a. m. the procession marched to the hall. It was headed by the founder of the University, the Hon. Asa Packer, accompanied by the Right Rev. M. A. D. Wolfe Howe, President of the Board of Trustees. Following these were the trustees and faculty, alumni, under graduates, and others who had been invited to attend. The spacious hall was soon filled to overflowing. The exercises were opened by the reading of the Bible and a prayer by the Bishop. Then followed speeches, interspersed with music, and finally the presenting of the diplomas and the address to the graduating class by the President. Those who graduated were:

In Civil Engineering—F. C. Anele, J. D. Carson, Frank Gilman, B. A., Wm. Griffith, C. W. McFarlane, R. W. Mahon, and W. P. Rice.

In Mechanical Engineering—Loudon W. Richards.

In Mining Engineering—E. H. Williams B. A., C. L. Taylor, and Henry Richards.

In Analytical Chemistry—E. H. Williams, B. A.

Certificates for proficiency in analytical chemistry were given to Levan Dannenhauer and Frank Johnston. The entire performance went off very successfully. A little sketch of the university for the benefit of those who have never seen it and are not acquainted with its characteristics may be of interest. The principal building, Packer Hall, is placed far up the hillside that rises from the south bank of the Lehigh, and is entirely embowered in trees. The building is a magnificent one, and is especially designed for the carrying on of those branches of study commonly denominated technical, though there is also a classical course. Though celebrating to-day only its tenth annual commencement, Lehigh University has already graduates who are doing her no little honor. Judge Packer, the founder, a few years after the opening of the university made tuition free, thus giving to every one an opportunity to obtain a first-class scientific education. He has recently ordered a large number of books for the library, and has announced his intention of erecting a fine library building. When this is completed, and it is hoped that it will be before another college year has passed, the Lehigh University will be better adapted than ever for carrying on successfully its course of studies.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

THE YEAR—THE GRADUATES—CHANGES IN COURSES OF STUDY—THE FINE ART COLLEGE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—A review of the past year shows that no remarkable occurrences have taken place in connection with this university. Not a few matters of minor importance that make up the yearly history of the progress of the university should be noted. The year was opened with the entrance of the largest Freshman class that had ever entered. Some time during the previous year a wealthy New-York lady had given $6,000 to the library, and Dr. C. W. Bennett of the University was sent to Europe to expend it. He returned early in the Fall term, having purchased over 5,000 volumes in the departments of philosophy, philology, and history. These have been placed on the shelves, and students now have access to 25,000 volumes. Some additions have been made to the cabinets. The number of students in the university has been nearly 250, distributed in about the same proportion as last year among the three colleges. The number of graduates for the year is 51; 32 graduating from the College of Liberal Arts, 17 from the Medical College, and two from the College of Fine Arts. The list and chosen professions of those graduating from the College of Liberal Arts are as follows:

W. A. Arnold, Syracuse, N. Y., Architecture; F. D. Barker, Clayton, N. Y., Business; Clara Brainerley, Syracuse, N. Y., Elocution; Wm. Colden, Newburgh, N. Y., Mining; Ezra A. Crandall, Alexandria, N. Y., Law; E. E. Crawford, Canandaigua, N. Y., Teaching; G. F. Darrow, West Eaton, N. Y., Journalism; Helen M. De ge, Verona, N. Y., Teaching; Martha E. Foote, Syracuse, N. Y., Teaching; Ida A. Gilbert, Syracuse, N. Y., Literature; W. H. Hall, Pownal, Vt., Ministry; Jane S. Higham, Rome, N. Y., Teaching; E. Grace Hubbell, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Huntington, Cortland, N. Y., Law; B. Keener, Syracuse, N. Y., Law; C. Kidne, Dewitt, N. Y., Medicine; Alice M. Lee, Fayetteville, N. Y., Teaching; H. McDowell, Owasco, N. Y., Journalism; E. Nottingham, Syracuse, N. Y., Law; W. Nottingham, Syracuse, N. Y., Law; J. D. Phelps, Marthsburg, N. Y., Ministry; G. A. Pierce, Mt. Upton, Ministry; J. T. Roberts, Syracuse; R. L. Robinson, Flint Creek, N. Y., Ministry; Louise V. Sacrpard, Rome, N. Y., Stenography; J. H. Shultz, Utica, N. Y., Teaching; M. L. Sonner, Mohawk, N. Y., Teaching; H. F. Thomson, Syracuse, N. Y., Engineering; C. A. Wall, Buffalo, N. Y., Medicine; F. Z. Wilcox, Auburn, N. Y., Teaching; A. A. Young, Young, N. Y., Medicine.

Degrees: A. B., 16; Ph. B., 8; B. S., 8.

About $2,000 have been spent upon the campus, very much improving its appearance. The medical college authorities have erected a new building during the past year, near the center of the city, and furnished it with everything needful to aid their students. The finances of the institution are in good condition. Not much has been added to the endowment fund, but the receipts have met the expenditures, and there is no debt. Chancellor Haven is now laying plans that will doubtless replenish the treasury before another year has passed away. At least he thinks that something will be done that will materially aid the institution toward a large permanent endowment. The prospects for the incoming Freshman class are very flattering.

The courses of study have undergone considerable change. It had been the policy of the Faculty to divide the work in certain branches so as to occupy two or more terms for its completion. It appeared to be a judicious plan and seemed to give opportunity for a greater range of studies, as the time for the divided study was somewhat contracted. In this way the courses really gave a greater range of studies than could be obtained in many institutions. The Faculty became convinced that the plan was not so good as the old method, and a consolidation of two terms' work in certain branches was effected. The result shows that both professors and students are satisfied, and a better quality of work is done.

Prof. Comfort, Dean of the College of Fine Arts, has made arrangements for a Summer School of Drawing and Painting. During the Summer an art exhibition will be open at the University. The collection has been made almost entirely in the city, and consists of some hundreds of paintings and drawings of home and foreign production, and of all sizes up to a monstrous painting of the "Relief of Lyden," valued at $5,000. The collection is the result of his labors, and will be appreciated by all those who attend the Summer school.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS—THE FACULTY—CLASS STATISTICS—GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE—DR. COLEMAN.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

EASTON, Penn., June 25.—Lafayette is constantly improving. The lawns, walks and campus are in finer condition than ever and are carefully tended. During the year the observatory has been repainted and repaired. Physical Hall has been remodeled internally, and is now a large audience-chamber, where the Juniors, under Prof. Moore, study Physics and Mechanics. The old road up College Hill has been transformed into a wide thoroughfare, which makes the ascent comparatively easy. There have been no important changes in the administration or policy of the college during the past year. The only new feature in the curriculum is the introduction of Latin in the Scientific course. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is conferred upon those who study Latin in this course, and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon those who study the modern languages. The foundation of the Law School undoubtedly marks a new epoch in the history of the college. The department is in a flourishing condition, and is ably managed by a corps of five professors. During the year three new societies have been successfully set in operation: The Natural History Society, Prof. Porter, President; the Chemical Society, Prof. Drown, President; the Society of Physics and Engineering, Prof. Moore, President. The first, by its committees on the different departments of natural science, is gathering a valuable collection and illustrating the physical features of the district adjacent to Easton.

The number of students is increasing. There are 335 students on the college rolls; 6 are resident graduates, 70 seniors, 80 juniors, 89 sophomores, 90 freshmen. Lafayette graduates this year its largest class. Eleven of them are civil engineers, 3 mining engineers, 12 have in view theology, 16 law, 4 medicine, and the rest will teach or go into business life. The following are the class statistics:

Oldest man, 30 years, 5 months, 14 days; youngest man, 18 years, 3 months, 2 days; average age, 22 years, 10 months, 5 days; tallest man, 6 feet 1 inch; shortest man, 5 feet 3½ inches; average height, 5 feet 8 inches; heaviest man, 85 pounds; lightest man, 120 pounds; average weight, 152 pounds; success: 32 are in favor of matrimony, 16 unfavorable, 11 indifferent.

Prof. Bloombergh, on account of ill health, was forced to give up his duties for the present term. He has lately arrived in Germany, and reports himself as much improved. The violent pains in his head have left him, and his nervous system has become much stronger. Dr. Green was one of the delegates to the Medical Association in convention at Philadelphia a short time ago. Prof. March lectures before the Centennial National Institute, which opens at Philadelphia on Aug. 5. Prof. Meiss will take charge of a school at Pottstown, Penn., next year. The officials of the City of Lancaster have appointed Dr. Porter to prepare a history of that place. He was for many years a resident of Lancaster. He will also deliver the address on the 4th of July in that place, embodying the substance of his work.

A complete set of iron, copper, nickel, and lead ores, and of iron, steel, slag, and matters made from them has arrived from Sweden. The Department of Mining has received a large collection made by P. W. Sassaier of Pottsville. Messrs. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., have presented a full set of specimens illustrating the manufacture of gunpowder. Benjamin Douglass of New-York has provided for an increase of the library in a special department, and about $1,000 have been expended. The heirs of C. L. Ward of Towanda, Penn., have, during the last year, presented to the college his library of 10,000 volumes. A fund was instituted by the class of 1871 for the yearly purchase of the new issues of early English texts.

It is Dr. Coleman's intention after this year to retire from the regular appointed duties of College Professor. He will, however, continue his instruction in Hebrew, and probably take one or two of the smaller divisions in German or Latin. He is the oldest Professor engaged in active service, being ready, as he remarked, to receive his octogenarian degree. His life has been one of unusual activity, 50 years having been spent in teaching. Among his pupils are Dr. William Adams, Dr. Bushnell Anson Phelps Dodge, and Dr. Leonard Bacon of New-Haven.

Boating at Lafayette is on the decline. The base ball nine made a very successful tour not long ago, crossing bats with the best college nines in the country. Tuesday they play a return game with Brown, and on Thursday with Harvard.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

SLOW GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL—AWAKENED INTEREST OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES—PRESENT PROSPERITY—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MADISON, June 22.—The University of Wisconsin in this city, although formally opened in 1849 with 20 students in a preparatory department, through the neglect of the State led a precarious and slowly-growing life for nearly 20 years. But since its reorganization in 1867 hardly a college in the country has made such advancement, or possesses to-day more cheering prospects for the future. The curriculum of study is kept strictly up to the standard of the best colleges, and the requirements for admission are made constantly more severe. Besides the classical courses, there are special departments of General Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Military Science. A post-graduate course also gives excellent opportunities to extend or broaden the studies of the regular course. With 20 energetic professors and instructors in the Collegiate Department, thorough work is done. The Law Department, with its seven professors, including the three Judges of the Supreme Court, has already won reputation among the law schools of the country. By the action of the last legislature the State has given new impetus and opened wider the door of usefulness in its ward. It now offers free tuition to every student of Wisconsin, and makes the closing examination of the High Schools the test of admittance to its own course. It is thus made the legitimate head of the whole public school system of the State. It is also placed on a solid and permanent footing of financial prosperity, as by a statute it secures a regular income of over $80,000 a year.

The exercises of Commencement week this year begun by the baccalaureate sermon delivered Sunday, June 18, before a large audience. President John Bascom delivered the sermon, which was entitled "The Seat of Sin." Monday and Tuesday evenings were occupied with addresses before the Law Class and Alumni Association respectively. The Commencement exercises took place on Wednesday, June 21. The exercises were held in the large and beautiful Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol. Gov. Ludington and the Rev. L. Y. Hayes of Madison occupied seats with President Bascom on the platform. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Regents and Board of Examiners of the University were seated together near the platform. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hayes, orations were delivered by 24 of the graduating class. In the opinion of the alumni and others present this was one of the best Commencement exercises ever witnessed here. Much credit is due to J. M. Olin, who has the Chair of Rhetoric and Oratory, and whose instruction the class have enjoyed for the past two years, and who alone had the management of the exercises. The graduating class were 67 in number, 42 from the regular college course, and 25 from the department of Law.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

THE GRADUATING CLASSES—COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HAMILTON, June 23.—The Commencement exercises of Madison University took place yesterday. The orations were thoughtful and the speaking excellent. Not the least interesting were the speeches of Messrs. Newman and Jones, both colored men made free by the war. The degrees in course were conferred as follows:

B. P. on W. B. Borrows, G. E. Farr, C. F. James, A. M. Newman, and J. R. Simmons.

A. B. on A. W. Borrs, E. Davis, E. S. Gardiner, D. H. Hall, C. E. Harris, J. E. Jones, W. L. Kolb, T. J. Middlebitch, P. H. Moore, C. A. Nichols, W. J. Quincey, A. H. Stock, T. J. Whitaker.

A. M. on S. H. Archibald, E. H. Bronson, A. W. Coty, A. W. Clark, A. V. Crumb, D. C. Foster, J. W. Ford, C. I. Gordon, J. Green, W. T. Henry, B. Matthews, J. A. Pierce, G. R. Robbins, A. S. Sheldon, G. A. Smith, H. F. Titus.

A. M. (*ad eundem*) on J. Irving Burns, esq., New-York.

A. M. on the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, Philadelphia, Penn.; the Rev. A. G. Lawson, Brooklyn, the Rev. A. F. Mason, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. R. R. Riddell, South Berwick, Me.

Ph. D. on Prof. J. R. Eaton, Liberty, Mo.

The Commencement dinner followed, to which 300 sat down. After dinner speeches were made by the Hon. S. L. Woodford of New-York, Dr. Dean of Siam, J. B. Colgate, Dr. A. S. Patton, Mr. T. L. James, Dr. Spear, the Rev. K. O. Broady of Sweden, and others. The occasion was one of hearty congratulations. It was announced that the Treasurer, Dr. Sewar, had completed the Library Fund of $25,000, and that all the endowments of the University (amounting to $400,000) were sound and unimpaired. The President's levee last evening was a brilliant one. After this, the New-York Alumni Association had a fine supper, presided over by the Hon. T. L. James. Responses to toasts were made by President Dodge and some of his colleagues, also by members of the Association.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON—PRIZES CONFERRED.

CLINTON, June 25.—The exercises of the "Commencement week" of Hamilton College were begun to-day with the delivery of an interesting baccalaureate sermon on "The demands of the present age on educated young men," by President Brown. The year has been a prosperous one with the college, and there have been only two deaths among the students. The students have been compelled to give up sending a crew to the college regatta at Saratoga, owing to lack of sufficient money to equip a crew. To-morrow the examinations of applicants for admission to the college begin. The prizes for proficiency in various studies have been awarded as follows:

Underwood Prize in Chemistry—First, Archibald L. Love, East Saginaw, Mich.; second, Byron Wells, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.

Southworth Prizes in Physics—First, Louis Beisot, jr., Dubuque, Iowa; second, George Kimberly, Augusta, N. Y.

Curtan Classical Prize Medals—First, Jacob Shubert, jr., Albany, N. Y.; second, Louis Beisot, jr., Dubuque, Iowa.

Essay Prizes, Juniors—Louis Beisot, jr., Dubuque, Iowa; Henry A. Cockrell, Gardiner, Me.

Sophomores—Clarence L. Parsons, Wm. Pasons, Clinton, N. Y.

Freshmen—Charles Hastings, Rochester, N. Y.; Theo. H. Allen, Utica, N. Y.

The class which will be graduated next Wednesday contains 23 members.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the suit of John P. Crowe against his former employers, Roger & Orr, for false imprisonment, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the jury, before Judge Van Brunt, in General Term, Trial Term, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

The jury in the case of Michael Noonan, city contractor, for laying sewers in West Side streets against the city for the three payments for extras in dispute, by the city refused to render a sealed verdict this morning before Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Circuit.

S. Waterman, appointed a police surgeon on Sept. 15, 1873, has sued the city, in the Court of Common Pleas, for his salary at the rate of $2,250. The resolution appointing him specified no fixed salary, and to each affixed a salary, Waterman's being $1,000. He now claims that the wording of the resolution, except that part appointing the surgeons, is void, the Legislature having fixed the salaries of police officers, and that he should have the whole residue of money in it. The case was submitted to Judge Van Brunt by A. J. Vander Poel for plaintiff and D. J. Dean for the city. The decision was reserved.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday decisions have been rendered:

No. 543. B. F. Potts, Gov. vs. James E. Callaway, error, and W. F. Wheeler, Marshal, vs. the Territory of Montana, plaintiff in error, agt. William Cullen Bryant, Joan A. Joannon, in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.—In this case it is a question of writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana only in cases where the value of the property or the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of $1,000, and from decisions upon writs of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. (Section 1,909 Revised Statutes.) In the present case the contest is not for money or any right the value of which can be measured by money. The petitioners, defendants here, to show that they have such a special interest in the question presented for adjudication as entitled them to be heard on behalf of the people, allege that they are attorneys and counsel for the Territory of Montana, and officers of government from Helena to Virginia City their expenses will be increased; but this is not the matter in controversy. The contest is as to the validity of certain proceedings for the removal of the seat of government for the Territory. The defendants, also are plaintiffs in error here, do not claim to be parties affected by the judgment in the case, but only state in their answer that if a removal is had, the United States will be put to an expense of $10,000. They are doubtless officials, but they do not appear here in their official capacity. If a judgment is given against them they will not lose any money, neither will the petitioners gain any from them. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 14. Reply and others agt. Corrin and others, error of the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This is a suit in equity, brought, according to the practice obtaining in Missouri, to settle the conflicting claims of the parties arising from their respective patents, to a fractional section of land comprising 37 acres and two fifths of an acre, situated in that State. The plaintiffs resort to the 10th section of an act of Congress of 1812 to obtain a survey to be made of the out-boundary line of the village of Carondelet, in the state of Missouri, so as to include the commons claimed by the inhabitants, and a survey made of just the tract of land thus claimed, the lands outlined were reserved from sale until the approval of the survey by the land Department, and the validity of the claim to the land tried before the courts. Where a State seeks to select lands as a part of the grant to it by the ninth section of the act of Congress of Sept. 4, 1841, and a settler seeks to acquire a right of pre-emption to the same lands the party taking the first initiatory step, if the same is followed up to a patent, acquires the settler right to the premises. The patent relates back to the date of the initiatory act, and cuts off all intervening claimants. The eighth section of the act of Sept. 4, 1841, in the State in which the public sections of land does not interfere with the operation of the other provisions of the act. While, according to previous decisions of this Court, no vested right in the public lands as against the United States is acquired until all the prerequisites for the acquisition of the title have been complied with, Parties may, as against each other, acquire a right to be preferred as purchaser or other assignee of the land, when the United States have determined to sell or donate the property. In all such cases the time in due in the commencement of the proceedings for the acquisition of the title, when the same are regularly followed up, is deemed to be the first in right. The rulings of the Land Department on disputed questions of fact, made in a contested case as to the settlement and improvements of the respective claimants, are not to be received by the courts when collaterally assailed. The officers of the Land Department are specially designated by law to receive, consider, and pass upon proofs presented with respect to settlement upon the public lands with a view to secure rights of pre-emption. If they err in the construction of the law applicable to any case, or if fraud is practiced upon them, or they themselves are charged with fraudulent practices, their rulings may be reviewed and annulled by the courts when a controversy arises between private parties founded upon their decisions. But for mere errors of judgment upon the weight of evidence in a contested case before them, the only remedy is by appeal from one officer to another of the Department, and finally to the President. Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

DECISIONS—JUNE 26.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Brenner agt. Noyes.—I think the appellant, if a stay is desired, must give a bond sufficient to cover the defendant's costs in red and costs. Ellison agt. Lakemen, Taxation affirmed, except as to Sheriff's fees—they must be added. Lewis agt. Ross.—I desire to see counsel for both sides in this case. Deffenbach agt. Diffenbach.—Order granted confirming report for a limited divorce. The Wilson Sewing-Machine Company agt. Woodruff.—Settled subject to all legal objections. Auffmordt agt. Goldstein and ano.—Order to stand a concluded. Hyman agt. Barnum.—Granted; memorandum. Heath agt. Heath; Southard et al. agt. Frolick; The Park Bank agt. Platt; The Bank of the Ohio Valley of Wheeling, West Virginia, agt. Eccles; In the matter of Kelly &c., and Seaver, agt. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum. Wason agt. Hanschildt.—I want to see counsel. Schlenkamp agt. Lunieweth.—Taxation affirmed. Penfield agt. James and Bergen agt. Raymond.—Orders signed.

Rosenberger agt. Burchard; Gauzenhausen agt. Lyon and ano.; Buckmaster agt. Meyer and ano.; Jessup agt. Dewus; ano.; Buckmaster agt. Meyer and ano.; Jessup agt. Dewus; Meyer agt. Meyer.—Motions denied; Roosevelt agt. Polmer; Ramey agt. Peyser.—Motions denied; Meyer agt. Green &c., and Fowler agt. Cooper.—Motions granted. Ramey agt. Peyser.—Denied. Rothwagen agt. Hermann, and Harris agt. Hutchins.—Orders granted. Godfrey agt. Moser.—Motion granted; memorandum. The Home Insurance Co. agt. Mortford, &c.—Denied without costs; see memorandum. Schroeder agt. Schroeder.—I want to see counsel. Schanck agt. Green, &c.—Taxation affirmed. Fagan agt. Beggs.—Opinion. Higgins agt. Brunard; Aster, &c., agt. White; Perrine agt. The Nation al Fiber Co.; Cutting agt. Wade; Perrine agt. The Nation al Fiber Co.; Cutting agt. Wade.—In the matter of the trusts for the benefit of Josephine A. Graham; Potter agt. Sheehy, et al.; Hoyt agt. Hoyt; In the matter of McAnama et al.; Pelton agt. Lynch; Holmes agt. Beard; Ryan agt. Ryan; Molina agt. Dunlap; Ruel agt. Payne; Tallman agt. Tallman; The Union Trust Co. agt. Stern, and Oswald agt. Diehl.—Granted.

By Judge Lawrence.—Von Aken agt. Von Aken.—I think that the point made by defendant's counsel, that the wife could not acquire a different domicile from the husband during her coverture, does not preclude her from substituting this act on, and, if the action is properly brought, her right to apply for alimony and a reasonable counsel fee cannot be denied. Her papers show an actual inhabitant of this State at the time of the commencement of the alleged offenses, and at the time of the filing or exhibiting the complaint (2 R. S., 149). An allowance of $12 50 per week does not seem to be unreasonable upon the facts disclosed by the affidavits. Let an order be entered for the payment of that amount *pendente lite*, and also for the payment of a counsel fee of $300. The payment of the alimony should date from the 10th day of May last. Exner agt. Exner.—The first paragraph of the complaint I do not regard as irrelevant, nor is the second paragraph demurrable. It seems to me to be subject to the objections taken to the complaints in Kelly agt. Boerst, 2 Hun, 18, and Shaw agt. Jayne, 4 How. Pr., 116. In these cases the pleader had set forth at great length the evidence by which he intended to substantiate the fact of his illegal imprisonment by the defendants, through their institution. Here there is a charge of conspiracy on the part of two of the defendants to imprison the plaintiff, and that in pursuance of such conspiracy the other two defendants were employed to make the arrest. The second paragraph does not appear to set forth more than one cause of action, which, fairly construed, that cause of action being for an illegal or false imprisonment. The objection to the allegation that the plaintiff was prevented from attending to her children, one of whom was very ill, seems to be well founded. The allegation is irrelevant, and should be stricken out. Motion is granted to the extent above indicated; no costs. Brennan agt. Morris.—Order as settled.

Circuit, Part I.—By Judge Lawrence.—The People ex rel. Rantz agt. Kent, and same agt. Kent.—No proof of the ordinance referred to in the affidavits of counsel has yet been submitted. The attention of counsel is again called to the memorandum heretofore filed by me and reported in the daily papers of June 6.

Part II.—By Judge Lawrence.—Dooley agt. Halpin.—See memorandum.

Special Term—By Judge Lawrence.—Halstead agt. Seaman.—Counsel have not submitted either the testimony or the pleadings. Chatterton agt. Gould et al.—The brief of the plaintiff's counsel has not been submitted. Keepers agt. Gould et al.—I am of the opinion that the complaint is defective in not stating that notice was given by the plaintiffs to the defendants of their intention to sell the gold which the defendants had contracted to purchase, and which they subsequently refused to take. See Fargher agt. Goodman, 29 Barb. 316. Opinions of counsel agt. Gould et al. Moody agt. Brown.—I want to see counsel. Schanck agt. Schanck.—Taxation affirmed. Fagan agt. Beggs.—Opinion. Higgins agt. Brunard; Aster, &c., agt. Beggs.—Opinion. Higgins agt. Brunard; Aster, &c., agt. Beggs.—Opinion. Higgins agt. Brunard; Aster, &c., agt. White; Perrine agt. The Nation al Fiber Co.; Cutting agt. White; Perrine agt. The Nation al Fiber Co.; Cutting agt. White.—In the matter of the trusts for the benefit of Josephine A. Graham; Potter agt. Sheehy, et al.; Hoyt agt. Hoyt; In the matter of McAnama et al.; Pelton agt. Lynch; Hoyt; In the matter of McAnama et al.; Pelton agt. Lynch; Holmes agt. Beard; Ryan agt. Ryan; Molina agt. Dunlap; Ruel agt. Payne; Tallman agt. Tallman; The Union Trust Co. agt. Stern, and Oswald agt. Diehl.—Granted.

By Judge Lawrence.—Von Aken agt. Von Aken.—I think that the point made by defendant's counsel, that the wife could not acquire a different domicile from the husband during her coverture, does not preclude her from substituting this action, and, if the action is properly brought, her right to apply for alimony and a reasonable counsel fee cannot be denied. Her papers show an actual inhabitant of this State at the time of the commencement of the alleged offenses, and at the time of the filing or exhibiting the complaint (2 R. S., 149). An allowance of $12 50 per week does not seem to be unreasonable upon the facts disclosed by the affidavits. Let an order be entered for the payment of that amount *pendente lite*, and also for the payment of a counsel fee of $300. The payment of the alimony should date from the 10th day of May last. Exner agt. Exner.—The first paragraph of the complaint I do not regard as irrelevant, nor is the second paragraph demurrable. It seems to me to be subject to the objections taken to the complaints in Kelly agt. Boerst, 2 Hun, 18, and Shaw agt. Jayne, 4 How. Pr., 116. In these cases the pleader had set forth at great length the evidence by which he intended to substantiate the fact of his illegal imprisonment by the defendants, through their institution. Here there is a charge of conspiracy on the part of two of the defendants to imprison the plaintiff, and that in pursuance of such conspiracy the other two defendants were employed to make the arrest. The second paragraph does not appear to set forth more than one cause of action, which, fairly construed, that cause of action being for an illegal or false imprisonment. The objection to the allegation that the plaintiff was prevented from attending to her children, one of whom was very ill, seems to be well founded. The allegation is irrelevant, and should be stricken out. Motion is granted to the extent above indicated; no costs. Brennan agt. Morris.—Order as settled.

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