LOCAL MISCELLANY.

YACHT RACING ON THE HUDSON.

The course for the tenth annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club yesterday was from a stake-boat off the Club-house at the foot of Eighty-sixth-st., North River, to a stake-boat off Yonkers and return, a distance of 28 miles. The yachts were divided into four classes—two classes for the cabin yachts and two classes for the open yachts. When the signal to start was given, the Emma T. crossed first at 11:35:15, followed by her only competitor, the Emma, at 11:35:25, and the Clara E. of the second class, at 11:35:11. The signal for the first and second class open yachts was given at 11:37, when the Journeyman was the first to respond, followed by the Polly, Lydia T., Geo. B. Dean, Gem, and An Revoir. The yachts started off under all sail, with the benefit of the last part of the flood-tide and the wind south-east, being able to lay a straight course to Yonkers. The Emma gained slightly on the Emma T., and just before reaching Smyten Duyvil ran up to the windward of her and took first position. The Polly also took the first position in her class, and the Clara E. was distanced by all. The yachts all came up to the buoy off Yonkers in single file, the Emma rounding first, closely followed by the Emma T., Polly, and Journeyman. The Polly and Journeyman soon took the lead of the two cabin yachts. Off Spuyten Duyvil the Polly was a long distance ahead of her competitor.

The boats careened over under their spread of canvas, and thus came home, the Polly being the first to arrive at 3:26:5, beating the Journeyman on actual time by 9 minutes and 37 seconds, and winning in her class. The Emma was the first to arrive in her class at 3:37:20, beating the Emma T. by 5 minutes and 50 seconds, actual time. The George B. Dean beat the An Revoir by only 3 seconds, actual time, and thus became the winner in her class. The Clara E. was next to the last boat home, but won the prize in the second class.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

George W. Chadwick and L. A. Brown were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McIlhargy under an order of arrest granted by Judge Westbrook on the complaint of Benjamin F. Tidd. Charles O. Richardson is also a defendant, but was not arrested. Mr. Tidd alleges that he bought of the defendants 50,000 acres of land in Webster County, West Virginia, for which he gave them securities of the par value of $54,000, actual value $16,500. The property purported to be conveyed by a warrantee deed from Martin Benedict of Albany, free from all incumbrances. The plaintiff has since found out that Chadwick holds a mortgage on the property for $20,000. Martin Bennett, the asserted owner, is not known in Albany, and his residence cannot be discovered after diligent search. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants are swindlers, and that Chadwick was locked up in the Tombs five months for his connection with the forgery of $64,000 on the Union Trust Company. In default of $18,000 bail the prisoners were taken to Ludlow Street Jail. Chadwick and Brown deny the allegations, and Brown claims to have been only the broker, and that the bargain was made between Tidd and Richardson. He says that Chadwick knew nothing of it.

CHARGES AGAINST A PASTOR WITHDRAWN.

The trial of the Rev. Isaac M. See, pastor of the Wickliffe Street Presbyterian Church, on charges preferred by E. T. Cone, came to an unexpected close in the Newark Presbytery yesterday. The charges are that the pastor used unbecoming language in reference to Mr. Cone. The troubles grew out of the late trial of Mr. See for allowing women to preach in his pulpit. Soon after the opening of the Presbytery yesterday a paper was presented in which Mr. Cone, stating that he had been advised that the issue of the case would not result in peace to the church, asked leave to withdraw the complaint, and begged the Presbytery to visit the Wickliffe Church for the purpose of inquiring into its state. Mr. See said that, while it was a manifest injustice for the complainant to present him as a criminal and then present a paper like this, he would interpose no objection to any action of the Presbytery. After considerable discussion, permission was given to Mr. Cone to withdraw his complaint. Mr. See and Elder A. B. Clark afterward extended an invitation to the Presbytery to visit the church, which was accepted.

A FATHER'S DEADLY ASSAULT ON HIS SON.

A German brewer of Rahway, N. J., named Joseph Beehtler quarreled on Wednesday afternoon with his son George, age 20 years, about the plowing of a lot. The young man left his plow and went to the house, where his father followed him and struck him on the head with a pair of heavy shoes. Beehtler then rushed into the house and came out with his shot-gun, declaring with an oath that he would kill his son. The latter started to run as soon as his father appeared, and was about seventy-five yards away when both barrels of the gun were discharged. A number of the shot lodged in his neck, back, and legs, but their force was spent, and they simply penetrated the skin. The son at first refused to make a complaint, but as the father had been guilty of frequent acts of cruelty, he was finally induced to do so, and Beehtler was arrested yesterday morning.

THE MURDERER GORGEN'S INSANITY.

Michael Gorgen, who killed his little daughter at Breslau, was taken to the Riverhead Jail yesterday morning. Upon reaching the jail and being taken to his cell he burst out crying, and for the first time seemed to realize what he had done. Judge Hodges of Suffolk County will at once order a medical examination, to inquire into the sanity of Gorgen.

A WARNING TO STRAY DOGS.

Mayor Ely issued a proclamation yesterday to enforce the penalties of the new dog ordinance on and after next Monday, July 2. He orders that the dog pound, at Sixteenth-st. and East River, shall be kept open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and appoints John McMahon the keeper. Dogs not claimed and redeemed within 48 hours after capture, or otherwise disposed of, are to be killed or destroyed by drowning. Following are the names and districts of persons appointed "to seize and cap all dogs found loose or at large and authorized to be seized and captured by said ordinance:" Ist, Thomas Sheils; IId, William McMullen; IIId, Thomas Birmingham; IVth, H. Brunies; Vth, Daniel Gillen; VIth, James McLoughlin; VIIth, George Holston; VIIIth, James W. Pinkney; IXth, John Fagan; Xth, Patrick J. Hughes; XIth, Daniel Brown; XIIth, Peter Seibert; XIIIth, Peter M. Smith; XIVth, John Manu; XVth, Charles McNeary; XVIth, Patrick Campbell; XVIIth, John C. Deeder; XVIIIth, William Keen; XIXth, Thomas McKnight; XXth, Thomas Butler; XXIst, Henry J. Williams; XXIId, Thomas Hart; XXIIId, William McMahon; XXIVth, Bernard Dersey; XXVth, Daniel Delaney.

CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG YOUNG MEN.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the Southern District of New-York State, comprising this city, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, Westchester, and Rockland, sent delegates yesterday to a convention at Association Hall, Fourth-ave. and One hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. A. S. Emens, the secretary, reported for the Brooklyn societies, Col. Ketcham for Harlem, John Dooty for the Bowery branch, W. R. Eadie for the North Shore Association of Staten Island, and R. R. McIlroy for the New-York Association. All spoke in encouraging tones. Mr. Eadie said that his association had provided a smoking-room for young men but did not furnish the cigars. A debate followed as to the propriety of such action, but it was decided that good tobacco and Christianity were not antagonistic. Mr. McIlroy said that the parent society was flourishing, but he did not feel satisfied. In bygone times the active or church members were largely in the majority; now the attractions of the gymnasium, baths, etc., had drawn in numbers of irreligious young men, who care nothing for their spiritual welfare. The exercises closed with a conference meeting, addresses being made by many clergymen of all denominations.

HUGH DOERGE'S SUICIDE.

Additional testimony was obtained yesterday by Coroner Ellinger in the case of Hugh Doerge, who shot himself on Wednesday at No. 235 East Ninth-st. Matilda Schwoedt testified that she had known Doerge for seven weeks, having met him in the restaurant of his brother, Gustav Doerge, at No. 7 Third-ave. Three weeks ago he took a room in Mrs. Schwoedt's house, at No. 353 East Ninth-st. There was some trouble about the room rent, and the witness told him that he had better go elsewhere unless he paid his rent. On Tuesday he represented that the witness was his wife, and at her prompt denial that this was the fact, seemed to be very much grieved. The next day he arose about 7 o'clock in the morning, and said that he had secured rooms elsewhere. He went out about 8 o'clock, and came back again about 10 a. m. Then he said that he should leave the house in a manner that she never would forget, and drawing a pistol, shot himself.

THE STABBING OF JAMES GALLAGHER.

Coroner Woltman yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition of James Gallagher of No. 411 East Twelfth-st., who was stabbed on Wednesday night, and is dying at Bellevue Hospital. The statement was substantially that given in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Gallagher stated also that the murderer, John Quinn, had formerly boarded with Mr. Keenan, in the house where the assault occurred, but had been ejected, and he (Gallagher) was requested to keep him away from the premises. He (Gallagher) afterward, both times under the influence of liquor. Quinn was arrested by Officer Patterson, and was committed by Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, to await the result of Gallagher's injuries.

DISCOURAGED BY FAMILY TROUBLE.

The body which was found in the water at Englewood, N. J., last Tuesday, was identified yesterday as that of John Dwyer of Englewood. Dwyer was formerly a book-keeper to a tinsmith, and was discharged about one year ago on account of the falling off in trade. The loss of the situation so preyed upon his mind that he attempted suicide by shooting himself. The ball lodged in his skull, behind the right ear, and could not be extracted. He then obtained a situation as a tinsmith's clerk, but afterward went into the liquor business, and was doing very well until about five months ago, when on account of family troubles he wandered away from home. Nothing was seen of him until his body was found.

PURIFYING WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the Court of Sessions, at White Plains, yesterday Aiken Griffin, colored, who was found guilty on Monday of robbing Miss Jenny Campbell, a school teacher of Mattewan, Dutchess County, of a gold watch and chain valued at $60, in the woods near Yonkers on April 16, was sentenced by Judge Gilford to twelve years in the State Prison. Judge Gilford said that from the testimony it was evident that Griffin intended to commit an outrage.

Lafayette Adams, a married man of Bedford, was found guilty of committing an assault upon Miss Bowman on May 19, and was sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

Michael Cafferty, a man of ruffianly appearance, was then placed on trial for an assault upon Miss Mary Jane Deering, while she was on her way home, in Mount Pleasant, near Pleasantville, on June 16. The jury, after an absence of about five minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

BUTLER'S VIGOROUS PLEA.

LIVELY TALK IN THE TELEGRAPH SUIT.

PRESENTING THE CASE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC IN A FORCIBLE WAY—THE ADVOCATE'S MANNER AND ARGUMENT.

In the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company and others, in the Superior Court, Special Term, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler yesterday concluded his argument, which occupied about four hours in its delivery. Mr. Butler, it is said, has devoted two months to the study of this case, having taken an extraordinary interest in it on account of the legal questions and complications involved. He has exhibited much enthusiasm and declares that he will win the suit.

The court-room was well filled with interested auditors. Much of Mr. Butler's time was occupied in reviewing the evidence in the case, and in reciting legal authorities to support his positions. His reading from law books was very rapid, and was unintelligible except to those who gave the closest attention. As usual with him when reading, Mr. Butler held his book at a distance of less than six inches from his eyes, and his utterance was so indistinct that at one time the judge had to request him not to hold the book directly in front of him. Mr. Butler complied with the request by turning his side to the bench. When not quoting the authorities he occasionally became intensely earnest and emphatic, both in tones and gestures. His well-known powers of sarcasm and witticism were displayed to advantage. At one time he said, "There is no covenant except by deed—speaking in law and not in theology." Much laughter was caused by his inquiry, "How can the court know what good gifts God has in store for mankind in the way of electricity—especially if the Western Union will only let Edison alone and give him a fair chance?" At another point in his argument he declared that there was no question involved as to how fast electricity could run over the wires, nor how much faster faith could go to God. "Justice may be blind, but its administrators are not," he remarked, epigrammatically. Alluding to some statement of Mr. Orton's, he said: "Orton can't deny this, although he would swear the legs off a brass pot."

The action was brought to enjoin the defendants in the suit from receiving certain patents for the inventions of Thomas A. Edison in quadruplex and duplex telegraphy, applications for which, ten in number, are pending in the Patent Office; from selling or incumbering their alleged interest in these inventions; and for a decree that the defendants shall assign to the complainants all their interest in the inventions. Duplex telegraphy is the system by which two messages can be sent over a single wire at the same time, and quadruplex telegraphy is an arrangement by which two messages can be sent in the same as well as in opposite directions simultaneously.

Mr. Butler began his argument yesterday by showing, by an exhaustive review of authorities, that a notice to an agent was a constructive notice to a principal. This was in enforcing his point that the Western Union had a notice of the agreement between Edison and Harrington. He then proceeded to consider the channels through which a person or a corporation could be reached by a notice. A notice to a solicitor, he said, was equivalent to a notice to a mortgagee. He then considered the question whether or not an assignment of something to be patented should be recorded, and whether or not it transferred the title. Section 4,808 of the Revised Statutes said that any patent or any interest therein was assignable in writing. The words "any interest therein" were not in the law previous to the revision, and meant that the recorded assignment of a patent to be issued carried with it the patent when issued. Such assignments were properly recorded. The deed of April 4, 1871, by which Edison made a formal assignment to Harrington (through whom the Atlantic and Pacific derives its right to the inventions), declared that these were inventions to be patented and contained the words, "All that my inventive genius may suggest." Mr. Orton and the world were obliged to take notice of this deed, which was recorded on May 6, 1871. This assignment spoke of all telegraphic inventions made or to be made that are or may be applicable to automatic telegraphy.

"I am of that unfortunate constitution of mind," said Mr. Butler, "that when I get an opinion after full thought I will not yield it up easily. My brief is voluminous because I have quoted so much. My learned brother asked why we did not use these inventions in these three years. Because Porter and Lowery threatened us with jail if we did, and we believed they meant it. I shouldn't have been so much afraid of them as my clients were. In a letter dated Feb. 9, 1875, Porter and Lowrey wrote to Mr. Edison, calling his attention to an injunction which had been obtained, and stating that any infringement would render him personally liable for contempt. Now they abuse us for negligence in a court of law. My clients respected this notice, but I should have whistled it down the wind. Talk of New-Jersey preventing the work of the Lord in the way of telegraphy from going on! Besides, it cost money to introduce these inventions, and although we knew on which side justice and law would lie, we did not know how the Western Union employés would swear."

Judge Porter here called Mr. Butler's attention to a mistake in some passage which he had read. "I read it as it is here," was the reply, "and if my friend means that I intended to read it wrong he ought to take me by the ear and lead me out."

PROPERTY IN WHAT THE MIND CAN DO.

Mr. Butler proceeded to speak of Mr. Edison's use of the Western Union instruments, which, he said, were used only 22 nights from midnight until 7 a. m. The Western Union borrowed Mr. Edison's own relays and then charged him for the use of them. At one time Mr. Orton said that Edison was using the wires and apparatus of the Western Union, when Edison was two days' sail from New-York on the ocean. "He must have been tapping the Atlantic cable to make his experiments," said Mr. Butler. "Mr. Orton denied knowledge of Harrington's contract," he continued; "but I proved that Harrington talked with Orton about the matter. We have a partnership and a deed of which they had notice. To this two objections are made—first, that the partnership was given up, and second, that the deed could not convey inventions. I insist that a man may sell an invention or a mental arrangement just as well as he can anything else. It is his property. In conducting this case I am a living example of that sort of sale, and I am trying to earn my money. I had some idea of what I was going to say, but not much. An artist can sell a design for a statue of Liberty, and with the money he can put it in marble. If I want a history written, I can hire a man to write it. The Constitution gives a thing like this as property. The common law grew up as a necessity of the times, and is the product of a thousand years. But the Constitution gives an exclusive right to an inventor or discoverer. The relation of a patent to an invention is the same as that of a deed to land. A man may assign his right to an invention as well as to anything else. I see no reason why a man should not make a business of invention, and carry it on just as he would any other business, especially if he has a kaleidoscopic mind—whatever that may be—as our friends say that Edison has. Such a man I would employ in my calico mill to get up designs to please the ladies. What the mind can do is property. Has not a man the right to use his talent? The common law says he shall not assign these things which are not in existence, but this law never been the law here and it certainly is not equity. When an invention can upon into property it can be assigned. A future invention may be conveyed as well as a past one.

"I contend that I can assign an invention that I may make, but my case does not require this. I certainly can assign any inventions of a certain class which I intend to make. Inventors are poor because some corporation will always rob them. There is no law on the other side except the common law. The Western Union claims that Edison sought employment from it, and that as its employé he made his inventions, and therefore in equity it is entitled to them. It asks a court of equity to sustain such a bargain as that against a poor man. It ought to be called a court of iniquity if it did. Edison was not seeking employment, but Orton told him to come and he would trade for the duplex. I ask for the interposition of justice in my clients' behalf. We are told that $34,000,000 of capital are against us, and that we won't stand a chance. They flout us, and declare that they will crush us out if they can't buy or bargain us out. We have had to evoke every fact of consequence from their side, and last of all they have brought Edison into the court and kept him in perpetual fear. He knew that his future depended on how he testified. We hope for a fair, careful, conscientious consideration, as we have received courteous and attentive treatment in the course of the trial."

A LACONIC COUNTY JUDGE.

James Cook was convicted by the Court of Sessions of Richmond County of larceny. On the trial it appeared that he picked up $83 dropped on the floor by another man. His counsel asked the Court to charge that unless when he took the money he intended to take it to himself it was no larceny. A guilty intent arising afterward would make it only conversion. The County Judge said: "I charge just the opposite," and the prisoner's counsel excepted. On an appeal to him to stay proceedings, Judge Westbrook said he thought the exception well taken, but adjourned the matter for a week. Mary P. Ruebner appeared for the plaintiff, John Crook for the People.

To have the good deacon, rigid and solemn, stand at your pew-door, contribution plate in hand, and patiently wait the while you claw convulsively for the quarter you are positive was in your pocket when you took your seat in church; to know that your ears are swelling to abnormal dimensions as you claw; to feel the perspiration start from every pore while the girl in the seat behind you vainly struggles to suppress a titter; these, oh beloved, are little things, but enough, yea, more than enough, to make you wish that you had died when a little child and been buried with a plaster-of-Paris lamb in your arms.—[New-London Telegram.

THE COURTS.

DR. A. B. MOTT SUED FOR DIVORCE.

A suit for divorce is now pending before ex-Judge Barbour as referee, the parties to which are well known in New-York society. The plaintiff is Mrs. Minnie M. Mott, who asks for an absolute divorce from her husband, Dr. Alexander B. Mott, on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff is the second wife of Dr. Mott, to whom she was married in June, 1875; she is a member of the Smith family of Smithtown, L. I., and a niece of the late A. T. Stewart. She is considerably younger than her husband. Immediately after their marriage Dr. Mott and his wife took up their residence at his handsome house at Twenty-seventh-st. and Madison-ave. Within a short time Mrs. Mott claims that she became cognizant of certain circumstances reflecting upon the fidelity of her husband. These occurrences, it is said, are principally associated with the country house which Dr. Mott owns at New-Rochelle. No opposition has been made by Dr. Mott to the granting of a divorce, and a separation would have been quietly effected had not an application for alimony been made by Mrs. Mott, which he was unwilling to allow, asserting that his income was insufficient. Mrs. Mott's counsel, in answer, cited the fact that a few years ago Dr. Mott, in a suit against the Consumers' Ice Company, testified that his annual income was about $20,000. In reply to this, Dr. Mott has shown that, while the statement then made was true, his income has been very much reduced since that time, in consequence of injuries which he sustained from being thrown from his carriage.

Although Dr. Mott has not opposed the granting of a divorce, his friends assert that no admission is thereby made of the truth of the charge. They claim that Dr. Mott was the object of unjust suspicions, and that his wife rendered their home uncomfortable by her want of confidence in him, and by her espionage over him. He has been heard to use very plain language in describing the misery which he said her conduct caused him. Last Winter he urged a separation on account of their want of harmony, and is now well satisfied to have the divorce granted. Dr. Mott occupies a prominent social and professional position in this city. He is a son of the famous surgeon, Valentine Mott, is a professor in Bellevue Medical College, and has received various honorary distinctions in his profession. Judge Barbour began to take testimony in the case on Wednesday, and some time will probably elapse before it is finally disposed of.

LOPEZ AS A DEFENDANT.

Joseph Lopez, who wooed and won Miss Georgiana Morison, without the consent or even the knowledge of her family, who reside at No. 143 West Forty-second-st., is preparing to defend the suit brought by his wife's father, Frederick S. Morison, to annul the marriage. After the discovery of his daughter's secret marriage, Mr. Morison secluded her from her husband, whom he had never seen, and who, he claimed, had married her in order to blackmail her family. Mr. Morison also claimed that his cook, Sarah J. Lillis was instrumental in this scheme. Lopez obtained a writ of habeas corpus to get his wife, who he alleged, was detained against her wishes. In court, however, Mrs. Lopez denied that she was restrained by her father, and declared that she did not wish to live with her husband, as she believed that her marriage was merely the result of a conspiracy against her father. The writ was dismissed, and Mr. Morison immediately brought suit to have his daughter's marriage set aside. In his complaint his son-in-law, Lopez, is painted in the blackest colors, and is charged with having effected the marriage for mercenary motives. And now comes the defendant, Joseph Lopez, and in an answer which will be served to-day admits that he was married by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany of New-York, to Miss Georgiana Morison, as alleged in the complaint. He denies, however, "each and every following allegation: that he has more than one wife living; that he is a gambler; that he frequents low resorts and is now living with a harlot; that he married Miss Lopez for money; that he conspired with the servants, and that he is actuated by any other motive toward his wife than that of love."

Mr. Lopez's counsel declare that they will fight this suit to the bitter end. Mrs. Lopez, they feel confident, loves her husband, but is compelled to take her present course out of fear of the members of her family who, they say, have always tyrannized over her.

AN UNHAPPY SECOND MARRIAGE.

The divorce suit of Regina Van Opstal against John Van Opstal was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, upon an application by George F. Langbein, on behalf of the plaintiff, for $20 a week alimony and $250 counsel fee. The couple were married in May, 1870, and lived together but three months. Both had been previously married, and Mrs. Van Opstal had lived with her first husband 20 years. Mr. Van Opstal had five children by his former wife—a daughter 22 years old, and four sons, 21, 17, 9, and 6 years of age. Through her first husband, Mrs. Van Opstal was possessed of property in Brooklyn, and she declares that soon after discovered sister-in-law marriage with Van Opstal that his object was to control that property. She declined either to transfer it to him or permit him to collect the rents, whereupon he put his daughter in charge of his household. His wife then left him, and has since been living upon the rents of the two houses which had been the bone of contention between them. Last year the rent was only $840, and the taxes, insurance, and assessments amounted to $697, and she is expected to make this motion for maintenance. She says that Mr. Van Opstal is in the wholesale liquor business and has an income of $200 a month. He says she left him without any cause or provocation; that he failed in 1875, and the liquor business belongs to his son, from whom he receives a salary of $20 a week, on which he supports the younger children, and that Mrs. Van Opstal is abundantly able to support herself. The case is now on trial before a referee, to whom detectives have testified as to the infidelity of Mr. Van Opstal. He declares, however, that they were suborned to perjure themselves, and that he is innocent of the charges made against him. Judge Westbrook postponed the further hearing to July 13, to await the result of the proceedings before the referee.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has granted divorces in the suit of Sarah V. Peet against John H. Peet, married in November, 1863, in Norfolk, Va., and in the suit of Lucy O. C. Foix against Ebenezer Foix.

The jurors in the case of Wyman against Blumgart and others, who were fined by Judge Freedman for contempt of court, yesterday paid their fines. Two of them said that they were unable to pay without inconvenience, and the court took their statement into consideration.

Henry Dennis has brought suit in the Supreme Court for absolute divorce from Teresa Dennis. They were married Sept. 30, 1863, and the plaintiff charges that in March last, while they were residing at No. 164 Pitt-st., Mrs. Dennis was too intimate with Peter Hoffman. The married pair had eight children, of whom two are living. No defense was put in, and James P. Ledwith was yesterday appointed referee by Judge Donohue.

A decree of limited divorce was obtained about four years ago by Mrs. Kate Veeder against William D. Veeder, at that time Surrogate of Kings County, on the ground of abandonment. The defendant was ordered to pay Mrs. Veeder $1,200 a year, and her son Thomas $500 a year, for their support. A motion was made before Judge Neilson, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to increase the allowance of Thomas to $1,000 a year. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, as counsel for Mr. Veeder, opposed the motion on the ground of excessive demand. He said that Mr. Veeder's income at present scarcely exceeds $6,000 a year. The court reserved its decision. The boy, Thomas, is now 15 years old.

The suit of McGrath against the St. James Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Benefit Society, in which a mandamus was asked for to reinstate him in membership, was argued before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. McGrath had been sick, and the society refused him an allowance. In a District Court a suit was decided against him on the ground that he sent no notice of sickness. He was then expelled by the society for violating his pledge at initiation not to appeal from the society's decision on society matters to another tribunal. The plaintiff claims that this decision of the society was illegal. The case was adjourned to allow the society to put in further proofs as to the nature of McGrath's sickness.

John Schelley of Hamilton, Ohio, was desirous of securing a market for his malt in New-York and came here in August, 1874. He met Peter Zink, who induced Schelley to consign to him about 12 car-loads of malt, worth about $15,500, to be sold for cash or on short credit to good and responsible persons. Zink sold a great portion to Louis Diehl, his brother-in-law, who, Schelley alleges, was then hopelessly bankrupt, and to whom notes for $5,000, which Zink persuaded Schelley to accept. Zink and Diehl also obtained 100 barrels of distillery malt in Hamilton through Schelley's recommendation, and Schelley had to pay for them. The notes and drafts were protested, and Schelley brought suit to recover $16,000 from Zink and Diehl. After a three days' trial in the Supreme Court, before Judge Potter, the jury rendered a verdict for $16,000, less $8,580 obtained through process of law from other defendants. A. J. Vanderpoel for the plaintiff; Charles Wehle for the defendants.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

James Flood, charged with the murder of his wife in a Crosby-st. tenement-house several months ago, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for murder in the first degree. The case proceeded no further than the impaneling of a jury. The trial will be resumed this morning.

William Kehoe and John Thomas, by promises of prompt repayment, induced Robert Bland to part with $29. They refused to return it, however, and yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, they were each sentenced to be imprisoned for six months and pay a fine of $100.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday William Vosburgh pleaded guilty to stealing 1,000 pennyweights of gold chains, valued at seventy-five cents, from Mr. Pierpont, 182 Broadway, on June 6. Vosburgh went into the store with two confederates, and while the proprietor's attention was attracted by two of the men a third escaped with the jewelry. Judge Sutherland remanded the prisoner for sentence.

James King and Patrick Smith, jointly indicted with Joseph Fallon for highway robbery, pleaded guilty before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and were sentenced to six years' imprisonment each in the State Prison. The assault was committed on the night of June 25 on William W. Smith at Third-ave. and Thirty-third-st. Smith and Fallon held his arms while King took $4 from his pocket.

Capt. Williams of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a posse of police, on Wednesday night made a descent on the premises No. 1,400 Broadway, a notorious dance-house, which goes by the name of the "Bar-1 Rag, No. 3." The officers secured the proprietor, Wm. McGrory, and 23 men and 8 women, who were all drinking and dancing in the place. They were arraigned before Justice Wandell of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when McGrory was held in $2,500 bail to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the men and women were discharged.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Bernard Murphy, a wagon driver in the employ of David Hirsch of No. 49 Washington-st., was charged with converting to his own use $50. He was sent to deposit $300 in checks and $50 in cash at the National Market Bank. He tore the checks and bank-book in pieces and disappeared with the $50. After absenting himself nearly two months, he returned to the city and was arrested. He was detained for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

DECISIONS—JUNE 28.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—Dickinson agt. Wasson.—Case and amendments settled. Foley agt. Rathborne.—Order settled.

By Judge Donohue.—In the matter of Salomon; In the matter of Mander; Stewart agt. Wheeler.—Granted. Sweet agt. Athens.—Motion denied, with liberty to renew on payment of $10 costs. Seifer agt. Cheshire.—Motion denied without costs. In the matter of the Receivership of the Pacific Bell Company.—Order granted, denying motion, &c. Watson agt. Trainer.—Order granted upon payment of $15, other costs to abide event; cause to be referred to E. D. Gale. Bucking agt. Hansett.—Motion granted. Peet agt. Peet; Foix agt. Foix.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Special Term—By Judge Donohue.—Davison agt. Nottebohm and others.—Findings signed.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DONOHUE, J.

57..The Marine Bank agt. Bode.
103..Foster agt. Newbrough.
119..Augur agt. Roslan.
130..Wells agt. Roslan.
141..Anthony agt. Day.
149..Third Nat. Bank agt. Whitehall Transportation Co.
177..Mapleadan agt. Murphy
207..Matter of Weiser.
272..Shepherd agt. Cokefair.
287..Berer agt. Way.
291..Roberson agt. Getty.
292..Hollister agt. Goodman.
295..Devoe agt. Devoe.
296..The Tradesmen's Bank agt. Mead.
297..Teisse agt. McCann.
298..Hawks agt. Salsberger.
299..English agt. Havenbergh.
300..Henke agt. Pacher.

SPECIAL TERM—WESTBROOK, J.
Case on—405..Sickles agt. Richardson.

CIRCUIT—PART I.—BARRETT, J.
Case on—1857..Browning agt. Smith.

PART II.—POTTER, J.

Short Causes.

4892..Greenwood agt. Ehben.
3902..Herzberg agt. Solomon.
4108..Van Schoenhoven agt. Rowland.
2168..Griffith agt. Darragh.
4899..Bayliss agt. Cockroft.
4900..Sweet agt. Lester.
5098..Benjamin agt. Crossett.
47..8..Jones agt. Bellinger.
4774..Sutton agt. Codman.
5050..National State Bank of Burlington agt. Flint.
5060..National State Bank of Burlington agt. Flint.
4858..Strauh agt. Eichard.
5084..Munis agt. Hodges.
4404..Sofield agt. Hoffman.
2584..Mills agt. Lapton.
3185..Cross agt. Goldsmith.
4596..Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank agt. Coman.
3248..Passebitter agt. Waldell.

PART III.—VAN BRUNT, J.

Short Causes.

5093..Hurd agt. Cumston.
5085..Clark agt. Woodruff.
5033..Foote agt. Vibbard.
4192..George agt. Haughran.
4199..Perkins agt. Finch.
3947..Edsar agt. Smith, jr.
5043..Levenson agt. Spelro.
5029..Peters agt. Bailey.
4296..Bunisse agt. Wood.
5114..Buckley agt. Reesing.
5115..Eglynes agt. Mackay.
4937..Alart agt. Fasher.
4054..Metzger agt. Emmuel.
3889..——— agt. ———.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—SEDGWICK, J.

Short Causes.

1357..Richardson agt. Stoughton.
1368..Levy agt. Campbell Print. Press M. Co.
1327..Inwyler agt. White.
1375..Mauer agt. Lees.
1301..Hume agt. Kobbe.

PART III.—FREEDMAN, J.

1166..Siebert agt. Mertens.
220..Zulick agt. Cook.
603..Heyman agt. Marx.
1245..Schiencupp agt. Hogan.
1267..Campbell agt. Billings.
1285..Mee agt. Newlen.
1079..Malloy agt. Duke.
1299..Bauss agt. Thomas.
1301..Amermann agt. Knobel.
1302..Hodgington agt. Sinsheimer.
1313..Fagan agt. Decker.
1328..Madison Ave. Bap. Ch. agt. Wyckoff.
1114..Schell, &c., agt. N. Y. Mutual R. R. Co.
1348..Harris agt. Oehler.
1340..Robertson agt. Daly.
1360..Holmes & G. M'f'g Co. agt. Johnson.
1363..Gressbeck agt. Vanderpool.
1365..Lipman agt. Erie Railway Co.
1039..The Graphic Co. agt. Blood.
1378..Green agt. Andrew.
1379..Vulleau agt. smith.
1380..Miller agt. Clark.
1381..Morgan agt. Hudson.
1382..Carleton agt. Dancy.
1384..Kane agt. The Mayor.
1385..Eubert agt. Camp.
1386..Dillon agt. Masterson.
387..Hill agt. Wetmore.
388..McKesson agt. Lefferts.
1389..Whitlen agt. Vanderbolt.
1391..Lawton agt. Meyer.
1392..Cox agt. Conner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—SHERIDAN, J.

Short Causes.

9570..Warburton agt. Beebe.
9558..Peters agt. Rielly.
9058..Eckhardt agt. Bonenkamp.
9053..Seaman agt. Felter.
9710..Brosseler agt. Waring.
9771..Bowes agt. Davis.
9566..Brown agt. Block.
9497..Fuchs agt. Helnke.
5005..Callaghan agt. Lynch.
8745..Funke agt. Dyer.
96-6..Lanney agt. Flanagan.
9703..Venot agt. Willis.
95..4..Watt agt. Jenks.
8873..Wiley agt. Leverard.
9749..Levy agt. Schwartz.
8593..Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. agt. Pollowes.

PART III.—SINNOTT, J.

Short Causes.

9483..Watson agt. Weiss.
9630..McCabe agt. Morgan.
9230..Condon agt. Harway.
8331..Clark agt. McDermott.
9482..Sheridan agt. Leigh.
9485..Rogers agt. Long.
9648..Abrahams agt. Bowcock
9218..Kitchen agt. Higgins.
948..Hanson agt. Anderson.
9731..Crocker agt. Fogg.
9727..Westheimer agt. Bottstern.
9557..Smith agt. Ham.
9564..Cotte agt. Wallioth.
9149..Carroll agt. Boots.

"THE WORM WILL TURN."—Quite so; but the Italian organ-grinders are not aware of it, or assuredly they would impress him into their service.—[Funny Folks.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR LONDON—*In steamship Denmark*, June 28.—Robt. Vail, Mrs. Vail and three children, Alexander White, Prof. Brenneman, J. N. Blake, Jules Thibault, Miss Thibault, Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. A. L. Holgate, Miss Josephine Holgate, James Roberts, Lee Morse, Mr. Mecksville, James Coenan, Edward Gavin, Mrs. Pearson and infant, Mrs. Davis and child, Capt. Bartlett, U. S. Marine Corps, Mr. Ellis, F. C. Atwood, Mrs. Atwood and infant, Miss Atwood, Miss Coit, Miss Vitzthum, Mr. Cromie, Mr. and Mrs. Multon, Mrs. F. J. Palmer and child.

FOR GLASGOW—*In steamship State of Virginia*, June 28.—R. Craig, Mrs. R. R. Craig, Miss Nellie Craig, the Rev. E. B. Raphan, Judge Dwight Loomis, Mrs. Louis R. Hall, Miss Jennie R. Stickney, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Geo. W. Knesly, Mrs. Geo. W. Knesly, Miss Daisy Knesly, Mrs. Ella Knesly, Miss Eva Knesly, Master Willie Knesly, Miss Barbara Hartrath, Miss Rose Tilden, A. Karweiss, S. Gardner, A. W. Heron, the Rev. W. Boswell, Wm. M. Ivins, Frank B. Stickney, C. L. Loomis, Mrs. R. Johnston and infant, Miss Mary Robbins, Mrs. Catherine Hunter, Ronald Hunter, Wm. Tate, Miss Tate, Robert Harper, P. McGovern, the Rev. Henry B. Bake, Mrs. L. R. Collins, L. Ross Collins, Miss Kate Frohneiemann, Mrs. James H. Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. James Mulchaney, James F. Finley, Mrs. James F. Finley, David Silver, the Rev. Francis Janssen, the Rev. Philip Kevery, Patrick Kyne, Miss Mary E. Reese, Miss Rosa D. Weaver, Miss Bella M. Colt, Mrs. Jane W. Buckingham, Miss Elise W. Buckingham, Miss Mary H. Buckingham, Mrs. McDermott, Charles R. Stickney, Mrs. Brady, Miss Margaret George, Mrs. George, Miss Eliza George, D. Johnson, Hugh Mellonghl, Miss Mary Finnegan, Miss Isabella Scott, the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Mrs. G. Clarke and infant, T. M. Shaw, Kurt Horn, Mary Jane Faunet, Mrs. Eliza Morris, Miss Emma Morris, John L. Bell, Mrs. Louisa Bell, Miss Mary S. Armstrong, Charles Wilson, Edward Fairnorn, Patrick McClernon, John Price, the Rev. Father De Rohan, James Schmeiler, Charles Hurlburt, James Humphreys, Mrs. Humphreys, Hugh Gough, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Sadie Jennings, Augustus Pearl, Mrs. A. Pearl, James Jennings, Charles Jennings, Orlando Gordon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LONDON—*In steamship Alsatia*, June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. James Standing, Miss Clara Standing,