HOTELS AND GROGGERIES.

EFFECT OF JUDGE DAVIS'S CHARGE.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER MORTON'S REPLY—TALKS WITH PERSONS INTERESTED—MUNDY'S WORK SPOILED BY AN ALLEGED INCOMPETENT WITNESS.

There was no excitement apparent at the office of the Commissioners of Excise yesterday, in reference to the charge delivered to the Grand Jury on Monday, by Judge Davis. When THE TRIBUNE reporter called at the Excise office yesterday afternoon, he found only President Morton and Commissioner Murphy. The former talked very freely in regard to Judge Davis's charge, and the duty and work of the Excise Board. He said:

"Judge Davis must have been greatly misinformed as to the facts, when he stated that there were 5,000 licensed inns in this city, in the judgment of this board. The fact is, that since March 27, when the Court of Appeals affirmed the Act of 1857, only 1,547 licenses have been issued. Of these only 128 have been for inns, authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises. One hundred and fifty are second-class licenses, allowing storekeepers to sell liquors in quantities, not to be drank on the premises; and 1,269 are licenses of the third class, allowing the sale of ale and beer only. Three beds don't make a hotel. All that we are required by law to do is to be satisfied that the applicant for such a license intends to keep a hotel for the accommodation of travellers, with beds and bedding necessary for not less than three guests. When a man applies for a license to keep a hotel, he has to make an affidavit to the effect that he is capable of keeping a hotel, and intends to keep one; that he has accommodations necessary for not less than three guests, and that he has a good moral character. In addition to this he must furnish a bond. We then investigate the matter through our inspectors. Of course we are not required to do it in person.

"I think that Judge Davis has simply done his duty," concluded President Morton, "in calling the attention of the Grand Jury to this matter. His statements in reference to the fruits of intemperance are substantially correct. Whether the percentage of crime which he attributes to this source is the same as that determined by the experience of others, is immaterial. The question is, what can be done to diminish intemperance. With that question this board has nothing to do. Our duty is simply to issue licenses in accordance with the laws. Violations of other sections of the act which gives the authority to issue licenses we cannot punish. We have no power to enforce a law or exact a penalty. The violators of the law can be reached either through the corporation attorney, who can exact a civil penalty, or through the criminal officers, who can punish the violation as a misdemeanor by a fine or imprisonment. The fact that saloon keepers put up signs announcing that they keep inns or hotels does not even prove that they have received licenses."

District-Attorney Phelps said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, that no steps had yet been taken by him to bring violations of the Excise Law before the Grand Jury. The proof of such violations was being obtained by Dr. Crosby's Society, which was composed of discreet and reputable men; and when the proper time came the proof would be placed in possession of the Grand Jury. The Excise Commissioners would doubtless claim that they had acted in accordance with the law, and then the question would arise as to how far inquiries had been made by them in each case where a license had been granted.

Dr. Crosby, last evening, said that he felt much pleased with the very admirable charge by Judge Davis. He thought both the Judge and the District-Attorney saw the distinction between the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the city Law and Order League. He had no sympathy whatever with the local Law and Order League. He said that he did not approve of interfering with the hotel-keepers, for he thought the majority of them conformed with the Sunday law, and that those who did not could be induced to do so better by moral suasion than by force. The great object of his society was to close the corner tippling-shops. "Not until two or three of these scoundrels have been sent to prison," said Dr. Crosby, "will these low groggeries ever stand in fear of our society." He said the city Law and Order League was disowned by Dr. Darling, the president of the State League, and that the telegram received by Mr. Mundy, saying "We stand by you," was only a part of the dispatch written by Dr. Darling. Dr. Crosby gave the following as the original message: "To William H. Mundy: We are one. We should get on the same platform; better have commenced at the bottom. We stand by you."

EXCITEMENT AMONG LIQUOR DEALERS.

Judge Davis's decision has roused another excitement among the liquor dealers. It is only their representative men, however, that show signs of it. The minor dealers have committed their interests to the hands of the various committees and associations, and while they cannot precisely see the way out themselves, yet they confidently believe that the managers will discover means of avoiding difficulty. Major Sauer, a member of the liquor dealers' various committees, said, yesterday, that it was hard to tell what would happen next. "I have talked," he remarked, "with a number of saloon keepers to-day and yesterday, who came to me for advice. They did not know what to do, and I told them nothing could be done at present. All we can do is to be quiet and wait for something to turn up. We do the best we can to be law-abiding citizens, take out all sorts of licenses, and comply with all sorts of regulations; then, the first thing we know, somebody gives the law a new interpretation, and we are law-breakers again. If vigorous proceedings should be taken by any of the authorities against us, I dare say we shall get out an injunction of some sort against somebody."

Henry Cunningham, another committe-man, said: "We are not greatly excited, and we don't apprehend any great annoyances. As soon as the Legislature meets, an equitable law will be presented, which we hope will settle all this trouble. If, in the meantime, the men who have taken out what they supposed to be licenses are molested, they will sue the Excise Commissioners. The temperance people can never agree among themselves. They are quarrelling among themselves already. Dr. Crosby I am down on, because he prosecutes the poor man and lets the rich go free. Now, Mundy is against both rich and poor. Well, it's a living for Mundy, and that's all he wants. He goes around drinking at the saloons just like anybody else. Everybody knows just what Mundy wants—money and notoriety."

W. H. Mundy said that he had expected Judge Davis's charge, in regard to the three-bed hotels, would be just what it had been. The enforcement of the law would be insisted upon. He should proceed, he said, before the Grand Jury and secure the indictment of the Excise Commissioners as soon as possible. Mr. Mundy complained somewhat at Justice Flammer's delay in issuing warrants for the arrest of the first-class hotel-keepers.

Warrants were issued yesterday morning against Lorenzo Delmonico, of No. 22 Broad-st., Charles Lewis, of No. 153 Chatham-st., William and Theodore Kramer, proprietors of the Atlantic Garden in the Bowery; James Pigeon, of No. 151 Chatham-st., and some others. These were duly served, and those persons were asked to come before Judge Duffy at 3 p. m. "We were not arrested at all, sir," said Mr. Delmonico, as he sat in the Tombs court room, in a not very amiable frame of mind. "License!" said he, "we've had a license for fifty years. Humph!" Finally, the accused men were called up before Justice Duffy. Mr. Mundy appeared against them, with one A. J. Bleecker as a witness. Mr. Delmonico, when charged with selling liquor without a license, said he had a proper license, he supposed. The Judge decided to hold him to answer in $100 bail. The examination of the other prisoners proceeded, and, upon the testimony of the same witness, all were held to answer in the same amount. Charles Pigeon, of No. 151 Chatham-st., accompanied by James Oliver, as counsel, A. J. Bleecker deposed as before. The counsel then turned sharply upon him, and asked if he had ever been arrested and convicted for a felony. To this Mr. Bleecker replied, that he had; that he had served his term in the Penitentiary, and not been pardoned. Thereupon the counsel demanded that the testimony be refused, and Mr. Pigeon dismissed. Mr. Mundy declared he had not known these facts in regard to Bleecker, but he argued that the Court records must be produced to prove them; perhaps, he said, Bleecker did not know what a felony was. The Justice said he should take time for consideration and consultation, and dismissed all the prisoners on parole until he should send for them again.

Justice Duffy declared emphatically that he wished some law could be framed that would settle all these questions. Mr. Mundy reaffirmed his ignorance of the facts in regard to Bleecker's career. Whatever Mr. Bleecker had been in the past, Mr. Mundy said, he was certainly an upright Christian man now. The witness seemed much disturbed at the revelations, and the perspiration stood in great drops on his forehead during the questioning. He declined to say anything further, lest he should degrade himself. This was with the Justice's advice.

William M. Waite, of No. 26 Vandam-st., a member of the Law and Order League, went into the liquor-stores of Wm. Lynn, No. 266 Varick-st., and Francis Murray, No. 88 Carmine-st., yesterday, and drank a glass of whiskey in each place and then caused the arrest of the proprietors for selling liquor without a license. They were held in $100 bail each by Justice Morgan.

ARMOR AT AUCTION.

The sale at auction of the Cogniat collection of arms and armor was continued yesterday at the Leavitt Art Rooms. A large number of persons were present, but the bidding was not active, and many of the prices obtained were regarded as low. Following are some of the sales: Hunting wheel arbesque, inlaid with ivory and engraved, $80; large wheel cross-bow, $115; a similar one, less elaborate, $55; Spanish carbine, with an elaborate carved silver mounting, and said to have belonged to Queen Christina, $110; a pair of pocket pistols from the royal manufactory at Versailles, inscribed "Boutet, arrist," and inlaid with silver and elaborately engraved, $52 50; Persian dagger, $11; Scotch dagger, with solid silver sheath, $40; Turkish sword, $15; dress sword of the seventeenth century, with the inscription, "Serand, le fom bisesar Pont au Change, Paris," $50; hunting-knife, with a Damascus blade and a delicately formed handle, $37 50; gala sword of the eleventh century, termed in the catalogue "a masterpiece of Florentine art," $175. The sale will be continued to-day at the same place, beginning at 3 p. m.

CAUSE OF LUCY MARTIN'S SUICIDE.

Coroner Nolan, of Williamsburg, will make a post-mortem examination this morning on the body of Lucy Martin, the young girl who took arsenic, Monday night, and was found in convulsions near the entrance to the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Miss Martin's father says that his daughter was soon to become a mother, and her betrayer refusing to marry her, she became dispondent and committed suicide. About two years ago Miss Martin received the attentions of William Laramie, who, she expected, would soon marry her. Last September she left home and did not return until October, when she was accompanied by Laramie, who told her father that he was compelled to relinquish all claims upon his daughter, as he "could do nothing with her." About two weeks after she returned, she informed her father that she had obtained a situation as a servant with a family in Brooklyn, and accordingly left home and was not seen again by Mr. Martin until she was brought home, dead. Laramie stated yesterday that he had not seen Miss Martin since he accompanied her home last October.

BRITISH DETECTIVES CONVICTED.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT TRIAL—THE EXTRAORDINARY FRAUDS DISCLOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The case of the four detective police inspectors, John Meikiejohn, Nathaniel Druscovitch, William Palmer and George Clarke, together with Mr. Edward Froggatt, solicitor indicted for unlawfully conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the recent turf frauds on the Countess de Goncourt, which has been on trial at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Baron Pollock for some time past, was brought to a close to-day. The jury found all the prisoners, except Clarke, guilty, but recomended Druscovitch and Palmer to mercy. The five prisoners were then each sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The trial which has resulted in the conviction of the above-named prisoners has excited general interest in England, both on account of the responsible position held by the police officers, and the extraordinary character of the crimes for which they were arraigned. The indictments alleged "that they, well knowing that one Harry Benson and others had feloniously forged and uttered a certain warrant for £10,000, payable to Jacob Francis or order, and of which forgery the said Harry Benson and others have been since convicted, did feloniously receive, harbor, maintain and assist them." Another count charged them with "conspiring to prevent the lawful apprehension of Harry Benson and others," and yet another with having "forged and uttered a certain warrant, drawn by Vallot de Vitry le François, to the order of Charles Jackson, with intent to defraud." The presiding Judge was Baron Pollock. The defendants having declined to plead, a formal entry of "not guilty" was made. The case for the Crown was opened by the Attorney-General, whose address fills six columns in London journals.

The charge against the prisoners was that a gang of swindlers had carried on a betting fraud, and that the defendants had conspired with them to prevent their being brought to justice. One of the gang in question was William Kurr, a man of great ability and energy. Taking to the turf in 1873, he established, with some confederates, a betting agency under the name of Philip Gardner & Co. The public were credulous, and large sums of money were entrusted to Kurr and his confederates, who, instead of betting with them, put the money into their pockets. As this could not last long in any one place, when it became necessary the swindlers closed their office and opened another in another place. To the conspirators in the first fraud—that of Gardner & Co.—Meiklejohn rendered great assistance, and for his services received £100. Meiklejohn furnished them with information, and when warrants were issued against them he prevented them from being arrested. About this time Kurr became acquainted with Benson, a well-educated man of very respectable family, and a man of great ingenuity. In 1872 Benson perpetrated a fraud upon the Lord Mayor, for which he was convicted and imprisoned. Kurr required translations into French of his fraudulent prospectuses, and presently Benson threw himself heart and soul into the other's frauds. Late in 1874 the agency of Archer & Co. was started in London, and prospered for a time, until the defendant, Druscovitch, interposed, and the firm was then transferred to Brighton. Kurr's acquaintance with Meiklejohn continued through this period, and on November 17 the latter sent word that a warrant would soon be out, and the gamblers must be ready to "scamper out of the way." At this time £900 was paid to Meiklejohn in bank-notes by Kurr, and the defendant employed in the purchase of a residence. The business of "Archer & Co." was now so profitable that Benson went to live at Shanklin, where he edited a paper and lived in sumptuous style.

In 1875 Kurr and Benson with two others established an office for insurance against losses on the turf, in Moorgate-st.; but the police soon interfered, and warrants were issued against Walters and Murray, who were admitted to bail and absconded. A warrant was also issued against Kurr. Meiklejohn was now entirely in the power of the conspirators, who were desirous of getting hold of Clarke also. In April, 1875, Clarke received a message from Benson about the Walters and Murray frauds, and obtained permission from his superiors to go down to the Isle of Wight. They had a long interview on the 12th of April, when Benson tried to get Clarke into his power by playing on his fears respecting a letter which Clarke had written to Walters, and by holding out hopes of a great reward if the warrant against Kurr was withdrawn. Further correspondence between the parties took place, which led to another interview on June 22, when Benson gave Clarke £50 in order to secure the latter, and prevent the operation of justice.

Meanwhile, in June, 1875, Meiklejohn had been corresponding with Kurr. The object of these letters was to make sure that Kurr should not be apprehended if he returned to London. After a journey to Switzerland, Benson and Kurr came to London, where the former took rooms at the Langham Hotel, and Kurr, residing in Marquess-road, Canonbury, wrote a letter to Clarke in August, saying he was innocent of complicity in the Walters and Murray frauds, and asking for an interview. Clarke reported upon this letter to Superintendent Williamson to the effect that it was of no use proceeding against Kurr, as he could not be identified; and Clarke was advised, "Take no proceedings at present." The object of the swindlers was thus thoroughly accomplished.

In the Spring of 1876 Kurr and Meiklejohn met at a public-house in Fentiman-road, at which Druscovitch was present, and this was the first time that that officer appeared on the scene. Druscovitch was not, however, in the room when Meiklejohn told Kurr that Druscovitch was in a difficulty and wanted a loan of £60. Kurr undertook to lend it, and did so the following day, without taking a receipt or any security for its return. More letters were written in May and June, 1876, advising the swindlers as to their movements. That Summer three of the swindlers were in Paris, where a fraud, "the Paris Loan," was stopped by the Government, and Druscovitch had something to do with stopping it.

On their return to London they met Meiklejohn by appointment at Cannon Street Station, and the four dined together at the hotel, when the swindlers submitted a further scheme which they had concocted. This was further developed by Meiklejohn at subsequent interviews, and it was now known as the De Goncourt fraud. They established a newspaper entitled *The Sport*, which set forth a success on the turf of a Mr. Montgomery, so extraordinary that a combination was made against him by the bookmakers. He desired, therefore, other people to lend their names, under which he would continue his most successful operations and remit the proceeds to those who thus associated themselves with him. This paper was intended to pave the way for the fraud in France. A bank was invented—the Royal Bank of London; blank cheques were engraved and printed; and every preparation was made to carry on the fraud on the largest scale. Madame de Goncourt was induced by these representations to forward sums of money amounting to £10,170, and was about to forward £30,000 more, when her notary interfered, and put the matter into the hands of Mr. Abrahams, a solicitor, in London, through whose indefatigable exertions the lady ultimately recovered nearly the whole of her money. The prisoner Palmer also accepted money from the swindlers, and acted with them. Froggatt was a lawyer who practiced chiefly in the criminal courts. He readily aided the conspirators, and shared in their unhallowed gains.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH THIS EVENING—DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDAL TROUSSEAU.

William H. Vanderbilt will give his third daughter, Florence Adele, in marriage to Hamilton McK. Twombly, at St. Bartholomew's, Madison-ave. and Forty-fourth-st., at 8 o'clock this evening. The wealth and position of the family, and the magnificent scale on which the wedding preparations have been made, attach to the event unusual interest for those who participate in the displays and festivities of fashionable society. It is said that money has been lavished to make the bridal trousseau of unexampled richness and artistic elegance for America, which, among the modistes of Paris, is noted for exceptional expenditure in this direction. It can safely be said that the reception at the Vanderbilt mansion, on Fifth-ave. and Fortieth-st., will correspond, in costly elegance, with the other preparations. One of the most elaborate private dinners ever prepared by Delmonico was given to the bridal party at the Vanderbilt mansion, on Monday evening.

Perhaps no church in the city is better fitted to be the scene of a brilliant wedding than St. Bartholomew's, where the Vanderbilt family are regular attendants. The edifice is very large, is in the Roman basilica style, the nave is impressively vast and vaulted, and the wall decorations in blue and red and gold, together with some unique patterns and neutral tints, are unusually rich and striking. Dr. Cooke, Rector of the church, will perform the marriage ceremony. A much larger number of cards have been issued for the church ceremony than for the reception at the house, where a collation will be served.

The bride is a brunette, of charming personal appearance. Her features are regular, and sufficiently prominent to express the family type of strength of character. Mr. Twombly is recently from Boston, and for several years has been an acquaintance of the Vanderbilt family. Until very recently he was connected with a paper manufacturing firm of Boston. On November 1, Mr. Vanderbilt appointed him superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River elevators, at Sixty-first-st., with George J. Whitney, of Rochester, who for some time has borne the responsibilities of the position. Mr. Twombly is said to be about thirty years of age. He is somewhat above the medium height, spare, the possessor of a slight black moustache, and has the appearance of a shrewd, quick business man. His manners are affable, and he dresses with exceeding plainness.

The wedding trousseau, which has been prepared under the superintendence of Madame Connolly, of East Sixteenth-st., is believed to be the most extensive and costly ever prepared for an American bride. The wedding dress, of white satin brocade, was woven at Lyons after the dressmaker's own designs, and, it is said, under her immediate supervision. The dress is in the Princesse style, trimmed with round point lace, point Venice and point applique, and with pearl and orange blossom trimmings. It is cut low in the neck, in the Pompadour style, the bosom being filled with lace fichu and pearl trimmings. A short corsage is finished with a belt at the waist. The dress front is trimmed with exquisite festoons of lace crep, a quarter of a yard deep, beautifully adorned with designs of flowers interwoven. The alternate festoons are of point Venice and point applique, and the intermediate festoons of round point and point Venice. The lace is said to be the finest which can be purchased in Paris. The lace festoons are supported by three folds of satin drapery, caught up with bouquets of orange blossoms in front. The skirt, at the bottom, is trimmed in front with sectional shirrings of white satin, with bouquets of orange-blossoms for the filling in. The trimming, which is deep at the sides, narrows toward the front. A court train of white satin brocade of great elegance, reaches back three and a half yards from the body of the dress. At the bottom the brocade runs into points, a fine effect being produced by laying rows of white satin pelleses under the points. The train is further embellished with pearl trimmings and round-point, point Venice and point applique. The sleeves, which are entirely of lace, are set off with orange-blossoms. The bridal bonnet is entirely of lace, wrought with fine pearls and trimmed simply with a single marabout feather.

Three other elegant costumes included in the trousseau may be described briefly, as follows: A sulphur-colored silk; sulphur and white brocade, the waist cut in the Pompadour style, and in points laid over Valenciennes and pearl trimmings; the other trimmings are of Valenciennes lace, with chenille; this costume has two pairs of sleeves, one of white chenille net, in meshes one-quarter of an inch square, the corners being caught up with a pearl bead, and the other pair of Valenciennes. Another costume is of maroon velvet, shirred on a silk foundation and trimmed with feathers notching the velvet. Another is a rich black silk, with chenille lace, and amber bead trimmings. The trousseau includes an almost endless variety of reception, travelling, and morning costumes.

A younger sister of Miss Vanderbilt will act as bridesmaid, and will wear a costume of white gauze and satin, embroidered with floral designs. Other dresses worn by the bridal party will be: a lavender satin brocade, trimmed with the finest quality of Valenciennes; a cream-colored matelasse and satin, Princesse style, with court train and Pompadour waist, and trimmed with Valenciennes and pearl, and a pink silk and maroon velvet, trimmed with Valenciennes, chenille and amber beads.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS—THE POST-GRADUATE PRIZE AWARDED TO WALTER HOWE—THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The New-York State Bar Association met here this afternoon. President J. K. Porter delivered a very interesting and eloquent address. The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and Vice-President Wheeler were admitted as honorary members. A motion to include President Hayes, members of the Cabinet, and the Chief-Justice of Canada was referred to the Committee on Admissions.

A committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed to make nominations of officers for the ensuing year.

Judge Danforth moved admission to honorary membership of Geo. H. Batchelder, of Saratoga County. Referred. Marcus T. Hun submitted the report of the Executive Committee, which showed the organization to be in complete working order. Various committees also submitted reports, all of which were accepted. Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Law Reform, reported that the majority of the committee were not in favor of the repeal of the new Code, but it was evident that it needed thorough revision and amendment. This report was also accepted.

E. F. Shepard, from the Committee on Prizes, submitted a report that the essay on the legal relations of capital and labor, written by Walter Howe, of New-York City, was entitled to the prize—$250 in gold. Mr. Howe was admitted to the bar in 1870. The report was accepted. The essay held that workingmen should, everywhere and invariably, be met in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and made to feel that the success of the employer is a prerequisite to any enduring and substantial prosperity for themselves.

Chief-Justice Church awarded the post-graduate prize to Walter Howe, the successful competitor. He prefaced his address to Mr. Howe, with a brief address to the association, congratulating it upon its organization, and pointing out its duties, collectively and individually. In concluding his address to Mr. Howe, he said he was glad the association was so thoughtful as to pay its prize in coin, which was the best legal-tender in the world. [Applause.]

Amasa A. Redfield read a thesis entitled, "Some Proposed Changes in Probate Procedure." E. T. Gerry, from the Committee on Nomination of Officers, reported the following:

For President—John K. Porter.

Vice-Presidents—For the First District, Charles O'Conor; Second, John H. Mason; Third, S. Hand; Fourth, P. Potter; Fifth, W. C. Ruger; Sixth, Horatio Ballard; Seventh, J. L. Angel, and Eighth, M. H. Peck.

The committee also reported names for members of the various committees. The report was agreed to and the officers declared elected. E. T. Gerry offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to consider and report whether any, and if so, what amendments of the present laws of this State relating to husband and wife are desirable, with special reference to the subjects of marriage, dower and divorce.

Mr. Gerry sustained his resolution, maintaining that the law should be so amended as to provide that men and women may marry as they please, but they should be required to deposit somewhere a record of their marriage. The subject was referred to the Committee on Law Reform, instead of a special committee. The Association then adjourned sine die.

A FEAST OF FAT THINGS.

THE LIVING CURIOSITIES ENTERTAINED.

Mr. Hutchings, the Lightning Calculator, asked the blessing last night, after the living curiosities of the American Museum had arranged themselves at the sumptuously spread table at Fox & Crook's Hotel, in the Bowery. It was on the occasion of a complimentary dinner to George B. Bunnell, the proprietor. The curiosities entered the room in procession. Admiral Dot, with the Misses Icice and their brother, Hermann, led the van. These midgets came up to the top of the flounce on Mrs. Captain Bates's black silk dress. The captain and his wife the sum of whose existence equals fifteen feet and eleven inches, followed. Mrs. Bates wore all her jewelry. Her cable watch chain, which was brought to this country on the Great Eastern, was much admired. The other curiosities followed: David Navarro, the Fat Boy, Madame Squires, the Bearded Lady, Annie Wood, the Mormon Fat Girl (why Mormon not stated), and Annie Jones, the Hairy Child. "Zoe," the Circassian, the three Albinos, the Fejee Cannibals, the Leopard Boy and Captain Costentenus, the Tattooed Greek, brought up the rear. The Living Skeleton was ill, and did not appear. As they passed along, the Leopard Boy and the Fejee Cannibals winked at the colored waiters, who drew themselves up in disdain. The blessing of the Lightning Calculator was orthodox and brief. Then Captain Bates and his lady seated several square yards of themselves, and the others followed suit in proportion.

In a moment there arose a chattering and clattering. "Yes," said the giantess, smiling half a yard, "I weighed eighteen pounds when I was born, and I do play the piano; but do not, as has been said, use two instruments and sit on four stools. Thank you," she replied to the captain, "you may help me to a mouthful of turkey." The captain gave her two second joints and a part of the breast. "How can you eat that tasteless white meat," asked Madam Squires, stroking her beard; "I do much prefer that part of the fowl that goes over the fence last." "T, he," remarked Annie, the Fat Girl, who is sixteen, with lots of sweetness, and who, being in full dress, displayed two square yards of back, not to particularize further. "Te, he," she whispered in a loud aside, "just watch Commodore Dot's little stomach. Every time he takes a mouthful it distends audibly — visibly, I mean." The Albinos sat quietly at one end of the table and talked French. Close by sat the brilliant Circassian, in light blue and yellow silk. The Hairy Girl put several handfulls of almonds in the pocket of her pink tarlatan dress. "I like that kind of a blessing," said the Fat Boy, who is young and full of slang; "'One word's as good as ten. Pitch in, Amen.'" For which terrible speech the 636 pounds of boy were reproved by the mamma, who sat near by. It was remarked that the Fejee Cannibals only walked through the dining hall. They did not sit down.

After dinner came the wine, after the wine followed the conversation and the speeches. Captain Bates said it was his experience that one could be a showman, or a curiosity, and yet be a Christian. Admiral Dot sang "Hildebrandt Montrose." It was late before the guests dispersed.

MEETING OF PRINCETON'S ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association, of Princeton College, met at Delmonico's, last evening, to elect officers and arrange for the usual Winter receptions. A smaller attendance than usual was offset by good humor and a disposition to look on the brightest side of college and Alumni association prospects. Approbation was expressed of the efforts of the undergraduates to foster athletic sports. A special resolution was framed to the honor of Mr. Bydenburgh, the long-range rifleman, who is a Princeton alumnus. Mr. Alexander, one of the College Trustees, did not think it dignified for the Alumni Association to express itself so warmly in favor of athletic sports; its meetings should be devoted to higher objects. It was decided to invite Dr. McCosh and the five new members of the College Faculty to be present at the next reception, which will be given early in January, and to invite Professor Brackett to read a paper on his explorations in Colorado, on the same occasion. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Parke Goodwin; vice presidents, Thomas N. McCarter, Dr. R. G. Remsen, Jonathan Edgar, H. L. Cole, J. P. Jackson, D. M. Shaw; executive committee, Samuel Irvin, J. C. Dayton, G. Scribner; treasurer, Jonas Libbey; secretary, W. A. Cutler.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY.

The Third Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern New-Jersey assembled, yesterday, at Trinity Church, in Newark, Bishop Odenheimer presiding. The convention sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Weston, of Madison, who opposed innovations either by mutilations of the services or by ritualistic additions. On the second ballot the Rev. Dr. Boggs, of Newark, was elected secretary, having received twenty-four clerical and nineteen lay votes, to twenty-one clerical and fourteen lay votes for the Rev. Dr. Farrington, the retiring secretary. The convention then took a recess until evening, when the missionary meeting was held.

OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD.—Ullos! Garcon, here you are! Dayjernay, see voo play?—Yes, sare! Vat vil you 'av, sare?—Oh! oofs!—Yes, sare! Œufs à la coque, sare!—Oh, nong! Hang it! Hen's eggs for me, please!—[Punch.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S IN BROADWAY.

6 a. m., 30°. Noon, 36°. 3 p. m., 39°. Midnight, 32°.
Highest during the day, 39°. Lowest, 29°.
Average, 33¾. Same day, 1876, 45°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—The Hon. George M. Robeson, of New-Jersey; ex-Governor William R. Washburn, and ex-Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany.....*Windsor Hotel*—John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and General John S. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y.....*New-York Hotel*—Alfred T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati.....*St. James Hotel*—Secretary of State Matthew S. Quay, and J. S. Rutter, of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Manning, of Albany.....*St. Nicholas Hotel*—General F. D. Sewall, of Washington; ex-Congressman E. R. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., and J. Ross Robertson, and A. S. Irving, of Toronto.....*Hotel Brunswick*—Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend, of Albany.....*Grand Central Hotel*—Judge Noyt A. Wheeler, of Vermont.....*Clarendon Hotel*—Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston.....*Albemarle Hotel*—Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany.....*Brevoort House*—C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.....*Westminster Hotel*—Bank Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of Albany, and Mme. Camilla Urso.....*Grand Hotel*—Pay-Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, U. S. N.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A number of minature Chinese stores were opened on Broadway last week.

A solid silver chatelaine, for holding a ball of worsted, is a novelty shown by Tiffany.

In filling an order for a dinner party yesterday, a Fourteenth-st. florist used 10,000 rosebuds.

New neck-ties are of fringed ribbon with a narrow band of colored embroidery running through the centre.

Exquisite wall-baskets, containing three sizes of writing paper, can be purchased at Ridley's in Grand-st., for a dollar.

A new material for evening dresses is peluche grenadine, which has a transparent ground with plush mixture.

Professor E. L. Youmans was one of the passengers by the steamer Baltic which arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

Wide striped silks, so much worn a few years ago, are again fashionable, those with the stripes an inch wide being the favorite.

The question, "Who inaugurated Fall fashions?" is likely to be decided in favor of Eve, for Autumn leaves are very much worn this Fall.

Christmas greens this year will be very elaborate. The imported designs, consisting of immortelles and dried grasses, are very handsome.

No steamer will sail for Havre to-day, as the French Line has concluded to make fortnightly instead of weekly trips until the middle of March.

An East-side shoemaker exhibits a pair of hunting-boots made of the skins of snakes. They would be altogether too suggestive for bibulous Nimrods.

A novelty in lunch boxes is shown by Tiffany & Co. It is of solid silver with double hinges opening both from the top and back, and is especially designed for sandwiches.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Working-women's Protective Union will take place at Chickering Hall, at 8 p. m. to-morrow. Samuel Willets, the president of the Union, will preside.

A fair for the benefit of the sick and crippled children of St. Mary's Hospital will open to-day at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-st., near Broadway. It will continue until Friday.

A dispatch from Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon stated that Kate Lister, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, had committed suicide by hanging herself. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

John Morrissey telegraphed to Colonel Ford, one of the County Clerk's assistants, yesterday, from Savannah, stating that he was very much improved by his trip, and would remain there as long as the weather was fine.

The Five Points Mission makes an earnest appeal to the benevolent for money, food and clothing. The treasury is empty, while want presses on every side. Address the Rev. C. S. Brown, Superintendent, P. O. Box 4,507, New-York.

The funeral of Benjamin M. Nevers took place at Trinity Chapel yesterday, and was largely attended. Company F, 7th Regiment, and the Veterans of the same regiment, attended in a body. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized $20,000 assessment bonds for the improvement of Riverside-ave. The City Budget for 1878, with the alterations suggested by the Aldermen, was received and referred to the Controller.

One of the quaintest things shown by the Meriden Company is a "nut bowl," in the shape of an immense acorn, which a cupid holds by the stem. The cup is of frosted silver, while the acorn is of chased silver. The bowl is nearly a foot and a half in length.

Burglars secreted themselves in the building, No. 90 John-st., on Saturday last, and during the night and on Sunday forced an entrance into the cutlery establishment of John Sellers & Sons, on the second-floor, and stole pocket knives valued at $1,000. The thieves are still at large.

The buildings on Frankfort, Cliff and Pearl-sts., purchased by the East River Bridge Company, have been torn down during the past fortnight. The workmen are now clearing away the ruins. Much work was done last week in the vicinity of the Brooklyn and New-York anchorages.

Louisa Weitzel, who caused the death of Valentine Listerman, by maiming him, last August, was called up for trial yesterday, in the Court of Over and Terminer, but did not appear. Her counsel promised that she should appear to-day. The indictment is for murder in the first degree.

The Aldermen's Committee on Fire and Building Departments reported favorably on the resolution of Alderman Morris, requesting the Superintendent of Buildings to require owners of factories to have tanks of 500 gallon capacity, on each floor, as a precaution against fire. The resolution was adopted.

Three hundred and forty-nine immigrants arrived yesterday. The majority of the recent arrivals at Castle Garden are said to be very poor. On Sunday, 100 Roman Catholics, from Odessa, were landed here, many of whom were obliged to borrow small sums from their friends to pay their passage to Kansas City. The Neckar is expected to bring 300 Mennonites on Saturday. The records at Castle Garden show a great falling off in immigration this year.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported, for the two weeks ending November 17, 1877.

	—Week ending—	
	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.
Typhoid Fever	17	9
Scarlet Fever	25	59
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	1
Measles	11	17
Diphteria	49	57

In the divorce suit of Paul Batzel against Olga Batzel, the wife has demanded a trial by jury and issues have been framed. Believing that the New Code of Procedure had altered the law so as to allow compulsory references in a divorce case, the plaintiff's counsel asked Judge Freedman to refer it. Judge Freedman holds that the Code does not repeal the statute relating to divorces, and if it did repeal it, there would be a conflict with the Constitutional provision protecting the right to trial by jury. He therefore denies the motion.

BROOKLYN.

The repainting and frescoing of the Court House has been completed.

Thomas Ennis, whose appointment as Assessor was confirmed by the Common Council last week, began his duties yesterday. He was formerly License Clerk under City Clerk Bishop.

The course of lectures at the Church of the Messiah, at Green and Clermont-aves., organized by the rector, the Rev. Charles R. Baker, will be opened this evening by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, of New-York, whose subject is "Freedom of Thought."

In yesterday's issue, THE TRIBUNE, by a typographical error, stated that charges of corruption in the jail contracts had been made "against" Supervisor Fleeman. The charges were made *by* the Supervisor, who is chairman of the investigating committee.

Dr. Benjamin Perry, alias West, the New-York physician who was arrested on Monday, after being indicted for abortion, was released yesterday by District-Attorney Britton on $2,500 bail. The doctor says that he never saw the complainant, Amelia Hyde. She is unmarried, about twenty-four years old, and lives at No. 134 Third-st.

The following directors of the Union Ferry Company were chosen yesterday: Henry E. Pierrepont, Nathan B. Morse, Charles E. Bill, Abraham B. Baylis, Abiel A. Low, James A. Degraaw, Horace B. Claflin, James S. T. Stranahan, Simeon B. Chittenden, James How, Walter N. Degraaw, Bryan H. Smith, Ripley Ropes, Peter C. Cornell, and Joseph A. Perry.

The funeral of Major Thomas H. Halsey took place yesterday at his late residence, No. 489 Willoughby-ave. He was appointed at the close of the rebellion Paymaster with the rank of Major in the regular army, and was subsequently made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service. A delegation of the military Order of the Loyal Legion was present. The remains were taken to Brandon, Vt., for burial.

Dr. Ross O. Sidney, of No. 1,691 Fulton-st., was arrested on election day for disorderly conduct at the polls. After a night in the Station House, the physician was released on bail. He preferred charges against the Sergeant who arrested him, and these will come up for a hearing to-day. Dr. Sidney waived examination before Justice Sumler, yesterday, and his bonds were placed at $500.

At the quarterly meeting of the Long Island Historical Society last evening, the president was authorized to appoint a Building Committee to make arrangements for the construction of the society's new building. The necessary sum, $100,000, has been raised, and the new structure, which is to be erected at Clinton and Pierrepont-sts., will be begun as soon as practicable. It will be of brick, with stone facing, and will have a library, museum, reading-rooms, parlors, etc.

A Methodist reunion and reception is to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Friday evening next, for the purpose of raising money to aid the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and the Flatbush Church. The exercises include addresses by Bishops Peck, Andrews, and Bowman, Secretary of the Navy Thompson, the Rev. Drs. J. H. Vincent, C. H. Fowler,