PULPIT THEMES.

SERMONS OF THE YEAR'S LAST SUNDAY.

MR. BEECHER'S DISCOURSE ON THE WARS AND STANDING ARMIES—SERMONS BY PROFESSOR E. B. COE AND THE REV. R. B. HULL.

The bright weather called out large congregations at all the city churches yesterday. In many of the churches the Christmas decorations still adorn the interiors and give them a festal appearance. Mr. Beecher preached on the principle of destruction, which is shown in this day by wars and large standing armies, and in this country by the National policy toward the Indian. Professor E. B. Coe, of New-Haven, spoke at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church on "The Soul Known to God." At the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Second-ave. and Tenth-st., the Rev. Robert B. Hull preached on the growth of truth and justice in this world.

WARS, STANDING ARMIES, INDIANS.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church (Congregational).

Mr. Beecher announced yesterday that he would be at home on New Year's Day to receive calls from all members of his church and congregation, and all friends, whether of his congregation or not, or of any congregation or not, who might wish to call as a token of respect and affection. "I will so far lay aside my modesty," he continued, "as to say that if the wives and daughters of any gentlemen choose to come, they will be welcome. Although I know that it is not regular to invite women to call on that day, I say this because heretofore a few have come, and always with apologies. While I am always glad to see men who are prosperous and wear good clothes, there are none who come who give me more genuine pleasure than those who are poor and wear coarse clothes, provided they are neat. I was the child of a poor man, and a poor child, and during my early life I was in straightened circumstances. And in my early ministry I was a poor man among poor men. I know their hearts, and I have never lost my sympathy for the million mass of men who are fighting poverty for life. If any one stays away on that day because he is poor, it is his pride and not mine. I therefore give a general invitation. The doors of my house will be opened at 11 o'clock and closed at 6. That is seven hours, and among the Jews seven hours made a perfect day. I am willing to sacrifice myself on that day for the public good." [Laughter.]

Mr. Beecher also announced that on Tuesday evening of next week the annual rental of the pews of the church at auction would take place. He said: "I have been asked what becomes of the large rental which we receive. As a mere congregation we could subsist on a smaller fund, but the relations of this church to the carrying out of the Gospel in this community do not seem to be widely known. We have about three thousand children under our care. This includes those in our two distinctive missions, the Bethel and the Mayflower. I believe there is not one country church in a hundred has as much life-power as either of those missions. So there are three centre of activity in this great church, and our missions are both sustained almost wholly by the funds of the church. I have no fear that our income will cease for our own purposes, but any shrinking will be felt on the outer surfaces of our work." Before the sermon a collection was taken for the American Congregational Union, which Mr. Beecher commended to the congregation because it never gave anything to a church that was in debt. "A debt on a feeble church," he said, with great emphasis, "is nothing more nor less than the devil's mortgage on that church, and it might as well dissolve as to go on with a debt that will be perpetually in the way of true benevolence and spirituality. There is one advantage if times are hard and business is sluggish; and that is that your money is not worth more than 3 per cent interest, and you might as well give it as keep it back."

Mr. Beecher's sermon was on the nature, scope and functions of the principle of destruction. This principle, he said, is nowhere else so highly organized as in governments—I mean in nations as standing over against nations. Has the world learned anything since Alexander, since Cæsar, since Charlemagne, since Napoleon? Has it learned how to disarm? There never was a time when the principle of destruction was so highly organized or employed on so large a scope. There never were so many armies. There never was so much money spent for the purpose of destruction as to-day, and the genius of invention is almost monopolized for the purposes of war. This is seen in the subtle movements of empires such as Russia, Germany, France, which now lies at peace meditating war, and Great Britain, which arrogates to itself the title of the most Christian nation in the world, but whose flag symbolizes its history and is colored with blood. All the world has a common sword, and although we may send Bibles and missionaries, the cannon thunders.

We have not the provocations ordinarily belonging to nations; we have no neighbors of whom we are jealous; no organized frontier. Our only adversaries are the Indians, to whom we send the Gospel, and with whom we make treaties, and then in our dealings with them we violate every principle of the Gospel. There never was a more ignominious policy than that pursued by this country toward the Indians. And both parties have manifested equal injustice. The nation has shown itself unable to take care of the Indians, and they are given over to the bummers of civilization, who provoke quarrels, and then we send out armed bands to destroy them. In the Judgment Day not a nation will stand more infamous for atrocious injustice and blood-red, unprovoked cruelty than this proud, liberty-boasting, United States of America. The history of our dealings with the Indians ought to crimson the cheeks of every man who has regard for justice and religion.

The increase of standing armies in Europe since 1850 has been 1,889,000 effective men, and the number of men now in those armies is 6,110,000. Of these not less than 4,500,000 follow no other avocation. Since the Franco-Prussian war France has increased its standing army 35 per cent; Austria, 30 per cent; Russia, 28 per cent; Italy, 21 per cent; Germany, 18 per cent. For the standing armies of Europe $1,500,000,000 is spent annually. If we should send out $20,000,000 a year for missionary work, there are a thousand papers in the country that would split their throats denouncing the prodigality of such sentimentalism; and yet Europe spends $1,500,000,000 a year for organizing destruction. Since 1865 we have spent $280,000,000 on our Navy, and have nothing to show for it, and $20,000,000 for fortifications that are useless. The general idea of justice is that it is wantonness—savagism. If a man should announce that he would unfold the doctrine of life at Fulton and Columbia sts., there might from fifty to 100 people gather to hear him. But erect a gallows, announce that a man was to be hanged there, and all the streets and all the houses and ferry-boats would not contain the people who would hasten there to see the old scoundrel hanged. There is a general disposition to crush those who have done wrong, and the common people express this feeling when they say: "Served 'em right—damn 'em."

On the other hand, there is the growth of commerce—one of the most civilizing agencies in the world—and the developments of science. Science is going to bring men up in a manner far wiser than any that has been thought of. It will tread on the ground of morality and enter the district hitherto held by religion. It will bring the light of one revelation of God on another revelation of God, and the two will shine out with a power that never was in either alone. The number of men who feel the horribleness of war and of legalized cruelty is increasing every year. The tendency to purge theology of destructiveness is a sign of the times, and the tendency to give a higher tone to the whole theory of justice is a sign that we are going toward the Advent of the Future.

THE SOUL KNOWN TO GOD.

Professor E. B. Coe at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Professor E. B. Coe, of New-Haven, preached yesterday morning in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Budington's old church. He took as his text Psalms cxxxix., 1: "O Lord, Thou hast searched me and known me."

This seems, said the speaker, to have been to the writer of this Psalm a pleasant reflection. He is moved by it to wonder and praise. And then he remembers that the Divine knowledge is limitless. We conceal our inner life from most men, and yet we are quick to feel the beauty of a transparent character. Very few men are so hardened that they do not like the transparency of character in children. Much the same influence the aged have. You see that the heart of a good old man is the home of only holy thoughts. The peace of God is there. The prayer of the Psalmist seems natural to him. But how soon we cease to be children. How few want to be known exactly as we are. There is one thing in this universe we must not know—the human heart; because if we did we should almost lose faith in God. What if the secrets of every community were suddenly laid bare; the lust, the meanness, the selfishness of society? We cannot reveal everything about ourselves. What you fear is your friend's honest judgment of you. We are brought at last to this: We shrink back even from ourselves. We disguise ourselves from ourselves. We draw up a private code of morals. "Look into thy heart and tremble," says the Spirit of God. Not like our imperfect knowledge of ourselves and others is God's knowledge.

We judge of motives. We need not fear God finding us out. He knows us now. His verdict was spoken long ago. From it there is no appeal. It is an impressive thought that the eye of God is always upon us. We ought to conceive the seriousness and grandeur of our lives. God's judgment of us is different from that of our fellow-men. God looks upon an apparently prosperous community, which, to Him, is eaten up with covetousness and fraud. Nothing escapes Him. We shall do well to be cautious and modest in our estimate of others. Do not others the wrong of passing a hasty judgment upon them. Do you not think that God knows the sinner and you? Rebuke sin, but pity the sinner. It is not wise to set at naught the sentiment of our day. And yet there is an independent sentiment needed in the world. How can he who thinks himself right be turned back by public sentiment? If God has set our secret sins before us? is ear catches the faintest sigh of repentance. He knows how often we have begun our lives anew. This is one comfort in the solemn doctrine of the omniscience of God. This is one thing that I wish to impress upon you; and the other is that whatever is done by Him is just. Let us sit with God in judgment upon ourselves and upon our hearts. Let us remember that He is a God of mercy as well as a God of justice. We, too, may come to the Psalmist's thought; "O, Lord, Thou hast searched me and known me."

THE GROWTH OF TRUTH.

The Rev. Robert B. Hull at the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The Rev. Robert B. Hull, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Second-ave. and Tenth-st., preached yesterday morning on the advance of truth and justice in this world. He chose for his text I. Kings, xix., 13: "What doest thou here, Elijah?"

Elijah, said the preacher, is one of the most prominent characters in Old Testament history. He is the grandest and most romantic character that Israel ever produced. If any man is entitled to precedence for faith among the ten tribes of Israel, it is Elijah. But now he is at Horeb in the wilderness, far from his people. Jezebel threatened his life. He felt that he had no right to force martyrdom upon himself. The early Christians often erred in seeking martyrdom. He had had a grand day in Carmel. The fire came down from heaven. The idolatrous priests were slain. The rain had come in answer to prayer. In his enthusiasm he had run before Ahab's horses fifteen miles from Carmel to Jezreel. Then the message came to him from the drunken Jezebel. He was weary. That message was too much for him to bear. He was afraid, and hence he fled to the desert discouraged. Men to-day are like Elijah. In their enthusiasm they accomplish great things, but when the enthusiasm burns itself out, then they are faint-hearted and faithless. We are too sanguine of immediate results, and when the disappointment of reality comes we are ready to cry, "Let me die, for I am no better than my fathers." At such times we only look on the dark side. There is a bright side. The Christian ought not to be a pessimist. He ought to believe in the final and speedy triumph of truth.

One of the strongest arguments against the theories of Pre-Millenarians is that by their theory they are compelled to believe that the world is growing worse. There never was a time, however, when truth and justice prevailed as extensively as they do to-day. Ancient Palestine had one Abraham. This city, called "wicked," has scores of men who are superior in faith, as they are superior in knowledge, to Abraham. An eminent Christian said recently that could Isaiah rise from his grave and behold New-York on Sunday, see its many churches, see its devout worshippers, he would imagine that the millennium was already here. Yet men in their hours of discouragement think that in New-York there is nothing but crime and wickedness. The Gospel is a triumphing force. In mission fields the converts were never multiplied as they are to-day. Who will dare say that the time is far distant when the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth? The best remedy for discouragement is work. This was God's prescription to Elijah. "Go forth," was the command. When Christians forget self in laboring for others, they are not apt to long for death. When they forget others in striving for self they ought to die.

THE COURTS.

THE PIPE LINE ACT CONSTITUTIONAL.

JUDGE BARKER'S DECISION AGAINST THE CLAIMS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Judge Barker, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, of Orleans County, has decided the question raised by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, in regard to the constitutionality of the Pipe Line Act. The case came up on a petition by J. Burdett Hyatt, on behalf of the Buffalo and New-York Pipe Line Company to take the necessary lands to cross the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railways. The latter company raised the point that the land required was not necessary, and a jury trial is ordered to decide that question. Both companies raise the question that an oil pipe line is not a "public use," which authorizes the taking of land by the right of eminent domain, and it is this question Judge Barker chiefly considers. He holds that it is for the Legislature to declare when this right is to be exercised, but for the courts to decide, in the absence of any express definition in the Constitution, what is a "public use." He says without any doubt this power of eminent domain may be properly applied to cases of roads, turnpikes, railroads, canals, bridges, ferries, draining swamps, supplying populous communities with pure and wholesome water, and in all other instances of evident utility and reasonable accommodations as respects the public. Governments ought to favor and facilitate inland and foreign trade, to cheapen and render safe the transportation from place to place of all the products of the country, agricultural and mineral. Such being the legitimate purpose for which private property may be taken under the power of eminent domain, do the purposes of the act fall within the enumeration? I am of the opinion that they do, and that the act is constitutional and valid. In view of the great importance of the cheap transportation of petroleum and the very large amount of the business and the general use of petroleum, the encouragement of cheap methods of transportation falls within the class of things which Government may aid.

The judge overrules a request for a trial whether the company intends to use the line for mere private objects, holding that the act under which it is chartered gives ample power to punish if should the company be diverted to objects not contemplated in the statute. In regard to the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, he therefore directs the appointment of appraisers to estimate the value of the land, etc., to be taken. For the other company he orders a reference to take proofs of the necessity of the land to be taken.

A LAWYER SHARPLY REBUKED.

Benjamin Collins recently obtained in a justice's court, in Brooklyn, a judgment for a small amount against Ferdinand Schirmer. An execution was issued and returned unsatisfied, and on Saturday Schirmer was brought before Judge Moore, in the County Court, in Brooklyn, to be examined. The defendant's counsel, Henry S. Rasguin, raised the objection that the execution had not been signed by the County Clerk, as required by law. Max Hallheimer, who appeared for the plaintiff, claimed that under the Code this was not necessary. Judge Moore directed him to find the section in the Code to which he referred, and proceeded with other business. Mr. Hallheimer, after examining the code for a few minutes, left the court-room, and going to the Sheriff's office, obtained the papers. He then took them upstairs to County Clerk Delmar's office, had them properly signed, and then handed them back to the Sheriff. He returned to the court-room, and when tag case was called up, said that there was no proof that the papers had not been signed. The documents were produced, and when Deputy Sheriff Stratton stated that Mr. Hallheimer had just obtained them from him not signed by the County Clerk, and returned them with his signature attached, Judge Moore became very indignant. He severely rebuked Mr. Hallheimer for his sharp practice, and said that he would tolerate no such trickery in his court. "The case is dismissed, with $10 costs to the plaintiff," he said peremptorily. The lawyer attempted to make an explanation, but Judge Moore refused to listen and threatened him with harsh treatment in case he repeated such a trick upon the Court.

CIVIL NOTES.

The College of the City of New-York has obtained an order returnable this morning, that the Board of Apportionment show cause why the full amount requested for the college—$140,000—be not appropriated to it. The law providing for the college allows an appropriation "not to exceed $150,000."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer filed on Saturday on behalf of Adolf Neuendorff a complaint in a suit against Lester Wallack. The suit is brought to restrain Mr. Wallack from producing the play "My Son." Mr. Neuendorff claims that he bought from its German author in 1874 the exclusive right to produce a play called "Mein Leopold," and that "My Son" is an imitation.

In a suit by Arnold, Constable & Co., Ralph Hill was arrested on Saturday on a civil warrant, bail being placed at $14,000, and was taken to Ludlow Street Jail. The suit is brought to recover the value of a quantity of velvet stolen from the plaintiffs by Edwin K. Matthewson, a clerk in the employ of the firm. Matthewson has pleaded guilty of larceny, and has been sent to State Prison. John M. Constable's affidavit, on which the arrest is made, is to the effect that Matthewson admitted that in eight years his thefts of velvets amounted to $14,000; that Matthewson was caught selling velvet to Hill, and that $1,000 worth of the stolen velvet was found in Hill's possession.

DECISIONS—DEC. 28.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Brady.—Harlem Savings Bank agt. Bryne.—Opinion. In the matter of Carman, etc.—Opinion. Beach agt. the Mayor, etc.—Order granted. Fischer agt. Reilly, etc.—Order settled. Jewell agt. Conner.—Motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.—Fogg agt. Edwards.—Order as proposed by plaintiff's attorney will be entered. Burlock agt. Earle.—Defendants's motion will be granted on payment of all the costs of the action. In the matter of St. Thomas Church.—Prayer of the petition is denied; opinion.

By Chief Justice Davis.—Core agt. Ford et al.—The supplemental answer may be filed on conditions; see memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.—Herrick agt. Beatty.—Motion denied.

By Judge Van Vorst.—Tooker agt. Rinaldo.—See opinion.

By Judge Daniels.—Cahanas agt. Coyne.—See memorandum. Calless agt. Radmann.—Security for costs should be filed in this action; see memorandum.

Second Term—By Judge Van Vorst.—Munson agt. Bernstein.—See memorandum for counsel. McKeon agt. Kearney, etc.—A copy of this judgment should be served on the other side.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Speir.—Claflin et al. agt. Masquire et al.—Case settled, order on file.

By Judge Freedman.—The Sixth National Bank agt. McIntyre et al.—Referee ordered. Kendall agt. Schuhl et al.—Order denying motion to set aside judgment. Mudson agt. Blackwell.—Order granted. Smith agt. O'Hara.—Order continuing preliminary injunction, etc., and appointing Garret Nagle, esq., receiver, etc. Deen agt. Hutchins.—Order denying motion with $10 costs to the plaintiff. Arnold agt. Hilt.—Order granted and undertaking approved. Block agt. Love.—Order denying motion for judgment. Lehmaier agt. Lehmaier.—Order of discontinuance. Talcott agt. Bonner et al.—Ordered on general calendar. The Third Avenue Railroad Company agt. the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. and the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company.—Order overruling demurrer with costs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company agt. the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—Order overruling demurrer with costs. The National Park Bank agt. the Quassia Woollen Mill Company et al.—Order granted. Jones agt. Kent et al.—Case as settled ordered on file. Scrutenel agt. Skiddy et al.; Potts agt. same; Cooke agt. same; Allen agt. same; Sheiden agt. same; Hicks agt. same; Atwater agt. same; Doolittle agt. same; Moore agt. same; Thomas et al. agt. same; Silberhorn agt. same; Silberhorn agt. same; Petit agt. same; Wainwright agt. same; Matthews agt. same; Todd agt. same; Skidding agt. same; Saterlee agt. same; Chase agt. same; Kemble agt. same; Pennoyer agt. same; Hallgartan agt. same; Durand agt. same; Connell agt. same; Offenbach agt. same; Contepik agt. same; Rollins agt. same; Clapp agt. same; Grinnell et al. agt. same; Apgold et al. agt. same; Gibbs agt. same; Mane agt. same; Tyler, jr., agt. same; Thomson agt. same; Foote agt. same; Downie agt. same; Martin agt. same; Dumont et al. agt. same; Watson agt. same; Overton agt. same; Foot agt. same; Stillwell agt. same; Fish agt. same; Havemeyer agt. Havemeyer; Munday agt. same; Havemeyer agt. same; same agt. same; Tucker agt. same; Havemeyer agt. same; Havemeyer agt. same; Monday agt. same; Havemeyer agt. same; Same agt. same; Same agt. same; Tucker agt. same; Havemeyer agt. same; Cook agt. Platt; Jones agt. Panama Transit Company; Adams agt. Levy; Watson agt. Farran; Harrison agt. Palmer; Hicks agt. O'Conner; Thornton agt. Ross; McKibbin agt. Smith; Jaffrey agt. Collin; Price agt. Little; Jessup agt. Carnigie.—Orders granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Van Hoesen.—Baericki agt. Finkenberg.—Schedules filed and bond approved. Everdell to Shade.—Bond $15,000. Parsons and another to Ivison.—Bond $25,000. In the matter of the assignment of Helfrich; Trow agt. Shannon; McLoughlin agt. Teasdale; Walsh agt. the Phenix Insurance Company; the Mayor, etc., agt. the unsafe building, No. 167 Divison-st.; McGill, etc., agt. Wilkens.—Applications granted.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Davis, P. J.—Nos. 13, 35, 55, 63, 64, 79, 81, 88, 90, 91, 111, 160, 168, 176, 183, 198, 202, 265, 278, 289, 294, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Alker, C. J., and McAdam and Sinnott, JJ.—Appeals from Orders.—Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive. Appeals from Judgments.—Nos. 1 to 22 inclusive.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The United States steamer Hartford, flagship of Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, arrived at Montevideo on the 26th of November from St. Catharine's. Lieutenant F. A. Miller has been detached from the Portsmouth, and ordered to Washington. Lieutenant A. M. Tauckara has been ordered to conduct instructions in ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard.

"Go to the d—l," said an irate householder to the tenth man who had pulled the bell within a half-hour to inquire if he wanted "his sidewalk shoveled off." "Be gorra," said the Hibernian applicant, "I'm afeared he has no snow to shovel." He was engaged.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A tall thin chap, resembling the cross-tie of a hay wagon, was in town the other day with a cloak on that reached to his heels, and a newsboy created no dull stir by calling out: "Hi! mister, you've lost the garter off your ulster."—[Wheeling Leader.

Dry Goods.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th-st.,
ANNOUNCE A CONTINUANCE OF THEIR
GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SATIN-FIGURED and SATIN-STRIPED
SILKS.
THE ABOVE ARE NEW, FRESH GOODS, AND ARE POSITIVELY BEING SOLD FOR ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR INTRINSIC VALUE.

FANS.
RICH AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT. THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, AT SPECIALLY DESIRABLE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Between 18th and 19th sts.

Rich Dress Goods.
An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT for
THE HOLIDAY SEASON,
INCLUDING ALL the LATEST
NOVELTIES IN FABRICS.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AVE., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

European Advertisements.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.
CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½lb. and ¼lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.
CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 27,500,000 lbs.
CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New-York. Sold Everywhere. Wholesale, 49, 51 and 53 Southwark-st., London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—[Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packages labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists,
48 Threadneedle-st., and 170 Piccadilly,
London, England.

Lost and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UP-TOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first-st., or 308 West Twenty-third-st., cor. Eighth-ave. No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square. 760 Third-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st. at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 2,281 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred and twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m. at regular office rates.

LOST or STOLEN—Bank book No. 99,268 of the German Savings Bank, in the City of New-York, issued to the Turtle Bay Lodge. It is hereby requested that the book be returned to the Bank. If not found or returned to the Bank before the expiration of six weeks from the 14th day of November, 1878, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

$5,000 REWARD.
Stolen from the Office of FIELD & JAMES, 16 Broad-street, New-York, By J. W. Hull, thirty Three and Debats in U. S. 4½ per cent Coupon Bonds, numbered as follows:

E	3,322	G	55,146
E	87,774	G	41,948
E	87,772	G	47,947
F	87,777	D	11,224
C	99,178	D	11,223
C	99,138	D	11,222
B	95,117	D	11,221
B	39,994	D	11,220
B	39,995	D	11,219
C	99,266	D	11,218
C	99,997	G	94,478
C	99,998	G	11,217
E	83,127	D	11,216
D	11,225	G	94,477
B	37,052	F	94,476

Said J. W. Hull is about 5 feet seven; 65 years old; weighs about 140 pounds; has moustache and side-whiskers, clipped close and dyed black, and wears black wig.
The above reward will be paid for the arrest of J. W. Hull and the recovery of the Bonds.
FIELD & JAMES,
16 Broad-st., New-York.

$5,000 REWARD!
LOST
By the Messenger of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, on his way to the Clearing House this morning, a pocket-book containing the amount of balance due from it to the Clearing House, viz:
$16,000 Clearing House Certificates,
$4,000 United States Gold Certificates,
$6,755.38 Currency,
$67 Gold.
The Clearing-House Certificates are numbered as follows:

19,067	21,021	20,025	12,306
8,451	22,251	18,115	26,015
16,527	21,104	20,704	16,197
16,184	18,309	16,194	19,221

and are each for $10,000, all letter L.
They are payable only to a Bank Member of the New-York Clearing House, consequently are not negotiable; payment has been stopped.
$5,000 reward will be paid by this bank for the return of the above described property. E. H. PERKINS, jr., Cashier.
December 27, 1878.

Furniture.

DESKS and OFFICE FURNITURE,
LIBRARY TABLES, BOOKCASES, &c.,
Manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st.
AGENT for THE CELEBRATED "WOOTON" DESK.
FINE DESKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Musical Instruments.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UP-TOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first-st., or No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square, 760 Third-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st., at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 2,281 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred and twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

A. DUMAHAUT, late S. N. BALL & CO., No. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.
Chickering's, Steinway's and other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on instalments, and for rent.

FISCHER'S UPRIGHT and SQUARE PIANOS, the best and most reliable for the money; warranted five years. Factories and warerooms, 417 to 425 West 26th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—Splendid Organs, 3 sets of reeds, $78; 2½ sets, $64; 2 do., $49; 1 do., $39; 1 do., $34. Rosewood Piano, 7 octave, $130; 7½ do., $140; all round corners do., $175, warranted. New Organs on instalments from $3 to $5 per month. Pianos from $7 to $10. Music at half price, some at 1 cent a page. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st.

Dry Goods.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
E. Ridley & Sons,
GRAND AND ALLEN-STS., N. Y.
LACE GOODS.
REAL LACE BOWS, COLLARS, BARBS, JABOTS, TIES, ENDS, MEDALLIONS, FICHUS.
LACE VESTS, APRONS, COLLARETTES, NECK LACE, &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS
LADIES' AND GENTS' INITIALED, HEMED, HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY COLORED BORDERS, IN ½ DOZ. FANCY BOXES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT ALL-SILK MUFFLERS.
EMBROIDERED SETS—ALL REDUCED—19c., 25c., 28c., 38c., 50c.
KID GLOVES,
PARTI TINTS AND WHITES.

BUTTONS	2	3	4	6
PAIR	35c.	45c.	60c.	75c.

OUR OWN MONOGRAM.
2-BUTTON, 90c.; 3-BUTTON, $1; 4-BUTTON, $1 23; 6-BUTTON, $1 48.
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,
IN COURVOISIER, TREFOUSSE, EDWARD AND OTHER MAKES.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
NEW PARIS DESIGNS IN FANS.
FINE BONE, EBONY AND PEARL STICK FANS IN SATIN, MARABOUT AND CHROMO PAINTED.
HIGH TOP COMBS IN REAL SHELL, AMBER, IVORY AND SILVER FILIGREE—LATEST NOVELTIES.
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
TOYS AND DOLLS.
CLEARING OUT.
CHINA SETS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS AND TOYS.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SETS.
LEATHER SATCHELS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

Legal Notices.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City of Albany, New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1878.
Present, Hon. Wm. L. Learned, Justice.
SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York City.
In the matter of the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York City.
In the matter of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-York.
In the matter of the New-York State Life Insurance Company of the City of Syracuse, N. Y.
Upon reading the petition of John F. Smyth, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, for the aid of the Court to enable him to determine the policy-holders and the amounts due to them respectively in the above-entitled companies, so as to distribute the assets of the securities held by him as security for said policy-holders, and upon reading the affidavit of Henry H. Pierson, Receiver heretofore appointed of each of the above entitled companies respectively, and after hearing H. Harris, of counsel of said Superintendent; R. W. Peckham, of counsel for said Receiver, and F. W. Paige, on behalf of the Attorney General. It is hereby ordered, that the motion on behalf of the said Superintendent, noticed and brought on for hearing this day, be adjourned until the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the chambers of the said Justice, in the City of Albany, and that in the meantime notice be given by the said Superintendent, by the publication of a copy of this order in the state paper in the City of Albany, and the two newspapers in the City of New-York called "The New-York Tribune" and "The New-York Herald," twice in each week, that the respective policy-holders in the respective companies above named present to the said Special Term on the said last mentioned day, and at the said time at the office of the said Justice in the City of Albany, New-York, their respective claims as policy-holders upon the said securities, held by said superintendent for said policy-holders, in order that said Superintendent may make distribution thereof to policy-holders entitled thereto in the amounts that may be found respectively due them from the assets of said securities.
And it is further ordered that the said superintendent of the Insurance Department forward by mail a copy of this order to each of said respective policy-holders to their respective places of residence, so far as he may be able to ascertain the same.
Clerk of Albany County.
Entered W. L. L. JOHN LARKIN, Clerk.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GUSTAV DIDIER ANTON OTTO, against ALVINE ERNESTINE NATHALIE OTTO, liable in County of New-York.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—New-York, October 5, 1878.
HENRY WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, office, 93—99 Nassau-st., New-York. Residence, 343 E. Marks-place.
To the defendant, ALVINE ERNESTINE NATHALIE OTTO.—The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order issued by the Hon. Charles Donohue, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 21st of October, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at their court House in said city.
New-York, November 2, 1878. HENRY WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
D9 TuwSwM

Corporation Notices.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UP-TOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first-st., or 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square, 760 Third-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st., at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 2,281 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred and Twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, December 1, 1878.
NOTICE to TAX-PAYERS.—All persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1878 are hereby notified, as required by law, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes, at his office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1879.
One per cent will be collected on all taxes paid before the 15th day of December instant; 2 per cent on all taxes paid on and after that date, and interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, computed from the 14th day of October last (the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver), on all taxes remaining unpaid on and after the said 1st day of January, 1879.
No money will be received after 2 o'clock p. m.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.
MARTIN F. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

Lectures and Meetings.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house, on the second Thursday of January, 1879 (January 9), at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
The general meeting will be held at 8 o'clock p. m., but the polls for the election will be opened at half past 6 o'clock p. m., and will remain open three hours. Honorary and non-resident members are not entitled to vote. Proxies are not permitted. LOUIS C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Excursions.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UP-TOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first-st., or 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square, 760 Third-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st., at the HARLEM OFFICE, No. 2,281 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred and twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
RECTOR-STREET—Nearest point for Wall Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
COURTLANDT-STREET—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK PLACE—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall and Barclay Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-STREET—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-STREET—
GRAND-STREET—Nearest point for Desbrosses Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-STREET—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-STREET—Nearest point for Christopher Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-STREET—Nearest point to Union Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James and Park Theatres, Grand Opera House, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue Theatres, Aquarium and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-STREET—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-STREET—
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For uptown trains take east side stations.
For downtown trains take west side stations.
FARE, 10 CENTS. Except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 a. m.,