TOPICS IN THE CHURCHES.

SERMONS OF THREE CLERGYMEN.

WHAT THE REV. DR. HEPWORTH THINKS OF SENSATIONALISM IN THE PULPIT—DISCOURSES BY MR. TALMAGE AND PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

At most of the city churches yesterday there were large congregations. The Rev. George H. Hepworth, at the Church of the Disciples, preached on the subject "Nothing but Christ." He held that the Gospel should form the basis of all sermons, and that sensationalism should not be tolerated in a Christian pulpit. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon was upon "Life in Great Cities." Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock preached in Dr. Budington's old pulpit, that of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on "The Blessedness of Giving."

A PROTEST AGAINST SENSATIONALISM.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, at the Church of the Disciples (Congregational).

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, preached yesterday morning on the subject, "Nothing but Christ." The sermon was a plea for making the Gospel the main theme of all Christian pulpits. The preacher made an earnest protest against the sensationalism which, under the garb of religion, is presented by many clergymen. When asked by a TRIBUNE reporter in reference to the rumor of his resignation, Mr. Hepworth said the matter was unsettled, and that a church committee and himself were now considering it. He would not leave the church, at any rate, within six weeks or two months, and not before the church had obtained his successor. Mr. Hepworth took for the text of his sermon, I Corinthians, ii., 1 and 2: "And I, brethren, when I come to you, came not with excellency of speech, or of wisdom, declaring unto you the wisdom of God. For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

Paul, said the speaker, went to Corinth, hoping to found a church. He had no peculiar magnetic powers with which to draw a crowd, and we wonder where he will get his hearers, and on what grounds he expects a successful organization can be built. The text is the corner-stone of the church of Corinth, and the central stone of Paul's ministry from conversion to death. We cannot help a feeling of surprise that so much of good, and so large a spiritual influence, could have come from such a thought. The Corinthians did not present an inviting field of labor. They were a wealthy people, corrupted politically and socially, and cared nothing for that which was even ordinarily good. They cared only to have their appetites made more keen by some novelty. Paul cared nothing for popularity, and did not intend to be pleased by numbers, but looked only to results. His object was not to amuse, but to win souls. He was earnest to the last degree, giving utterance to the truth in a way that was at once simple but forcible. He cared not for man's admiration. It is one thing to move men even to the very sources, and another to amuse them—one thing to entertain and another to instruct. If the consciousness of sin shall move men, it is well; it is not well to move them in any other way.

A minister succeeds in proportion as he moves men's hearts to the consciousness of their unworthiness, and the danger in which they stand. Wesley produced a sensation and so did Whitfield. Immense crowds gathered in the churches and on hillsides to hear them, but it was a note of warning they sounded, and when they pictured the Gospel it was that of the Lord Jesus. They followed in the footsteps of St. Paul, who used neither the arts of rhetoric nor the subtleties of philosophy. He would not allow his congregation to regard christianity as a matter of argument. The man who preaches argument preaches with very little effect. He who preaches the Saviour, but with worldly wisdom, not with power of rhetoric, but as the food of salvation, regarding all men as sinners to be saved if they believe and receive, will preach with true effect. We are a little startled when Paul says, "I know nothing among you but Jesus Christ and Him crucified." The last three words were his cornerstone. The corner stone of this church, of all Christian churches, is a cross with a condemned man nailed to it, and on either side condemned thieves. It is the great power of the Christian pulpit to preach Christ and nothing else, from one end of the year to the other. Christ, with the power to save in His hand, is an immediate necessity to every man that lives.

Science has its place in the Christian ministry, and on more than one occasion I have preached it to you. It has been my opportunity to draw from science illustrations of those grand truths that Jesus uttered, but I have noticed in making use of those things that in their beginning and ending entitled of the Gospel your minds were not stirred. You say that in such a city as New-York men need novelty; that by something of that kind success would be assured. There is no lasting success for any church on the globe but that which comes purely from the Gospel. I thank God that all the members and officers of this church are content that there should not fall a word within these walls but the words of God—not a word that would tend to draw you away from the light of the Gospel. The New Testament has lost none of its power to us. You are here to know more of your Saviour; to hear some kindly word spoken of His willingness to forgive your sins; to hear something of that Home not made with hands. It is well to preach concerning the dictates of morality, etc., but shall preaching achieve a very slight success. You remember years ago how agitated the country was concerning slavery. It was as an ethical question that I preached on it with other preachers. I lost many friends in consequence, and I congratulate myself that I did. There are exigencies when it is necessary to take stands on such questions, but there is a greater work for the pulpit than preaching on morality—a something that goes higher. Why cleanse the water at the river's mouth when you can go to the fountain head? The Christian religion is the source of everything. Jesus is the representative of God, Who has the power omnipotent in His hand to save us. It involves a complete self surrender on your part. Brethren, let us determine to know nothing but Jesus, and Him crucified for our sins.

LIFE IN GREAT CITIES.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached yesterday morning upon life in great cities. Every seat in the church was taken and many of the aisles were filled. No allusion was made during the service to the suit brought by William J. Gelston against the trustees of the Tabernacle. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. Talmage announced that on next Sunday he should continue this series of sermons by showing the differences which existed between large cities. The text for the morning discourse was taken from Zechariah i., 17: "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city, said the preacher, is no worse than the country. The merchant is as good as the farmer, neither better nor worse. Farmers have been known to prevaricate about the age of a horse, the size of a measure, or the quality of peaches at the bottom of a basket. In some respects villages are worse than cities, for they copy all the petty and mean vices of the cities. As for gossip, its heaven is a country village. At the grocery and the shop men gather to discuss the village news; the women have their sunbonnets ready to put on to run into a neighbor's when they have a bit of gossip to talk. The plough man not run too sharply against the yard-stick. I often think it will take New-York generations to overcome the influence of its early founders, whose banks discount, and brokers shave, and companies declare dividends, and smugglers swear to lies. Above all sounds the crack of the auctioneer's hammer, and the city goes up, "We worship Juno, Oh! thou almighty dollar." The old church which used to stand on Wall-st. is pouring its blessings to-day on all its traffic. Cities are not necessarily evil, for in them is popular liberty first lifted its voice—remember Pisa, Genoa and Venice.

Alexander the Great at his death left plans of cities which he intended to found in Europe and Asia. Those in Europe were to be peopled by Asiatics, and those in Asia by Europeans. Thus he purposed to establish between them harmony of interest and companionship of sentiment. All cities should form a confederacy, there should be no wrangling between them, but they should work in harmonious unity for the advancement of civilization. There is no for city with broad brow and deep thought—that is Boston; here is another with plenty of cash change in its pockets—that is New-York. Over there is a city with sober habits and steadfast character—that is Philadelphia; there is a city—say, there are two cities whose rapid strides of progress are the wonder of the world—they are Chicago and St. Louis; and there is a beautiful city where you take your wife and family—that is Brooklyn. [Laughter.] I plead to-day for a larger brotherhood or sisterhood between our large cities. Wherever we may be there are three or four lessons we may learn from the neighbor cities. We may learn first, that this world is a scene of toil and trouble. Everywhere you see hard at business men; up the ladder with a bed of bricks, and out of the bank with a bundle of notes. Only week is ever going on. The town Wednesday says, "Thank God for perfected tools and on the wind-swept hill-side, place in workshop and; out the streets of Brooklyn are the places to study mankind. Having your heart made glad by the grace of God, look cheerful from the sorrows and grief of those crowds which swarm you on the streets in your heart and lay them at Jesus's manger. Then Christ one day will wave His hand over you and say, "Inasmuch as you did it to one of these on the streets, ye did it unto me." Again, human life is full of treachery and double-dealing. Do persons always want you to call on them when they ask you? How many a shop with a poor exterior shows a brilliant show window! There is in the large cities a magnificent field for Christian work. Wretchedness, equally and deep, is gathered in the cities. Most of the sad wanderers of the streets! Many victims of sin. Forgive them they may sell their black clothes or they should not make time in extraordinary at Christmas occasions. Christians are too particular about their tenants. Again we are impressed that heaven is the city of compensations. On the same street with honest men, sometimes, who never keep their bargains. In Lynchburg the honest thought would be lonesome. The time is soon coming when the rivalry of business, instead of saying, "I must do as others do" When a man reaches that point he is lost. I remember a bookseller who started in business with the avowed purpose never to sell books he would not have in his family. Five years afterward I saw on his shelves books that no books could be. To myfaquity as to the change of view, he replied: "Oh! I have got over those Pharisaical ideas; I must do as others in the business do." In a few years that man had lost property, lost morals and reason; he went into a mad-house. He had cast all God, and God cast him off.

It does pay to do right, young men; it never pays to do wrong. There is a mistaken idea abroad that charity should cover up sins. Men give contributions to religious societies as if to say: "Here, Lord, is a part of the spoils; let me off." Religious societies are not shops for the receipt of stolen goods. Cities are full of temptations of a political character. A man who enters political life in the fear and love of God will come out uncontaminated. But the newspapers attempt to blacken his character, and soon he is lost in contemplation and wonder that he has so long kept out of jail. Such men were Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, George Briggs, of Massachusetts, and John McLean, of Ohio. Bad literature is at work in our large cities. It is sold on the street corners and in front of the hotels. A boy never gets over the reading of a bad book; the stain is forever on his heart unless washed out with the blood of the Saviour. The distributors of bad books are the agents of darkness and the cormorants of perdition. In the future world their victims will lash them with the curse of their own damnation. No man is safe in the streets without the grace of God in his heart. I once saw six rainbows spanning the Falls of Niagara. I am glad to know that God has put warnings over these places of sin. Over them all he has placed rainbows—not six, but a thousand—of warning.

But on the busy day the night will fall; the noise and tumult of the streets cease. All is quiet; underneath your pillow you hear plainly the ticking of your watch. Amid the darkness look out and you will see two pillars of light, one horizontal and one perpendicular. Watch them—the horizontal and upright pillars of light—and behold! before your enraptured vision stands a cross.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock at Clinton Avenue (Brooklyn) Congregational Church.

The Rev. Washington Choate and Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock conducted the services in Dr. Budington's church yesterday. In the morning Mr. Choate, who read from the Scriptures and prayed, announced that the salary of Dr. Budington as pastor emeritus would be named at a church meeting to be held on the evening of February 11. Before beginning his sermon Professor Hitchcock said: "I take the liberty, if it be a liberty, first to offer thanks to you for the relationship which you are about to establish between yourselves and my friend of forty years. To the voice 'well done' there is the response of the servant: 'I have only done that which it was my duty to do.' I know nothing better in Heaven or on earth than such approval graciously bestowed and humbly received."

The theme of the sermon was the words of Christ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." This saying, said the preacher, stands out like the evening star at the setting of the sun, alone in the heavens. Consider, first, how good it is to receive. Pride is, of course, wounded by receiving, and there is danger in it. Charity runs the risk of weakening the will of the recipient. But we must not say that it is not good for any one to receive. There is only one Being who is not in need of gifts. It was not a blessed thing for the sufferers in the Irish famine thirty years ago to endure the agonies of starvation, but it was a blessed thing to see ship after ship come into port with food for their relief. It is not a blessed thing to be ignorant, but it is a blessed thing to teach the ignorant. We have more need of one another than may appear. Never was any man so great or learned as not to need sometimes the plain judgment of one less great and less learned to guide him. No man is so girded with good fortune that sorrow may not strike his home. The only real giver is God. But our temples are not with the fever of sin. The man and woman, free to stand, did fall; and we are their children. Yet within God's great nature are hidden springs of mercy. Hence the covenant of redemption; and so we are saved at last. Is it not blessed to receive? Is it not more blessed to be saved by Christ than to be saved by being innocent?—by grace than by any doings of mine own?

And yet, though it be so blessed to receive, it is far more blessed to give. It is more blessed to feed the starving than to be fed; to teach than to be taught; more blessed to forgive than to be forgiven; to save than to be saved. Giving implies higher and nobler possession is one of the highest pleasures of life. It is well that you think highly of your ancestral lands, houses and other wealth. They represent industry and economy. It is a truth that wealth generally represents virtue. If there is a choice between great wealth and extreme poverty, it lies right here—in means for wholesome comfort, enough for charity, health and hospitality. So of mental wealth; wisdom is better than pearls. Humboldt was richer than Rothschild. The instinct of the highest genius is always practical. Who that has been thrilled by the divinest raptures of life would give them up to be freed from its agonies? There is no luxury compared with that of giving. God knows no other prerogative, and He imparts much of the same power to man. It is the verdict of history that men consume what they use, and keep only what they give away. Money spent on ourselves may be like albatrosses to drag us to the bottom of the sea; spent on others it may give us wings like eagles. What is the gospel to us? For the world waiting to see whether it shall believe, there is only one answer—beneficence.

The exhibition that thinks it has done enough has begun to squander its wealth. The church that has no missionary spirit will soon come to have no preachers. Verily the Lord is come when the poor have the gospel preached unto them, and not one moment before.

RAPID TRANSIT IN TWO CITIES.

PLANS OF THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.

THE COMPANY'S EARNINGS IN SIX MONTHS—WORK ON THE EAST SIDE.

The official statement of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company for 1878 shows that the earnings of the road from June 5, 1878, to January 1, 1879, were $638,759 55, the expenses $289,670 09, leaving a net income of $349,089 46. The capital stock of the company is $3,155,000; the first mortgage bonds $3,000,000, and the second mortgage bonds $1,500,000. The cost of the property and construction was $10,000,000. The road is equipped with thirty-five locomotives and 109 passenger cars. The projected length of the road is twenty miles double track; there are actually built six and a half miles. Officers of the company say it is expected to run trains to the Eighth-ave. station on the Fifty-third-st. Branch in two weeks. It is not yet determined whether trains will start for that station from the down-town end of the road, or run on the branch in connection with those on the main line, passengers being transferred at the junction. Connection at Ninth-ave. is being made with the New-York Elevated Road, and as soon as stations are built the trains will run to Eighty-third-st. Beyond that the work of erecting the columns is advancing. It is expected to have the road ready for travel to the Harlem River by July 10.

On the East Side the engineers are engaged in making the positions for the pillars. The work of laying the foundations will soon begin. The route for the extension of the road from Morris and Church-sts., is south to Bowling Green, across Broadway, north through Beaver, Pearl and New-Bowery-sts., Chatham-square, Division and Allen-sts., First-ave., Twenty-third-st. and Second-ave. to the Harlem River. The length will be eight miles. The complete circuit of the city will be made when a connecting line, as provided in the charter, is built from Second-ave to Eighth-ave. The buildings at the lower end of Church-st. have been purchased by the company, but some of the leases do not expire until May 1; so they cannot be demolished before that time. The roadway on the East Side will be broader than that on the West Side, and will be arranged for three tracks, the third one to be used for fast trains or freights. The structure will be strong enough to support eight times as much weight as will be put on it. In the narrow streets the columns will be at the edge of the sidewalk, but where the distance from one side to the other is 55 feet, the road will be in the centre of the street. In order to secure a level roadway some of the columns will have to be 56 feet high; the average is 16 feet. The iron work is required by the terms of the contract to stand a strain of 50,000 pounds to the square inch. Clark, Reeves & Co., of Phoenixville, Penn., who have contracted to furnish the iron work, will employ 2,000 men day and night to fill their orders, so that the road may be completed by September 1.

The managers of the road do not regard the proposed bill now before the Legislature for enabling the extension of a road east of Third-ave. as likely to become a law. The action of the residents of Division and Allen-sts. in opposing the road is offset by the action of the residents of Yorkville who think the completion of the road to be hastened. It is expected to have the work under way on the East Side within a month. The Metropolitan Company will run trains from City Hall to Chatham-square on the same track as the New-York Company, they owning half of the structure.

John T. Dody, secretary and treasurer of the company, said recently: "We are building the road to accommodate the public. It is astonishing what a demand the introduction of rapid transit has created. The surface roads seem to have plenty of business, and yet the elevated road in Third-ave. fails to provide adequate transportation for the multitudes who want to ride. The company has not considered yet the possibility of going beyond Harlem River. We will run trains on Sunday probably. When warm weather comes there will be many persons wanting to go to Central Park, and we will run trains then on Sunday if not before.

"We run trains of two classes: Men whose business takes them up and down every day, are our regular passengers. We have more of them in the afternoon than in the morning. Men like to stay downtown till 5:30 and then get home to dinner at 6 o'clock. Then, in the middle of the day, we have large numbers of ladies, who are shopping or going to and from matinee performances. The number of these is greater by six thousand on Saturday than on any other day. Many come from Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island. Much has been said about the danger in running revers. Now the fact is, that from the construction of the road it is impossible for the trains to leave the track, even if they were run at full speed."

The North-Side Association on Saturday at Morrisania expressed gratification at the progress made by the Elevated Railroads, and opinion was expressed that further facilitation would be necessary before either of the roads could cross the Harlem River and traverse the annexed districts. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel R. Foley; vice-presidents, Benjamin C. Arnold and Henry F. Spaulding; secretary, D. E. Frisoe; treasurer, Richard M. Hoe.

BROOKLYN'S STEAM TRANSIT ROAD.

The proceeding of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company to prevent the City of Brooklyn from interfering with the foundations which the company has placed in the streets of Brooklyn was continued before Judge Pratt on Saturday. W. R. Sheldon, secretary of the company until last Spring, testified that the capital stock of the company dropped from $50,000 in 1871 to $12,150 in 1875, and to $7,350 in 1876, because of the transfer of stock from one holder to another. It was then transferred to other persons, and they received money therefor out of the treasury of the company. Colonel Snow, the company's engineer, testified that a contract for the construction of the road was made in 1878, with Freel & McNamee. The work was begun in good faith, as far as he knew, but was stopped by the city authorities on June 29. After that time some changes were made in the plans, as the directors thought that some means should be devised to get rid of the noise which was complained of on the Sixth Avenue Road about that time. The case was adjourned until next Saturday.

THE COURTS.

PEARLSTEIN GUILTY OF ARSON.

A SARCASTIC REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY ROLLINS.

It is many months since Part II. of the Court of General Sessions has been so thronged as during the close of the trial of Isaac Pearlstein for arson in the first degree, on Saturday. The prisoner is a Hebrew, and there were many of his race among the spectators. Judge Gildersleeve sat beside Judge Cowing on the bench, and District-Attorney Phelps with several of his assistants was within the bar. When Mr. Brooke, the prisoner's counsel, was about to sum up, Assistant District-Attorney Rollins announced that the indictment of Pearlstein could not be found. A messenger was sent to the house of Deputy Clerk Stewart, but he returned with word that he did not have it. After half an hour of waiting it was concluded to proceed with the case, trusting to good fortune for the finding of the missing document.

Mr. Rollins in summing up said that he considered the results of this trial to be most important. Before the arrest of the prisoners many incendiary fires had occurred in the thickly populated East-Side districts of the city, where since their incarceration scarcely a single one had occurred. He had intended to connect Pearlstein directly with many of these fires, but the testimony had been ruled out. Mr. Rollins ridiculed remorselessly the defence of an alibi that had been set up. He had been at the opera the night before, and it had occurred to him that the defence might have been improved by marching all the witnesses together to the stand and inviting them to chant their answers in a grand, swelling chorus. "Imagine," said Mr. Rollins, "Mr. Brooke in his deep, rich baritone voice doing the solo parts."

Solo (signor Brooke)—Where were you on the night of the fire?

Chorus—At Isaac Pearlstein's house.

Solo—At what hour?

Chorus—After 6 o'clock. [Laughter.]

Solo—Where was Isaac Pearlstein?

Chorus—He was there. [Laughter.]

Solo—What was he doing?

Chorus—Playing dominoes. [Laughter.]

"Tra-la," added Mr. Rollins, "I should make a feeble effort to cross-examine in a poor tenor voice in this way":

Solo—Were you all there?

Chorus—We were all there. [Laughter.]

Solo—On the 10th of what month were you all there?

Chorus—We don't know the month. [Laughter.]

Solo—But you are sure you were all there?

Chorus—Dead sure. [Loud laughter.]

The charge of Judge Cowing was short and direct. The jury retired at 5:30 o'clock, and returned two hours later with a verdict of guilty. The stolid face of the prisoner betrayed no emotion when the verdict was announced. The jury were 11 to 1 for conviction on the first ballot. The twelfth and dissenting man was a Hebrew, who in many ways during the trial had indicated his sympathy with the prisoner. The two hours the jury were absent were spent in convincing him of his error in believing Pearlstein to be innocent. The hearing on a motion for a new trial will be had on February 3.

CHARGED WITH PASSING SPURIOUS COIN.

Edward Drohle and Francisco Bello were arrested on Saturday for having passed a counterfeit gold dollar at the store of Solomon Ostreicher, in Chatham-st., several weeks ago. Max Ostreicher, the clerk who served them, on Saturday recognized them and caused their arrest. The prisoners were searched at the Fourth Precinct Station and three similar spurious coins were found in the possession of Drohle. The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, by whom they were held, in default of bail, for examination.

In the examination on Saturday, before United States Commissioner Deery, in the case of Richard I. Barnes, arrested last week for attempting to pass a counterfeit silver dime, the plea was raised in defence of the prisoner that the spurious coin was executed so badly that in offering it there could have been no intention to deceive. The novel point will be argued to-morrow.

CLOSING UP AN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Ex-Judge Fancher was appointed by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, a referee in the matter of the application of the directors of the Lake Mahopac Improvement Company, to have the corporation dissolved. The company was incorporated in March, 1871, with a capital of 10,000 shares of $100 each; 2,500 of the shares were sold for cash, and the remainder were given for improvements in 711 acres of land around Lake Mahopac. The representations of mortgages has exhausted nearly all the property, and for more than two years the company has been insolvent. It owed thirty mechanics a year ago. The directors are A. V. Stone, Joseph Seligman, J. H. Chevrier, W. H. Guion, Christopher Meyer, J. Q. Hoyt and Andrew McKinney.

CONVICTED ON A SINGULAR CHARGE.

The trial of Alderman John O'Sullivan, of East Newark, for larceny, ended at Jersey City, Saturday, with a verdict of guilty. He was the first person ever indicted upon this charge in New-Jersey, and only two other persons have been convicted of the crime in this country. The defendant acknowledged having procured the arrest of the persons named in the indictment, but without evil intent. O'Sullivan will be sentenced Friday morning.

DECISIONS—JAN. 25.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—Douglass agt. Robinson.—Report confirmed, decree granted and allowance fixed. Kong agt. Conner.—Report confirmed and decree signed. Maginn agt. Martin.—Motion denied. Ellis agt. Gray.—Neither order is in accordance with the decision. Wolfstieb agt. Schwab.—Motion denied. Cook agt. Jenkins.—The motion for leave to file supplemental complaint and for the appointment of a receiver must be granted. Jez agt. Jacob.—The default may be opened on condition; see memorandum to-day. Bell agt. Bell.—Motion granted. Felder agt. Van Brunt.—See memorandum. Lovering agt. Hall.—I think a proper exercise of discretion to postpone the examination until the precise issues are settled; see memorandum. Barkalow agt. Doying.—Motion granted for first Friday of February.

By Judge Donohue.—In the matter of trustees of Lake Mahopac Insurance Company.—Denied.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Sedgwick.—Pirie agt. Mackenzie.—Motion denied; see memorandum, filed under the judge's desk. Warren Manufacturing Company agt. Westerman et al.—Order granted. Warren Manufacturing Company agt. Westerman et al.—Order of discontinuance. Herbert et al. agt. Spring and others.—Order denying motion. Shelley agt. McNamara et al.—Injunction ordered. Wehl and others agt. Schwarzer, sr., and others.—Order granted. Thomas agt. Dodge.—Order granted and undertaking approved. White agt. Zeamer.—Order granted. Gorman and others agt. Smith.—Order vacating judgment. Friel agt. Robins.—Order vacating judgment. Bowman agt. Pettell.—Order granted. McKee agt. Ingram; Fay agt. Mitchell; Dunkelspiel agt. Leopold; Bernstein agt. Harwood; Carner agt. Vangam; Rourke agt. Frost; King agt. Whalley; Demokist agt. Adams; Johnston agt. Ely; Chase agt. Ely; Tenth National Bank agt. Porter; Wood agt. Lockwood; Randall agt. Van Wagenen.—Orders granted.

Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge Sheridan.—Walker agt. Chase.—I would like to see counsel in this matter. Daley agt. Oakley.—Motion granted. Kelly agt. O'Neil.—Motion granted, demurrer overruled with costs. Low agt. Goodman.—Motion granted, commission ordered. Bennett agt. Lee.—Motion granted, order to show cause why. Wadsworth agt. Sharpe.—Motion granted, proceeds to be deposited. Woodworth agt. Lima.—Motion granted, attachment vacated.

By Judge Gorpp.—Becker agt. Reed.—Motion for new trial denied without costs.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Barrett, J.—Nos. 209, 221, 234, 236, 244, 246, 247, 6, 17, 41, 49, 56, 57, 59, 62, 70, 77, 78, 83, 87, 99, 110, 111, 101, 105, 124, 125, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 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500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 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