held in New-York soon afterward, and as they had become convinced that the Democrats of Tennessee were bent on repudiation the bondholders resolved to give up a part of their property in order to save the remainder. They accordingly again offered to exchange the bonds they held for new 6 per cent bonds representing 60 per cent of the principal, plus the accrued interest, or for new 4 per cent bonds at par, and accrued interest. These propositions were communicated to the State Senate, February 13, and referred to the Finance Committee, "after a heated discussion." Three days later the House rejected, by a vote of 52 to 12, a resolution to provide for a "settlement" of the State debt, on the basis of 50 per cent and 4 per cent interest. The majority of a Legislative Committee appointed to investigate "the State debt," claimed to have discovered that $11,220,000 of the bonds issued before and after the war, were issued in violation of law. A majority of the Senate Finance Committee reported in favor of scaling part of the debt one-half, part one-third and rejecting bonds to the amount of $3,300,000. A minority of the committee protested against any discrimination between the bonds and urged that all were alike evidences of indebtedness containing a solemn promise to pay.

After long and angry discussion and many conferences it was finally determined to uphold "the honor and good name of the State," by repudiating outright one-half of the entire debt and accrued interest, and confiscating one-third of the interest on the remainder. A law containing these features was approved March 28, 1879, but it was not to become operative unless ratified by the people of the State at a general election to be held. The approval or consent of the creditors was not asked. It is believed that their free consent could not be obtained. The Democratic Legislature of Tennessee simply said to them, "Surrender your bonds and take what we offer or you will get nothing." In this infamous and dishonest law nothing is said about providing ways and means to pay the interest on the remnant of the debt which is not repudiated, except that the railroad companies of the State agree to waive their exemption from taxation and pay a pro rata tax to the amount of $100,000 a year.

The Legislature adjourned and Governor Marks called a special election for the ratification or rejection of the Funding law. He fixed the day of election on August 7. It was represented to him that a full vote could not be called out at that busy time, and he was urged to postpone the election until Autumn. This he refused to do. By the repudiators this was regarded as a victory. The Republicans, and a small minority of the Democrats, who were in favor of the honest payment of the entire debt, were in a dilemma. If they voted against the law its defeat was sure, and its defeat meant the absolute repudiation of the whole debt. Most of them were therefore compelled to vote for it, as a choice of evils. Thus had the repudiating Democracy succeeded in completely stifling the voice of those who are in favor of honest payment of the debt, and in compelling them to vote for a repudiation of one-half, in order to save a single rag of State honor. But the repudiators triumphed after all and the law was rejected. Tennessee to-day may be classed with Mississippi, among the States which repudiate all their debts.

According to the message of Governor Porter in January, 1879, the State debt amounted to $24,274,000. Besides this there appear to be $798,000 in old bonds outstanding, according to the report of the Controller for 1878. These, it seems, are not to be "funded." Putting the best possible construction upon recent events, the repudiation account of Tennessee, therefore, appears to stand as follows, so far as ascertained:

Old bonds outstanding and unaccounted for	$798,000
Interest repudiated under funding act of 1879	1,200,000
One-half of principal and interest repudiated under act of 1879	12,137,000
Loss of interest by reducing rate from 6 to 4 per cent	9,700,000
Total	$23,835,000

But dishonest as the settlement by the "funding law" of 1879 is, there is no surety that it will be final. A Democratic member of the Tennessee Legislature, in advocating the 60 per cent proposition two years ago, declared that if on experience the State thought 60 per cent of the debt too heavy a burden to bear, there would be nothing to hinder another "readjustment" and a reduction of the remainder in the same proportion. And this argument was frequently used by Democrats while engaged in advocating the funding scheme. For this repudiation of solemn obligations which will make the name of Tennessee a by-word and reproach wherever public faith and honor with creditors are prized, the Democrats of that State are alone and solely responsible. The validity of the State debt of Tennessee has never been doubted or disputed by any honest, well-informed man. Senator Bailey, of that State, in a speech in 1877, said:

> No person has ever questioned the constitutionality of the laws under which our Governors acted in signing the bonds. No one to-day will question the binding obligations that rest upon the State to pay them. No opponent of State credit will propose to leave these questions to the courts of our own State, presided over by judges elected by and responsible to the people. * * * If you doubt your legislative and moral responsibility, open your courts and, like men, appeal to the law and demand judgment establishing your rights. Do not bring reproach upon American institutions and a free democracy by refusing that justice which every other people freely accord.

In the same speech Senator Bailey drew a true picture of the effect of repudiation upon the material condition and prospects of the State. He said:

> Will you repel the immigrants now looking hopefully to this fair land, and the capitalists now inspecting your vast deposits of iron and coal? Will you drive from your borders the most vigorous and enterprising of your own youth? If you would do this, unfurl the banner of repudiation! Proclaim to the nations that from poverty, or other causes, Tennessee cannot, or will not, pay her honest debts! From that moment your genial climate, and fertile soil, will, to the stranger, become as the desolation of Petra. * * * You will sink into a condition of moral and business decrepitude that will be hopeless! helpless! The State, the fountain of all law, the dispenser of justice, cannot do injustice with impunity; her influence will be felt in the moral growth of the people; her disregard of the obvious rules of right and wrong will be repaid by loss of character and credit.

Governor Marks did, indeed, with great insincerity, attempt to discredit the validity of the entire debt on the ground that it was largely contract by the Republican Administration under Governor Brownlow; but the falsity of his reasoning was at once exposed, and the pretence was not strenuously urged in the canvass which followed. Senator Bailey, Governor Porter and other prominent Democrats who were solicitous for the honor of the State, conclusively proved over and over again that the resources of Tennessee are amply sufficient to meet all her liabilities without onerous taxation, but an overwhelming majority of their party was against them.

Some explanation of the pretended inability of Tennessee to pay its debts may be found in the report of the State Controller for the year 1871. The State Administration had then been in the hands of the Democrats for two full years. The Controller said that the rate of taxation was "wholly inadequate for any practical purpose, even to meet ordinary State expenses," and he went on to show that Illinois, with a debt only one-fifth as large as that of Tennessee, levied a tax of 6½ mills. In Maine the rate was 7 mills; and in Indiana it was fourfold that of Tennessee. The Controller continued:

> Low taxes and general exemptions do not bring capital or emigration into a State. Some of the States mentioned heretofore, who levy a much heavier tax than we do, receive twenty-five emigrants where we receive one, while low taxes and exemptions have never yet started a manufacturing enterprise.

The Controller reported that more than three-fourths of the assessors were incompetent or dishonest, and that property was assessed at less than one-third of its value. In one county the entire assessments were made in one day at the County Court House, by copying from old lists. There was no penalty for non-payment of taxes. The sales of the property of delinquents were a farce. In Shelby County, a short time before, lands were sold for taxes to the amount of over $100,000, at a cost of over $13,000, "and for this outlay," the Controller remarked, "the State will never be reimbursed to the extent of $100." Of the whole number of delinquent taxpayers an investigation showed that nearly 90 per cent are "men of means who could pay, but who do not." But there was still another difficulty. The Controller said:

> The list of defaulting and delinquent tax collectors, amounting to $1,283,115, is a striking proof that severe laws are necessary to govern them. In many counties, on the tax of 1870, we have not received a dollar, although collections have been made.

The Controller also lamented the extravagance of the State Government, of which he mentioned numerous examples. This was the description given by a Democratic official, of the Democratic State Administration of Tennessee. The assessed valuation was estimated at but one-third of the real value by the Controller in 1871. The assessed valuation of that year was $287,905,000; the average value of land per acre $8 39; the tax rate 6 mills—it had been 2 mills the previous year. In 1878 the assessed valuation was but $223,312,000, a decrease in seven years of $64,593,000; the value of land per acre was $6 05, a decrease of $2 34, or more than 25 per cent; and the tax rate had been cut down from 4 mills to 1. A further examination of the Controller's reports for 1877 and 1878 shows that this remarkable decrease in values has been coincident with the repudiation sentiment, which first manifested itself in 1870, but which began to dominate at the beginning of 1877. The following figures prove this:

Total value taxable property in 1876	$268,602,000
Total value taxable property in 1877	236,908,000
Decrease in one year	31,694,000
Total value taxable property in 1878	223,312,000
Decrease in one year	13,596,000
Decrease from 1876 to 1878	44,790,000
Decrease in taxation from 1876 to 1877	$35,122
Decrease in taxation from 1877 to 1878	13,696
Decrease in taxation from 1876 to 1878	848,818

These figures carry their own sufficient comment. They show that the first acts of repudiation have done much to reduce Tennessee to the "helpless" and "hopeless" condition so graphically described by Senator Bailey three years ago. They show, too, how dishonest are the means by which the Democrats of Tennessee have sought to delude their creditors into the belief that Tennessee is unable to pay her debts.

XI.

VIRGINIA.

According to *The Financial Chronicle* of November 18, 1865, the ante-war debt of Virginia amounted to $41,470,000. Of this amount $11,280,000 was classed as contingent. The assets of the State in 1859 were reported at $35,357,000, about five-sevenths of which were unproductive. In 1870, according to a statement of Governor Walker, the debt amounted to $45,872,778. The funding act of 1871 provided that two-thirds of the indebtedness, excepting about $2,000,000 in Sterling bonds, might be funded in new 6 per cent bonds; and that non-interest bearing certificates might be given for the other one-third. This one-third was supposed to represent the share of the old debt which West Virginia ought to pay, and payment of interest on this was refused until the account between the two States could be adjusted. The coupons of the new funded debt were made receivable for taxes due the State.

In January, 1872, the State Auditor reported the State debt at $47,090,869, of which $44,759,000 was fundable. The amount on which the State agreed to pay interest was $31,394,000, the yearly interest charge amounting to $1,865,450. Six months' intetest fell due January 1, 1872, but none was paid except on some special funds, although the amount of money in the Treasury was $2,000,000. The Legislature passed a bill suspending the operations of the funding act, but it was met with the Governor's veto. In March, 1872, the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the receipt of the West Virginia certificates as part of the deposits of insurance companies. The preamble of this act declared that Virginia was not responsible for, and would not pay, any part of the one-third declared to be due by West Virginia on account of the old debt. A law was passed repealing the contract by which the coupons of the new funded bonds were made receivable for taxes.

In 1872, the State Auditor reported that the amount of money in the Treasury October 1 of that year was $1,098,000. A part of the interest due had been paid, but the arrearages still amounted to $704,000. The arrearages of interest steadily continued to accumulate, and amounted January 1, 1874, to nearly $2,600,000. No effort appears to have been made to pay more than two-thirds of the interest as it fell due. In March, 1874, Governor Kemper sent a message to the Legislature in which he expressed the opinion that the Funding Act might be carried out if the creditors would agree to accept 4 per cent interest in cash, and State certificates payable when the State should become able, for the other 2 per cent.

As time passed, arrearages of interest accumulated still more rapidly. In June, 1875, the 2 per cent installments of interest for July, 1874, and January, 1875, were still unpaid. A strong sentiment in favor of another readjustment of the debt began to show itself. At the end of the year 1875, according to Governor Kemper, the amount of over-due interest under the funding law alone was $1,816,000. This had accumulated in four years. At the same time Governor Kemper wrote: "Virginia will pay her debt, and pay it in full, as soon as she is able. * * * because what is right as well as what is expedient, renders the least taint of repudiation to her action impossible." In 1877, according to Governor Kemper's message of December 5, the arrearages of interest amounted to $4,188,000. The General Assembly to which this message was read was considered to be composed of a majority of "forcible readjusters" or repudiators. Governor Kemper had said in his message two years before, that the "least taint of repudiation" in the action of Virginia was "impossible." In this message he said: "There is not and there never has been any organized party of repudiation in Virginia." He expressed the opinion:

> The great body of those who resist the execution of the funding bill have no idea of resisting the payment of the debt. * * * Those who seek to invalidate the bill believe that it is in the nature of an act of State suicide; that it impairs the dignity and the sovereignty of the Commonwealth by taking from it the control of its revenues and stripping it of its first powers of self-preservation; that its device of tax-receivable coupons, alienating in advance and mortgaging to creditors for a period of thirty-four years a large proportion of the taxes, deprives the Government of essential governmental functions and powers. * * * The opposers of the bill are galled and irritated by the withes and manacles with which it fetters the traditional liberty of local self-government. Its effect is to wound the sentiment of State pride.

The Governor warned the Legislature that if they allowed their hostility to the funding act to keep them from making every "reasonable effort to meet the just demands of creditors; if they fail to provide all the means properly available for that purpose; if they refuse to remedy the acknowledged defects of the present revenue system; then their inaction will be taken for repudiation, and all the worse because it will be negative, indirect and insidious."

The good counsel of Governor Kemper was fruitless at that session, for nothing was done toward fulfilling the obligation with the State's creditors. His successor, Governor Holliday, in a special message to the Legislature, March 7, 1878, said that he could find no excuse for a denial of the debt; that the obligation for the contract was unassailed and unassailable; and that the war and its results had nothing to do with and could not affect those obligations. This was evidently intended as a reply to those repudiators who, like Governor Vance in North Carolina, and others elsewhere, had tried to justify repudiation because of the loss of slave property.

Governor Holliday reminded the Legislature that inability to pay is an excuse that does not affect the obligation of a contract, and then continued:

> We are shut up, then, to the conclusion that we are bound morally and legally to pay the debt. It is hardly necessary to spend time in framing bills to vindicate State sovereignty, or to establish some legal technicality. The debt is on us; it is a plain, practical affair. It is our duty to pay or adjust it, like plain, practical men, in a business way.

He recommended that the claims of all creditors be recognized, "putting them on the same footing as they were when the debts were contracted for a consideration which belongs equally to all, and the benefits of which the Commonwealth is now enjoying, and without which it would be little better than a wilderness. Then find means to pay the interest, and in due time the principal, in the only way it can be done, by taxation." The sturdy honesty of the Governor won no like response from the Legislature. Only a week later the Senate, by a vote of twenty to five, passed a "readjustment" bill, which provided that the creditors of the State might "surrender" their six per cent bonds, and receive in lieu thereof new bonds bearing 3 per cent for eighteen years and 4 per cent for thirty-two years. In his message of October 4, 1878, Governor Holliday resumed the discussion of the debt question. He showed that the yearly interest charge amounted to about $1,750,000, and that the deficit was about $850,000 a year. He could see but two ways open for an honorable settlement: taxes must be increased or a friendly adjustment made with creditors. Repudiation or forcible readjustment would bring ruin, he said; but increased taxation, though it might cause suffering and privation for a time, would ultimately bring prosperity and peace. To pay the yearly interest deficit would require an increase of three or four mills in the rate of taxation. The Governor reported that after extensive correspondence with the bondholders he felt warranted in saying that a large majority of them were willing to surrender their 6 per cent bonds and receive in exchange 4 per cent gold bonds to the amount of the principal and interest of the old bonds, or to receive 4 per cent gold-bearing bonds for the principal and accrued interest of the consols, and 3½ per cents for all other evidences of indebtedness.

These concessions were wrung from the bondholders by the fear that if they were not yielded the repudiation party in Virginia would be able to carry through a still greater reduction, if not to repudiate the whole debt. Besides, on several million dollars of the bonds no interest had been paid for years, and the sentiment of the Democratic party in Virginia, as formulated in its political platforms, was fiercely hostile to any increase of the rate of taxation. The same consideration—fear of something worse—forced the bondholders to hasten to accept the Funding Act of March, 1879, and to insure the surrender of enough bonds before January 1, 1880, to establish contract rights under the law.

The new Funding Act repudiates one-half the past due interest outright. This amounted January 1, 1879, when the act took effect, to $4,292,249. The actual and immediate repudiation therefore amounts to $2,196,124. The principal of the debt as "readjusted" will amount to $31,350,318, and on this the bondholders are compelled to stand an average loss of interest of two per cent a year during the forty years before the new bonds become due. This loss will amount to $25,080,278, making the total loss to the bondholders $27,276,402. Besides the debt above stated there are about $18,000,000 of bonds and deferred certificates on which no interest has been paid since the war. Virginia declares that this is the proportion of the old debt which West Virginia ought to pay, and West Virginia disputes the justice of the claim. How long this controversy will continue no one can foresee. The holders of this indebtedness have already suffered a loss of interest estimated at $19,600,000, or more than the principal itself. It is pretty certain that until the Democrats lose control of West Virginia, or become more honest with public creditors, the holders of these obligations will not receive any part of the money due them.

The Constitution of West Virginia, framed by a Constitutional Convention composed of a large majority of Republicans, and ratified in 1863 by an overwhelming majority of Republican votes, contained the following section:

> An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, in the year 1861, shall be assumed by the State; and the legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof, by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years.

As soon as the Democrats gained control of the State in 1871, they called a constitutional convention and framed a new constitution, which was adopted in 1872. They were careful to omit the section printed above.

The repudiation account of Virginia may be stated as follows:

Recognition of past due interest, Act of 1879	$2,196,124
3 per cent of interest from 6 to 4 per cent	[illegible]
Principal and interest (West Virginia)	37,000,000
Total	$41,276,402

This statement is incomplete in one particular. For some years the holders of Virginia securities have been compelled to realize their interest as they found opportunities to sell the coupons on their bonds to Virginia taxpayers. On such sales they have been obliged to stand a "shave" of 20 to 30 per cent. In April last the discount on tax-receivable coupons was about 20 per cent. It is, of course, impossible to compute, or even to estimate, the aggregate losses sustained by the bondholders in these transactions. The wisdom of the bondholders in submitting to the partial robbery of the Funding Law, and taking steps to establish contract rights under it, has already been vindicated. The repudiators of Virginia, who compose a very strong minority, if not a majority, of the Democratic party of that State, are very much dissatisfied with this law. It had no sooner passed the Legislature than the repudiating wing of the Democratic majority of that body began a crusade against it. A new Legislature is to be elected next Fall, and the repudiators are already in the field, active, strong and aggressive, with candidates pledged to upset the Funding Law next Winter. It is by no means certain that they will not win the battle, and spread in covering Virginia with a still darker cloud of financial dishonor. One of the leading arguments they use in the present canvass is that the General Government is bound to pay the ante-war indebtedness of Virginia.

AN OVERLOADED STEAMER MISSING.

A VESSEL WHICH PUT OUT FROM BALTIMORE TWENTY-SIX DAYS AGO NOT YET HEARD FROM.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—A morning paper says: "The British steamship Lovaine, Captain McCauley, which cleared hence August 16 for Tyne Dock, England, with 84,979 bushels of wheat and 120 head of live beef cattle, had not at the close of business on Saturday been heard of as arriving at her destination. The steamer left here August 17, and went to sea previous to the great cyclone of the 18th. The fact that the Lovaine has been out twenty-six days, and is long over-due causes apprehension. The cargo is valued at $100,000, and the grain is insured in a New-York office. It is stated that the Underwriters' Board of Surveyors here objected to the manner in which the grain was loaded. The steamer was deep in the water. The Lovaine is a nearly new steamer, built for economical coal-burning and large freight-carrying. If the machinery was disabled the steamer may have put into Bermuda, with which there is no cable communication. Dead bodies of cattle were seen in the Gulf Stream after the cyclone."

BEQUESTS TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The will of Patrick McKenna, grocer and flour merchant, who died about two weeks ago, was filed in the Probate Court to-day. It makes the following liberal bequests to Catholic institutions and church purposes: To the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's German Hospital, St. Agnes's Hospital, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, St. Joseph's Provincial Monastery, Private Sisters of Mercy, and House of the Good Shepherd, $1,000 each; to the Indian Mission, $100; to the Carmelite Sisters, St. Mary's Orphan School and St. Peter's School, $2,000 each; to the Archbishop and his successors for the benefit of seminaries, $5,000; for purchasing a lot and building a church, $30,000.

NEWPORT JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—The weather is charming, and in consequence there are few visible signs that the eventful season of 1879 is drawing to a close.

Captain D'Arcy Irvine, of the Royal Navy, and wife, are at the Ocean House. Captain Irvine is in command of Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, flagship of the West India squadron.

The last polo games of the season will be played on Friday next.

The hunting season is over.

The Hon. John Jay is in town.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 14.—The new Catholic Church of the Holy Cross just completed in this city at a cost of $41,000 was dedicated to-day. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, officiated as dedicator. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, celebrated pontifical high mass. The services lasted three and a half hours. At night confirmation was administered to eighty candidates by Bishop Keane.

IN HONOR OF GENERAL GRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The Stock Boards have decided to adjourn for the day when the arrival of General Grant is telegraphed. Should a session be in progress at the time, however, it will be completed.

A FACTORY BURNED AT GLOVERSVILLE.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—John Hall & Co.'s glove factory at Gloversville was burned to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

THE COURTS.

WORK IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

A NOVEL QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY OF A JURYMAN—SENTENCES FOR CRIME—A PERJURED COMPLAINANT.

A novel point was raised in the Court of General Sessions yesterday in the case of Catharine Bartesby charged with keeping a disorderly house and with inhumanly treating a young girl. While the prisoner's counsel had his attention otherwise engaged the Clerk of the Court swore the jury. Then it was discovered that the eleventh juror was Mr. Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the counsel asked that under the circumstances the Judge order him to stand aside. This Judge Gildersleeve declined to do, as he said it was not in his power after the juror had been sworn. Argument ensued on the point, and finally the Judge ordered that a juror be withdrawn and a new jury be empanelled. The case then proceeded. The complainant gave her name as Eliza Diamond and swore to several acts tending to prove the charge. On cross-examination she denied that she had ever taken part in a pedestrian exhibition. Subsequently she was identified as Madame Barron, one of the contestants at Gilmore's Garden in the exhibition of last Spring. She had been employed in the house of the prisoner and had been discharged in consequence of ill-behavior. Several witnesses testified to the respectability of the prisoner and her family, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

James D. Walters, age forty-two, pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree. He purchased from Samuel W. McDonald on August 13 a set of harness and asked that it be sent to Barclay & Livingstone's, at No. 24 Beaver-st. On arriving there with the harness the messenger was met by the prisoner, who gave him in payment a check purporting to have been drawn by Barclay & Livingstone to the order of Samuel W. McDonald on the North-ad Park Bank for $50. The check was a forgery. Walters also practiced a similar fraud upon Henry Aschenbach, of No. 73 Warren-st. He was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

About midnight on August 12, while Thomas Farrell and Robert Buchanan were about entering their house, No. 213 West Twenty-seventh-st, they were attacked by Francis McKeon, Joseph Slater and another man, and robbed of their money. McKeon pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, some days ago, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory. Slater was tried yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve and was convicted. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Wilson pleaded guilty to robbing the clothing store of Herbert Sturman on September 6. He was sent to State Prison for two years.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 15.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Potter.—Reid set aside; motion granted with $10 costs of motion to abide event of action. Mighty against the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.—Motion denied unless defendant give security as specified in memorandum. Woolworth agt. Mathews.—Motion to strike out answer as frivolous, and for judgment granted with $10 costs of motion. Gilman agt. The Adirondack Company.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

By Judge Van Brunt.—In the matter of Wheeler.—Opinion. By Judge Donohue. United States Life Insurance Company agt. Peters et al.—Motion granted. Chapin agt. Stanton.—Remembrance: It is the matter of Hayes agt. Southwick: In the matter of Fisher agt. Crouter. In the matter of Lester and others, etc.—I do not think the error in the proceedings to collect the assessments are such as to authorize the vacation of the assessment roll. The order is therefore set aside, but the motion to vacate assessments is denied.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Curtis.—Remsenberg agt. Sutter; Goldsmith agt. Hoffman; Thomson agt. Lorillard; Shepherd agt. Slocum et al.—Orders of discontinuance. Harris et al. agt. Stewart; Roberts agt. Leslie.—Orders of substitution. Lambertson, Junior; Corwin agt. Bayard.—Referees ordered. Smith agt. Fox.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint with $10 costs. Gray agt. Brickhouse.—Order modifying terms. Reed agt. Scott.—Order in substance. In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Johnson agt. Sheridan et al. Stewart agt. Stewart; Isaac agt. Oliver; Rindell agt. Brandenberg; Keener agt. Keener; Fitzsimmons agt. Doyle; Wetzel agt. Schumacher.—Order granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Van Brunt.—Hunt agt. Hunt.—Referee discharged. Robertson agt. Hoffman.—Stay pending appeal. Lyons agt. Hoffman.—Order of substitution. In the matter of the application of the Mayor, etc., for the opening of Ward.—Order discharged.

By Judge J. F. Daly.—Hallenbeck agt. the Phoenix Insurance Company.—Order vacated vacated.

Marine Court—Special Term—By Judge Gilsey.—Hallenbeck agt. Fox.—Motion granted with $10 costs, but with leave to plaintiff to amend on terms to serve a new summons in order. Roberts agt. Independent Mutual Benefit Association.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Hoffman agt. Hoffman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. The National Bank of Rahway agt. Cornelius Price.—Motion to vacate attachment; motion denied. Hoffman agt. Hoffman.—Motion granted. Fowler agt. Drake.—Order dismissed. Jewett agt. Kramer.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Parkinson agt. Lombard.—Motion granted. Albertson agt. Albertson.—Motion denied. Motion will be granted upon payment of order and compliance with Judge Van Wyck's order. Cummings agt. Maynard.—Proceedings dismissed. Hunter agt. Jenkins.—Motion granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.—Motion granted.

By Judge McAdam.—Valentine agt. Valentine.—Order granted. Morris agt. Morris.—Motion granted. Hartigan agt. Hartigan.—Order settled and filed.

CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Recess, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Nos. 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 34, 35, 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 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.

FIRST DIVISION—Motions—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 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.

SECOND DIVISION—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 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.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Cullen, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—J. F. Daly, J.—No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Ford, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 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.

FAST TERM—Adams, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 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.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 15, 1879.

The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

Undivided interest in the dwelling brick building with lot, No. 117 Christie, w s, 100 feet 6 in. n of Broome-st, lot 25x100; Mary Delaney $6,525

By order of Referee.

1 dwelling brown stone house with lot, No. 350 East Twenty-sixth-st, 100 ft 8 in e of 1st-ave, lot 14.4x100.11; N W Tuthill 5,000

1 dwelling brown stone house with lot, No. 219 East Second-st, n s, 200 ft e of 3d-ave, lot 20x100.5; Elmer L Lawrence 8,150

2 lots on Delancey-place, n s, 100 ft e of Chrystie, 25x100; Warm, each lot 25x100; Chas Schiedera 9,800

By Jos. H. Scott.

1 plot of land 8x30, opposite land of Wm R Collins, 20th Ward, plot 8x30x8x30x7; J J Townsend 1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Goerlitz, Nos 56 and 58 James Kennedy and wife to S Westheimer $35,000

Hosford, s w cor Fulton-st, 46.4x92.5; F N Wallace and husband to Thomas N Lennon 17,500

Valentine-ave, w s 25 ft Warren, 25x75x0, and also on Valentine-ave, 50 ft 3 in n of F N Wallace and husband to F W Benson 5,000

Clry-st, No 147, 20x100, on land partly 8 ft Stuart Reserve, to John Halloran 5,000

24-st, s s, No 20, 18.75x92.4x75; F Hornich and wife to F Grossman 13,100

4th-ave, s w cor 57th-st to 58-st, 200.10x100; E A Hilliver, guardian, etc, to R B Lester 2,000

78th-st, n s, 300 ft w of 11th-ave to Riverside-ave, 12.5x100.6 irregular, and other property; N W Hooker and wife to William H Wood 10,000

125th-st, n s, 200 ft w of 8th-ave to St Nicholas-ave, 17x99.9 irregular; N S Collin and wife to Smith Ely, Jr 10,000

Orchard, No 370, n s, 75 ft e of Suffolk-st, 25x100; Dr John Osborne and others, executors, etc, to L Wilks 7,500

51st-st, No 17 West, 21x100.4; C Oswald and wife to T C Sloane 23,000

5th-ave to Madison-ave, from 103th to 104th-sts, eb; Hubert; U S Field and wife to H Gunther, subject to a mortgage of $100,000 180,000

85th-st, n s, 275 ft e of 3d-ave, 25x102.2; J P Haven and wife to F L Meyer 9,000

86th-st, s s, 20.6 ft e of Madison-ave, 20.6x100.9; R Muldoon and wife to S Buchanan 35,000

26th-st, No 408 West, 21x98.9; T W Bird, referee, to Hiram Sibley 7,400

13th-st, No 26 West; Mary M Woodman and others to H K Partridge 2,495

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Balkon, John to Elizabeth F Koke, administrator, etc, No 117 Christie-st, 3½ years $3,500

Batherne, William and wife to C Erlenbrecher, n s 143d-st, e of 2d-ave, 3 years 1,000

Bertsh, L and wife to G Klapsetl, No 10 Delancey-st, 3 years 3,000

Gunther, H to Charles M Field, block bounded by 55th and Madison-aves, 106th and 107th-sts, 6 mortgages, total 50,000

Johnson, Charles and wife to John F Dillonat, trustee, etc, n s 124th-st, e of 4th-ave, 5 years 7,000

Lustig, A to C M Raymond, s s Morningside-ave, w of Hawthorne-st, etc, 2 years 2,000

Meyer, P L to J N Rayward, n s 85th-st, e of 5th-ave, 3 years 7,000

Scheitemeier, L and wife to J M Schacht and wife, n e cor Madison-ave and Pearl-st, 3½ years 5,000

Walton, L to Mary C Mathews, one acre of land in 24th Ward, 4 years 250

Same to Sarah W Tompkins, same property, 2 years 250

Wilbers, H H and wife to Frederick Haag, s s cor of Houston and Lewis-sts, 3 years 1,500

Wilks, Laura to Mary L Smith, guardian, etc, s w cor 60th-ave and 13th-st, 5 years 10,000

Zeleski, C and husband to John H Z Bencker, n s Forrest-ave, w of 161st-st, 4 years 500

RECORDED LEASE.

Kinzler, Mrs S to E Walker's Sons, lease No 14 Doyers-st, 5 years, from April, 1879