twenty-seven names simply because you thought you knew the brother of one of the men.

Mr. Morrison—I am prepared to give something of the character of these men.

Some discussion followed over the presence of a stenographer, who was taking notes of everything said. Mr. MacLean finally stated that he had directed him to do this work the night before, but had given him no orders for the present session.

NAMES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS PROPOSED.

"Well, I am going to propose some names for the IVth Assembly District that you know are qualified," said Mr. Morrison. He then read the following names: John McKeon, Wilson G. Hunt, R. R. Anderson, Lewis May, Richard O'Gorman, Magnus Gross, I. W. Jerome, G. Smith, J. Rosher, William H. Wickham, Frederick Coulding, John McCool, J. L. Bosworth, L. C. Wachner, Nelson J. Waterbury, William L. Cole, G. N. Herman, John G. Dubois, A. L. Cole, Shepherd F. Knapp, James Haggerty and Henry L. Hoguet. The same amendment was offered by Mr. French. "How many of these names do you want to refer?" asked Mr. Morrison. "The entire list," was Mr. French's reply. "For what purpose?" "For the purpose stated in my resolution." "Don't you know Mr. Wickham?" "I do," said Mr. Wheeler, "I was appointed by him." "It seems nobody will do, then, unless he belongs to the General Committee of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Morrison. The amendment and original motion were both lost.

"Now I will take one name," said Mr. Morrison. "I move that Franklin Edson be appointed inspector of election in the VIth District. Mr. French pressed his amendment, which was lost, as was also the original motion. "Then I will name Alfred King, a broker," said Mr. Morrison. The same amendment was moved. "Now, before that is put to a vote," Mr. Morrison said, "I will state that Mr. King is in the room and you can find out all about him." Mr. Morrison then asked Mr. King if he could read and write, and if he intended to vote the Democratic State ticket, to which Mr. King replied affirmatively. "How did you come here?" asked Mr. Wheeler. "I came with a friend," Mr. King said; "but had no engagement to be here. I have made no application, but would serve if appointed." "How do you intend to vote for Governor?" inquired Mr. Wheeler. "I object to that question," said Mr. Morrison. Mr. Wheeler then moved the usual amendment.

Mr. Morrison next proposed separately the names of Robert Kelly, William T. Bogart, Thomas Dunlap, and John F. Berrigan. They all met the same fate as the other names. Mr. Morrison did not appear to get tired, but continued to read off the names as if his sole object was to weary his opponents in the Board. In the VIIth Assembly District he read names enough to fill all the vacancies. Among these were R. W. Flavin, G. W. MacLean, John E. Develin, Rufus F. Andrews, L. Turnure, and Robert Hall. As usual, the amendment and motion were lost. "I would like to tell Messrs. Wheeler and French," said Mr. Morrison bitterly, "that five of the names I have read have been reported unfavorably by the Election Bureau." Again Mr. Morrison scrutinized the list in front of him carefully, and proposed twenty-seven more names from the VIIth Assembly District. Among these were S. A. Gross, John G. Agnew, V. H. Nelson, William Steinway, R. Power, Isaac Bell, C. E. Lowe, H. M. Alexander, J. J. Bradley, William C. Whitney, Townsend Cox and Douglas Taylor. "I would like to know," asked Mr. Wheeler, "if you know if any of these men will serve." "I am sure that some of them will," he replied. "Well, then, just check off those you know will serve." Mr. Morrison checked off four or five names. Mr. Wheeler said: "I wish to bring out the fact that the prominent men mentioned in these lists Mr. Morrison has prepared will not serve if appointed, as far as any member of the Board knows. Those persons Mr. Morrison knows will serve no one knows except himself."

Thatcher, M. Adams, W. C. Traphagen and Richard Browslow were among the next twenty-seven names in the VIIth District which rejected by the Board. On the list of the VIIIth District were the names of Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Perry Belmont, Hugh L. Cole, Joseph J. Marra and Simon Sterne. "I will personally vouch for some of the names I have read," said Mr. Morrison. "Some of them have been examined, and have been passed as well qualified to fill the position." But the amendment and motion were lost.

Mr. French then rose, and addressing the chair with great earnestness, said: "I regard this whole proceeding as taking up our time without any public good coming from it. As the Supreme Court, before which we are cited to appear to-morrow, will probably decide the question so that we can act understandingly, and perform our duties as Police Commissioners, I see no necessity for our being kept from our families any longer. I move to adjourn."

The motion was lost by the usual vote.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONERS GO OUT.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. French, as he took his hat and moved toward the door, "I don't propose to sit here any longer or go through this performance any longer."

"I propose the following names for the IXth Assembly District," said Mr. Morrison, interrupting Mr. French. Mr. French continued: "I will leave you gentlemen to discuss this as long as you see fit." Mr. Morrison continued to read while Mr. French left the room.

While Mr. Morrison was reading Mr. Wheeler said: "I desire to say that I entirely agree with the views of my Republican colleague. We have sat here day after day and night after night trying to appoint inspectors of election, and it must be plain to all of us that we cannot agree on the balance of the inspectors of election to be appointed. As Mr. French has stated, this thing will be decided before the Supreme Court to-morrow. We can do what we have to do to-morrow if necessary just as well as to-night. Under those circumstances I shall follow the action of my colleague, and withdraw from the house." And then he moved toward the door. Mr. MacLean called to him and said: "Mr. Wheeler, after waiting for a motion to adjourn, Mr. French has seen fit to disregard the vote of the Board." "All right," remarked Mr. Wheeler, and he left the room.

Mr. Morrison continued to read his names, and made a motion that they be appointed. Chief Clerk Hawley was told to call the roll, but the two absent Commissioners did not appear, and there was no quorum. Mr. MacLean instructed an officer to search for Messrs. Wheeler and French, and request them to attend the meeting. The officer returned and said they had left the building. Mr. MacLean then suggested that a recess be taken until 9 a. m. to-day, to which Mr. Morrison agreed. As the crowd was leaving the building a number of men appeared in front of Police Headquarters. It was said they were a delegation from Tammany Hall sent to look after the interests of that organization in the appointment of inspectors of election.

The law in relation to those who are appointed inspectors of election says that they are bound to serve as such officer unless excused by the board on account of ill health or other good and sufficient cause. In case of neglect to serve a penalty of $100 may be recovered in a civil action.

AFFIDAVITS FROM BOTH SIDES.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDGES BRADY AND BARRETT ON THE ORDER OF THE POLICE BOARD—A FULL STATEMENT FROM THE REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONERS—THE CASE ADJOURNED FOR ONE DAY.

The interest in the contest over inspectors of election drew many politicians to the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling the Police Board to name the unappointed inspectors was returnable at 10:30 o'clock. Justices Brady and Barrett, of the Extraordinary General Term, were present. Justice Brady said that Presiding Justice Davis had been poisoned by ivy and was not well enough to attend. David Dudley Field, E. W. Stoughton, Dudley Field and E. R. Bacon appeared for the Tammany Hall Committee, Elihu Root for Commissioners French and Wheeler, F. N. Bangs and Assistant Corporation Counsel Stetson for the whole Police Board.

Mr. Bacon read the order to show cause. Mr. Bangs said that if it was only proposed to ask the Court for a mandamus compelling the Police Board to appoint election inspectors "according to law," no objection would be made on their part; if more was asked they would object. David Dudley Field said that he would ask the Court to say what class of persons those should be who were to be appointed "according to law." Mr. Root began to say that he appeared on behalf of Police Commissioners Wheeler and French, when he was interrupted by Mr. Bangs, who said that by express authority the Police Board was represented by Mr. Stetson for the Corporation Counsel and by himself, and in his opinion, Mr. Root did not have the right to appear for individual Commissioners. Mr. Root answered that he had no objection to Mr. Bangs or Mr. Stetson appearing for the Police Board, but each Commissioner had the right to be represented by counsel to protect his individual rights. In reply to a question by Mr. Bangs whether Mr. Root would act with those who appeared for the whole Board, Mr. Root answered that he preferred to act independently. Justice Brady said that at the proper time Mr. Root should be heard and asked Mr. Field to state his motion.

Mr. Field replied by reading a proposed order. This directed the issue of a peremptory mandamus compelling the Police Board to appoint "according to law" the inspector of election in each district where such inspector had not already been appointed; that as two had been appointed from the Republican or minority party on State issues and one from the majority party, the third having been appointed from a section of the majority party less in number than the other section, while the greater portion, or section, of the same majority party had been entirely refused recognition—the Court should order that the fourth inspector of election should be selected from that greater section known as the Tammany Hall wing of the Democratic party.

To this latter part Mr. Bangs objected; he did not wish the Commissioners to be compelled to appoint inspectors from any section of any party. The affidavits upon which the order to show cause was obtained were read by Mr. Bacon. Mr. Stetson read an affidavit by Commissioner MacLean, made on behalf of himself and Commissioner Morrison. He averred that the Police Board was divided as to the interpretation of the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Davis on Monday; Commissioners French and Wheeler thought it directed the Board to select inspectors from the Tammany list, while the other Commissioners considered that they were directed to select inspectors from the Democratic party of the city; Commissioners MacLean and Morrison were willing to appoint inspectors from the Democratic party, but it was denied that Irving Hall was only a small clique of that party; Commissioners Morrison and MacLean had been guilty of no dereliction of duty; they had repeatedly made motions for the appointment of Democrats, and such motions had been defeated by the votes; Commissioner Morrison had offered a list from the Greenbacker party, but this list was refused; Commissioners Wheeler and French had named two election inspectors in each district, who had been appointed, and they had presented other names in contravention of the charter; a committee of two, composed of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison, had inquired as to the characters of the nominees presented; had reported the names of those best fitted to fill the offices, and had persons present to give information as to their fitness for the office, and Commissioners Wheeler and French had refused to accept this information.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Stetson said that if there were any other affidavits from other members of the Police Board, he would be glad to read them. Mr. Root, with a little sarcasm, thanked Mr. Stetson for his kindness, but said that he would prefer to read the other affidavits himself. He then read the following from the Republican Commissioners:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

Stephen B. French and Dewitt C. Wheeler, Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, for their return to the order to show cause made and entered in the matter aforesaid on the 1st day of October, 1879, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, on his oath, depose and say:

Prior to the 15th day of August, 1879, there were submitted to the Board of Police of the City of New-York three lists of names of persons asserted to be duly qualified to act as inspectors of election for the ensuing year, one list being submitted by the Republican organization in the City of New-York, one by the Democratic organization in the City of New-York known as the Tammany Hall Democracy, and the third by the Democratic organization in the City of New-York known as the Irving Hall or Anti-Tammany Democracy. We are informed and verily believe that, as appears by the votes cast at the last State and local elections in the City of New-York, the number of electors in the City and County of New-York represented by the said Republican organization is about 61,000, and the number represented by the said so-called Tammany Hall organization is about 60,000, and the number represented by the said so-called Irving Hall organization is about 28,000, and that at the last State election the voters of the said Tammany Hall organization and Irving Hall organization together constituted a majority upon State issues in the City and County of New-York, and the Republican party constituted a minority upon State issues in said city and county. And we are further informed and believe that the members and followers of both the said Tammany Hall and Irving Hall organizations unite in the support of the same political platform and the same candidates for office, with the exception of one candidate, and that they are all of different political faith and opinions from the members of the Republican party. We are informed and verily believe that all the persons named in the said list submitted by the said so-called Tammany organization are members of that wing or faction of the Democratic party, and that all the persons named in the list submitted by the so-called Irving Hall organization are members of that wing or faction of the Democratic party.

The other Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York are Charles F. MacLean and James E. Morrison. The deponents represent in the said Board of Police the party in political minority on State issues in the said city and county, to wit, the Republican party. We are informed and believe that the said Charles F. MacLean and James E. Morrison are members of the said faction or branch of the Democratic party in the said city and county known as aforesaid as the Irving Hall Democracy and they were appointed to be Police Commissioners by the present Mayor of the City of New-York, who was elected to the office by the combined votes of the said Republican party and the said Irving Hall Democracy, the said two organizations constituting at the last election the majority in the City and County of New-York upon city and county issues. The several persons named in the said lists were duly examined as to their characters and qualifications for inspectors of election and were found to possess the requisite character and qualifications thereto.

The said Commissioners MacLean and Morrison have always nevertheless insisted that all of the inspectors of election other than those selected from the Republican party should be selected from the wing or faction of the Democratic party aforesaid known as the Irving Hall Democracy, and the said Commissioners Wheeler and French have seen of the opinion that the said inspectors other than those selected from the Republican party should be selected from the whole body of the Democratic party in the City of New-York.

On the 19th day of September, 1879, Commissioner Wheeler offered a resolution in accordance with the opinion entertained by us as above stated, which was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That one person be selected as inspector of elections from each of the two Democratic lists presented to the Board, known as the Tammany and Anti-Tammany lists."

The question upon the said resolution was the referendum, and the same was lost by a tie vote, Commissioners Wheeler and French voting "Aye," and Commissioners Morrison and MacLean voting "No." Many resolutions and motions were thereafter made and voted upon by the said Board of Police, regarding the appointment of inspectors of election, upon all of which Commissioners MacLean and Morrison voted in accordance with their claim aforesaid, that all of the said inspectors should be selected from the said Irving Hall Democracy, and Commissioners Wheeler and French voted in accordance with our opinion as above stated.

On or about the 29th day of September, 1879, upon an application made to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the first department, for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police to appoint inspectors of elections, an opinion was delivered by the Court wherein, as we are informed and believe, the law relating to the appointment of inspectors was interpreted and the duties of the Commissioners of Police were set forth.

[Mr. Root here read from Chief Justice Davis's oral decision the portion in which he interprets the duty of the Commissioners with regard to the appointment of inspectors of Tammany inspectors. He then continued:]

We thereafter, on the 30th day of September, 1879, at a meeting of the Board of Police presented the said opinion of the Supreme Court, and thereupon moved the appointment of and voted for four persons to be inspectors of election in each election district of the said city, two of whom in each election district were members of the Republican party and two of whom in each election district were members of the Democratic party selected from the whole body of the said party and of different political faith and opinions upon State issues from the said representatives of the Republican party.

There were on the said 30th day of September, 1879, appointed by the said Board of Police three inspectors of election for each election district in the City of New-York, two of whom in each district were members of the Republican party and the other of whom in each district was a member of the Democratic party belonging to the faction aforesaid known as the Irving Hall Democracy. And on the said date and after the appointment of the said three inspectors in each election district as aforesaid, we moved and voted for the selection and appointment of a fourth inspector of elections in each election district in the City of New-York, who was a person of good character and duly qualified to be an inspector of election, and who was of different political faith and convictions upon State issues from the Republican inspectors, and who was selected from the whole body of the Democratic party in the City of New-York.

In each case and as to each election district in the city the election and appointment of such an inspector was defeated by the negative votes of Commissioners Morrison and MacLean, with the exception of five inspectors in as many election districts, to the appointment of whom they consented after the expiration of the month of September.

These respondents further say that said list contained the only names before the said Board or submitted or suggested to the said Board or as to which they had any knowledge of information upon which to act which represented or belonged to, or which purported or were asserted or were suggested by any person whatsoever to represent or belong to the Democratic party in the City of New-York, or any branch, division or faction thereof. That the only possible way, therefore, in which the Board of Police could select or appoint inspectors from the whole body of the Democratic party in the City of New-York was by taking a part of the said inspectors from the so-called Tammany list, and a part thereof from the so-called Anti-Tammany list.

We further say that there appeared in the morning journals in the City of New-York upon the 2d day of October instant, and was thereafter served upon the deponent Stephen B. French, a paper purporting to be signed by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

[Here followed Mayor Cooper's order as served upon the Police Commissioners.]

We further say, that we are informed and verily believe that the said Commissioners Charles F. MacLean and James E. Morrison have, in all their proceedings and actions in the said Board of Police in relation to the appointment of inspectors of election for the ensuing year, acted in consultation with, and with the consent, advice and approval of the said Mayor of the City of New-York. We are informed and verily believe and therefore aver, that the proceeding set forth in the paper aforesaid, for the removal of the said Commissioners Morrison, MacLean and French, is not in good faith, a proceeding for the removal of the said MacLean and Morrison, but is intended solely for the removal of the deponent, Stephen B. French, for the purpose of evading and setting at naught the judgment and directions of this court in relation to the appointment of inspectors, and of preventing the election of inspectors of election from the whole body of the Democratic party in the City of New-York, and securing the appointment thereof altogether from the faction of the said party known as the Irving Hall Democracy.

S. B. FRENCH,
D. W. C. WHEELER.

Sworn to before me, this 2d day of October, 1879.
FRANK SPERRY,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

WAITING FOR A FULL BENCH.

Mr. Bangs said that if the Court considered the last paragraph of this affidavit as material, he would like an opportunity to answer it. Judge Brady said that this would be unnecessary. David Dudley Field said that the action of the Mayor, to characterize it in the mildest terms, was an attempt to countervail the action of the Court and should be dealt with by a full bench. Inasmuch too as there was a dispute over the meaning of Justice Davis's decision, it would be better that the argument should be had when he was present. Mr. Field understood that Justice Davis would probably be sufficiently recovered from the ivy-poisoning which he was suffering from, to be present the next day. He therefore asked an adjournment for one day. Justices Brady and Barrett after consulting together for a few moments consented to this and adjourned the hearing until 12 o'clock to-day.

A TRIBUNE reporter, who called at the house of Judge Davis during the afternoon, found him suffering from the effects of poison ivy. His face, especially at the left side, was very badly swollen, and his eyes were almost closed. His hands also showed the effects of contact with the poisonous vine. Judge Davis explained that he was walking in the woods on Sunday with a friend, and gathered a number of leaves, among them, as it appeared afterward, some of the poison ivy. His face and hands began to swell on Tuesday, the poison having been conveyed to his face in pushing his hair from his forehead, and yesterday the pain and annoyance were very great. The mishap prevented Judge Davis from going to Albany, as he had expected to do, on Tuesday. Yesterday he was somewhat improved, and said that he would undoubtedly be able to attend Court to-day.

MAYOR COOPER POSTPONES ACTION

WAITING FOR THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT—ADJOURNMENT TO SATURDAY.

The Mayor's office was a place of unusual interest to politicians yesterday. Early in the day well-known Tilden Democrats were seen going in and out of the Mayor's private room, and it was evident that advice was being furnished more freely than usual to one persons secluded therein. About noon a rumor was circulated about the City Hall that a writ of prohibition or an injunction had been signed by Judge Brady prohibiting the Mayor from proceeding against Commissioner French. The writ was said to be returnable October 10, when the Mayor was required to show cause why it should not be made perpetual. This rumor reaching the Mayor created a commotion in his office, and a hurried consultation was had with what is known as his "kitchen cabinet," in a short time messengers were sent out in various directions to ascertain whether any such writ had been issued, but they could not verify the rumor. Word was brought from the County Clerk's office that no trace could be found of any such paper. The Mayor still remained closeted with his counsel, and it is evident from the appearance of his advisers that he feared the result of his new movement to capture the Police Board. About an hour after this time it was semi-officially announced that the Mayor had concluded not to proceed with his hearing yesterday.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock there were about fifty persons gathered in the Mayor's office. Aldermen Haughton and Kiernan, the Tilden Democrats who championed the cause of Sheridan Shook, peered anxiously about, closely scanning every person that came in with anything that bore the appearance of a writ evidently fearing some interference with the Tilden plans. John Fox and Thomas Costigan conversed anxiously with the Mayor's private secretary, Colonel Tracey, and inquired of the reporters if they knew any thing about "a writ" having been issued. W. H. Secor, of the Tammany Committee on Election Inspectors, wore a complacent look as he carried a writ in his pocket. Alderman Purdy, Robert G. McCord, Harry Howard, Jr., J. R. Davis, J. J. Mooney, ex-Alderman Salmon, and other spectators who had succeeded in getting through Captain Walsh's file of policemen, appeared interested or curiously indifferent, according to their political attachments. At 3 o'clock David Dudley Field and his son, Dudley Field, with E. W. Stoughton, came into the room with bundles of legal papers, and were watched closely by the Mayor's advisers. Commissioner MacLean next came in, and after glancing at the portrait of George Washington, he struck a meditative attitude beneath it. Commissioner Morrison followed close behind with a pleased countenance. Commissioner Wheeler was also present.

Mayor Cooper, attended by Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews, soon came in from his private office holding in his hand a written address. With a nervous look about him he cleared his throat and a few words of invoice from Mr. Andrews, he asked in a low tone if Commissioners MacLean and Morrison and French were present. David Dudley Field stepped forward and told the Mayor that although Mr. French was not present he represented him. As if reassured the Mayor then read the following notice of adjournment:

"In the notice that I caused to be served on Police Commissioners MacLean, French and Morrison, I stated that I should have given them an earlier opportunity to be heard were I not informed that an order had been issued by the Supreme Court requiring them to show cause why they should not be compelled to discharge the duty of selecting and appointing four inspectors of election and two poll clerks in each election district, and that I did not deem it proper to take any action that would prevent the writ or order of the court from taking full effect. I have been informed that the hearing before the General Term upon said order has been adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and I therefore consider it proper to adjourn the hearing on the charge contained in my notice till Saturday next at noon."

The spectators then rapidly dispersed. Andrew H. Green, as on previous occasions, was closeted in the Mayor's private office. Commissioner French, with Assistant District-Attorney Bell and Elihu Root, came in at this time, but did not remain. There was much discussion as to whether any order from the Court had been granted in Mr. French's case, but no one seemed ready to give a definite answer. The Mayor kept his clerks, with an extra force assisting them, at work nearly all Wednesday night preparing copies of the minutes of the Police Board and other documents to be transmitted to the Governor as the Mayor's reasons for removing Commissioner French. The proceedings yesterday, however, made the task a useless one.

It was generally believed among the politicians last night that a writ temporarily restraining the Mayor from proceeding in the case of Commissioner French had been granted by Judge Brady yesterday, but not served on the Mayor, owing to his adjourning the hearing until Saturday. Elihu Root, of Mr. French's counsel, however, denied the story that Judge Brady had granted such a writ. The report could not be verified as to whether such a paper had really been issued, but it was generally accepted as a fact among the Mayor's friends.

SWEARING IN THE INSPECTORS.

The rooms of the Bureau of Elections and the Trial Room at Police Headquarters were crowded yesterday with those inspectors of election and poll clerks who have been appointed by the Commissioners. They came in crowds in answer to notices sent to them by Mr. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, desiring them to come and take the oath of office. Mr. O'Brien had his assistants place their books and papers on the desks in the trial-room, and the inspectors were passed rapidly from one clerk to another. The work of registering, identifying and swearing in the inspectors and poll clerks was gone through with so promptly that at 2 p. m. over 800 had taken the oath and had been supplied with the documents necessary for instruction in the duties on registration days.

PRIZE SHOOTING AT BRINTON RANGE.

BRINTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—On the third day of the Fall prize meeting of the State Rifle Association there were five matches. The principal event was the short-range team match, open to one or more teams of four from any regularly organized rifle club, association or military organization, 200 yards, standing position, fifteen shots; first prize, $25; second prize, $10. Seven teams entered; the winning team being the Empire Rifle Club Team, No. 1, Captain N. D. Ward.

In the continuation of the Military short-range match, the first stage of which was shot on Tuesday, the following were the best scores:

Short-range match—200 yards, ten shots—G. Joiner, 46; J. G. Tobin, 45; W. H. Jackson, 45; B. Zettler, 44; A. J. Bowlett, 47; J. F. Rathyen, 44; D. F. Davids, 44; W. Ellen, 43;

Military Match—200 yards, seven shots—W. Robertson, 32; Frank Hyde, 32; C. A. Peake, 31; S. S. Banstead, 29; W. L. Fiske, 29.

Long range match, 1,000 yards—Frank Hyde, 49; R. Rathbone, 49; I. L. Allen, 49; H. F. Clark, 47; E. E. Pray, 46; A. Melnnis, 44; Dr. J. M. Dart, 46; J. W. Todd, 43; W. H. Jackson, 48.

The best aggregate scores made in this match so far are as follows: I. L. Allen, 48, 49, 49; total, 146. R. Rathbone, 47, 49, 49; total, 145. Frank Hyde, 48, 49, 48; total, 145.

The next match shot was for the champion badge, open to all members of the First Brigade of the National Guard of New-Jersey. First prize—A gold badge, presented by Major I. J. Wardell. Second prize—One-fourth of entrance money. Third prize—One-sixth of entrance money. Fourth prize—One-twelfth of entrance money.

The best scores made were as follows for the 200 and 500 yards: Captain T. W. Griffith, 41; J. Bollinger, 36; Lieutenant L. H. Greve, 35; Captain Anderson, 35, Captain W. P. Wood, 35; I. R. Dennham, 28.

CHARGED WITH WIFE POISONING.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct.—Wm. B. Riddle, of this place, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having poisoned his wife. She died on May 22, 1878, under suspicious circumstances, and damaging rumors have been circulated regarding Mr. Riddle. Nothing had been done, however, until to-day, when a formal complaint was made against Riddle by Harry S. Williams, a former employé. It seems that Riddle and Williams had some trouble early this week, and the latter now threatens to make important revelations. Riddle has been engaged in business in this city for some years as a twine manufacturer. He recently removed all the machinery of his factory to New-York, disposed of his other effects here, and completed preparations for beginning business in New-York. Recently he was married to Nellie Griscoll, an employé in his factory, the marriage being performed by a Catholic priest in New-York. He was on his way to that city this afternoon when he was arrested at New-London and brought back here.

THE YELLOW FEVER MODERATING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 2.—Eleven cases of fever in all (four white and seven colored) and three deaths were reported to the Board of Health to-day. At the meeting of the Safety Committee this afternoon, the Charity Committee was disbanded. The contributions to the Howards to-day aggregated $87. Oliver and Charles Stoddart, the children of Mrs. Martha E. Stoddart, were stricken with fever this morning, seven miles south of Memphis, in the neighborhood where the Arnold family recently died. Eight persons have died and five are still sick with fever in that immediate vicinity. The thermometer has ranged to-day between 72° and 92°. Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, residing four miles distant from the city on the Hernando Road, was stricken with the fever last night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A telegram from Lisbon, dated the 29th ult, has been received by Secretary Evarts, announcing that an order has been issued raising the yellow fever quarantine on all vessels from the Atlantic ports of the United States.

THE FANEUIL HALL DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—*The Traveller* says that it has the very best authority for the announcement that Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, has no present intention of accepting the nomination of the Faneuil Hall Democrats for Governor if offered to him by their convention on the 7th inst.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Judge J. G. Abbott declines to be nominated for Governor by the Straight-Out Democrats next Tuesday.

ANXIETY FOR AN AERONAUT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—No tidings have yet been received of the whereabouts of Professor Wise and his companion, George Burr, who left here in a balloon last Sunday. The opinion is growing very strong that they have met the same fate as Donaldson and Grimwood, who ascended from Chicago two or three years ago.

IN MEMORY OF ANDRE.

A SHAFT ERECTED BY CYRUS W. FIELD.

NO CEREMONIES TO MARK THE OCCASION—DESCRIPTION OF THE SHAFT—THE INSCRIPTIONS.

The memorial shaft erected by Cyrus W. Field to mark the place where Major John André was executed October 2, 1780, was placed in position and uncovered at noon yesterday, in the old apple orchard on André Hill, near Tappan, in Rockland County, in this State. There were no ceremonies whatever on the occasion, and not more than twenty persons were present. Among these were Cyrus W. Field, James B. Andrews, John Austin Stevens, Colonel Asa B. Gardner, William Kelby, Abram Hosier, Richard E. Mount and William Austin, of the New-York Historical Society, John H. Salisbury, of Nyack, Henry Whittemore, secretary of the Rockland County Historical Society, and B. S. Omstead, of Rye, Westchester County. The workmen had placed the shaft in position, and as near as possible at the same hour that André was hanged, at noon, the covering boards were removed. Not a word was spoken by any one.

The shaft is of Maine granite and is 3½ feet square and 5 feet in height. It stands on two granite stones as bases, which in turn rest on a heavy stone foundation under ground. There is no ornamentation, the smooth and glistening surface being relieved only by inscriptions in the most modest letterung. On the side toward the west the longest inscription is carved, as follows:

Here died, October 2, 1780, MAJOR JOHN ANDRE, of the British Army; who, entering the American lines on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point, was taken prisoner, tried and condemned as a spy. His death, though according to the stern code of war, moved even his enemies to pity, and both armies mourned the fate of one so young and so brave. In 1821 his remains were received at Westminster Abbey. A hundred years after his execution this stone was placed above the spot where he lay, by a citizen of the States against which he fought, not to perpetuate the record of strife, but in token of those better feelings which have since united two Nations one in race, in language, and in religion, with the earnest hope that this friendly union will never be broken.

Beneath was the name,

"Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster."

On the south side the inscription reads as follows:

"Sunt Lacrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."
—Virgil, Æneid i, 462.

The only other inscription is upon the north side, and is this:

"He was more unfortunate than criminal:
An accomplished man, and a gallant officer."
—George Washington.

An inscription will be placed on the east side next year, the Centennial of the execution.

This André shaft stands on a high elevation, about two and a half miles from the Hudson, and not more than thirty yards from the New-Jersey line, overlooking a beautiful country. Mr. Field has bought thirteen acres of land in the immediate vicinity, running to, but not crossing, the New-Jersey line. He purposes to convert this property into a park, with two entrances, and carriage-ways leading to a circular drive around the shaft, which will be surrounded by an iron railing. It is stated that when completed he will present the property to the citizens of Tappan. Four trees, two English and two American, either oak or elm, will be planted at the cardinal points around the monument.

Some doubts have been raised as to the exact spot where André was buried, but Mr. Field entertains no doubt that he has selected the right place. David D. Brower, John H. Outwater, and John J. Griffith, old residents of Tappan, agree that the spot now marked by the shaft is the exact spot where they saw André's remains exhumed in 1821, when the British Government sent the Duke of York to America to convey them to their resting place in Westminster Abbey. It has also questioned whether the remains taken to England were really those of André, but Mr. Field is satisfied also upon this point. He has a letter from Dean Stanley expressing no doubt upon the subject and discrediting any attempt to raise an issue upon the point.

The members of the party from New-York were the guests of Mr. Whittemore, and in his company visited the old mansion used by Washington as his headquarters, in the parlor of which he signed André's death-warrant, the Maby Tavern or "1776 Stone House," in which André was confined during his trial and from which he walked to his execution, the site of the church in which André was tried, and the camping ground of the hostile armies.

In conversation with Mr. Kelby, assistant librarian of the New-York Historical Society, upon the subject of the neglect of Nathan Hale's memory, Mr. Field yesterday said that if he were granted permission he would erect a monument to his memory on the spot where he was executed. This place, Mr. Kelby claims, is on the public grounds near the Hamilton Park.

FINE COSTUMES IN BROOKLYN.

The well-known firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., at Nos. 289 and 291 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, has just completed extensive alterations in its storerooms. The increase of the business of this house has been so great during the last year that the old store was found to be not nearly sufficient for the proper accommodation of the public. Ample enlargements in all departments have been made, and now the store has a frontage on three streets, making a very large establishment. The silk department has been enlarged and improved, and an entire new stock of all the novelties in silks, satins and velvets has been purchased.

At the opening, which took place Wednesday, many handsome imported costumes were exhibited, as well as many which were designed and manufactured in the house. Noticeable among them was a costume of black satin velour and satin *broché*, trimmed with pleatings of French lace, jet *passementerie* and loops of satin ribbon. The demi train was finished with shirrings of satin *broché*. The round basque had a vest of shirred satin *broché* finished with *passementerie* and loops of satin ribbon. A dinner dress of bronze satin and bronze velvet brocade had the entire front of bronze satin laid in small pleats, with a shell of brocade velvet low down across the front. The panier drapery was of velvet brocade, while the entire basque was of satin made with wide revers collar finished with a fichu of Breton lace. A costume of black satin velour had the front formed of wide box pleatings, the bottom one extending around the train. The double panier polonaise of satin brocade in tiny rose design, was finished with a fringe of satin balls, matching the color of the satin brocade. A long Van Dyke vest of shirred satin velour, completed this handsome dinner dress.

An evening dress of Swiss and Breton lace had the half fitting basque formed of alternate rows of insertion and Swiss with *jabots* of Breton lace on either side of the front. The front was formed of ruffles of Breton lace, and the panier sides were garnished with a wreath of bald-blown roses and foliage, with loops of white brocade ribbon. An evening dress of white *frisee* silk, combined with white embossed velvet grenadine, was elaborately trimmed with Breton and Spanish lace, and loops of satin ribbon. The corsage a la Vierge, was filled with Spanish and Breton lace and garnished with flowers.

A large millinery department is one of the chief attractions, and many imported hats and bonnets are exhibited. A flaring bonnet of cream-colored uncut velvet had the brim embroidered with shaded olive leaves. A full ruche of Breton lace surrounds the crown and a bunch of olive and cream-colored tips falls over the face. The inside trimming is of Breton lace and Brazilian bugs. Another handsome bonnet had a crown of *feru* satin, and the brim of Rembrandt green velvet, embroidered with rainbow beads and gold braid. Wide strings of Rembrandt green velvet completed this design. A flaring bonnet from Madame Virot's had a soft crown of leopard velvet with short ends falling in the back, finished with Breton lace, and caught with large beetles. The brim of olive green velvet was ornamented with a clasp of *claire-de-lire* beads. On the left side of the brim was a large parroquet. Among the children's hats was noticed a gray felt, slightly cockade in shape, trimmed with a wide gray gimp, with tasseled ends. On the left side was a gray bird with jetted wings. A new fur department contains all the novelties in sets and fur garments.

WALKING MATCH AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—At the close of the walk to-night, all the fourteen contestants who started in the morning were on the track except Maguire. He left at 9:30 and did not return, and it is probable that he will not, as he was very lame when he stopped. Leslie, who dragged along during the forenoon, showed no more exhaustion. Hughes took it very quietly toward the close and had not kept up his speed during the entire day, having run little. Campana ran at short intervals. When Sam. Collyer completed his 200th mile he was loudly applauded. During the evening O'Leary and Hart were on the track at different times, but they only made a few miles. The following was the score in miles at 11 o'clock p. m.: Mackey, 193; Campana, 232; Hughes, 208; Brough, 215; Harder, 233; Colston, 224; Tracy, 206; Collyer, 202; Maguire, 239; Downey, 207; Redding, 216; Metzjer, 213; Leslie, 187; Pierce, 209.

SUING FOR THEIR SALARIES.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 1.—Mayor George Biggs, of Burlington, N. J., is a Republican and the City Council is Democratic. After the election last Spring, both parties, thinking they had the power to appoint the police force, did so, each party appointing their own men. Both sets have acted, and when those appointed by the Mayor demanded their salaries, the Council refused to pay them. It has heretofore been the custom for the Mayor to appoint and the Council to sanction the nominations. The policemen have sued the city and the trial took place yesterday at the Mount Holly term of court. It was a question whether the city would have to pay or whether the money would have to come out of the private funds of the Mayor himself. Judge Woodhull decided that the city is to pay them.

NEW HALL OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

DEDICATION EXERCISES—ADDRESSES BY DRS. FORDYCE BARKER, H. W. ACLAND, AUSTIN FLINT AND OTHERS.

The new library hall of the New-York Academy of Medicine, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-st., was dedicated last evening by the members of the society and their friends. Upon the platform, at the right and left of the president, sat the officers and trustees of the Academy, and among the audience were Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, United States Navy; ex-surgeon E. F. Weir, United States Army; and Dr. I. I. Hayes, who secured the charter for the institution in the Legislature. Dr. Fordyce Barker, the president, opened the exercises with a few remarks, adding that on a recent visit at the College of Physicians, in London, he was shown a golden goblet, and was told it was the "loving cup." He invited the guests to remain after the close of the exercises to take a "loving cup," and said he was sorry it was glass, and not of gold. The Subscription Committee reported subscriptions sufficient to complete and furnish the building. Dr. S. S. Purple reported for the Building Committee the nature of the construction, ventilation, and furnishing of the building, on which no debt rests. The receipts amounted to $125,572; the disbursements, including $8,000 to the permanent library fund, $12,556.

Dr. Barker then delivered a formal address, in which he praised the several committees for their successful labors. He referred to the new building as a monument to the advancement of medical standing, and hoped the meeting of the evening would mark the beginning of a new era in the influence and usefulness of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the advancement of science and the promotion of public health. It would soon pass into the hands of young men, who would fill the places of others. After complimenting Surgeon J. S. Billings, of the United States Army, Librarian of the Surgeon-General's office at Washington, and the efficiency of the National Board of Health, Dr. Barker unveiled the marble bust of Spencer Wells, of London, which was shown at the last Royal Academy Exhibition, at London. He then presented to the Academy a president's chair, a reading desk, and a secretary's table.

Dr. Henry W. Acland, President of the British General Medical