LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SAM HOUSTON AND TEXAN ANNEXATION.

FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PATRIOTIC PART HE PLAYED IN THAT EVENT, BY ONE OF HIS FORMER FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following is a portion of a letter which I have just received from Mr. E. G. W. Butler, of St. Louis, Mo., under date of November 20. I am informed that my early friend, William C. Crane, D.D., LL.D., president of Baylor University, Texas, is now preparing a memoir of General Houston.

G. W. SAMSON.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1880.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER.

I have read in *The Globe-Democrat* of the 18th instant your letter to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, giving the reason of General Houston's abandonment of his first wife, which has given me great satisfaction. The General and myself were friends and correspondents during many years, and till the time of his marriage and desertion of his wife, the daughter of a highly-respected gentleman of Sumner County, Tennessee, when I, in common with others, ceased all intercourse with him.

After he had resigned as Governor of Tennessee and taken refuge among the Cherokee Indians, I lost sight of him till his entree into Texas; when he became commander-in-chief of her army, the hero of San Jacinto and President of Texas. During the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren, he proposed to him her reannexation to the United States, which (from sectional or other unbecoming motives) was declined. Upon Mr. Tyler's advent to the Presidency, and Mr. Calhoun's to the Department of State, my friend and West Point classmate, Andrew Jackson Donelson, was sent as minister to Texas, with instructions to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of annexation. Though Houston's time had expired he was, to all intents and purposes, President of Texas; and when Donelson invoked his aid and influence in enacting his mission, he indignantly responded: "Sir, I offered, when President, to annex Texas to the United States, and Van Buren rejected my offer. I am not President now." In view of this discouraging state of affairs, Donelson induced President Jones to convoke the Texan Congress, and in the meantime came to my plantation in Louisiana and informed me of the state of affairs. I had just returned from a farewell visit to my old friend of the "Hermitage," and advised Major Donelson to return to Texas and appeal to the people, and that I would appeal to Houston. Very soon after the newspapers announced General Houston's arrival in New-Orleans on his way to the "Hermitage," on a like errand to that from which I had just returned. There was to be an annexation meeting at the "Arcade," and knowing that General Houston would be called out, I wrote him the following letter: "Allow me, my dear General, to renew our long dormant correspondence by informing you that I have just returned from a sad mission to the 'Hermitage,' to take a last leave of our dear old friend, and his parting inquiry, in regard to annexation, was: 'What will Houston do?' It is in view of my inability to answer this question that I now address you. It cannot be possible that a native of Virginia and an adopted citizen of Tennessee can so far forget what he owes to his country and himself as to lend himself to England and France." After Messrs. Hunt and Bullitt had addressed the annexation meeting, General Houston was called out, and after the preliminary remarks, in his gracious way said: "My friends, I have been accused of lending myself to England and France, but I assure you I have only been coquetting with them." He then proceeded to the "Hermitage," arrived in time to officiate as pall-bearer to his illustrious friend, returned to New-Orleans through Alabama, and made speeches in favor of annexation, and Texas was restored to the United States. . . .

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES FOR WOMEN.

THE "HARVARD ANNEX" DEEMED INSUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND OF WOMEN FOR EQUAL EDUCATION WITH MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am ignorant enough not to know who "E. T. M." is, but I'll wager he is a graduate of Cambridge. The Harvard *superbia* tinges every line of what he writes, and justly exposes him to a more severe rebuke than you deal him in your editorial.

The same vice, I believe, also blinds your correspondent to the truth about the Harvard Annex. People do know all about it; and it has failed, not because there are no preparatory ("secondary") schools, nor because institutions that supply "the mere pretence of a superior education" decoy our girls away from the one light of our dark age, but because it necessarily takes our girls away from home at a critical period of their lives to board in an expensive and (from many parts of our land) a remote town.

"E. T. M." is all wrong, then, in suggesting that all other institutions shall humbly accept the post of purveyor to the "Annex." What we want is to have every college in our land offering its advantages to women on exactly the same terms as men enjoy them. If there are defects in the course, let them be remedied for both sexes alike. Special education for women is, I believe, a mistake; but coeducation, in "E. T. M.'s" sense, should be diffused, not concentrated at any one college. Further, women want more than the "Annex" offers. They want a full college course, with all its rewards in the shape of degrees that recommend their possession to the public esteem. Not that all women who long for "a superior education" propose to use it in earning their bread and butter; but that they all wish to be respected as more than ostensibly fitted for life. Doubtless many a woman longs for the advantages her brothers have in order that, if she marry, she may make a more helpful wife and a more faithful mother. In her view this end in life is noble and sufficient, but requires adequate preparation. Doubtless, too, she will as little keep up her studies after marriage, as her brother generally does after he gets absorbed in business or professional labors. She must be a specialist as well as he. But she does not wish, on that account, to be taken for a being whom the condescending notice of a "fine-god" of the period honors, or to be confused with the simpering decoys whom fond mammas launch on society, that they may catch the game that flies highest. She would be "a help meet" for man, prepared for her place in life as he for his.

Once more. If our colleges take care that women have a chance at higher education, preparatory education will take care of itself, or can be easily cared for. A demand must sometimes be made for a ware by putting it on the market. The demand for "secondary" schools will be felt as soon as the "superior" education that makes them necessary is provided for. Otherwise, all our talk about the higher education of women is useless; for the supposition that women want this education must in that case be false. '62.

University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 28, 1880.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTION OUTRAGES.

FALSITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLEA OF "NEGRO DOMINATION."

To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The election frauds in South Carolina are so glaring and so monstrous that the Democrats no longer pretend to deny or conceal them, but attempt to justify them upon the plea that fraud was necessary in order to avoid the evils of "negro domination." To uncover and expose the utter fallacy of this new position it is only necessary to remember that the Republicans had no State ticket in the field, and that in the few counties where they put up a local ticket a majority of the candidates were white men, and in most instances a majority of the whites were disaffected Democrats, who were dissatisfied with the operations of their party ring in this State and were willing to unite with the Republicans in an effort to break it up; or they were Democrats who were put upon the ticket to stop the Democratic war-cry of "nigger, nigger, nigger!" In this (Charleston) county there were several Democrats of high social position and distinguished ability upon the Republican ticket, but they were counted out all the same. And again, there is no part of this State where the Democratic campaign was conducted with more violence or the election with more fraud than in Marlboro County, where the Republicans ran no ticket at all, and where the contest was wholly between the Independent Democrats and the "Regulars," the Republicans giving their support to the Independents.

Can the fear of "negro domination" be set up by these timid (?) Democrats as a justification of gross outrages upon the rights of the people? Hardly. The cry of "negro domination" is all moonshine, and is set up in the absence of a better excuse to justify and reconcile the Nation to a crime which is so enormous that it cannot be concealed, and which cries out for redress with a hundred thousand tongues.

The truth is, there is a coterie of professional office-holders in this State, composed of the old, ante-bellum political masters, who are determined that none but themselves and their followers shall control the affairs of the State. They are in power again and they are resolved to stay there, no matter by what means. This is the key to the whole situation. J. V.

Charleston, S. C., November, 27, 1880.

THE IRISH LAND LAW.

A PROTEST AGAINST ITS INJUSTICE BY AN ENGLISH LIBERAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It has been said, and that on high authority, that the lawless and criminal manner in which the Irish have been waging their war against the Land law, and the threats which have been uttered against England, may arouse in the English people a temper which will make it impossible for Parliament to deal effectually with the land question. Surely among Englishmen there should be no reason to fear such a temper as this. In such a matter Englishmen should be able to see nothing but what honor and patriotism suggest.

And how is the honor of England affected by the question? The cause of the Irish in this matter is the cause of freedom and of right. They are striving, as for years they have been striving, for the repeal of a most unjust and oppressive law. They are endeavoring to win for themselves the first undoubted right of every free man—the right to earn his bread in his own country, subject to no other restrictions than are necessary to secure the persons and properties of others, or are warranted by legitimate reasons of State. This right the existing law denies to the Irish people. It is left to irresponsible individuals to decide whether the people are to be allowed to earn their bread in their own country, and, if so, on what terms. And who is responsible for the existence of this law? Englishmen surely know that before the conquest of the country the present Land law was unknown there. The English came and they brought their law. By the old Irish law no free countryman, that is, no free man, could, except by the loss of his freedom, be deprived of his right and property in the soil of his country. To conquer the country, it was necessary to break up the old Irish clan system, and to substitute English law for Irish. But, now that the conquest of the country is assured, there is no possible justification for the existence of the Land law. Is not England bound by every principle of honor to right this wrong, and that without delay? Can Englishmen turn away their faces from this plain duty because desperate men, smarting under a wrong which they cannot endure, have plunged into lawlessness and crime, or because those who are lawlessly and criminally inclined have made a good cause the pretext for their misdeeds?

The one necessary reform is, that the power to decide upon the obligations of the tenant should be vested in the hands of persons responsible to the State for the proper discharge of their functions, and not left, as it now is, in the hands of irresponsible persons, and, what is worse, interested parties. If this is once done, the question is settled; all else is matter of detail.

LEWIS LE HARDY SHARKEY.

Bury St. Edmunds, Nov. 12, 1880.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.

NEAL DOW DENIES THAT PROHIBITION PREVENTS THE GROWTH OF THE STATE BY IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I see in THE TRIBUNE an article on the late popular vote in Kansas in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of that State forever forbidding the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts. It contains, also, some comments on the supposed operation of prohibition in Maine. A letter from Portland, THE TRIBUNE says, mentions, among other arguments against prohibition, that "the law prevents immigration; that honest, industrious Germans especially will not move into a community where they cannot obtain a glass of beer." Now there is not any truth in this assertion. Maine has her full share of foreign population—according to her demand for their labor. There is not now, and never has been, even an intimation here that immigration has in any way been prevented by prohibition or the grog shops. Maine has a harsh and severe climate and a rugged soil affording few attractions to foreigners accustomed to the milder climate of Europe, especially while the great West is open to them, with immense quantities of fertile land, of easy purchase, such as cannot be had in Maine on any terms, nor in any other New-England State. All our demands for labor are abundantly supplied, and at the same time all our working people find regular and constant employment.

The actual operation of prohibition is largely in favor of all our business interests, as the prosperous condition of the State abundantly proves. Our drink bill in proportion to our population would be about $13,000,000, while our actual expenditures in that direction we estimate at about half a million, though ex-Governor Dingley, in a great speech at the City Hall, Portland, said he was willing to admit it to be a million. Before the Maine law, our people used to consume their full share of "drink"—spending in that way the entire valuation of the State—its taxable property of every kind—in every period of less than twenty years, as the Nation is now doing every period of a little more than twenty years, reckoning annual compound interest at 6 per cent.

During the sharp political canvass in this State preparatory to our State election, a Democratic paper said the business interests of the State had suffered greatly under Republican rule during the last twenty years. Soon after, at a great public meeting at the City Hall in Portland, Senator Blaine alluded to that statement, and said: "During the last twenty years this State has been more prosperous in all its interests than any other State in the Union." A Senator from Iowa was upon the platform, and Senator Blaine, turning to him, said: "I do not forget that my friend, a Senator from Iowa, is present, but I do not except his State nor any other of the great and prosperous commonwealths of the West." The Senator went into many details to justify his assertion and did so to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Any one present might have interjected the remark: "Yes, Maine saves, directly and indirectly, at least twenty-four million dollars a year by her policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic."

It seems to me wonderful that any intelligent man can fail to see that—that a trade which in no way produces any wealth, and whose whole effect is to waste and destroy the wages of labor, and to unfit men for work, whence all wealth comes, cannot possibly promote the prosperity of any community that tolerates it; and that prohibition greatly promotes the happiness and prosperity of the people among whom it exists, is abundantly proved by many experiments—besides Maine—now in full trial in England, Ireland and the British Provinces, as well as in several of the States of our Union. NEAL DOW.

Portland, Me., Nov. 23, 1880.

[Mr. Dow is so zealous a champion of the prohibitory system that he is not disposed to admit that there are any disadvantages connected with it. The census shows that the population of Maine of foreign birth or parentage is remarkably small, and consists almost exclusively of French Canadians, who come across the line to work in the factories of Lewiston and Biddeford. The Germans appear to avoid the State. Mr. Dow thinks this is because there is no demand for their labor. But the Germans do not as a class throw their labor upon the market; they buy and clear land and are their own employers. The agricultural resources of Maine are by no means fully developed. This is shown by the fact that since the decline of the fishing and lumbering interests the area of tilled land has been greatly augmented and there has been a notable increase in the quantity of grain raised. It is not unreasonable to suppose that many Germans are deterred from settling in Maine by the law which makes it a penal offence to brew or sell a glass of beer—a beverage which they regard as no more harmful than coffee. The friends of the Maine law do not weaken their case by admitting this. They should be willing to accept some offsets to the account of State prosperity which they say is due to Prohibition.—*Ed.*]

REFUTING A CALUMNY.

GENERAL ROSECRANS DENOUNCES AS UTTERLY FALSE THE STORY OF HIS ATTACK UPON GENERAL GARFIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It has been stated that General Rosecrans, in the course of a speech in response to a serenade given to him in honor of his election to Congress, branded General Garfield as a thief and a perjurer. In a private letter to me, dated San Francisco, November 18, General Rosecrans pronounces that statement as only one of a series of outrages upon truth and justice, of which he has been the victim during the past few months. He says:

It is an unmitigated calumny, which, so far as I know, no newspaper here, however low, has had the temerity to put into type. General Garfield, I doubt not, will now find hundreds of zealous friends who will be willing to stalwartize as his enemies multitudes who have always cherished for him (since of the Irish Brigadership—as he knows I have done. You, and all my friends, including, of course, General Garfield, may be assured that such as I used to be in former days—barring years and afflictions—I still remain. You may be equally assured that my recent political candidacy and action have been dictated by a sense of duty as imperative as that which took me where you first met me [at Murfreesboro, Tenn., directly after the battle of Stone River,]—a duty whose performance is even more distasteful to me than war, which I have always hated.

I ask the publication of this denial in simple justice to a true, patriotic and noble minded man, who deserved better things than calumny at the hands of his countrymen. General Garfield is great enough and wise enough to originate and carry out a policy which will break down the sectional lines between the North and South and restore lasting peace and union to our long divided country, and I predict that among his supporters in all measures to these ends, none will be found more zealous or more efficient than William S. Rosecrans.

JAMES R. GILMORE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1880.

NEW-YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.

DETERIORATION OF THE CROTON IN QUALITY—A PLAN FOR FILTRATION AND OXYDIZATION PROPOSED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Committee on Hygiene of the Medical Society of New-York, in a recent report to the State Board of Health, makes this reference to Croton water: "Some portion of it is drawn from malarious ground, and is more or less contaminated by fallen leaves and other vegetable matter, and also by drainage from manured fields, houses, barns, outhouses and still more objectionable buildings." The committee also suggests "the old reservoir on Fortieth-st. and Fifth-ave. as a place for filtering the water of a small portion of the city at least to prove whether it is desirable to provide filtering beds for the whole supply."

In accord with this suggestion of the Committee is the fact, given on the authority of an eminent scientist, Edward Lankaster, M.D., Coroner of Middlesex County, England, that London "is the healthiest city in the United Kingdom, because supplied with filtered water from the Thames." The mortuary records of London, compared with those of Glasgow, a city climatically more favorably situated than is the British metropolis, are confirmatory of this statement, and yet Glasgow is supplied from Loch Katrine, a body of water among the Highlands of Scotland, said to be the purest of any in the world! The reason of this is that organic matters are more frequently found in unfiltered than in filtered waters. Of such matters, Sir Charles Bain, an English author, says: "Where organic matter is present in quantities sufficient to diminish the free oxygen in water, or tend to putrefactive decomposition, there is danger."

Such ascertained facts make the suggestion of the Committee on Hygiene as to "filtering beds" worthy of grave consideration by the city authorities, especially so when enforced by the statements of other eminent chemists, in their analyses of the Croton water. A writer in Johnson's Encyclopædia says: "Even Croton water contains, in the 100,000,000 gallons of water daily consumed in the city, 4[illegible] tons of organic and volatile matter." E. Walker, in an analysis of late date (1871-'72) found in a gallon of Croton water 4[illegible] grains of inorganic, organic and volatile matter, which, expressed in tons, reveals even a much larger amount of foreign matter in the 100,000,000 gallons of water daily consumed in the city.

Such facts show beyond question that the water supply of New-York from some cause is deteriorating in purity. One cause of this deterioration is the fact that the watersheds from which it is now gathered is more used for the pasturage of cattle than formerly since the forests have been cleared away. Other causes are mentioned by the Committee on Hygiene. Such impurities can only be effectually guarded against by some reliable process of filtration and purification combined, because noxious matters held in solution—the most dangerous to health—cannot be filtered out; they can only be oxidized away. The committee suggests the old reservoir on Fortieth-st. and Fifth-ave. as a filtering-bed. A better plan would be to sell this reservoir, and with a fraction only of the proceeds build a filter-bed at some point where land is much cheaper, on a scale adequate to the needs of the city, and on a plan that would purify as well as simply filter the water. This is a possibility, and would be a great step in advance and one that would lessen the summer records of mortality in the city, especially in all zymotic complaints—such as dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera and typhoid fever—the dreaded and fatal form of diseases. SAMUEL DAY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1880.

INFLUENCES AGAINST THE DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice that the Democratic party, through its press, is still racking what few brains it possesses to find the cause of its late National defeat at the polls. In my opinion there were, among others, three great influences which conspired to bring about that happy result—the Solid South, John Kelly and THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Whether intentionally or not I will not say, but Mr. Kelly's political record for the past two or three years had much to do with the defeat of his party in this State, and the prospective return of the old slaveholding Bourbon element of the Democratic party to power, as represented by the Solid South, contributed largely to its defeat in the country at large.

But the most damaging influence brought to bear against the Democracy was put forth by THE TRIBUNE. That journal, by its exposures of the records of Democratic Congresses, by its faithful showing that the Democratic party is not to be trusted with the reins of Government, and that that party hoped to gain by the ballot what it lost by its appeal to the bullet; by its vigorous advocacy of Republican principles, and incessant labors that the triumph of those principles might result in the greatest public good, opened the eyes of the people to the danger attending Democratic success, and did more solid work than a hundred of its co-workers combined. Instance one case: I was drawn away from the Republican ranks by the "Liberal" movement of 1872, and afterward became so identified with the Democrats that I voted no ticket but theirs. Through the influence of THE TRIBUNE this fall I returned to my first love, and when I had deposited my straight Republican ballot on election day I felt that for eight years I had not done a more manly act. I believe it was the influence exerted by THE TRIBUNE which determined thousands of doubtful yet intelligent electors to vote the Republican ticket. I personally know many war veterans who were strong Democrats when the Hancock "boom" first broke out, but who, when they came to think of the possible consequences of his election, turned square about and supported the Republican candidates—not because they loved General Hancock less, but because they had become convinced that his party could not be trusted.

For their escape from possible political evils, truly the American people have great reason to render an humble, grateful and devout thanksgiving. And next to their obligations to the Giver of all good gifts, they have reason to thank THE TRIBUNE. H. W. F.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1880.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET RAILWAY.

A CARD FROM GEORGE M. VAN NORT, PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The building of a city railroad without color of law would, as you say in your issue of today, "be an act of extraordinary audacity."

The Forty-second Street Railway Company commenced the work of laying its rails only upon the denial of an injunction by a Judge of the Supreme Court, after an exhaustive argument on the merits of the case, whereupon the company applied to the Commissioner of Public Works for a permit to open the street surfaces or pavement, for the purpose of prosecuting the work. This application was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation, who advised the Commissioner that it was his duty to recognize the decision of the supreme Court.

Without entering into a detailed discussion of the legal points involved, the company feels entirely assured that when the present temporary injunction comes to be heard on its merits, the superior Court, like the Supreme Court, will hold that the company's acts have been legal. GEORGE M. VAN NORT, President.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1880.

A GREAT PLAN SPOILED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: About two weeks before the election I met a Southern lady, who frankly told me that the Southern people had made out complete catalogues of their slaves, with their names, ages, and value at the time of emancipation, and if Hancock should be elected it was their purpose to have a law passed to pay them the full value of their slaves. I asked if it was their purpose to charge interest from 1863 to the time of the payment. She said she did not know, but the principal would be a pile of money, and, said she, "we need it and mean to have it."

I offered no objection and gave no sign of dissent, for I wanted her to repeat it a hundred times, if she would, at the best possible opportunity in a speech. SIGMA.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1880.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to suggest the Hon. S. B. Chittenden's name for the United States Senatorship to succeed Mr. Kernan. He would aby represent the commercial interests of the metropolis. His election would not endanger the Republican majority in the next House. His record in Congress is that of a consistent hard-money, straight-forward Republican. He is one of New-York's successful merchants, and, all in all, he would make a Senator that would do credit to the great State of New-York. J. A. B.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1880.

THE COURTS.

DECISIONS—DEC. 4.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Daly agt. Kenny.—Motion granted; see memorandum. Thornton agt. Adams.—Motion denied; see memorandum. Philips, etc., agt. Sawyer.—See Hyde agt. Ross. Griffin agt. the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.—Motion granted; see memorandum. Philips agt. Meyer.—See Rule 52, last issue. Janeney agt. Jones. Goldmark agt. French.—Granted. In the matter of Barrowcliffe.—Writ dismissed without costs.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Freedman.—Peckham agt. Wagner.—Motion to remit fine granted and remittitur filed; judgment affirmed. Grover agt. Buckbeister.—Un-striking approved. Walker agt. Bissell, etc.—Inter order denying motion with $10 costs to abide the event. Detlef, etc., agt. the Virginia State Insurance Company.—Same agt. the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.—Same agt. the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Same agt. the Commercial Insurance Company of Boston.—Same agt. the Northern Insurance Company of New-York.—Same agt. the Germania Fire Insurance Company.—Orders of substitution. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company agt. Kiebach.—Order cancelling judgment, stayed pending appeal. Davidson.—Order denying motion with $10 costs to abide the event. Hanson agt. Tagart.—Order denying motion. Berry agt. Bonne; Roera agt. Canon; Adams agt. Lorenz; Tilghman agt. Guggenheim; Falkner agt. Jarvis; Sandman agt. Hamburger; Hunt agt. Lawless.—Orders granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Larremore.—In the matter of Nash.—Application granted and citation directed to be issued. In the matter of Steinmetz.—Same. In the matter of Fuller.—Report confirmed and decree entered in accordance therewith. In the matter of Haerth & Bond approved as presented and order entered. Bond agt. Pass.—Order defective. In rehearing.—Motion to attend settlement of account granted. In re Schumacher.—Same. White agt. James, etc.—Settlement of suit consent mistaking. Dietz agt. Godfrey.—Motion denied. Hennessy agt. Wilkins.—Small motion ordered. In re final accounting of Nash.—Citation to attend settlement of account ordered. In re accounting of Steinmetz.—Citation to attend settlement of account ordered. Williams agt. the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.—Motion granted unless plaintiff within ten days pay costs of the action and of this motion, and accept short notice of trial. Chase agt. Bennett.—Upon the defendant's affidavit and the authorities cited this motion be denied, but without prejudice.

Marine Court—Special Term—By Chief Justice Sloan.—Appel agt. Hunter.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event with liberty to renew motion on proper cause when cause is on the general calendar and noticed for trial in pursuance of the new rules of the court for preferring cases. Lewis agt. Daly.—Motion granted; enabling the plaintiff to settle the case. Stevens agt. Jacques.—Motion to place cause on special calendar denied. Bauerfeind agt. Heron.—Motion granted upon filing affidavit of service of the trial notice. Norris Hennan erroneously served as Norris S. Hennan and without costs to either party as against the other. Bechtel agt. Rosenberg.—Complaint dismissed. Boyd agt. Borst.—Motion granted for December 20, 1880, in Part I. Sutor agt. Brown.—Cause at down for trial for December 10, 1880. Dale agt. Godwin.—Order vacating order of arrest. Kilpatrick agt. McIntyre.—Motion granted for December 10, 1880. Smith agt. Levy.—Motion granted dismissing complaint. Donelly agt. Rastus.—Motion granted. Bennett agt. Pfluger. Maxwell agt. the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.—Cox agt. Gardner. Watson agt. Pearlman.—Orders of discontinuance. Canning agt. Cass; Conklin agt. Shaw.—Order signed. Salter agt. Thomas.—Bond approved.

By Judge McAdam.—Amson agt. the Erie Preserving Company.—Opinion filed.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—First Monday Motion Calendar.

GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until December 13.

SPECIAL TERM—Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Demurrers.—Nos. 201, 205, 229, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 250, 251, 253, 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, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361.

CIRCUIT—PART I—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Held as General Term Rules.—Nos. 875½, 2226, 1005, 891½, 2123, 1812, 598½, 1527, 2307, 2228, 2237, 1789, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2312, 1797, 1798, 2162, 3559, 2168, 2727, 1675, 1850.

PART II—Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1106, 1059, 1664, 1983, 1678, 1122, 3123, 3343, 122, 2392, 3077, 2811, 1498, 220, 3508, 2143, 2113, 1341, 763, 2172, 3738, 3535, 3336, 3371, 3060, 951, 617, 1757, 983, 607, 1164, 1558, 1758, 427½, 849.

PART III—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 2259, 3875, 2021, 1837, 1085, 1645, 1628, 2241, 609, 3716, 931, 3872, 3329, 2 068½, 613, 2308, 2384, 2342, 2343, 3754, 2133, 2102, 2242, 1613, 2199.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Will meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERM—Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Held in Part II, Room.—Demurrers.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Issues of Fact.—Nos. 7 to 45 inclusive.

TRIAL TERM—PART I—Russell, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Held in Part II, Room.—Nos. 312, 315, 226, 141, 142, 349, 2 8, 309, 2-0, 492, 496, 447, 236, 208, 384, 417, 879, 369, 273, 965, 1008, 164, 491, 154, 497, 758, 600, 418, 218, 283, 146, 341, 348, 107, 453, 458, 309, 177, 186, 441, 443, 411, 449, 344, 345.

PART II—Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 352, 342, 347, 359, 197, 423, 952, 509, 412, 155, 405, 743, 419, 438, 372, 384, 503, 367, 238, 41½, 425, 459, 461, 432, 591, 692, 191, 761, 811, 159, 437, 473, 474, 464, 498, 475, 497, 526, 436, 493, 437, 714, 424, 498, 882, [illegible].

PART III—Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 244, 819, 288, 206, 243, 316, 757, 137, 321, 335, 337, 362, 261, 327, 737, 359, 388, 395, 398, 402, 403, 408, 336, 452, 297, 413, 491, 117, 454, 476, 477, 478, 479, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 216, 368, 397, 346, 358, 416, 418, 419, 420, 421.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Will meet this morning at 11 a. m. for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SPECIAL TERM—Van Hoesen, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

EQUITY TRIAL—P. P. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

TRIAL TERM—PART I—Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 829, 826, 849, 781, 826, 829, 836, 861, 782, 847, 820, 865, 660, 629, 671, 772, 753, 431, 643, 443, 305, 869, 555, 6 5, 805.

PART II—Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 736, 757, 299, 300, 750, 757, 769, 261, 787, 724, 442, 320. Set Down Causes.—Nos. 292, 88, 476, 755, 786, 753, 796, 732, 152, 810, 747, 727, 649, 419, 539.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I, II and III—Adjourned sine die.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I—Smyth, R.—The People agt. John Khoel, robbery; John Wade, James Wade, robbery and assault and battery; Arthur Thomas, James Cutman, Thomas Kennedy, William Harrington, burglary; Paul H. Woodlief, grand larceny; Flora Funnell, larceny from the person.

PART II—Cowing, J.—The People agt. Louis Werbin, arson; John Hooker, felonious assault and battery; Dennis Murphy, Henry McCarthy, Charles Smith, burglary; Barney Rosenthal, Fanny Connors, Harry Sands, Henry Voss, John Smith, Annie O'Brien, grand larceny; Gustav Holm, Conrad Kramner, obscene literature.

OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—The people agt. Onofrio Mangano, homicide.

For the Holidays.

Rich Holiday Gifts.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM 10c.

LACE ARTICLES.

BEAUTIFULLY MADE-UP LACE ARTICLES: CAPES, COLLARETTES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BOWS, TOILET-BOXES, &c.

FANS, Etc.

ELEGANT FANS FOR EVENING USE. JET GOODS IN PINS, RINGS, &c. INCLUDING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF RICH HOLIDAY GOODS AT VERY LOW AND ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Special attention to orders by mail.

DUNCAN A. GRANT,

No. 879 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ANTIQUE CURTAINS, ORIENTAL PORTIERES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CABINETS, SCREENS, FANCY CHAIRS, EASELS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c.

Rare and Useful Articles AT REASONABLE PRICES.

R. L. Solomon's Sons

No. 20 Union-square, cor. 16th-st.

Dry Goods.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of FINE FLOWERS, FEATHERS and ARTIFICIAL PLANTS in New-York will be found at 12 East 14th-st. JAMES T. BURNS & CO.

CRAPE VELS and TRIMMINGS renovated in three hours, color, stiffness and natural crimps restored; feathers cleaned and dyed. L. DUBE, 1,238 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

65c. BODY BRUSSELS; Ingrains, 25c; Oil cloths, Turkish Reversible Rugs, &c. ANDREW LESTER & Co., Houston-st., near Broadway.

Board and Rooms.

East Side.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, cor. Thirty-first-st., or 308 Sixth-ave., bet. Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. 308 West Twenty-third-st., cor. Eighth-ave. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square. 760 Third-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st., at the HARLEM OFFICES, No. 1,001 and 2,281 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. (Harlem Savings Bank Building), up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

BOARDERS WANTED.—I can accommodate a few more table boarders; guarantee first-class board. 62 Irving-place, between 17th and 18th-sts.

ONE EXTRA LARGE newly furnished room; modern improvements. No. 149 East 28th-st., near Madison-square-st. elevated station.

PARTIES suffering with mental or nervous diseases can have board and proper attention in a private family. Address EXPERIENCE, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES can find well-furnished ROOMS with first-class BOARD at 23 Lafayette-place.

7 GRAMERCY PARK.—One large room with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen.

33 FIFTH-AVE., corner 10th-st.—Front, second-floor large corner room; superior board; also fourth floor large, sunny room; no references required.

West Side.

AN EDUCATED private family, owning one of the private four-story brown stone houses, 225st., west side, would take one or two gentlemen of refinement to board, giving superior accommodations. Address HOME, 308 West 23d-st., West Side Tribune Office.

125 WEST 42D-ST.—A choice floor of cheerful, sunny, pre-war furnished rooms to rent, en suite or single; to first class parties; table exceptionally good; references exchanged.

135 WEST 36TH-ST.—Two parlors handsomely furnished; having hot and cold water; also other larger and small rooms to rent, with or without board, on reasonable terms.

160 11TH-ST., between 6TH and 7TH-AVES.—Large, furnished front room, second floor, with board.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN and WIFE desire second floor front rooms, with board, between 36th and 59th, Madison and Ninth-aves. Address, with particulars, EVERETT BOARD DIRECTORY, 74 West 40th-st.

Country Board.

SUNNY SIDE SANITARIUM.—A new winter resort for invalids; within six hours of New-York; open all the year; a mild and equable climate; unsurpassed for purity and dryness of atmosphere, beautifulness of location, and beauty of scenery; a dry, gravelly soil; purest soft water; on the south side of mountain among wood which protects from storms. Sunrise and sunset views, with unlimited sunshine from our broad piazzas. For particulars address JAMES S. FURNISS, M. D., Vineland, Penn. Inclose stamp for circular.

Dry Goods

BLOOMS',

48 & 50 West 14th-St.,

NEAR SIXTH-AVENUE.

Special Sale of Elegant Costumes, Cloaks, Walking Jackets, Ulsters, FURS AND FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

THE SEASON HAVING SOMEWHAT ADVANCED, WE HAVE PURCHASED AT IMMENSE SACRIFICES, OF THE LARGEST IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, LARGE LINES OF

Silk, Satin and Matelasse Costumes,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT

$35, worth $50.

BARGAINS LIKE THESE WE ARE CONVINCED CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

WE ARE OFFERING COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL FASHIONABLE SHADES OF

Silks, Satin de Lyon, Satin Brocades, Velvets, Plushes, &c.

CHOICE AND RARE STYLES OF

Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Floral Garnitures, Laces, Paris and Vienna Fans, Gloves, Hosiery and Merino Underwear.

Ladies' and Children's

Made-up Undergarments

of superior finish.

BLOOMS',

48 and 50 West 14th-St.,

NEAR SIXTH-AVENUE.

Corporation Notices.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Seal