

# MATTHEW GRYLLE'S

OR  
Murder Will Out.

A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

Mr. Grant was acquainted with an official person, high in favor at Windsor, and upon whose good services he had often relied. He had also had resolved that nothing that he could effect should be spared to extricate his nephew from his perilous position.

This was all encouraging information for Mr. Vase to convey to the prisoner, and he set forth in his mission full of hope and zeal for the further amelioration of the condition, and the spiritualizing of the still undisciplined mind of the unfortunate sailor.

On reaching Peterworth Mr. Vase learnt that an order had been received for the immediate removal of the prisoner to the Old Bailey. Their interview was but short. Mr. Vase found Grylls suffering from excessive weakness and depression, the result of the violence of his emotions on the preceding day, and he appeared to shrivel from conversation. But there was much to shock Mr. Vase in the particulars which dropped from him; and he learnt enough from his words to show him that the deadly hatred felt towards Lord Ardleigh had arisen from jealousy and the misconduct of his wife. He also was confirmed in an idea which had arisen in his mind the previous day; and saw that, by some strange fatality, Grylls had conceived the most intense attachment for the cousin whose hand, and the wealth she would one day inherit, had in earlier days been designed for him by his uncle and father; but which, in the perverseness of a nature looking only to the gratification of the wayward fancy of the moment, had been thanklessly rejected.

That Grylls was himself convinced of the utter hopelessness of this ill-timed and misplaced devotion, was plainly perceived by Mr. Vase; and he saw, moreover, that it must be a cloud which would contribute still further to darken his future days; though at the present time it appeared that it rendered him alike indifferent to life or death. The hopes of an acquittal at the forthcoming trial, which Mr. Grant had beseeched Mr. Vase to inspire him, were scarcely listened to. The feelings of the wretched man were in that morbid condition that he turned from the brighter aspects in which Mr. Vase rightly thought his prospects might be viewed, to feed on the reality that it was his presence in Peterworth which had rescued his loved cousin from one unworthy love affection in every way rejoicing with the idolatry of an eastern fanatic in the notion that she was to be saved by his sacrifice. The deprivation and the confinement of a prison seemed scarcely thought of by him. He asked for no addition to his amusement, or for improvement in the prison fare allotted to him. The Bible of Olive seemed to suffice him, as recorded books; and the only wish that he expressed in the hearing of Mr. Vase, was the hope that Vincent would come to him at the first moment of his release from Oxford. He expatiated in an exalted manner on the blessed peacefulness which the seasons of Vincent had brought to him; and showed so plainly how salutary had been the influence which he had exercised over his feelings, that Mr. Vase thought much should be sacrificed to procure this singular patient the advantage of the further teaching of one who seemed to have known so well the soundings and currents of that wayward heart. On mentioning this to Mr. Grant, he at once agreed that Vincent should be allowed to leave Oxford for the purpose of ministering to one who it was possible, in spite of the hopes they had formed for his acquittal, might be sentenced by the laws of his country to undergo the punishment of death.

The removal of Grylls to the metropolitan prison was felt by Mr. Vase as timely, as far as regarded poor Olive, sparing her the repetition of a scene so every way trying to her nerves as the last must have been. It was also a relief to Mr. Grant, Avon from a locality where he had been accustomed to weigh in every act, in order that he might be able to exercise his own judgment, and that the excessive precaution might be omitted. In London, unknown and unnoticed, he would be at liberty to follow the dictates of his feelings as well as conscience, and he formed the resolution of at once moving there, considering that the change would be good both for himself and for his daughter.

On hearing Mr. Grant thus quickly come to the determination of proceeding with his family to London, Mr. Vase thought it better to mention his suspicions as to the singular and fervent love which Grylls had conceived for his cousin. This at first seemed rather a hindrance to his plans, agreeing entirely as he did with Mr. Vase in the opinion that further meetings between the cousins would be entirely injudicious. But as the circumstances of Olive being in town need not be revealed to Grylls, Mr. Grant stood by his resolution; feeling that much might be done in his unfortunate nephew's cause by himself being on the field of action for the ensuing two months. So instructions were immediately forwarded to Mr. Morgan, the solicitor to Mr. Grant, to secure him a house near his own; and accordingly Mr. Grant was soon informed that one was taken for him in Bedford Row.

Before leaving Peterworth a letter arrived from Lord Ardleigh to Olive. It cost her much agitation, and she felt all the difficulty which a reply would cost her. The letter was as follows:—  
"It is impossible for me to believe, my dearest Olive, that it is your wish all communications should for the present cease between us. If it is so, I fear that I must have been too credulous giving faith to your and your father's assurance of attachment. If you then loved me sufficiently to promise to become my wife, surely nothing has occurred to interrupt the happy relation existing between us. That I should have inadvertently become the means of bringing to justice one so wickedly and fatally my enemy I cannot fancy; should be resented by you in so cruel a manner. Your sense of right ought to see that it was my excellent and high-minded brother's assassin—not your cousin—who apprehended me. If, with the dark spirit of a slave which I believe is inherent in him, he is added to traduce me, you ought in justice to communicate the accusations he brings against me, in order that I may at once prove their falsity. Olive, sweet Olive! you owe me this. Nothing can justify you in withholding from me the exact truth of this coldness, this barbarity, which is, in truth, destroying me. Tell me, my beloved, that I come to you, and plead myself for that mercy of affection at your hands, which you have taught me to look for—indeed, to live for."  
"ARDLEIGH."

At Olive's request, this letter was answered by her father. His reply was kind and courteous, but at the same time, it again repeated his own and Olive's wish that some few months should pass before they again met. Mr. Grant also informed Lord Ardleigh of his intended removal to London, and of his intention of engaging the first and eminent lawyers for the defence of his nephew, and expressed his trust that the Viscount would take no measures to render his position precarious, but be content to let each party committed him and his faults to be judged by the laws of his country.

The hope that a removal to London would be means of escape from the painful subject of the kinsman's apprehension and impending trial was a vain one, inasmuch as the papers of the day, and the conversations in the taverns and coffee houses, treated but of this one theme. Colonel Vane had been so well known, and so universally loved, that his untimely death was still deplored, and the act of the assassin denounced as the most flagrant of murders. And, while the exact particulars were but imperfectly known, still the whole thing was universally discussed by the world of fashion as then constituted, and a variety of versions that on a less trivial subject would have been laughable in the extreme.

(To be Continued.)

(Continued from the First Page.)

thus port. On a preliminary examination before the Commissioner, Peabody was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to appear for trial on Monday next.

**THE FENIAN CONVENTION—EXPULSION OF THE SENATORS—NEW ORGANIZATION, ETC.**—The fifth session of the Fenian Convention opened yesterday morning at Clifton Hall, and after reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the charges against the "kake-ladders" from Ireland were taken up and considered. The charges and findings against the Senators tried on Wednesday were approved by Col. O'Mahony, and the accused were expelled from the Brotherhood. The House then assumed to itself supreme power, and ignoring the constitution adopted by the Congress of Philadelphia, proceeded to elect a Central Council, to take the place of the Senate, and adopted a new constitution to take the place of the other. Col. O'Mahony was chosen Head Centre. Mr. Killian, O'Mahony's Secretary of the Treasury, then read his report, which showed that he had \$31,000 in his hands. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the Brotherhood in America, reciting the action of the Convention on the present difficulties, and inviting all true Fenians to support O'Mahony and the new order of things. Counsel O'Mahony's message to the Congress, at its opening session, is published. He goes into a detailed account of the origin of the Brotherhood, its trials and triumphs, and his own connection with it up to and including the present difficulties. He shows how those troubles originated, and of course clears himself from all blame of causing them. It is intended by the Congress and its party to purchase 50,000 stand of arms as soon as they can get funds enough. Col. Roberts and the Senate decline to recognize as legal any action of the body. Col. Roberts will soon issue a call for a general Congress, which will probably be in Pittsburgh, Pa., about the middle of February, and which will review and no doubt reverse the action of the present Convention.

Major Ireslian, his Chief Engineer on Gen. Logan's staff, issued a card on Wednesday to the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, extolling Gen. Sweeney and denouncing B. D. Killian as "a miserable broken down Bohemian" who dared attack a gallant soldier who had lost an arm in defence of his country, whilst he (Killian) "never put his cowardly carcass within the range of a hostile bullet." Some of the Circles also have taken action in favor of Gen. Sweeney, and against O'Mahony and Killian on account of his Report and personal attacks on the same.

Col. Roberts, and the Senators now in this city, assert that their charges against the O'Mahony's, were brought to light by the Convention. They say that O'Mahony's Finance Committee instead of showing where the different items of money went, as the F. B. Constitution required, only mixed up matters worse than before. The report of the Committee shows that between Oct. 30th and Jan. 6th, \$77,819 51 was received, while the expenses for the same time, amounted to \$24,678 14, not including salaries and expenses now due which will undoubtedly amount to \$10,000 more. Not one dollar of the above sum was spent for war materials or arms. They fail to show, however, what these sums went for and by whom they were appropriated. According to their own showing too, Mr. O'Rourke, the Senate treasurer, had in his custody on the 31st of Oct. last, \$75,359 26, of which sum they acknowledge having received \$70,000, and at the same time accuse Mr. O'Rourke of holding back illegally \$5,000 of said amount. There is also an item of \$2,008 93, expenses for the three Senators who sided with Col. O'Mahony, which Mr. O'Rourke declares he paid out of the funds in his hands, and that the Senate drew no money from the Union square headquarters. There is also a large discrepancy in a draft transaction purchased and sent to Ireland by way of France amounting to 1,116 \$2, less than what should be shown, and accounted for and by the sale of gold where-with to purchase the draft \$600 was realized, while the books of Secretary Killian show a credit of only \$103 in the case.

President Roberts has caused instructions to be sent to the various Circles of the Brotherhood to purchase arms for their members, when they can be procured at the same cost as in this city. The arms which the Circles are to procure are to be supplied with, are Springfield muskets. Negotiations are also being made in this city for the purchase of a large quantity of war materials, at 75 per cent. less than the usual cost, and the Senate are taking active measures to have a large fighting force ready to move at a moment's notice when the General Congress meets in February.

### FENIAN DEMONSTRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

For the past few days large bills, printed in green, have been posted upon the fences and dead walls of the city, announcing that a grand demonstration in honor of the Fenian Congress would take place at Cooper Institute on Thursday (last) evening. Accordingly, the doors of that institution were thrown open at seven o'clock, and the large hall was soon entirely filled. Two brass bands were in attendance, and played American and Irish airs during the evening. Among the latter, "The Wearing of the Green" was received with thunders of applause. The platform had no other decorations than the colors of the 99th (Irish) and the American flags, which floated side by side. At 8 o'clock the delegates to the O'Mahony Congress entered the hall, headed by State Centre Rogers. Col. O'Mahony followed, and was received with great shouting.

Mr. Rogers having taken the chair, stated that when he last appeared there the Brotherhood was divided and disintegrated, to all appearance; but the Fenian Brotherhood was again one. The Circles represented in that Convention were more numerous than ever assembled, and their voices as promulgated was final. [Applause.]

He then introduced the Hon. Stephen J. Meaney, District Centre of the State of Ohio, who said that although differences had sprung up, and several had arisen among them, yet the cause of Ireland to day was brighter than ever before. [Appl.] When he was in prison in 1848, he made a vow to stand by Ireland, so long as he could stand by his life, and he intended to do so, and he trusted in God that he would have to see its realization and its fulfillment. It was unwise, perhaps, to bring their differences before the public, but this he might say, that the largest representation of Irishmen ever assembled had, without a dissenting voice, pronounced that John O'Mahony was the only recognized representative of the Fenian Brotherhood in America. [Applause.] He would conclude by simply saying that he had thrown up the Senatorial mantle, for he could not be connected even in name with the seceders from the Brotherhood.

Mr. Rogers then introduced Mr. Dennis C. Gaffney, of Albany, who said he knew a great deal of the history of Ireland, which he divided into four epochs. The first was when St. Patrick brought Ireland into the great circle of Christianity. [Applause.] The second was when O'Connell brought all Ireland together, and abolished Ribbon Men, and Peep o' Day Boys. If then England had been as war with either France or America, Ireland would have been in a twenty-four hour. [Applause.] The third epoch was when the great Father Mathew administered the pledge to Irish people. He took it, and they all took it, and Ireland was once more united. The fourth epoch was what he saw before him, when all were then united, and bound by a promise to help their brethren over the sea to free their country. [Applause.]

Mr. D. Keleher, of Me., said he came from a distant State greatly prejudiced against Head Centre O'Mahony, Mr. Killian and the other officers, against whom charges had been made. He determined thoroughly to investigate the matter, and he found that those men were honest. He concluded by trusting they had come here to ratify the opinion of the Committee, that Messrs. O'Mahony, Killian and all officers under him were honest men.

Major E. J. Kelly, of Indiana, next came forward, and said that the Congress came here to transmute certain charges against the Moffat Man-

ston. The result was, there was nothing found to justify the charges made against them. But the charges made against these ten Senators were true, for the money given them for Ireland's liberty was used for political purposes. He would go home now and tell his constituents to purchase the Fenian bonds.

Judge McCormick, of Iowa, was next introduced. He said he would go back to the "land of beauty," and tell his brothers and sisters to send their money to the man who had lost all in Ireland's cause, and he would take the liberty to say to his audience that they must henceforth support John O'Mahony, and under his leadership Ireland would be free before St. Patrick's day, and the next Congress would assemble on the hill of Tara! Ireland shall be free or England in a blaze! [Tremendous applause.]

The Hon. Jeremiah Kavanagh, of California, said that four years ago he was in Ireland, and then for the first time he witnessed the degradation of his native land. And were he not then compelled by an order from a superior, he would never have gone back to California, without striking a blow for his native land. [Applause.] He hoped soon to see a fleet of neutrality Albatrosses floating over the sea, with the Irish flag at their mastheads. He concluded by saying that British gold was at the bottom of the late traitorous attempt to overturn the organization.

Mr. Walsh, of Idaho, said he had only arrived to-day, from Idaho, 6,000 miles away, and as far as he could see the charges against Mr. O'Mahony were false. In two months, \$1,500 had been sent to John O'Mahony from Idaho, and as soon as the plaintiff had voluntarily assumed, the defendant's counsel argued at some length that there was a distinction between the necessary risks incident to a business which was assumed by an employee, and the risks arising from detection by the law. He further argued that there was evidence in the case to show that the accident occurred through the action of the defendant in hurrying the men, knowing the truck to be insufficient, though capable, with extreme care, of doing the work.

The Court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to connect the accident with the insufficiency of the truck. The accident occurred through the negligence of the driver, of which he could not consider it negligence in an employer to hurry up his workmen. This was independent of the principle that an employee takes the risks consequent on his employment. He should guard himself, but would give twenty days to plaintiff to make a case.

**SUIT AGAINST THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.**—This case, in which the representatives of J. J. Calliey seek to recover 5,000 damages for his death, caused by the alleged negligence of the defendant, was resumed in the Superior Court yesterday. The trial of the case was very conflicting, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

**A GOLD OPERATION.**—In the Superior Court yesterday the case of Hammond vs. Gentil came up before Justice Jones. This was a suit for the conversion of \$4,000 in gold and some \$3,500 in checks. The plaintiff claimed that he gave the gold to the defendant to be taken to the Bank of North America for deposit and also \$2,500 in three checks payable to Newling & Leonard, his brokers, to be delivered to him in three days, and that the defendant kept the checks and speculated with the gold. The defendant claims that the money was given to him for the purpose of speculating for the plaintiff, and was lost in that way. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff to \$6,757.50.

**COLLISION OF A STREET CAR—VERDICT AGAINST THE COMPANY.**—In the Marine Court yesterday, Judge Alken presiding, J. Shields sought to recover damages from the 42d and Grand streets Railroad Company for injury to two horses and carts alleged to have resulted from the negligence of one of the defendant's drivers. The plaintiff alleged that on the 11th of October last, the car of the defendant ran into his horse and cart, and drove the foremost car on the other in such a way as to almost destroy both, and that the defendant's car had no brake. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$793.

**A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.**—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Robert Carpio sought to recover damages from James Hughes for biting the plaintiff's hand so that he was compelled to have one finger amputated, &c., and for a general assault. Defendant does not deny the biting, but alleges that the plaintiff first attacked him, scratching him, gouging out his eye and putting his plaintiff's hand in his mouth to tear it, whereupon defendant, in self defence, bit his teeth on the intruder. The case is still on.

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.**—The following cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday:—  
Thomas Burke pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the 3d degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Jacob Ross pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. James Quinn was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to State Prison for five years. Thomas Booth pleaded guilty to forgery in the 1st degree. Remanded for sentence. John Hogan pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person. State Prison for three years.

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**DEATH OF THE SISTER OF THE MAYOR.**—Early yesterday morning Mayor Hoffman received a telegram from Bing Bigg, announcing the death of his sister. He left by the next train, and is expected to return this morning.

**THE ANN AND FULTON STREET SWINDLE.**—A large number of persons owning property along the above streets have jointly issued the following call:—  
The owners and lessees of property, interested in the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, are informed, that an Act was run through the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen with Railroad speed to widen the above streets, and approved by the late Mayor within twenty minutes after its passage, notwithstanding a remonstrance signed by more than three-fourths of the property holders on said streets. Even the customary privilege of referring the remonstrance to the Committee on Streets was denied. Owners, lessees and others interested in the widening of said streets, are requested to attend a public meeting at Power's Hotel, Park Row, opposite the Astor House, on Monday next, January 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary to stop proceedings, and prevent the owners of property from being taxed from three to five million of dollars, in addition to the present heavy city and government taxes. Parties interested, who have not already signed the Remonstrance, can do so by calling on Mr. Fowler, 90 Nassau street.

**ROADWAY, occupied by Zollinger & Schmidt, as a cap manufactory. Damage \$2,000; supposed to be insured. The 3d floor occupied by Leopold Wagner as a fur manufactory, was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by water; insured. The 2d floor was occupied as an office, by Harding & Wels. Loss \$500 by water. The 1st floor occupied by W. C. Smith, dealer in fruit, was damaged to the amount of \$200. The building owned by the Hyatt family was damaged to the amount of \$1,000; insured.**

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At the conclusion of his testimony, the defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff was equally well informed with his employer as to the danger, and the risk was one which the plaintiff had voluntarily assumed. The defendant's counsel argued at some length that there was a distinction between the necessary risks incident to a business which was assumed by an employee, and the risks arising from detection by the law. He further argued that there was evidence in the case to show that the accident occurred through the action of the defendant in hurrying the men, knowing the truck to be insufficient, though capable, with extreme care, of doing the work.

The Court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to connect the accident with the insufficiency of the truck. The accident occurred through the negligence of the driver, of which he could not consider it negligence in an employer to hurry up his workmen. This was independent of the principle that an employee takes the risks consequent on his employment. He should guard himself, but would give twenty days to plaintiff to make a case.

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**FIRES.**—About midnight on Wednesday, a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 8 First street, used as a cabinet maker's shop by Messrs. Leuz & Hoehn. Loss \$500; insured for \$1,000. The 4th and 3d floors occupied by J. Schultz & J. Schmitt cabinet makers, were damaged each to the extent of \$50 by water; both insured. The second floor was occupied by A. Zindel, maker of piano forte legs; damage about \$100; insured. The first floor occupied as a lager beer saloon and dwelling by Mr. Peltz, suffered to the amount of \$100; insured. The building owned by A. Smith, was damaged to the extent of \$300; insured. Cause of the fire unknown at present, but Fire Marshal Baker is investigating the matter. About 1 1/2 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the 6th floor of 183

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**A GOLD OPERATION.**—In the Superior Court yesterday the case of Hammond vs. Gentil came up before Justice Jones. This was a suit for the conversion of \$4,000 in gold and some \$3,500 in checks. The plaintiff claimed that he gave the gold to the defendant to be taken to the Bank of North America for deposit and also \$2,500 in three checks payable to Newling & Leonard, his brokers, to be delivered to him in three days, and that the defendant kept the checks and speculated with the gold. The defendant claims that the money was given to him for the purpose of speculating for the plaintiff, and was lost in that way. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff to \$6,757.50.

**COLLISION OF A STREET CAR—VERDICT AGAINST THE COMPANY.**—In the Marine Court yesterday, Judge Alken presiding, J. Shields sought to recover damages from the 42d and Grand streets Railroad Company for injury to two horses and carts alleged to have resulted from the negligence of one of the defendant's drivers. The plaintiff alleged that on the 11th of October last, the car of the defendant ran into his horse and cart, and drove the foremost car on the other in such a way as to almost destroy both, and that the defendant's car had no brake. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$793.

**A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.**—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Robert Carpio sought to recover damages from James Hughes for biting the plaintiff's hand so that he was compelled to have one finger amputated, &c., and for a general assault. Defendant does not deny the biting, but alleges that the plaintiff first attacked him, scratching him, gouging out his eye and putting his plaintiff's hand in his mouth to tear it, whereupon defendant, in self defence, bit his teeth on the intruder. The case is still on.

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.**—The following cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday:—  
Thomas Burke pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the 3d degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Jacob Ross pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. James Quinn was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to State Prison for five years. Thomas Booth pleaded guilty to forgery in the 1st degree. Remanded for sentence. John Hogan pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person. State Prison for three years.

**POLICE INTELLIGENCE.**—The *Cram-Stevens Case*.—John A. Stevens, Jr., Bound Over to Keep the Peace. —Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., who was recently arrested for threatening to hold Henry A. Cram, Esq., responsible for language used in Court during the Strong divorce trial, appeared before Justice Hogan to give bonds to keep the peace for two years and six months. Jacob Ross pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. James Quinn was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to State Prison for five years. Thomas Booth pleaded guilty to forgery in the 1st degree. Remanded for sentence. John Hogan pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person. State Prison for three years.

**DEATH OF THE SISTER OF THE MAYOR.**—Early yesterday morning Mayor Hoffman received a telegram from Bing Bigg, announcing the death of his sister. He left by the next train, and is expected to return this morning.

**THE ANN AND FULTON STREET SWINDLE.**—A large number of persons owning property along the above streets have jointly issued the following call:—  
The owners and lessees of property, interested in the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, are informed, that an Act was run through the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen with Railroad speed to widen the above streets, and approved by the late Mayor within twenty minutes after its passage, notwithstanding a remonstrance signed by more than three-fourths of the property holders on said streets. Even the customary privilege of referring the remonstrance to the Committee on Streets was denied. Owners, lessees and others interested in the widening of said streets, are requested to attend a public meeting at Power's Hotel, Park Row, opposite the Astor House, on Monday next, January 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary to stop proceedings, and prevent the owners of property from being taxed from three to five million of dollars, in addition to the present heavy city and government taxes. Parties interested, who have not already signed the Remonstrance, can do so by calling on Mr. Fowler, 90 Nassau street.

**FIRES.**—About midnight on Wednesday, a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 8 First street, used as a cabinet maker's shop by Messrs. Leuz & Hoehn. Loss \$500; insured for \$1,000. The 4th and 3d floors occupied by J. Schultz & J. Schmitt cabinet makers, were damaged each to the extent of \$50 by water; both insured. The second floor was occupied by A. Zindel, maker of piano forte legs; damage about \$100; insured. The first floor occupied as a lager beer saloon and dwelling by Mr. Peltz, suffered to the amount of \$100; insured. The building owned by A. Smith, was damaged to the extent of \$300; insured. Cause of the fire unknown at present, but Fire Marshal Baker is investigating the matter. About 1 1/2 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the 6th floor of 183

Mr. Grant was acquainted with an official person, high in favor at Windsor, and upon whose good services he had often relied. He had also had resolved that nothing that he could effect should be spared to extricate his nephew from his perilous position.

This was all encouraging information for Mr. Vase to convey to the prisoner, and he set forth in his mission full of hope and zeal for the further amelioration of the condition, and the spiritualizing of the still undisciplined mind of the unfortunate sailor.

On reaching Peterworth Mr. Vase learnt that an order had been received for the immediate removal of the prisoner to the Old Bailey. Their interview was but short. Mr. Vase found Grylls suffering from excessive weakness and depression, the result of the violence of his emotions on the preceding day, and he appeared to shrivel from conversation. But there was much to shock Mr. Vase in the particulars which dropped from him; and he learnt enough from his words to show him that the deadly hatred felt towards Lord Ardleigh had arisen from jealousy and the misconduct of his wife. He also was confirmed in an idea which had arisen in his mind the previous day; and saw that, by some strange fatality, Grylls had conceived the most intense attachment for the cousin whose hand, and the wealth she would one day inherit, had in earlier days been designed for him by his uncle and father; but which, in the perverseness of a nature looking only to the gratification of the wayward fancy of the moment, had been thanklessly rejected.

That Grylls was himself convinced of the utter hopelessness of this ill-timed and misplaced devotion, was plainly perceived by Mr. Vase; and he saw, moreover, that it must be a cloud which would contribute still further to darken his future days; though at the present time it appeared that it rendered him alike indifferent to life or death. The hopes of an acquittal at the forthcoming trial, which Mr. Grant had beseeched Mr. Vase to inspire him, were scarcely listened to. The feelings of the wretched man were in that morbid condition that he turned from the brighter aspects in which Mr. Vase rightly thought his prospects might be viewed, to feed on the reality that it was his presence in Peterworth which had rescued his loved cousin from one unworthy love affection in every way rejoicing with the idolatry of an eastern fanatic in the notion that she was to be saved by his sacrifice. The deprivation and the confinement of a prison seemed scarcely thought of by him. He asked for no addition to his amusement, or for improvement in the prison fare allotted to him. The Bible of Olive seemed to suffice him, as recorded books; and the only wish that he expressed in the hearing of Mr. Vase, was the hope that Vincent would come to him at the first moment of his release from Oxford. He expatiated in an exalted manner on the blessed peacefulness which the seasons of Vincent had brought to him; and showed so plainly how salutary had been the influence which he had exercised over his feelings, that Mr. Vase thought much should be sacrificed to procure this singular patient the advantage of the further teaching of one who seemed to have known so well the soundings and currents of that wayward heart. On mentioning this to Mr. Grant, he at once agreed that Vincent should be allowed to leave Oxford for the purpose of ministering to one who it was possible, in spite of the hopes they had formed for his acquittal, might be sentenced by the laws of his country to undergo the punishment of death.

The removal of Grylls to the metropolitan prison was felt by Mr. Vase as timely, as far as regarded poor Olive, sparing her the repetition of a scene so every way trying to her nerves as the last must have been. It was also a relief to Mr. Grant, Avon from a locality where he had been accustomed to weigh in every act, in order that he might be able to exercise his own judgment, and that the excessive precaution might be omitted. In London, unknown and unnoticed, he would be at liberty to follow the dictates of his feelings as well as conscience, and he formed the resolution of at once moving there, considering that the change would be good both for himself and for his daughter.

On hearing Mr. Grant thus quickly come to the determination of proceeding with his family to London, Mr. Vase thought it better to mention his suspicions as to the singular and fervent love which Grylls had conceived for his cousin. This at first seemed rather a hindrance to his plans,