(Continued from First Page.)

# LOCAL NEWS.

## NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

WEATHER CONJECTURES.—It will not rain in this city to-day.—A. E. THATCHER.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition, which opens this day at 12 M., will be the largest and most interesting the Institute has ever held; the ground occupied by the show will be more extended, and the entered space better economized than on any previous occasion. A visit yesterday to the show-rooms, the spacious quarters of the 22d N. Y. Regiment, E. 14th street, showed that the final arrangements are yet far from complete, and though there exists no intention to defer the day for formal opening, yet it will take a week more before everything is taut and in the best shape to be inspected. The scene yesterday was exceedingly lively, but far from prepossessing; here was the daintiest production of educated and talented art alongside a mammoth steam engine, and a painting of inestimable value leaning up against some uncouth farm implement. Everything was in the most admirable condition, and every person most determined upon getting his own article into position, utterly irrespective of any consideration of inconvenience to his neighbor. The din and bustle was very exciting.

DISTINCTION TO FIRE OF THE SUN INVENTION.—Shortly after 12 yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board the ship Invincible, then lying in the river at Roberts' Wall street stores, between Montague and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. The fire was first discovered by the night watchman Samuel Dean, who was awakened by the dense smoke which filled the cabin and hold of the vessel. An alarm was given, which brought the firemen to the scene, who could accomplish but very little, for the dense smoke, which filled the hold of the vessel, prevented them from entering below decks, and it was feared that in case they did they were exposed to the flames in the hold. Under the circumstances it was thought advisable to cut the ship, and at half past two o'clock she was made fast to the Ferry slip, and towed up into the stream. The captain, Mr. Dean, then proceeded on board the burning ship, for the purpose of saving the law, by pasting the stamps upon sealing wax on the seams of the hatches which filled every portion of the vessel. The ship was abandoned, and the ship being cut loose from the ferryboat was allowed to float up the stream with the tide to a point near the foot of Roosevelt street, New York, where she was anchored. The New York Fire Department had charge of her, and also the Harrison Fire Engine and hose carriage, Engineer E. Burnside and Foreman Sylvester Salter upon her ship flight. At 8 o'clock in the evening she was towed to the foot of Dover street, where additional efforts were made by the New York firemen to extinguish the fires, but all to no purpose. Finding that the ship was proving a total loss, the owners gave up the ship to the underwriters. The vessel belongs to Mr. Roberts from Connecticut, and is a fine vessel of about 1,100 tons, and is classed in the last Rolle Class. Captain and Mrs. Beck, to whom the vessel was consigned, have lost almost totally destroyed. The Invincible was owned by the firm of Wilson Bishop & Co., of Boston, and was valued at $70,000. She left the Brooklyn dock on Tuesday, and is represented by her owners, Mr. Wells, as having been the finest vessel of her tonnage on the Great vessel of American waters. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The ship was about 10 years old, of Lloyd's rating, and one of a fleet of ships running between New York and San Francisco. At the time of her breaking out of the fire, the ship contained no cargo, there being nothing in the hold save ballast. Regarding the origin of the fire nothing is definitely known. It is supposed by some, that the fire originated from a spark, from a lighted candle, with which the watchman entered the hold about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Shortly after the watchman set of the fire, a fireman, named Hanneman, attached to engine No. 9, was severely injured by falling from a ladder which was leaning against a shed on the wharf. He was taken to his home in Portland st.

THE FRIENDS OF GENERAL SICKLES continue their congratulations from day to day, and exhibit much sympathy toward him, in what they consider a political question between Congress and the President, in which the General has been made a martyr or something akin to it.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET EXPLOSION—FUNERAL SERVICES YESTERDAY OVER THE DEAD, ETC., ETC.—Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of the two unfortunate children of Mr. Houseman, who were killed by the recent explosion in 28th st. The funeral which took place from Mr. Houseman's residence, was attended by a large concourse of people, no less than thirty carriages following the remains to their last resting place. The services were conducted after the customs of the Jewish Church, and the remains were interred at the Jew Cemetery, "Golden Hill."

The body of young Brady, the fireman, was also consigned to its last resting place, in Calvary Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The funeral, which took place from the residence of the mother of the deceased, in 28th street, was also attended by a large concourse of people. An impressive discourse was delivered by the officiating clergyman, during which he spoke very feelingly of the many noble qualities of the young man, stating that he was the sole support of a widowed mother, a widowed sister and two orphan children.

A SUN reporter, who called at the Jews' Hospital, in 28th street, last night, was informed that the girl Dowling, who was injured by the falling boiler, at the house of Mr. Houseman, was rapidly recovering, and that she was now considered fairly out of danger.

Of the six other wounded persons taken to the Hospital, all of whom were severely injured at the establishment in which the explosion occurred, five still remain at the Hospital, although rapidly recovering, while the sixth was sent home yesterday.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE left this city for Washington yesterday, by the noon train.

CHOLERA—TWO MORE CASES REPORTED.—Dr. Hudson, of No. 22 Chestnut street, gave notice to the authorities at Police Headquarters, yesterday, that a man named Timothy Sullivan, residing in the rear of No. 13 Rose street, was lying ill with an attack of the cholera. It was further stated that the premises were in an extremely filthy condition. The Board of Health at once instituted measures to properly fumigate and cleanse the premises. Another case was also reported from No. 225 West 25th street. This is the case of a woman who was taken sick on Tuesday night. It will be remembered that two fatal cases have recently occurred in the same building, allusion to which was made in the SUN of Tuesday. It was reported about town, yesterday, that several fatal cases of the disease had occurred among the troops on Governor's Island, where the disease at present prevails to a somewhat alarming extent, and that communication with the city is interdicted.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer John Miller, of the 26th Precinct, died at quarter-past 7 P. M. yesterday, at his late residence, No. 446 Second avenue.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday, while Thomas Boyle, who resides at No. 38 Cherry street, was in the act of leaving the premises, he discovered, hanging by the neck to the banisters of the stairs leading to the third story of the building, a man named William McNabb, who also occupies apartments in the building. The man was immediately cut down by Boyle, and found to be still alive. An officer being notified, the would-be suicide was taken to the 4th Precinct station house. McNabb, who is a Scotchman by birth, would give no explanation as to the cause of his suicidal attempt.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—About half-past one o'clock, P. M., while a woman named Mary Ann Shields, who resides at the corner of 41th street and 3d avenue, was attempting to cross 3rd avenue, near 34th street, she was knocked into the middle of the track and run over by the horses attached to one of the 4th avenue cars, the car passing its full length over her body. Curiously, the woman escaped with scarcely a bruise, she having fallen in such a manner that neither the hoofs of the horses nor the wheels of the car touched her person. Although considerably frightened, the woman soon gained her equanimity, and upon being extricated from beneath the car, proceeded on her way.

THE MASONIC PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.—ADDRESS OF MAYOR HOFFMAN, ETC., ETC.—An assemblage numbering between two and three thousand persons, assembled yesterday at Jones' Wood, the occasion being the grand Masonic pic-nic in aid of the asylum and school located at Havana, N. Y.

The programme was not strictly adhered to, the proceedings having commenced later than was expected. After some pieces of music rendered by O'Brien's band, Prof. Hutchings delivered one of his serio-comic lectures on New York City life, which kept the audience alternately laughing and weeping. Bro. Edward Carswell, the famous temperance lecturer of Canada, followed in an eloquent address, replete with interesting and illustrative anecdotes. Martin Knapp, Esq., of Western New York, and Wm. Ross Wallace, of this city, delivered excellent poems eulogizing Masonry.

At the close of these exercises the audience adjourned to the green in front of the platform, when Bro. John Sheffield, of Eastern Star Lodge and member of the Caledonian Club, entertained them with some of his athletic feats. He first walked half a mile in 3 minutes, then rolled a carriage wheel twice around running, then walked backward around the ring three times, then ran three times around another half mile after which he picked up and deposited, one by one, 20 stones placed one yard apart, after which he jumped over five hurdles placed across the space, and this feat he performed twice in succession. Then followed the feat of picking up with his mouth 10 eggs placed one yard apart, after which he threw twenty 56lb weights over his head. The whole was to be finished within half an hour, but Mr. Sheffield did it in 27½ minutes. He was greeted with rounds of applause. He is 32 years of age. Harry Hill also entertained the assemblage with an exhibition of Indian Club exercise.

At the close of these games the audience again returned to the stand and were addressed by His Honor Mayor Hoffman who also presented the three great lights of the Masonic order, to P. G. M., Robt. D. Holmes, Esq., of the Mystic Tie Lodge. The Mayor said that he could not understand why he, an outsider, to whom the mysteries of the Masonic order had not yet been revealed, had been selected by the ladies interested in the Asylum fund, to make the presentation, but he had cheerfully consented to perform the service. The case in which the ladies are engaged is that of the orphan—a word redolent in itself than any he could utter—and he hoped that the cause would succeed, he indeed thought, when the ladies gave their hearts and hands to it. The Mayor then addressed a few remarks to Bro. Holmes in presenting to him a magnificent Bible, a square, and a compass—the three great lights of Masonry.

P. G. M. Holmes, in accepting these gifts in behalf of the ladies, paid a tribute to the Mayor's purity in his first declining, lest political expediency might induce cut of his presence the Masonic fraternity, who had invited him to be present at the exercises, but yet he was compelled to accept, although he believed the time was not hastening when Mr. and Mrs. Jones could discuss beneath a counterpane the political issues of the day, and the way in which each shall vote in the morning. In behalf of his lodge, which was thus honored in the selection of the Mayor, he accepted the beautiful gifts presented to him by the ladies. And he thanked the Mayor of Mystic Lodge that it could always boast of an empty treasury, for its members never knew of a widow or orphan Mason in want without seeking them out. While other Lodges may boast of their goods and benefits, he would point to the charitable organizations that have been first and made popular by the Mystic Tie, and exclaim, "These, the Spartan mother of old, "These, these are my jewels."

COL. E. W. COOK, of Havana, N. Y., brother of the founder of the People's College (now the School and Asylum), then addressed the audience, and urged every mechanic and every State to make something useful for the institution, and clothing and provisions, etc., for the benefit of the children and youth, and aged men and women, that shall be maintained or educated there. He said that it would be the pioneer of institutions of a similar nature in every State and country in the Old and in the New World.

M. W. Bros. Belcher and F. W. Herring, Chairman of the Executive Committees, had charge of the ceremonies, which were conducted in an agreeable and pleasant manner. Those who preferred dancing to other amusements were gratified on the platform in the rear of the hotel, where also Miss Henrietta Beldi, champion skater, gave some exhibitions of that art with parlor skates. Those who came provided to stay later, separated themselves about this time (6 P. M.) into private parties, after which dancing commenced and continued until 10 or 11 o'clock, by which time the people were making the shortest time for their respective homes, leaving behind them the memories of a day and deed which had called them forth.

THE DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION—WHAT IT HAS EFFECTED.—This organization is an extraordinary living example of the great and lasting good that may be accomplished by combination and co-operation in pursuit of a lawful object. Four years ago the dry goods clerks of this city occupied a very miserable position so far as regarded hours of labor. They had generally to put in an appearance at the store about 7 o'clock A. M., and with the exception of a few moments snatched from business to snatch up as much food as would keep the machine running, they remained behind the counters until 10 o'clock. It could not be said they ever had any intermission at business until 10 o'clock. It could not be said they ever had any time for mental improvement. They never had the slightest chance of cultivating or improving the mind, neither could they recruit the body, and the consequence was an overtasking of physical and mental faculties, immature old age and premature death. A very useful body of men were debarred from a chance of developing any latent talents they might possess; the individual and the community were both losers and humanity was outraged. Men of families had to go to work before their children got up, and before the parent returned the children were a bed, so they were actually unable to see their children except on Sunday, or once a week. In this lamentable state of things, the idea of organizing an association of dry goods clerks for the purpose of agitating the movement was carried into effect. Through its agency and labors, public opinion was brought to bear on the employers, and shortly the object triumphed. The 7 o'clock closing system became almost universal. The clerks then could enjoy themselves in the evenings with their friends; join libraries, attend lectures or go to the theatre, etc.; and they repaid their employers by increased exertions and greater devotion in furthering their interests. The Association has kept alive and vigilant, and ever since kept the store owners on their good behaviour. The Society now numbers over six hundred members; it meets every week—the first Wednesday of the month at 8th avenue, and on all other Wednesdays at 267 Bowery.

Last night a meeting was held at 267 Bowery, President H. B. Cowls in the chair. Reports were made from several shops, and delegations were appointed to visit some refractory stores that fail to close punctually at 7 o'clock. Amongst the other business that came up at the meeting was a bill from the Workingmen's Union for $6 for dues and $10, a tax levied for sending a delegate to Chicago. The payment of the dues was ordered without dissent, but the payment of the tax led to an animated debate. Some urged that the society should not pay the money and should leave the Union altogether, but a majority held that considering the advantages of having the Union as tenants, that it would be better pay, and it was so ordered. A motion was adopted that no future levies be paid to the Workingmen's Union till all societies represented in the Union should have paid up clear.

A Committee of seven was appointed to make arrangements for holding a ball to celebrate the anniversary of the Union, 12th January. The meeting then adjourned.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following convictions and fines were procured by this Society during the month of August, 1867: John Schmidt, driving a lame horse with sore on back, $10; G. Metz, breaking the legs of, and otherwise maltreating an ox, $50 and 30 days imprisonment; W. Johnston, driving a horse, with sore on back, $10; J. Healey, setting a dog on a cat and killing it, $15; J. Wise, driving a lame horse, $5; P. O'Connor, driving a lame horse, and cross under collar, $5; Philip Hepp, turning a disabled horse out to die, $5; J. Boyle, overloading a weak and disabled horse, $5, P. Doyle, throwing a cat out of the window, $10; John Kinchen, driving a horse with sores on breast and belly, $5; P. Grady, driving a horse, with running sore on hips, $5; R. Comiston, fighting dogs, $10. Total, $135.

## MASS MEETING OF BUTCHERS.

**Fernando Wood on the Cattle Driving Order—The Question of Municipal Government. He Refers the Rougers at Home to the Rougers at Albany, Etc., Etc.**

The indignation of the butchers aroused by the recent edict of the Board of Health, prohibiting the slaughtering or driving of cattle below Forbith street, in this city, seems to be in nowise abated. The butchers have been trying to secure places for slaughtering without the prescribed limits, but in many cases have, as they allege, been unable to obtain a permit from the Board, and have been compelled to suspend business altogether. When permits are granted they are, as stated, only extended for about three weeks, and butchers declare that they do not like to erect houses, not knowing whether the Board will remove them still further up-town before many days.

A mass meeting of the Butchers and Drovers was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, for the furtherance of measures to have the question settled whether the Board of Health possesses the power they have assumed. The meeting was very large, there not being standing room in scarce any part of the large hall.

Mr. Lahr was called to the chair, and he stated that the practical effect of the order would be to ruin many butchers. He instanced several cases who had been obliged to suspend business. The meeting, he said, had been called to obtain an expression of opinion on the matter, and the Hon. Fernando Wood, in accordance with an invitation extended him, would address the meeting.

Mr. Wood came forward amid loud cheering, on the understanding of which he said, he was present in accordance with an invitation from the committee, or he would not have intruded at the meeting. He was not aware that he could give them any information on the matter which brought them together, but he had always taken an interest in the local and municipal affairs of the city, and was not indifferent to the legislative enactments emanating from Albany. They were a meeting of butchers, as he understood it, who were opposed to oppressive laws. Well, butchers were an intelligent class of men, and the execution they followed was perfectly legitimate. There was nothing in it contrary to the well regulation of society, and when the law exceeded its legitimate authority, by endeavoring to suppress a legitimate business, it was time the people took stand against it. (cheers). The Board of Health had assumed the right to regulate their business; to this he did not object. He did not object to the regulation of any business, but the people themselves should regulate it. But the Board of Health were going beyond a regulation of the business; they were about to suppress it altogether. The stopping of their business was to him one of the most outrageous acts that had been committed by any body for the last five years. The Board of Health sold their business was a "nuisance." It was strange that the business had been conducted here nearly 250 years, and yet was now only discovered to be a nuisance. What was "nuisance?" The word was of French origin, and had different definitions. In legal parlance there were two kinds of nuisance—a public nuisance and a private nuisance. A public "nuisance" was that deemed objectionable by the public at large (as defined by Blackstone), and there was no word about "Health" in the matter. A private nuisance was, for instance, where a man constructed a room of a house so as the water would run off and damage his neighbor's property. He knew of no common acceptance of the word meaning that anything that was unhealthy was a nuisance. The proper definition of the word was "an obstruction." If a man has a scolding wife she is a private nuisance, and the Board of Health might be called on to remove her. (Laughter.) If a public obstruction was a nuisance, he did not know of a bigger nuisance than the Board of Health itself. (Cheers and laughter.) The leather-headed President of that Board was a public nuisance. He claimed that the butchers were as healthy a class as could be found, and if the business was detrimental to health they engaged in it would be the first to admit its ill effects. He did not intend to introduce politics on the present occasion, but he would say they were oppressed. It was not merely protection of the public health that led the Board to do this thing. There was a great pecuniary speculation beyond all this which did but the public know it he believed that the people in the street would rise up against them and hurl them from power. Even admitting that their business was a nuisance, he denied the power of the Board to abate it. He denied the authority of the Legislature to cramp the local power given to this city in her charter. Two hundred years ago this city had the Dongan charter, and in 1691, That charter declared that the city should have the sovereign right to control its own municipal affairs. This was before the Revolution; before the settlement of the Colony of New York. When we became a State that charter was not changed. No Legislature of the State ever attempted to interfere with it down to about 1852. At that time they did so in compliance with the wishes of the people. The progenitors of the city were left unimpaired, and it was not till 1857 that the Legislature passed laws restricting the power of the city to govern itself, and holding the people as a subjugated and vanquished race; maintaining the right to govern them, and to tax them without their consent. The people of the city have a right to manage their own affairs, and if the business of the butchers was a nuisance, it was the people themselves that should abate it, (cheers,) and in attempting to abate it the Board of Health had arrogated powers that did not belong to them, but belonged to the municipal authorities of the city. The Mayor and Common Council were elected with ample powers to protect the people, the only true authority which had existed for over two hundred years. But argument and discussion did but little good in this business, they wanted to be pointed to a relief. There was no people on earth who would submit to such laws as at present existed in this city. The Emperor of Austria or Russia would not be on their thrones twenty-four hours if they attempted to exercise such a law. In Paris they would not be tolerated one hour. Even the Bohemians of Paris, when their rights were being infringed upon—even the old tatterdemalions arose and created such a revolution as never before was known. In 1788 He referred next to the seizures which were made by the various Commissions and their expenditures which were not satisfactorily accounted for. He was opposed to a violation of the law; he was opposed to force; he did not want to break down this great city; he did not want riot and bloodshed again, but what was to be done? He was sorry to say the Courts were not always the custodians of the safety and interest of the public; frequently judgments were given by Courts which would not be given were the political opinions of the Judges of a different character. The highest Court of the State of New York has given more political decisions (cries of "That's so" time and again. [Applause.] They look more to the political character of the litigants than to the questions of law and the arguments before them. Again, why should the city be ruled by a foreign power 120 miles off, up the Hudson? They tell us that the Common Council are too corrupt to direct our public affairs, and dishonest and we are obliged to go to Albany to find honest men (Oh ho!" and laughter). They at Albany do not know anything about us at the city, and have no sympathy with us. They believe us to be a very wicked people, because we have brothels, and those brothels are supported by those very men who come here for the very purpose of keeping them up. They denounce the city of New York as intemperate, while the Puritans who passed the Excise law were continually intoxicated. You must go to Albany to find honest men! where a regular system of corruption is established; where if you go to get the most legitimate measure passed, the first question asked is, "how much will you pay? How much is the job worth to you?" He believed that if they had taken half the sum which they proposed to give the lawyers, to the legislature, if they would give fifty cents on the dollar what they were going to pay their lawyers, they could bribe the legislature with it to let the butchers alone. He did not know, but if, leaving morality out of the question, the butchers would have done better to have gone to Albany with their money, than endeavor to get justice in the Courts. And yet they charged the Common Council with being corrupt. Suppose they were. If he was to be cheated, he would sooner be cheated by the rogues at home and let the money be spent in the city. He would rather spend it among his own people than spend it among those cormorants at Albany, who had no sympathy with us. Mr. Wood then contrasted the police system under his management and the present, and claimed they were as efficient as the present force, and were maintained at less than one-third of the expense. He denounced the Commissioners generally, and then alluded to the peculiar action of the Commissioners in sending the butchers as far as 40th street. Why, one-third of the residents of the city lived above 40th street. And was their health not to be considered? Were they to be left to perish? (Laughter and cheers.) There was some good men lived above 40th street. He lived up there (laughter), yet might be left to die! Is the Board and the Legislature possessed the power to carry out this law, they had the power to do anything to regulate even one's private affairs. If they had the right to prescribe on what day we shall worship, they had the power to say what creed we shall belong to, how we shall govern our children and regulate our domestic relations with our wives, and determine how much property we shall own. He thought it was the duty of the Mayor of this city to have called a meeting long ago, for the discussion of the question of the protection of the rights of the people, and let them assert their right of self government, and let the remonstrances go to Albany signed by a hundred thousand citizens, saying "thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." (Cheers.) In conclusion, he would say—first, Your business is no nuisance; secondly, if it is a nuisance, they have not the authority to regulate it; thirdly, we regulate our own affairs under an ancient charter, which they are unable to take away from us. He would like to have the matter settled by the United States Courts, who would be impartial judges. There was one duty enforced upon every man; there was something in life worth more than property or money—liberty—the right to govern ourselves; and he hoped every man present would uphold these great principles.

Mr. Seaman then addressed the meeting, and also the Chairman, in addresses going to prove that the butchering business was not offensive, and that the action of the Board of Health was tyrannical and unjust.

A committee of twenty was then appointed, who shall have power to appoint subcommittees, engage counsel, and generally supervise the action intended to be taked by the butchers and drovers. The meeting then adjourned.

### BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

*Meeting Yesterday—Important to Firemen's Insurance and Dealers—Leave of Absence to Firemen Trust, &c., &c.*

The Fire Commissioners had a regular session yesterday at Firemen's Hall. The different departments were directed to report all violations of law regulating the closing of hatchways at night, in order that prosecutions might be instituted.

The Board next considered and adopted a draft of regulations for the keeping, storage and sale of fireworks. The principal feature is that hereafter no fireworks shall, under a penalty of $50, be manufactured, stored or kept in the City of New York, except under permit grantable at the discretion of the Fire Commissioners—the permit to describe the manner in which the combustible may be kept or stored. A further article provides that no fireworks whatever, except one sample package of each particular kind, be kept for sale in the City of New York in the time intermediate between the 10th July and 10th June in succeeding year.

President Shaler introduced a substitute for an existing regulation, which was adopted; that it shall be permissable for the Chief Engineer to grant leave of absence to all members of the Department for a period not exceeding five days, upon written application, duly approved by the proper officers, and for the commanders of companies to grant leave of absence to the men under them for twenty-four hours, not oftener than twice to the same person in one month, and not to two members at the same time.

The following bills were referred to be served on several fireworks dealers.

The Committee on Discipline reported that they had given leave to C. L. Chaplin, Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, to withdraw two charges—one of disobedience of orders, and one of absence without leave—which he had preferred against A. A. Wilson, belt-lineman in O. Tower.

The committee on appointments reported the following decisions: Edward Pennover, fireman, Metropolitan Engine Company, No. 8, charge, absence without leave; not guilty, but guilty on lesser charge—to forfeit five days' pay. Robert V. Mackey, District Engineer, charged with the violation of sec. 7 of the rules and regulations, to be kept by manded by the President. Christopher R. Fitch, fireman, Co. No. 23, charge, absence without leave—guilty, but excusable under the circumstances. At meeting held 5th instant, Dan'l Scully, fireman, H. and L. Co. No. 9, charge, absence without leave—guilty, but excusable under circumstances. Robert Roberts, fireman, Co. No. 2—charge, conduct prejudicial to good order—honorably acquitted. The Board approved those decision, and then adjourned.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The Board reassembled yesterday. Present, Chauncey M. Depew, President; ex-Judge Bonney, ex-Supervisor Stewart and Comptroller Connolly.

The claims of Peter Kuhn and Andrew C. Lynch, were called but the parties not appearing their cases were adjourned.

The claim of John Leonard was then called, but not being presented in proper form, was also adjourned.

Wm. W. Lyon presented a claim for 56 days' services as Inspector of Slaughter Houses, at $3 per day. Decision reserved.

The claim of James Lynch was adjourned, no appearance being entered.

Stephen A. Lee presented a claim for $100, for copying back minutes of the Supreme Court. Decision reserved.

A. P. Mange was employed by the Attorney for the Board of Excise to take affidavits; he presents a claim for $275. Decision reserved.

The claim of Wm. Hayes was then called up. Mr. Hayes claims $2,705 87 for services rendered in the office of the Corporation Attorney in serving summons and subpoenas; from September, 1863, to February, 1865. The defence to this claim is that the money appropriated for these services was paid to one McKinney, who was authorized to employ assistants, and who made out and certified to all bills of that nature. The claimant does not deny that the money was paid to McKinney, but alleges that he never got any of it. Mr. Fowler, who was Corporation Attorney, testified that he never had