THE GREAT HAYDEN TRIAL.

THE STATE APPARENTLY TRYING TO SHOW A MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

The Fallibility of Experts—A Rigid Cross-Examination of the Boston Doctor—Did Mr. Hayden's Clothing Become Bloody through Contact with Ben. Stevens's Garments?—Another Tilt over the Found Knife.

The twentieth day of the Hayden trial opened in New Haven yesterday morning. The accused clergyman's wife, father, brother, and brother-in-law appeared at his side. The cross-examination of Dr. Joshua B. Treadwell, the blood expert of Boston, was resumed. Mr. Watrous first questioned him concerning the spot of blood discovered on the left shoulder of shirt No. 2. [The one found in Mr. Hayden's house, which he says he did not wear on the day of Mary Stannard's death.—REP.] On the previous day the witness had stated that it was quite a large spot of blood, containing several hundred corpuscles, and that by an accident he had lost all but four of the corpuscles. Pressed by Mr. Watrous as to the dimensions of the spot, he said that it was a little elliptical, and a 600th of an inch one way and a 700th the other. He gave the average diameter of the four corpuscles as the 1-8770th of an inch. He then repeated the individual measurements of the four corpuscles, having, as he stated, made a mistake in his statement as to their size in his testimony yesterday afternoon. Mr. Watrous, in examining the notes, found five measurements and asked what the fifth was. The witness stated that two of them were the measurements of the length and breadth of one of the corpuscles that had not been fully restored to its natural shape. This corpuscle measured in its longest direction 1-2758th of an inch, and in its shortest 1-3197th of an inch. These measurements he had added together, and from the sum, divided by two, found the actual diameter of the corpuscles as it would have been when fully restored.

THE FALLIBILITY OF EXPERTS.

"Will you show the jury how you arrived at this result?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"Certainly," replied the Doctor, and he began to make the calculation. Mr. Watrous did the same thing. When the figuring had been completed the witness said: "I find the diameter to be 1-2997th of an inch."

"Are you sure you are correct?" asked Mr. Watrous.

The Doctor glanced over his figures and said: "Yes, sir, if I have made no mistake in figures."

"I think you have," said Mr. Watrous.

The Doctor ran over his figures again and said: "I don't think I have. I know I am correct if I know anything about figures."

"I don't dispute your knowledge, but look again," said Mr. Watrous.

The Doctor looked, but couldn't find any mistake, and Mr. Watrous said:

"Will you put the figures down on the blackboard?"

"Certainly," said the Doctor, who then made up a little sum on the board like this:

3197
2758
2 | 5955
2997

When the figuring was completed the spectators began to laugh. The mistake was apparent to all but the witness.

"That is correct, is it?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"It is, I suppose, if the figures are right."

"Does 2 go into 9 nine times?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"No," replied the Doctor, "but 2 does go into 18 nine times, if I ever learned anything at school, and he threw his notebook down on the table.

"I don't doubt but that you went to school, but you have made a mistake in your little arithmetical exercise, if I know anything about figures. Please go over the calculation, and I think you will see I am right."

Then the old figures were put on: division "2 in 5 twice, and 1 over; 2 in 18 (triumphantly) nine times; 2 in 9 (vanished) four times." Then he stopped and improved his calculation, so that it read as follows:

3197
2758
2 | 5955
2997

"Now you are right, Doctor, and I have attained my point, that is to show the jury with all due respect to you, that experts are fallible. Now we will dismiss that subject," was the way in which Mr. Watrous ended this matter.

ALL THE CORPUSCLES MAY HAVE BEEN DOG'S BLOOD.

Dr. Treadwell next said that the drop of blood taken from the shirt could neither have been made by the smashing of a mosquito nor from the rubbing of a nose against the inside of the sleeve. He made measurements of the twenty corpuscles taken from the right shoulder of the same shirt were as follows:

No. as the inch.		No. to the inch.	
No. 1	3,300	No. 11	3,270
No. 2	3,300	No. 12	3,253
No. 3	3,247	No. 13	3,300
No. 4	3,300	No. 14	3,357
No. 5	3,270	No. 15	3,300
No. 6	3,247	No. 16	3,247
No. 7	3,262	No. 17	3,300
No. 8	3,300	No. 18	3,330
No. 9	3,300	No. 19	3,258
No. 10	3,340	No. 20	3,300
Average	3,222		

Corpuscles found by Deputy Hull.

Average of 20 corpuscles on shirt	3,222
Average of 20 corpuscles on Mr. Hayden's bosom	3,207
Average of 20 corpuscles found on Mr. Hayden's Knife	3,221
Average of normal blood	3,207
Average of dog's blood	4,200
Average of dogs' blood, anywhere between 3,200 and 4,400	

Thus all the corpuscles come within the range of dog's blood. Dr. Treadwell said that for aught he could tell the blood corpuscles found in the thumb groove of the small blade of Mr. Hayden's Knife might have been there for years. The microscopic slides containing these corpuscles and the shirt corpuscles had been destroyed in subjecting them to guiacum tests, and consequently they could not be produced at the inspection of experts for the defence. The witness admitted that he had more than once applied the guiacum test to the blood of the same lot, but would not admit that this was because he had doubts concerning the first result. He could mount blood on slides for microscopical examination in two hours. A few different slides were given him containing corpuscles of blood from five different animals he thought he could distinguish the blood. Mr. Watrous threatened to put them to the test, and the expert said he would want his own preparations and the use of his own instrument to make the examination. He was willing to take slides prepared by Fields, Wormley and Richardson of Philadelphia, but was a little shaky over Prof. White, because he had never seen slides prepared by him. If the slides were properly mounted, he was willing to try to pick out the human blood from that of lower animals. If given pig's and dog's blood separately in slides, he would want two days to distinguish them.

HOW SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMEN DISAGREE.

The witness mentioned Prof. Richardson as agreeing with him in his method of asserting in slides. Mr. Watrous read an extract from an article written by Prof. Richardson and published in the American Journal of Medical Science in 1875, in which he doubted the value of diagnosis in distinguishing human from dog blood, and intimated that no reliable results were yet to be made out. Dr. Treadwell said that Prof. Richardson had changed his views. He now agreed with the witness. Scientific men differed as to the feasibility of picking out human blood from the blood of animals by the aid of the microscope. Dr. Richardson never claimed that he could do it. He was the first man that made correct experiments, and his work had been improving since 1875.

Mr. Watrous then set up the opinion of Dr. Woodward, the compiler of the Medical History of the War, who thinks that the blood corpuscles of various animals can be distinguished through the use of the microscope. The expert said that Dr. Woodward's measurements of corpuscles were nonsensical. They were at least ten per cent. out of the way. He had made the average of dog corpuscles five per cent. larger, and those of men five per cent. smaller. His pictures of blood corpuscles were ridiculous. He denounced Dr. Woodward as a humbug, and gave ten reasons to substantiate his denunciation. He had never met a scientific man who knew what Woodward knew.

Mr. Watrous kept shaking his red rag by reading extracts from Dr. Woodward's works, from those accused those who attempted to determine between the corpuscles of human blood and those of animals of reckless temerity. Dr. Woodward had been a Boston expert, had served on a Washington expert, and spent five months in trying to determine that he was a fool. He was then called the biggest in the names of Dr. E. U. Piper of Chicago and Prof. Gunther. Mr. Watrous then quoted Piper against him, and the witness said that Piper like Richardson, had changed his views. Up to five or six years ago the same word carried weight in Chicago and was against the theory of picking out human blood by the aid of the microscope or by photographic measurements of corpuscles.

HOW CORPUSCLES ARE MEASURED.

The prosecution again took the witness. Judge Harrison got from him a list of scientific authorities in support of his testimony. He read from Dr. Piper a statement that the smaller the human blood is recently recognized as distinguishing it from the largest of dog's blood. Dr. Carpenter, a French author, and others corroborated back Piper.

Dr. Treadwell then explained the way in which he measured the corpuscles. Inserted in the eyepiece was a micrometer, a measuring instrument of glass upon which was covered with a network of lines drawn just a 320,000th of an inch apart. Thus the number of spaces covered by the most minute object can be ascertained and the actual size reduced from this. If a corpuscle covered in one direction 116 spaces, and in the other 102 spaces, it is found how many thousandths of an inch the average size would be by a calculation like the following:

Spaces.		320,000th of an inch.
102	=	3197
116	=	2758
2	218	
	109	2995

The result taken in this way by adding the spaces and then dividing them is considered as absolutely accurate a method of measurement as though the microscopist had used in his calculations the actual number of 320,000ths of an inch.

A TILT OVER BEN. STEVENS'S CLOTHING.

Mr. Watrous again took the witness, and began to question him concerning the clothing of Benjamin Stevens received from Dr. White. Mr. Waller promptly objected on the ground advanced yesterday against the admission of what is known as the "found knife." The Stevens clothing had not been shown to the jury and had not been put in evidence by the prosecution.

The defence claimed an answer to their questions, basing the claim on the decision of the Court in the case of the "found knife."

Chief Justice Park said that the decision in the case of the "found knife" was made under a misapprehension. The Court was under the impression that the knife had been brought before the jury. In this case the clothing must have been brought before the jury and the Court before the questions could be asked. The fact that the prosecution submitted various articles to the expert for examination does not compel them to put those articles in evidence. The questions were manifestly out of order.

Mr. Waller said that as the testimony concerning the "found knife" was admitted under a misapprehension, it ought to be held in abeyance until the defence should in some way identify the knife and connect it with the case. This must be done before the jury is allowed to weigh the testimony already offered.

"This is not our evidence," said Mr. Jones. "It came out on what the Court decided to be a legitimate cross-examination. Of course, we shall try to ascertain everything connected with the discovery of this knife. We already have an officer who is endeavoring to learn how the knife came into the hands of Prof. White." The speaker then began to discuss the question of the admission of the Stevens clothing, when Mr. Waller objected to argument on that point after the ruling of the Court.

"I do not like to be told," said Mr. Jones, "that blood has been found on Mr. Hayden's clothing, and that that clothing was bundled with Benjamin Stevens's clothing, we ought to be allowed to ascertain whether the blood on Mr. Hayden's garments might not have come from contact with Stevens's clothes."

Mr. Waller scouted the seriousness of this proposition. Blood on clothing will dry within a few hours. Here weeks have elapsed; yet the defence gravely claim that dried blood, after such a lapse of time, might have been communicated from one garment to another while in the hands of the expert. The statement carried down answer. If the Court really thought that there was any sincerity in the reason advanced by the defence, and that dried blood may have been communicated from one garment to the other, the prosecution had nothing further to say.

Chief Justice Park said that, if the counsel claimed that the blood alleged to have been found on Mr. Hayden's shirt was due to contact with other garments, they had a right to inquire how the garments were kept.

"But," said Mr. Waller, "your Honor's decision does not cover the point at issue. The motion is to exclude the 'found-knife' testimony. We are willing to allow it to stand, provided the defence will promise to hereafter definitely connect the knife with the case."

"Most assuredly," said Mr. Jones, "we shall try to connect the knife with this case. We shall attempt to follow up the evidence already obtained on cross-examination by testimony as to when, where, and by whom the knife was found."

The Court allowed the evidence to stand, with the understanding that it is to be treated as testimony for the defence, and to be hereafter connected with the case.

Mr. Jones then began to question Dr. Treadwell as to the contact of the Hayden and Stevens clothing while in his possession. The witness said he had taken five pieces from Mr. Stevens's pantaloons, two from his vest, four from his shirt, and two from his coat, and at no time did he mix them with the pieces from Mr. Hayden's clothing. As each piece was cut it was wrapped in clean white paper, and the samples from each garment were placed in envelopes by themselves.

"Doctor," said Mr. Waller, "are you sure that none of the blood from the Hayden clothing got on the clothing of Mr. Stevens?" The witness said he was.

"Why are you sure?" Mr. Waller inquired.

"Because I examined Mr. Stevens's clothing and found no traces of blood," was the reply.

"Did you examine it to see whether there was any blood on it?" Mr. Watrous asked.

The witness replied that he did. The shirt had evidently not been washed since it had been worn. There was no doubt about the pantaloons. He could not even say whether they had been washed since he cut the pieces from them. The pantaloons were passed to the jury for their examination.

Sheriff Hull was recalled by the defence. He said that the garments were not mixed while in his possession during the preliminary examination at Madison. While the Justice was sitting the Stevens and Hayden clothing lay under the table in separate bundles, and at night, by his direction, they were locked in a closet.

THE FIRST DISCOVERER OF BLOOD.

Judge Edward R. Landon of Guilford testified that he was in Madison on the day of Mr. Hayden's arrest. Sheriff Hull showed him Mr. Hayden's knife. The small blade was very long, very sharp, and bright. It looked as if it had been sharpened on a rough stone. He saw some dirt and a discoloration in the thumb-notch. At first he thought the discoloration was iron rust, but after looking at it in a strong light he was satisfied that it was dried blood. He returned the knife to Deputy Hull, and cautioned him not to open it or disturb the discoloration.

Mr. Jones conducted the cross-examination. Judge Landon said that he was counsel for the State when he made the examination of the knife. He drew up the complaint against Mr. Hayden at the request of Grand Juror Stanhope. The latter withdrew from the case on account of ill-health, about the time that Dr. White appeared on the stand in Madison, and testified that he found evidences of blood on the little blade of the knife. The witness said he was using two pair of glasses when he discovered the dried blood. The discoloration was a yellowish red, and the notch was not entirely filled with dirt. He was looking to see if he could find traces of blood. At Mr. Jones's request, Judge Landon pulled two pair of old-fashioned spectacles over the bridge of his nose, and showed the jury how he made the examination. He said he did not know the magnifying power of the glasses.

"Had you ever seen any yellowish red or red yellowish dried blood before?" Mr. Jones inquired.

"Oh, yes," the Judge replied.

"Where?" Mr. Jones demanded, and the Judge was posed. He made a remonstrative answer.

"Which color predominated in the notch," Mr. Jones asked, "the red or the yellow?" The Judge was as dumb as an oyster.

"Was the yellow tinged with red, or the red tinged with yellow?" The Judge made another remonstrative reply.

"You say you called the attention of Deputy Hull to the discoloration. Why didn't you call Justice Wilcox's attention to it?" The Judge didn't know.

"Did you call the attention of any others to it?" Mr. Jones inquired. The Judge said he did not.

"Did you keep it to yourself purposely?" The Judge replied that he did not.

George R. Shepherd, a colored gentleman, testified that he was the sexton of the church in which the Madison examination was held. At that time Mr. Hull gave him two bundles of clothing, and told him to lock them in a closet and let no one open the closet without his orders. He did so.

On cross-examination the colored gentleman said that he did not know whether the bundles were left under the table all night or not. He promised that on a subsequent day Justice Wilcox came in to take care of some clothes, for he thought the Justice referred to a third bundle. "I told the Justice that I hadn't received any orders about them," said Mr. Shepherd, "and he said that he couldn't take care of them, and I locked them up." He did not think it was either of the bundles confided to his care by Deputy Hull.

THE ALLEGED SECRET OF THE ALLEGED MURDER.

Dr. Fenny A. Jewett was recalled. He qualified some of his former testimony by saying that the first effect of arsenic when swallowed is to quicken the beating of the pulse and diminish its strength. He said that after the postmortem examination of Mary Stannard's body on Sept. 11 he found an ovarian outgrowth about the size of a shanked hickory nut. It was one-third as large as the ovary itself. Such an outgrowth would produce an uneasy sensation, pain, nausea, and lateral secretions, and might produce all the symptoms of approaching maternity. These symptoms might not all be present at the same time, but one or more would always be present. The patient might easily mistake these symptoms, especially if she had been impregnated before their appearance. Dr. Jewett also answered questions that incidentally bore upon the finding of a towel and napkin in the dead girl's pockets.

On cross-examination Dr. Jewett said that the excrescence was not discovered until after his examination in the preliminary hearing at Madison. He had there testified that an examination had been made, and nothing unusual had been found. He could not tell why it had not been found, but supposed it was due to carelessness.

"Are experts are sometimes careless?" said Mr. Watrous.

Dr. Jewett acknowledged the compliment by a graceful bow. He said that after his examination in Madison Dr. White told him that he had discovered something, and asked him to come up and see what it was. Mr. Watrous then put the witness to a severe cross-examination on his statements concerning the symptoms described in the direct examination and their causes. The court adjourned long after dark.

STATE ELECTION RESULTS AS SHOWN BY THE OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE SUPERVISORS.

Counties.	Robinson's maj.	Cornell's maj.	Potter's maj.	Hoskins's maj.	Beach's maj.	Carr's maj.	Olney's maj.	Wadsworth's maj.	Schoonmaker's maj.	Ward's maj.	Martin's maj.	Woodell's maj.	Seymour's maj.	Soule's maj.	Kelly's maj.
Albany		1610	981		930		1568		908		874		1843		3695
Allegany		2600		2400		2640		2600		2600		2600		2600	300
Broome		1243		1353		1412		1408		1371		1350		1298	120
Catteraugus		2879		2937		2957		2942		2939		2937		2891	412
Cayuga		3070		3124		3044		3062		3132		3145		3240	712
Chautauqua		3632		4136		4562		4599		4543		4150		3925	131
Chemung	66			251		295		307		315		292		109	484
Chenango		1071		1517		1540		1536		1524		1528		1407	136
Clinton		991		1021		1036		1059		1030		1028		1029	87
Columbia		1310		1313		1277		1350		1314		1348		1037	121
Cortland		1113		1195		1163		1201		1199		1195		1157	327
Delaware		359		634		632		693		624		676		617	12
Dutchess		1502		1569		1517		1587		1534		1525		1398	672
Erie		3053		3395		3370		3456		3382		3363		2949	338
Essex		1457		1424		1400		1423		1426		1428		1355	
Franklin		1418		1578		1593		1585		1593		1582		1372	35
Fulton		890		959		948		951		957		955		807	50
Genesee		1013		980		1146		1150		1151		1153		1085	217
Greene	900		900		900		900		900		900		900		100
Hamilton	142		142		142		253		142		142		142		2
Herkimer		857		1085		1158		1125		1099		1127		992	211
Jefferson		1256		1099		1358		1042		1192		1191		1571	86
Kings	11516		11589		9283		9832		10115		10298		13343		5671
Lewis		237		30		127		63		54		68		2	358
Livingston		1343		996		960		1040		1057		1102		927	369
Madison		1703		1821		1825		1852		1835		1824		1930	230
Monroe		3476		2759		1171		2985		2912		2894		2318	2098
Montgomery		22		93		25		78		91		14		201	327
New York	18211		48659		48346		46993		44049		48199		49744		42136
Niagara		1021		583		702		823		737		725		580	573
Oneida		851		1299		1416		1503		1254		1449	133		668
Onondaga		4800		4606		4388		4128		4141		4159		4327	1468
Ontario		841		772		938		795		789		797		607	436
Orange		1122		698		694		691		671		621		524	979
Orleans		1779		1489		1488		1579		1492		1481		1431	571
Oswego		3800		3050		3149		3145		3131		3000		2957	1326
Otsego	60		100		128		98		93		147		10		74
Putnam		628		672		606		628		674		606		648	36
Queens	1589		2721		2899		2885		2895		2675		2839		1508
Rensselaer	528		1076		80		938		1183		988		1188		1144
Richmond	825		1239		1029		1030		1031		1032		1212		318
Rockland	298		388		372		371		377		374		390		183
St. Lawrence		6340		6818		6837		6930		6796		6829		6721	35
Saratoga		1898		1557		1674		1582		1567		1577		1479	450
Schenectady	65		195		109		178		237		143		200		246
Schoharie	1711		1763		1651		1670		1035		1663		1724		16
Schuyler		728		647		648		649		646		647		589	204
Seneca		101	174		168		159		145		168		321		497
Steuben		1792		1901		1403		1592		1586		1399		1350	836
Suffolk		30		507		568		615		605		572		513	122
Sullivan	245		489		490		487		485		488		508		364
Tioga		984		986		967		992		990		993		937	34
Tompkins		795		892		929		911		897		893		849	35
Ulster		685	292		308		208		725		226		401		1690
Warren		18		187		252		196		185		235		145	800
Washington		3528		3218		3249		3209		3215		3203		3194	361
Wayne		2439		2121		2109		2122		2123		2129		2047	584
Westchester		419	751		548		418		480		524		2553		1735
Wyoming		1327		1489		1417		1442		1431		1436		1355	65
Yates		1075		1148		1164		1161		1155		1150		1078	213
Totals	36156	76928	71249	72379	67119	71521	67051	73249	65969	73974	68708	73859	77690	67721	77471

NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.

Results as Obtained by the Official Canvass—No Longer any Doubt.

THE SUN puts before its readers to-day the official canvass for State officers, as made by the Supervisors of the counties. In New York and Kings the official count has not been completed, but the result will not be changed probably fifty votes from the results given by the unofficial count on election night, and the figures then given are used in the table. There remain two other counties only from which the official return has not been received, Allegany and Greene. In giving these, the difference between the Democratic estimate and the Republican estimate has been divided, and the official figures are not likely to materially change the result thus obtained, one being a Republican and the other a Democratic county. Some 1,660 persons in Westchester County voted for Mr. Soule for "State Engineer" instead of "State Engineer and Surveyor," which ballots were counted among the scattering.

This table shows the following majorities:

Cornell (R.), Governor 4,072; Wendell (R.), Treas. 4651
Hoskins (R.), Lt.-Gov. 1133; Seymour (D.), Engineer and Surveyor 6969
Carr (R.), Sec. of State 4411; Soule's vote 77471
Wadsworth (R.), Comp. 7639; Kelly's vote 77471
Ward (R.), Atty-Gen. 7989

The canvass in Westchester County was completed yesterday. The vote was as follows:

Congressman—Waldo Hutchins (D.), 13,543; Nicholas Smith (R.), 10,146.
State Senator—Samuel W. Johnson (D.), 8,554; William H. Robertson (R.), 10,431; Eugene B. Travis (G.), 96.
Member of Assembly—First District—Moses W. Taylor (D.), 2,542; D. Ogden Bradley (R.), 2,803; John C. Donohue (G.), 117.
Member of Assembly—Second District—Wm. H. Catlin (D.), 3,325; E. Marshall Pavey (R.), 3,058.
Member of Assembly—Third District—Ambrose H. Purdy (D.), 3,325; David W. Travis (R.), 3,839; Ephraim D. Fuller (G.), 4.
Sheriff—James C. Courter (D.), 10,431; Ziba Carpenter (R.), 8,742; Franklin Shapter (G.), 114.
County Clerk—John M. Rowell (D.), 9,656; Cyrus Lawrence, 24 (R.), 9,347; Richard Donnelly (G.), 139.

COUNTING THE CITY VOTE.

The Returns from Only Three Assembly Districts So Far Canvassed.

Alderman Roberts opened the proceedings of the Board of Canvassers yesterday by presenting another opinion from the Corporation Counsel. The opinion is as follows:

"I yesterday advised your Board as to the first step required by the law to be taken by you for the correction of irregularities appearing upon the face of the returns, that were of such a nature that they were capable of correction by the inspectors without changing or altering any decision made by them. This, as I then stated, applies to the case of ballots appearing in the returns, improperly placed and without the certificates required by the law. I have, since rendering said opinion, been called upon by your Committee and requested to advise the Board what irregularities remaining upon the face of the returns, after the inspectors have exhausted their authority in correcting them, would justify the Board in excluding a return from the canvass. The general principle of law applicable is this, that while the Election law surrounds the exercise of the elective franchise with a great many safeguards, and requires a great many formalities in the execution of their duties by election officers, the law does not favor the disfranchising of the voting public on account of irregularities not matters of substance. The substance of a return is a statement of the result of the voting, and if the inspectors of election have duly signed and certified a statement of the voting in accordance with the law of what the result of the voting in the precinct was, so that no doubt is raised in the mind of the Board as to what the inspectors intended to certify as the result of the voting, I think irregularities in other respects appearing upon the face of the return should be disregarded, in order that the public may not be disfranchised by reason of the negligence or inattention to the law by election officers.

"I might cite many cases in which this principle has been announced and applied to various states of fact. It is undoubtedly of great importance that the law should be observed by election officers with great exactness, and every disregard of the law by them should be punished, if possible, but the law has not favored the disfranchisement of the public by reason of their irregularities, and by applying this principle to the cases as they arise, you will be able to solve doubtfulness, the various situations which will present themselves."

After this opinion had been read, Alderman Roberts declared that he was not yet satisfied. "I am unwilling to go on with the canvass," he said, "until I get all the light possible as to my duties. I therefore move that we wait until we get a certified copy of Judge Davis's charge to the jury in the Hall case."

Alderman Morris thought that the Corporation Counsel's opinion was sufficient, and that the canvass should go on; but Alderman Mott thought with Alderman Roberts that the Board should first have Justice Davis's charge. Then Alderman Roberts again took the floor. "I desire to proceed with due care," he said. "The opinion of the Corporation Counsel does not say that we are bound to do an illegal act by counting incorrect returns. How do we know how many of those inspectors may combine for the purpose of robbing the people of their rights? There is scarcely a return here honestly certified to. What means have we of knowing whether this record is true or false? It may be claimed that these are merely clerical errors. Such a claim was put forward in Louisiana when a Democratic President, elected by the votes of the people, was counted out. This whole system is wrong. It is a combination of ignorance and fraud. It must be trampled down, that the people's will can be honestly declared." Then raising his voice, the Alderman said: "As for myself, I am willing to go before the people again. If this election is void on account of these illegal votes, I am willing to abide the result."

The Alderman's friends applauded the peroration of his speech, and somebody in the gallery said, "Roberts for Governor dies hard."

Alderman Haughton then arose and expressed sympathy for Alderman Roberts. "I am not surprised," he said, "that the gentleman feels aggrieved because certain men in his own party did not keep faith with him in the late election."

Alderman Haughton was called to order for not speaking on the question before the Board. Then Alderman Roberts moved that Alderman Burns send word to the inspectors in the First Assembly District that their returns are incorrect, and arrange with them for their correction.

Alderman Morris thought that all irregular returns should be referred to the Committee on Corrected Returns.

Alderman Strack said that the Board could not compel the attendance of the inspectors. The law provided that the Board should delegate one of its members to see the inspectors in regard to errors in the returns.

"If that is the case," Alderman Sauer interrupted, "I move that Alderman Strack see all the inspectors in the city."

Everybody laughed at Mr. Sauer's joke except Aldermen Strack and Roberts. Mr. Strack has not sufficiently recovered from the scare that he received from Alderman Jacobs's joking assertion that he (Hall) had been elected, to laugh at anything, and Col. Roberts had so much serious business to do that he had not time to smile. Arising in his place, he insisted that Alderman Burns was the proper man to see the First District's inspectors, and pressed his motion so earnestly that it was carried. Thereupon Alderman Sauer said that in former years irregular returns were referred to the Committee on Corrected Returns, and that Committee sent for the inspectors. There was no reason, in his opinion, why that practice should be now changed. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which Alderman Burns was directed to see the inspectors of the First Assembly District.

Alderman Burns seconded the motion to reconsider. "I was a candidate myself," he said, "and I don't want to have charge of these returns alone."

At this Alderman Roberts and Alderman Haughton sprang to their feet. Col. Roberts said, in a loud tone, "We cannot evade the law;" and Mr. Haughton said, in a lower tone, "It seems to be the intention of some one to delay this canvass."

The motion to reconsider was carried, and an order was made that the inspectors who were summoned to correct returns should do their work in the Common Council's chamber before the Committee on Corrected Returns.

The question as to who should supervise the correction of returns having been settled, Alderman Mott moved that the returns be opened, read, and the vote for each candidate be tabulated in the presence of the Board; that the inspectors be sent for from day to day to correct irregular returns, and that action on all other matters relating to the canvass be reserved until the day on which the official declaration of the vote is made.

This motion was carried, and then Alderman Burns began to read the returns from the First Assembly District. The returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Election Districts were irregular. To some there was not attached a ballot of each kind voted, and on none was the number of ballots of any kind written out. When Alderman Burns began to read the return from the Tenth Election District, Alderman Stewart snatched it out of his hands. The clerk of Assembly Harry Ford the copy which had been filed with the County Clerk, and called the Board's attention to it. "This return is a blank," he said. "According to it, no candidate received any vote in this election district." Then, raising his voice, he continued: "Mr. Chairman, this return should not be sent to the Committee nor to the inspectors. It should be sent to the Grand Jury."

The Board disagreed with Mr. Stewart, and sent the return to the Committee. The returns from the Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts were irregular, as was the return from the Fourteenth Election District, in which Grand Sachem Augustus Schell was an inspector. The return from the Fifteenth Election district declared that Robert C. Brown, Republican candidate for Sheriff, received no votes. Although one of the tallies attached to the return contained Mr. Brown's name. The returns from the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Election Districts were irregular. Those from the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-second Districts were correct.

Alderman Stewart read the returns from the Second Assembly District. The returns from the Twelfth Election District were correct, and those from the other thirty-two districts irregular. In the Fifteenth Election District no vote was returned for Secretary of State, and in the Eighteenth District no vote appeared for William R. Roberts, Tammany's candidate for Sheriff. In the Ninth District 100 votes were returned for Blanks.

The returns from the Third Assembly District were read by Alderman Sauer. The returns from the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third Election Districts were correct. Those from the remaining twenty-one election districts were irregular. A large number of anti-Tammany men were in attendance during the reading of the returns from the Third District, watching the vote for member of Assembly. The vote, as canvassed for that office, is 2,086 for George W. Gibbs, the anti-Tammany nominee, and 2,060 for Wm. H. McIntyre, the Tammany candidate. Just after the vote for Gibbs was announced last election district of the Assembly district had been read an enthusiastic anti-Tammany man arose from his seat in the gallery and said: "I don't know much about this canvass; but I do know that Gibbs is elected to the Assembly, and I move that the Board of Canvassers immediately." The politicians laughed at the young man's speech, but the two policemen in attendance did not even smile as they escorted him from the chamber.

Mr. John W. Browning, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Eighth District, presented through Alderman Morris a protest against the Board's canvass of the result of election to Robert H. Strahan, the Republican nominee. The protest sets forth that through irregularities and fraud, and the refusal of the inspectors in many instances to count ballots properly cast, Mr. Browning was not given the vote to which he was entitled. He claims that he received 150 more votes than are shown on the returns.

A motion was carried that the inspectors from twenty-one election districts of the First Assembly District, twenty-two election districts of the Second Assembly District, and twenty-one election districts of the Third Assembly District be summoned to correct their returns, and then the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Paupers Sent to New York.

The two days' conference between the New York State Board of Charities and the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, in reference to the dispersion of paupers, closed yesterday. Massachusetts laws require that a pauper entitled to State relief should have resided for five years in the town or City State and have paid a poll tax for three years. Other paupers are sent to the States where they reside, and so they are generally forwarded to the State in which they have come into the country by way of New York, they are returned to this state. The New York Commissioners urged that Massachusetts should modify its law in regard to residence, and the Commissioners from that State agreed to urge the point upon their Legislature. It was decided also to urge upon Congress at the coming session the bill to prevent pauper immigration, which has been pending in Congress for four years but had not been acted upon. The Commissioners of Emigration unite with the others in declaring its passage a necessity.

John Laydon's Speech.

As James Board of 526 Eighth avenue passed a throng of men in the Bowery, on the side-walk, he missed his watch and grasped John Laydon of 115 Mott street, who stood near by. The watch was found at the feet of Joseph Smith, a colored waiter. Laydon and Smith were locked up. Before Justice Gildersleeve, yesterday, Laydon said: "Judge, this prisoner standing here had nothing to do with the theft of the watch. When I saw I could not get away I threw the watch down by Smith's feet." Smith was released, and Laydon was sentenced to state Prison for two years.

Alex. H. Stephens's Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Alexander H. Stephens has not been celebrated for his adherence to principle or party. Therefore a statement recently made by him will not surprise its acquaintances. A friend of Mr. Stephens asked him if he would be willing to accept suggestions that the Democrats should nominate him as their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Stephens said that he had seen the statement and he believed that the Democrats might do worse than nominate him and fare worse in searching for a Presidential candidate.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 105, 107, 154, 175, 236, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276. Part II—Short Cause—Nos. 2110, 2720, 2386, 2380, 1278, 1907, 2217, 2291, 1726, 1860, 2209, 2302, 2166, 1922, 2226, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231. Part III—Cause on calendar for Part III. Nos. 1, 31, 101, 1, 11. Part I—Motions—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87. Equity Term—Cause on—No. 4. Special Term—Nos. 3, 11. Part I—Motions—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34