MR. JAY GOULD TESTIFYING.

TELLING IN DETAIL HOW THE TELEGRAPH BARGAIN WAS MADE.

Conferences at Mr. Vanderbilt's House, One of Which Broke Up in a Row, Involving Late Hours—An Early Bird After the Bargain—His Five Forgotten Millions.

Jay Gould sat several hours in the Superior Court, before Judge Truax, yesterday, waiting to be called as a witness in the suit of William S. Williams against the Western Union and other telegraph companies to prevent further proceedings for their consolidation. Mr. Gould was dressed in a suit of black and hung his white, high hat on the handle of his umbrella while he sat languidly in his chair and toyed with his watchchain. Although the centre of observation, he was apparently the most unconcerned person in the room. His fair skin, in contrast with his jet-black beard and hair and dark, deep-set eyes, made him appear pale. But he had no careworn and rather a placid look. Once he laughed. That was during the argument on a motion made by Mr. Robert Sewell to amend the complaint so that he could get in testimony as to the cost of the American Union Telegraph Company. The motion was opposed by ex-Judge Porter, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and Gen. Swayne. In the course of his speech Gen. Swayne said that if the motion was granted the proceedings would be prolonged as long as the story of the house that Jack built. In reply, Mr. William Fullerton alluded to the story of the house that Jack built, and said, looking in the direction of Mr. Gould:

"All we propose to do is to show who was the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

D. H. Bates, Vice-President of the American Union Telegraph Company, was further cross-examined, and testified that by the consolidation the saving of expense would be at the rate of $2,000,000 a year. John Van Horne, one of the directors of the Western Union, testified to the circumstances of the arrangements for the consolidation.

Jay Gould was then sworn as a witness for the plaintiff, and examined by Mr. Robert Sewell. Mr. Gould spoke in a low, soft voice. He said that he was one of the original promoters of the American Union Company and that the other two were Mr. Bates and Mr. Tinker; that the articles of association were not drawn by him or under his direction, and that he did not remember under whose direction they were drawn. He continued as follows:

Q—Mr. Bates testified that you drew the check for the money used to pay for the stock subscribed for in his name. Did you furnish a check to Mr. Bates for that purpose? A—I do not remember.

Q—Did you ever sell stock? A—I do not remember.

Q—Did you furnish Mr. Tinker a check to pay for capital stock? A—I do not remember.

Q—Do you remember getting back any such check from Mr. Bates or anybody? A—I do not remember the details.

Q—How much did you subscribe yourself? A—I think I subscribed for five millions.

Q—Did you pay with your check for five millions? A—I think I did. I think I paid in a check of five millions or ten millions. I am not certain. I do not remember the details.

Q—Did you get back that money in any shape? A—I did.

Q—How much did you get back? A—I got back the money, or it. I sold the stock very soon after to the Central Construction Company.

Q—What was the Central Construction Company? A—Which I understand was the Central Construction Company. The articles of association will show what it was. It was an organized company.

Q—Did you subscribe from any person subscriptions for building the American Union lines? A—No, sir.

Q—Were you the owner of any American Union Telegraph stock in January, 1881? A—I think I was.

Q—Were you the owner of ten thousand shares in the American Union Telegraph Company about the 10th of January, 1881? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you own at that time any more than that, either in your own name or in the name of anybody else? A—No, sir.

Q—Were you the owner of any of the five millions of bonds issued to any of them at that time? A—I was interested in my share of it.

Q—What was your share? A—I do not remember.

Q—Can you give an approximate idea of what your share was? A—The bonds were all of the Central Construction Company. An owner in Central Construction company would have a certain proportional ownership in its assets, whatever that would be. I do not know what share I owned at that time.

Q—Did you in late years participate in the consolidation of these companies? A—No, sir; I did not.

Q—Who did? A—William H. Vanderbilt. He wrote me a few months and see him on Sunday evening, the 9th of January.

Q—Have you got that note? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Have you got it with you? A—Yes, sir.

Mr. Gould pulled out a large red morocco pocketbook and handed Mr. Sewell the note. Mr. Sewell observed that it was not dated, and Mr. Gould said he had no doubt it referred to the meeting he had with Mr. Vanderbilt at Mr. Vanderbilt's house on Jan. 9. The note was as follows:

Jay Gould, Esq.:

Would like to see you for a moment at 7 o'clock, if convenient to you, at my house. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Mr. Gould said he went to see Mr. Vanderbilt, accordingly, on that Sunday evening.

Q—Anybody present not you two? A—No, sir. It was Mr. Vanderbilt's house, corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue.

Q—Mr. Gould, will you be kind enough to state to the Court, as nearly as you can remember, the actual language used by Mr. Vanderbilt on that occasion? A—Mr. Vanderbilt said to me, "Jay, I want to get out of Wall street." I said, "What makes you think of that?" He said that he had had a talk with Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Dillon had told him that he thought I was not averse to making a fair arrangement between the companies. Mr. Vanderbilt said he felt inclined to propose it himself, because the stock was declining and a great many people were coming to his house and writing letters and urging him to have a settlement. He was tired of the business and could not be made. I told him that, so far as I was concerned, there could. He said, among other things, that he had received a letter from Mr. Hatch, that Hatch had written him a letter saying that I did not control the American Union at all. I told him that was very true; that I was only a minority stockholder; that the parties that owned the stock had their own opinions of me, and that the best I could do would be to have committees of men that were directly interested in the two companies meet together and talk the matter over. He asked me if I would do some of our people consent, and I said I would do that I could. I went away. He was to notify the Western Union people. The next morning I received a note from him inviting me at the meeting at his house on Tuesday evening. The following is the note:

459 FIFTH AVENUE, Monday, Jan. 10, 1881.

Jay Gould, Esq.:

A joint committee of Western Union Telegraph Company this morning, and stated to them the substance of our interview last evening. The committee will meet and consider the proposition that may be made by the American Union Telegraph Company to settle matters this evening, at 8 o'clock, either at my house or at Mr. Schell's, 39 West Thirty-third street. Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Q—Did you communicate this to the Board of the American Union Telegraph Company? A—I notified two Eckert, Mr. Ames, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Sage.

Q—They were all prominent directors of that company? A—Yes, sir. I think I notified some, but it was decided informally that those gentlemen should represent the side.

Q—I suppose you had in view the fact of the official position of the gentlemen as President and directors? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who was Mr. Russell Sage? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Were you present at the meeting? A—I was present.

Q—Before we go into the details of that meeting, Mr. Gould, I will ask you, with reference to your meeting with Mr. Vanderbilt on Sunday, whether anything was said about your own or his personal interests in either of the companies? A—I think he told me he had sold part of his interest in the Western Union.

Q—Did he state how much? A—He did not state.

Q—Did you state anything about your interest in the Western Union? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you say anything to him about your having received a letter? A—I do not remember.

Q—Was it a matter that I had bought stock. I do not remember.

Q—It was not the subject of discussion between you? A—I do not remember that it was. I think he said during the conversation that he had heard—I do not know whom—that I had.

Q—Did you not know whether or not you said you had a Western Union stock? A—I did not say I had.

Q—Do you remember you did not say you had bought? A—I think he assumed that I had. I neither denied nor affirmed. I do not recollect anything said about any testure of some stock to either of you? A—No, sir.

Q—Do you think you don't remember whether there was anything said, or are you positive that there was nothing said? A—I am positive that there was nothing said.

Q—You met at the same place on Monday evening and discussed this question? A—Yes, sir.

Q—You did make a proposition at that meeting? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did not say something about capitalizing the Western Union at $70,000,000 and the American Union to the extent of $5,000,000? A—No, sir. There was a minority stockholder in the Western Union. The American Union was capitalized at $5,000,000 bonds. But I have forgotten the figures. I remember, for the reason that the stock was considered, for the reason that the stock was selling at 40 when it was selling at 80. No one would accept it at 70 when it was selling at 80.

Q—Do you not express some opinion at that time that the Western Union was the property that American Union was selling at 80? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Do you not express some opinion at that time that the Western Union was the property that American Union was selling at? A—No, sir. I took the same position I took with Mr. Vanderbilt, that large holders of Western Union stock would have to vote for the consolidation in order to take care themselves. I did not say that I was in favor of it. I endeavored to make the American Union people would not sell out at a sacrifice unnecessarily.

Q—Did you not express a willingness to take less price? A—I did not express a willingness to take less price. I was desperate.

Q—Was you a large holder of Western Union at that time? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you not express a willingness to take less price? A—I do not remember.

Q—Was you not anxious to sell? A—Yes, sir. I was moving and selling it. When I [illegible] I thought it, when I bought it was [illegible]

Q—Did you say anything at this meeting, or at any other time, to Mr. Dillon or any other person as how and why the stock was cheap? A—I did not.

Q—Did you agree on a basis for purchasing that property? A—No, sir. We did not agree. I wanted to be sure whether we could get a majority. My recollection is that we did not agree until the following night. I wanted to be sure that the majority of our Boston stockholders. I do not think we agreed until that night Mr. Ames went home. We had a meeting on the following night, and the basis then agreed upon was carried out.

Q—Had you any authority from the people representing the Western Union stock for increase of the stock? A—They said there was a majority of a class that was due their stock. Mr. Green made that statement. I was aware of the fact at that time. I had been familiar with the company for years, and I knew that it had a surplus. I had been a director, but I was a large holder of the stock, and had been perfectly familiar with it.

Q—You had yourself been familiar with the annual statement of business from year to year? A—Yes, sir.

Q—That was the condition of the American Union Pacific when you first? A—Well, the American Union Pacific was gradually opening out. At the time of this review we were just at the point where we could make a very large earning on our property, but large additional expenditures had to be laid about. Notwithstanding our large earnings, we were in a very embarrassed condition. We were on a good deal of people's neck for cash, or our mill valuation. He said, [illegible] I was opposed to the mill, and he said the ground that it would pay on $20,000,000. He did not agree to the income. He did not approve of the price.

Q—Did you not say that you would resign if your views prevailed in taking it? A—We had no agreement as to the income. We were arguing out. Our expenses were very heavy. I estimated that the year we would pay $25,000,000. Last year our expenses were something [illegible]

Q—You were building your lines then; you did not charge the cost of your lines to your expenses? A—We did not. We were developing. I am free to say that I considered the property cheap at $25,000,000.

Q—Did not some of your friends get their stock for less? A—No, sir. Nobody got their stock for less than par. They all paid for their stock, I suppose. I paid for mine.

Q—When were you elected one of the directors of the Western Union? A—I think about Feb. 5. I entered upon the duties immediately and am a member of the Executive Committee. I have attended some meetings of the Executive Committee. I do not remember at what meeting.

Q—Did your name signed to the consent of the Western Union stockholders to this agreement and opposite to it 30,000 shares of stock. Did you own that number? A—Yes, sir. I own it today. I never sold a share.

Q—Are you familiar with the cost of building telegraph lines? A—I never go into details. I go into gross results.

Q—What would it cost to reproduce the American Telegraph Company system? A—I do not believe it could be reproduced, because you could not get the control of the railroads. It cost forty or fifty millions to get control of the railroads to furnish accommodations for the plant. The Western Union gave such great facilities that the railroads would give them advantages. I found that to be my universal experience. I find the railroad companies prefer to give facilities to the large rather than the small telegraph companies.

Q—You were able to get railroad facilities? A—Yes. I was from a long time in railroad business, and controlled large amounts of railroad business, which made it possible to make the American Union a success. My ownership and directorship and control of railroads assisted the American Union. These railroad facilities were not generally the subject of sale, but of concession. We have had innumerable fights on contracts, which are generally long contracts with railroads, but the courts have generally sustained the contracts. Some contracts ran for fifty years or twenty-five years.

On cross-examination by Gen. Swayne, one of the counsel for the Western Union Company, Mr. Gould testified: "I stated distinctly to Mr. Vanderbilt that I did not control the American Union, but that the directors and stockholders did. Mr. Vanderbilt had no interest in the American Union, and I had no interest in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Q—In the complaint in this action it is stated that at the time of this negotiation some of the directors of the Western Union entered into an unlawful combination and agreement to defraud, &c., and with some of the American Telegraph Company to carry out some unlawful purpose. I want to know if you ever have entered into such a combination? A—No, sir. I was not a party to any such combination. So far as I am concerned it is untrue.

Mr. Gould enumerated the different railroads controlled by members of the Western Union Company, and said it was that control which was the salvation of the American Union Company. He also testified to the effect of the consolidation upon the stock of the different companies. He said that Western Union rose from 95 to 122, and American Union from about 80 to 90. He said he thought this showed that the Western Union had the best of the trade, because public opinion of the price of the stock showed it. He added: "That's the only criterion you have, what Wall street makes of it. You have got to go by what Wall street makes." He said that about the time of the consolidation of the telegraph companies he was about to add 52,000 miles to the system by means of his control of territory in Texas, Mexico, Kansas, and Louisiana.

On re-direct examination by Mr. Sewell, Mr. Gould testified that he thought the stock of the Western Union, which is entitled to the 48½ per cent. scrip dividend, went up in price because of the belief that the new management would largely increase its earnings. When pressed to say why it was that the stock without dividend sold at 80 and the other at 121½, he said: "Because the other fellows get up injunctions all the time, and people do not know where they stand. Otherwise these two classes would be selling at almost an even price to-day." Mr. Sewell pressed him on this point, and Mr. Gould added: "If you can tell me why prices in Wall street are so and so, you can beat me."

Q—Did you ever exchange all your stock in the American Union? A—I think I was one of the early birds.

Q—You were too early to be cut off by an injunction? A—I was. I was a little late and I started early. I think I was the second or third to subscribe. I was West. I do not know how much stock I exchanged. Somewhere in the neighborhood of a million.

Q—Did you not have the American company exchange its stock for Western Union? A—Yes; I got my share. I think it must have been a million or more.

Q—You are the holder of American Union stock of the value of $5,000,000? A—Yes, sir. I presume that is round numbers. I do not remember the day. I exchanged. It was on the day of the Missouri and Pacific elevation.

Q—Did you surrender any of your Western Union stock to the Union Trust Company—any of this 30,000 shares? A—I got my dividends on it, my income dividends. I have surrendered my stockholders' stock. I took the certificates because at the time the trust company had not got their machinery ready.

Q—Do you adhere to that again? A—Yes.

Q—Do you remember swearing to the answers in this case? A—I don't remember. I swore to what they or might be generally, but I don't remember about that. When the papers were sent to me, I endorsed the date of the service and sent them to some of the lawyers in the cases. I do not remember when I was served.

The further hearing will be continued to-day.

A WONDERFUL TREASURER.

The Extraordinary Method of Managing a $15,000,000 Institution.

Giovani P. Morisini, the Treasurer of the American Union Telegraph Company, which was recently sold to the Western Union Company for $15,000,000, was examined as a witness by Mr. Sewell on Wednesday, before Judge Truax, in the suit of Wm. S. Williams against the telegraph companies.

Question by Mr. Robert Sewell, counsel for Mr. Williams—What is your first name? A—Giovani.

Q—George? A—No, Giovani.

Q—Do you reside in the city of New York? A—No, sir; Mount St. Vincent, New York.

Q—You are treasurer of the American Union Telegraph Company? A—I am.

Q—How long have you been such Treasurer? A—Since the organization of the company.

Q—Have you got the books of the company? A—No, sir.

Q—Where are they? A—I don't know where they are.

Q—You don't know where they are? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you ever see them? A—No, sir.

Q—You never saw them? A—No, sir.

Q—Never made any entries in them? A—No, sir.

Q—Never kept any account of the money you received? A—No, sir.

Q—What were your duties as Treasurer of the company? A—I was only nominal.

Q—You were Treasurer? A—Yes, sir.

Q—You never received any money? A—No.

Q—The capital stock of that company was never paid to you? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you never sign any checks? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you ever do any duties as Treasurer of the American Union Telegraph Company? A—No, sir.

Q—Do you not know anything about that organization? A—No, sir.

Q—Who made you Treasurer of the company? A—I was appointed by the Board of Directors.

Q—Did you not get your appointment in writing? A—It was by vote.

Q—Who communicated the appointment to you? A—I was notified by some member.

Q—Was there a salary connected with the place? A—No, sir.

Q—Who were the Board of Directors? A—Well, I was not a director. I have forgotten who they were. I suppose Gen. Eckert and several others.

Telegraphers at Field Sports.

The Western Union Athletic Association held its second annual spring meeting on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large. The 100-yards dash was won by J. J. McKinnery (scratch) by 1½ feet in 10¾ sec.; S. R. Richmond (3 yards) second. Time, 10¾ sec. The 440-yards was won easily by E. Davis in 59 min. 54½ sec.; S. H. McLean second. A half-mile run was won by Martin Durryan (6 yards in 2 min. 19½ sec.; F. McNamara second. In a close and pretty race between messengers in uniform, which J. H. Dunn won with ease in 2 min. 30½ sec.; W. Hutchinson second. Six competitors started in the one-mile handicap, which was won by Martin Durryan (80 yards), J. P. Bradt (40 sec.) second. J. J. Kinnery, whose only competitor was Hugo Wilson, won the 3-mile run in 18 min. 20 sec. Wm. Dorsey won the running broad jump, clearing 18 ft. 7¾ inches, while Geo. Ribbets made 16 feet 7 inches. Durryan won the one-mile run in 5 min. 16½ sec.; Thos. Marvin second. The 220-yard hand-and-hurdle race went to W. R. Hunter in 29 sec.; J. J. McKinnery second. Hugo Wilson also started, but he fainted after jumping over the first to the last hurdle. Gold and silver medals were the first and second prizes.

Opening the Cricket Season.

The picturesque cricket field of the Staten Island Club was yesterday the scene of the first cricket match of the season in this vicinity. It was the first meeting between the representative eleven of the Brooklyn Manhattan and the Staten Island Clubs. The latter numbered its full strength and thus the very strong eleven of the Brooklyn Club was beaten, where Hooper and Lambert did very effective work. The Island team won in the last first and the Manhattans disposed of the other eleven in short order. The Island team was batting when the stumps were drawn, the score being 84 for 8 wickets. The Manhattans were only able to send in one out at the bat owing to the excellent bowling of Messrs. Harvey, Scott, Miller, Rankin, Sutbrugge, Stevens, and others in their last years team. Scores were added to the bowling feature of the Manhattan score, Dr. Hodgen's 34 being the main stay. The Manhattans scored 57 in their first innings, and in the second innings Scott's wicket keeping being very smart. The result of the contest was the defeat of the Manhattans by an innings of 27 to one innings, to 71, made up of 44 and 28, in four.

Base Ball.

The second platoons of the First and Fourteenth Precincts of police played a game of base ball yesterday, on the Lawn Grounds. The First Precinct team was successful, beating the Fourteenth by 34 to 15. With the exception of the Chinese and Worcester Clubs, all the clubs in the League have been whitewashed in championship games.

Two clubs have been formed by the girls of Earlham College, Ohio.

In Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Providence, 11.

In Williamstown—Union College, 13; Williams College, 2.

A Skeleton in a Trunk.

An old trunk was found on the steamship James A. Garfield, on her voyage to Bangor on the 15th of April, for which no claimant appeared. It was left on board at Boston. The ship made all the ports of call before she arrived at Bangor. Parts of a human skeleton were found in it. The case was reported to the police in this city, who ascertained that the skeleton was a subject belonging to a medical student who had been a passenger on the steamship. The bones are at the Morgue.

A Well-Marked Turtle.

A box turtle was found in a field at Balting Hollow a few days since with the following marked on its bottom shell: "B. F. Y., 1820; B. F. Y., 1841; B. F. Y., 1861." B. F. Youngs of Riverhead marked the turtle first forty-five years ago, and also the second and third times. After marking it for the fourth time "B. F. Y., 1881," he let it go again.

Kent's Fever Pills will never fail to break up and cure chills and fever and all malarial diseases.—Ads.

OLD TIMES COME AGAIN.

An Immense Saw Pavilion at Pier 1—One that will Seat 6,000 People—Uncle Rufus Hatch on a Tour of Inspection.

The Iron Steamboat Company are spending $80,000 in fitting up Pier 1. They are covering it with a structure two stories high. It is 600 feet long, and nearly 100 wide. The upper story is to be used as a pavilion, or summer garden. The sides are open to the bay, and in hot days and nights the cool sea breeze will have a clean sweep. A band of music will be engaged, refreshments are to be served, and the pavilion will probably prove to be a formidable competitor of Koster & Bial's, the Metropolitan Concert Hall, and other summer gardens. Mr. J. H. Euler, the contractor, says that it will accommodate 6,000 persons. It will also be used for balls and summer festivals. Over 300 sets can be formed on the floor. A light balustrade will prevent guests from falling overboard. The pavilion is to be lighted with electric lights.

In the daytime the visitor will have a full view of New York harbor and of Ellis's and Bedloe's Islands and Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Richmond. Castle Garden and the Battery are below him, and Governor's Island is within rifle shot. South Brooklyn, Gowanus Bay, and the marble monuments of Greenwood Cemetery are in sight. Through the gateway of the Narrows he can catch glimpses of the open ocean. The hills of Staten Island and Jersey City and Hoboken are before him, and on a clear day he may see Guttenberg, the heights of Weehawken, and the southern end of the Palisades at Fort Lee. All outward and inward bound steamships pass within sight, and the floating palaces of Long Island Sound sweep around the Battery within a stone's throw. With such attractions the pavilion will undoubtedly be a point of interest for country visitors.

Yesterday Uncle Rufus Hatch inspected the progress of the work. He had straddled sawhorses, tacked between lumber piles, mounted half-finished stairways, upset two pots of varnish, and had rubbed himself against a newly painted door before he was accosted by a reporter. When overtaken he was inspecting an immense range, which is to be used in supplying the appetites of visitors to the pavilion. "I've just got back from the Bermudas," he observed. "I thought I'd come down and see what the boys are about. It's a big thing, eh?"

"But I thought you had sold out your interest in the Iron Steamboat Company?"

"Yes," Uncle Rufus said, "so I did—the most of it. But I thought I'd come down and see how Al Whitney was carrying out my ideas. It's a big thing, eh? The company pays $30,150 a year rent for the pier. They'll more than get their money back right here where you stand. It beats the Ocean Pier at Long Branch away out of sight. I haven't seen anything like it since John C. Wyman and the glee club got back from Bermuda. It's a big thing, ain't it?"

"What an immense affair this pavilion is going to be," he continued. "Why it'll be bigger than the Stock Exchange, and twice as attractive to countrymen, because when they've once been here they'll want to come again. Why, it's as big as Madison Square Garden. O'Leary ought to put in a bid for it for next year. He could get it for one-tenth of what he would pay there, and the sea air would invigorate both the walkers and spectators. Yes, sir, Al Whitney's doing well. Big thing, eh? I couldn't have done better myself. He's a nice young man, and he's bound to make a name in the world, if he keeps himself shuffled together. You might go through Wall street with a horse rake, and not pick up another young man of his intellectual size and weight. John C. Wyman scoops the closest to him of any young fellow that I know; but then you see he's from Boston. They're awful proud of him up there, and they're mighty proud of Boston. Big thing, ain't it?"

Here Uncle Rufus upset a box of nails and knocked a paint brush overboard. "I want to call your attention to a new wrinkle," he remarked. "You see in summer this pavilion is open to the sea breeze. Expensive fixings and draw in a breath of fresh air. There—do you feel it? Why, if there was a calabash tree and a bed of onions here, I would almost fancy myself in the Bermudas. Big thing, eh? Well, now, in the winter the company will have floors which they can slide in along the side here, the same as you would slide them over the hold of a ship, and there they have a warehouse for the winter. Ships can load and unload here, and store their cargoes in the hayloft. Big thing, ain't it? I tell you the more you study this iron steamboat project the bigger it becomes."

Here Uncle Rufus dropped his cane through a knothole, and descended the stairs to recover it. Once on the ground floor, however, he arranged his white necktie, planted his beaver firmly on his head, vanked down his linen vest, entered his Brougham, and wasteted in the direction of Wall street.

The pavilion is to be completed by June 15, but the iron steamboats are to start three weeks earlier.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT OUT.

Hundreds of Thousands of Copies Distributed and to be on Sale This Morning.

Thomas Nelson & Sons' Oxford Bible Warehouse at Bleecker and Mulberry streets was brilliantly lighted last night and closely locked. Through the basement windows men could be seen packing books and nailing and marking cases. The house contained at midnight 400,000 copies of the revised edition of the New Testament, and of these 250,000 were being packed ready for delivery early this morning. There was no rushing. Immediately after midnight, the earliest packages going off on the same trains which carry the newspapers, at 4 and 5 o'clock. Nothing but wholesale distribution was made from the house, and even after midnight it was impossible for an applicant to obtain a copy.

The plates used were all printed from the Oxford presses in England, and sent hither in various shipments. All of the Oxford edition passes through the Bleecker street warehouse. The American share of the Cambridge edition has gone to Lippincott in Philadelphia, who distributes it for Westhuis. A great part of the 250,000 copies of the Oxford edition, which is to be sent out to-day, has been ordered in this city, but boxes of the revised Testament will be on their way at sunrise to all parts of the country. The book will be for sale with almost every bookseller's store in the city when people go downtown this morning. It comes out all at once, and it is denied that any copy has heretofore been issued, or that any accurate extracts have yet been printed.

In the Hands of their Counsel.

An adjourned meeting of the directors of the New York Elevated Railroad Company was held yesterday morning, at which, it is said, the action of the Attorney-General and the other recent events affecting the companies were discussed. After the meeting, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, President of the company, said there was nothing he could say about the affairs of the road. Concerning Manhattan and the action of the Attorney-General he declined to speak, saying that now the matter had got into the courts, it must be settled in the courts. He said that he had not been in the management of the company for more than a year. The officers of the Manhattan Company having turned the suit for the dissolution of their company over to their counsel, he had nothing to say.

The letters which were addressed to the trustees of the mortgages upon the elevated roads by the counsel of Frank McCoy, a bondholder, demanding that the trustees shall take steps to restrain the payment of any more dividends, and that the dividends already paid shall be recovered, were turned over yesterday to the attorneys of the roads.

An Unprecedented Export Week in the Swamp

The average weekly shipment of leather from this point for Europe is about 20,000 sides. George Palen & Co., 87 Gold street, have sold for export this week and have now in the process of shipment 40,000 sides, and other houses in the swamp will ship 20,000 sides more. This aggregate of 60,000 sides for the week is entirely unprecedented. It is in part due to the low freight prices ruling. But the shipments so far this year are 120,000 sides more than the shipments at this time last year. The domestic demand is also very strong just at this time, and prices are higher. Some kinds of leather have advanced from half a cent to a cent. In the last four years the exportation of hemlock leather has more than quadrupled. The product stocks in the market are very light.

Accused of Cruelty to a Boy.

Henry Miller and his wife, of Manor, Long Island, were held for the Grand Jury in Riverhead on Wednesday for cruelty to Willie Butz, a 9-year-old boy, who was employed by them. The lad alleged that they were cruel to him, beat him and threw him into the pond of water near their house. The boy left their house, and made his way, with slight covering, in a windy garret. Both his feet had to be amputated at Bellevue Hospital, Brooklyn, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, prosecuting the case. The Millers denied the boy's story.

Opening of the Dog Season.

Mayor Grace issued yesterday the following proclamation: "In pursuance of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Danger of Hydrophobia in the Inhabitants of the City of New York," approved April 30, 1877, as amended June 1, 1877, notice is hereby given that said ordinance will be enforced on and after the 1st day of June next. The dog pound at the foot of 26th fourth street, East River, is hereby designated as the place where dogs captured pursuant to said ordinance are to be delivered. The pound will be opened from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted."

McDuffie—Howard.

A large company assembled in St. Thomas's Church last evening to witness the marriage of Miss Lizzie M. Howard, daughter of Mr. J. F. Howard, to Mr. Frederick C. McDuffie of Lawrence, Mass. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock, but an hour earlier a large throng was present. There were no bridesmaids. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father.

Conductor Harrier's $4,000 Verdict.

A Second avenue horse car was run into by a Twenty-third street car at the crossing on May 22, 1877, and the conductor, John Harrier, was badly hurt. He recovered $4,000 from the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company in the Common Pleas yesterday.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with Syringe combined, will cure you and save expense and trouble. $1.—Ads.

SPEAKER SHARPE'S CHARGE.

INSINUATING THAT MEMBERS WERE BRIBED BY BRIDGE STOCK.

Explanations in Order—Labels on Oleomargarine and Lard Cheese—Features of the Supply Bill—Another Pilot Bill Passed.

ALBANY, May 19.—In the Assembly the third reading of bills occupied the most of the morning session. The act to erect a bridge across the Hudson River, above West Point, was defeated, only receiving fifty-nine votes in the affirmative. There has been a good deal of lobbying to secure the passage of this bill. One of its strongest and most active opponents has been Speaker Sharpe, while Assemblyman Dickey has been its principal advocate. The popularity of the latter helped in forcing it to a third reading, but the influence of the Speaker was sufficient to prevent its passage. There has been no little bad blood engendered between the parties, and to-day, when the vote was taken, Speaker Sharpe took occasion to fire a parting shot that, to say the least, was startling. He said it had been charged that he was opposed to this bridge because he was a stockholder in the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company. The last hours of Legislatures were sometimes dangerous, and sometimes the last hours of a bill were infamous. This statement that his course was influenced by any such consideration was an infamous falsehood. The statement came with an ill grace from a cabal who were using the stock of this proposed bridge company to secure its passage.

No one replied to the insinuation of the Speaker, but Mr. Dickey made a motion to reconsider the vote, and laid it on the table. It is said that in a few days he will call it up, and the Speaker will be given an opportunity to explain what he meant by his insinuation that stock of this company had been placed where it would do the most good in getting votes. Every one of the fifty-three members who voted for the bill is interested in having this explanation.

The bill appropriating money for the Elmira Reformatory was passed. Most of the Democrats voted against the bill, on the ground that it authorized convict labor to be let out by contract. Mr. Alwell, who has always been a persistent opponent of the eight-hour law on the public works of the State, had, with Mr. Andrews, one of the committee who investigated the Reformatory, incorporated a provision limiting the hours of labor of the convicts to eight hours a day. This was the sop they threw to those who were inclined to vote against the bill because they did not believe in the contract system in the prisons. Old Salt was willing to give to convicts who are contracted out by the State to work for some one else what he has always opposed giving to honest laboring men who were employed by the State on its public works. Mr. Arnoux also denounced the bill and the subterfuge in proper terms, and most of the Democrats followed his lead in voting against it.

At last the great question of oleomargarine and lard cheese, which has taken up so much time in the Assembly, is disposed of. The bill providing for the coloring of oleomargarine and lard cheese, and providing that it shall be plainly labelled when sold, passed by a vote of 79 to 23. The champion of the bill, Dr. Fenner, whose patent medicines are known in every household in Chautauqua County and its opponent, the member from the district of St. Lawrence, the only original manufacturer of lard cheese in the world, have kept the Assembly in an uproar all winter over this subject.

The bill directing the payment by the city of Brooklyn of the claim of Kingsley and Keeney for balance due on work done in building the Prospect Park reservoir, was reported favorably. Messrs. Russell, Hamilton, and Sheridan dissenting.

Judge Robertson's desk in the Senate Chamber was ornamented to-day by a floral ship under full sail, a present from his fellow townsmen and women of Katonah. Senator McCarthy, from the conference committee on the Supply bill, presented the report of the committee. The principal changes made in the bill by the conference were the striking out of the Catholic Protectory item of $50,000, the item of $25,000 for defraying the expenses of a portion of the National Guard in the Yorktown celebration, and the item of $13,000 for the Home for Widows of Seamen connected with the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island. The report was agreed to by the Senate with the exception of these three items. Mr. Jacobs moved to concur in striking out the Catholic item and said that he was opposed to the insertion. He said that the striking out of the item for the National Guard was particularly objectionable. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and several other States—even the republic of France—had made appropriations for the expenses of a representation at Yorktown, but the great Empire State of New York proposed to compel her National Guard to go around with a subscription book and beg for money to pay their expenses to the celebration of the closing act in the drama of the Revolution. It was a disgrace to the State. Not a member of the conference committee of either Houses was in favor of striking it out, but it was done to conform to the Governor's wishes. He believed in the Senate taking its responsibility in legislation, and allowing the Governor to take his. The Catholic Protectory item was also stricken out to relieve the Governor from "embarrassment," and not because the Legislature did not think it right.

Mr. McCarthy replied that concessions were always necessary in conference committees. He thought that the Senate should have the credit of passing an economical Supply bill, and not give it to the Governor.

Mr. Jacobs said if the action was to be put on grounds of economy, why was it that another item—the most objectionable item in the bill—was not stricken out? (The reference was to the item of $50,000 for the Quarantine Commission.) Not a member of the conference committee objected to this item, and why? Because it was for the protection of Republican politicians, and the putting into their hands of material for patronage. Mr. McCarthy himself did not believe in this item; no member of the committee believed it necessary or right, and yet it was allowed to stand for the sake of the Republican party.

After some further discussion Jacobs's motion to disagree was put to a vote and lost—yeas 10, nays 17. The Supply bill, as reported, was then passed to be by 23 votes, or one more than the law requires.

The Committee reported favorably Mr. Williams's bill to enlarge the Erie Canal at an expense of $8,000,000, but a motion to consider it in the first Committee of the Whole was lost.

The Governor having vetoed the Hell Gate Pilot bill, commonly known as the Carpenter bill, the Senate to-day passed the bill known as Duguid's Hell Gate Pilot bill, which simply abolishes compulsory pilotage on coastwise vessels passing through Hell Gate.

Mysterious Unconscious Transit.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—At a very early hour this morning, while a trackman on duty at Derry Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, discovered a boy, about 13 years of age, apparently lying asleep behind a water trough. The trackman endeavored to arouse him, but for a time he was unsuccessful, as the boy seemed to be under the influence of some narcotic. The man summoned assistance, and the boy was carried to the station, where he was finally aroused from the stupor. The boy said his name was Joseph Smith, a son of Oliver Fayette Smith of 430 West Thirteenth street, Cincinnati, and that on Sunday night he went to bed at his home as usual, and from that time until he awoke at Derry he remembers nothing. His story was told in a straightforward manner, and is generally credited.

Inquiries in the neighborhood were received by the railroad officials from Mr. Smith, who said he was afraid that his child would be sent on to Cincinnati. He says he has been subjected to some one who had a grudge against his father, who is a Judge. He was sent home at 7.30 P. M.

The Missing Steamer State of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—There is no news yet of the steamer State of California. The British steamer Barnard Castle, which left this port six days ago for Nanaimo, has not yet arrived there, and some fear that the two vessels may have come into collision. Insurance on the cargo of the State of California was granted yesterday at from ten to twenty-five per cent. On today in some instances advanced at fifty per cent. For some days about 600 steerage passengers and 40 in the steerage. She was of very light sail power, and in case of accident to her machinery would make slow passage. The weather has been thick in the coast, and if disabled she has probably kept away from the coast to avoid fog in the bay.

About the month, despatch says the revenue cutter Richard Rush leaves Astoria to-morrow morning in search of the State of California.

Accused of Abduction.

EATONTOWN, May 19.—A sensation was caused here yesterday by the arrest of Edward B. Patrick of Long Branch on a charge of having abducted Mrs. Jemima Grover, the "child-wife" of Voorhees Grover, who attempted to kill her last fall. The complaint was made by Mrs. Sarah E. Annance, the mother of Jemima Grover. Voorhees Grover was sent to the State lunatic asylum in January, and since then Mrs. Grover has lived with her mother. Mrs. Annance had spoken Patrick's visits to her daughter, but they were considered unavailing. Last evening Mrs. Grover was not yet 16 years of age. Before the arrival of the 6 o'clock train Patrick denied the charges against him, but the Justice held him for examination. Mrs. Grover is still missing.

Sir John A. Macdonald's Trip to England.

OTTAWA, May 19.—It is understood that Sir John Macdonald intends to be absent in England no longer than six weeks, his main object being rest and an opportunity to consult leading English physicians in regard to his health. He will however, transact some business while in London, such as the settlement of the Fisheries Award, some other points on the Alabama reference, where he will not fill the bill. Lady Macdonald accompanies him across the Atlantic.

Murder Charged on a Secret Society.

MONTREAL, May 18.—William Keatons, belonging to New Brunswick, Maine, who was brutally beaten on the streets a few days ago, died in the hospital this morning. He charged the members of a secret French society with the assault.

Throwing Himself Under a Train.

An unknown man threw himself in front of a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Bend, yesterday afternoon, and was cut to pieces. He was about 30 years of age, and apparently was a mechanic.

BROOKLYN HOUSE OWNERS AROUSED.

Earnestly Protesting Against Elevated Railroads in their Streets.

There was another meeting of Brooklyn property owners in the Common Council chamber in the Brooklyn City Hall last night to protest before the Railroad Committee against the granting of the franchises asked for by the rapid transit railroad companies which seek permission to take all of the principal streets in Brooklyn for their purposes.

Henry S. Bellows, counsel for Myrtle avenue property owners, presented resolutions protesting against the erection of an elevated railroad there, and claim