STATE CAPITAL.

THE CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEVIES.

The Swindling Sections Concocted for the City Reformers.

Another Boole Jubilee Devised for Jobbing Contractors.

The Nigger Smoked Out of the Court House Investigation.

THE PARK BILL SIGNED.

OPENING THE BOULEVARD.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 5, 1866.

PASSAGE OF THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The Senate this morning passed the New York city tax levy. It received barely the necessary vote, and against it were arrayed the names of Andrews, Folger, Gibson, Low and some of the best names in the Senate. It is astonishing that the impracticable ideas of the so-called reformers of New York city should receive so much attention here as to force, under the plea of reform, so much that is preposterous and mischievous upon the action of the Legislature. The plea of good motives goes a great way, but it really begins to be suspected that something more than this is now resorted to. I can scarcely credit the statement, yet it is currently reported here that the ramp of the Hecker and Wood combination of last fall is pursuing a subornedand sinister course, and is using appliances of the basest nature here, whether by their immediate sanction, or by the intervention of such agency as they invoked in their alliance for the municipal campaign.

Seeing Folger, Andrews, Gibson, Sessions and Low voting against this tax levy, and the head of the Street Department in favor of it, looks exactly of a piece with the arrangement by which the levy was sent here in disjointed parcels, so as to dodge the veto of Mayor Hoffman and the exploitation of certain of the provisions which have gone through the Senate. The clause sent here, under the endorsement of the Citizens' Association, restricting contracts and expenditures and vacating the liability of the city where an appropriation has been exceeded, is a contrivance which will give rise to exactly the same state of things as that which a like imitation of the street cleaning contract brought about under the *régime* of Boole in 1864-5. This restriction, then applied to the single item of street cleaning, provided a limit of $300,000, and the result was an expenditure of about a million of dollars. The new provisions may be intended to accomplish the like disorder and confusion in all the departments and boards (for it applies to all), and, with the same purpose, their general destruction. This being usually the temper in which the citizens pursue their reforms, it seems likely enough, and their end will be most effectually accomplished in the clauses referred to. It will afford a year of general jubilee to the jobbing contractors, and the new Comptroller, to be elected this year, will inherit more claims and judgments than Haws did from old Flagg.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY—KEY TO THE COURT HOUSE ROW.

The nigger in the Court House woodpile came out to-day in the Assembly upon the discussion of the county tax levy. Half a million of dollars being provided for carrying on the work, an amendment was offered providing that the expenditure should be made under a commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor. This, then, was the object of the Court House row. It is proposed to put the Court House back into the hands of the "surviving commissioner." It will be recollected that J. B. Corlies, James Salmon and Wilson G. Hunt were the original Court House Commissioners. Salmon died, and the other two members disagreed. A fight ensued the gist of which has been whether the Mayor's commissioner or the other man should carry on the work. Every Mayor since Wood has had this fight on hand. It has been a sort of Mayor's legacy, which each took up in succession, on the ground of vindicating his jurisdiction. This is the cause of the delays which have obstructed the completion of the building. The amendment, discussed in a heated manner for a good part of the morning in the Assembly, provides that the contracts be all given out anew and the whole work built over again by the "Mayor's commissioner." Supervisor Ely has been the champion "on this line" for years; but its defeat to-day, it is to be hoped, will allow the splendid designs of John Kellum to be completed, and give us at least one architectural edifice for New York which, as a public building, will not disgrace the city.

No very material changes were made in the county levy, which is made a special order for to-morrow at one o'clock. It has not been in the Senate yet, and does not contain anything for the Harlem bridge swindle, which miracle cannot be accounted for with a Westchester member (Brandreth) as chairman of the Committee on Cities.

THE PARK BILL SIGNED.

The bill reappointing the Park Board for a new term of five years was signed by the Governor last evening. The section which gives them a certain jurisdiction over all the streets, roads, avenues and public places north of Fifty-ninth street is one of the most important provisions of law for the public benefit since the Park itself was created. The nature of their powers refers only to the maps and grades; but it is easy to see that the splendid success of the Park Commission must lead to the entire working of these streets and avenues being placed upon this Board. It would have been so shaped this year if the influence of the Park authorities had not counteracted the efforts of the property owners.

THE GREAT BOULEVARD.

It needed only the passage of the present bill to complete all arrangements for opening and making the great boulevard. It has been surveyed, laid out and adopted as far as 155th street, and is directed to be opened through the Corporation counsel.

THE PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY.

To-morrow, in the order of third reading of bills, the New York city railroads, the Central Railroad Fare bill, and the various bills in aid of the construction of new steam roads in the interior of the State, will come up. It is understood that arrangements have been perfected to pass them all through the Assembly.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 5, 1866.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To increase the salary of clerks in Justices' Court of Brooklyn; declaring Tompkins square, New York, a public parade ground; incorporating the New York Mutual Gaslight Company; amending the charter of the New York Ætna Insurance Company; concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; to regulate the fare upon the Albany and Weststock Bridge Railroad; incorporating the Drew Female College.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Produce Supply Company was reported adversely and the report agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the supervisors of Kings county to correct illegal assessments.

Authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to borrow $400,000 for certain deficiencies.

Amending the act for the extension of the Croton water works.

To amend the charter of the Howard Insurance Company of the city of New York.

For the relief of the New York Oxhydrogen Heat Company.

Incorporating the National Indemnity Company.

To incorporate the Uptown Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Amending the charter of the International Bridge Company.

Incorporating the Union Harmonic Society of Westchester county.

Changing the name of the Hydrogenated Fuel Company to New York.

THE NEW YORK CITY TAX LEVY.

Mr. Low, (rep.) of New York, moved to recommit it, with instructions to insert $60,000 for $10,000 for city contingencies. Motion carried.

The Canal Contract bill was discussed at length and progressed.

EVENING SESSION.

NEW YORK CITY RAILROADS.

Numerous remonstrances were presented against any railroad in Broadway. Also petitions for the Central Railroad Fare bill and for State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. Low reported favorably the bill for the extension of the track of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Broadway Railroad.

CANAL CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The bill to abolish the contract system for repairing the canals and to return to the superintendent system was considered at length and finally lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 14 nays.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 5, 1866.

BILLS PASSED.

To define more precisely the duties of the Harbor Masters.

For better protection of the sick and indigent passengers arriving at the port of New York.

To amend the act creating the Metropolitan Sanitary District.

To authorize the New York Common Council to raise money by tax.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New York.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn at Lefferts street.

To regulate the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad in Brooklyn.

To regulate the pavement on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New York Mercantile Library Association.

To confirm the title of the Manhattan Insurance Company to certain lands in Brooklyn.

Relative to the inspection of steam boilers.

For the relief of General Ward B. Burnett.

To regulate the rise of dock or slip at the foot of Broome street, New York city.

NEW YORK TAX LEVY.

The New York county tax levy question pending was, on motion of Mr. Pitts, to reduce the item for the county contingencies from forty thousand to ten thousand dollars. Motion carried.

Mr. Tweddle, (dem.) of Albany, moved to amend the item by appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the new Court House, but providing that the Mayor shall appoint reputable citizens of New York city, who, with the said Mayor, shall proceed to complete the said Court House for the sum named, and the commission shall have full power over all contracts made or to be made for the work. Motion lost.

The bill was made a special order for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Morris—For the improvement of Union street and Third street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Brandreth—To regulate the storage of petroleum. Also, to authorize the city of Brooklyn to cancel a contract. Also, to authorize the Comptroller of New York to raise money by loan.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

For a railroad on Essex and other streets of New York.

To incorporate the Long Island Tunnel Railroad Company.

To extend the railroad tracks in Grand and other streets of New York.

The Senate Apportionment bill under the new census.

Recess to half-past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Relative to the powers and duties of the Surrogate's Court.

For the more speedy determination of charges against officers liable to be removed by the Governor.

To amend the Revised Statutes.

Relative to limited partnerships.

To prohibit officers of corporations from selling stocks or bonds of corporations with which they are connected.

To allow husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other.

At half past eleven o'clock acall of the House was ordered, which was not disposed of until twelve o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGED PRIVATEER METEOR.

Continuation of the Examination of Witnesses.

The further hearing of the Meteor case was resumed yesterday morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Betts.

D. S. Dickinson, District Attorney; S. G. Courtney, Assistant District Attorney, with Messrs. Webster and Craig, conducted the prosecution on the part of the government, and Messrs. Evarts and Choate were for the defendants.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Ronald McNichols was called. He said the first occasion he went to see Rogers was about soldiers, to ascertain if soldiers were wanted for the Chilean service, but he did not know that doing so was against the law; it was from Rogers he first ascertained that the Meteor was going to sail.

Julius Conklin deposed, in reply to questions by Mr. Courtney, that he and McNichols had an interview with Rogers at his house on the Saturday prior to the seizure of the ship; Rogers said that the Meteor would probably sail on Monday, and that all arrangements had been made for her sale to the Chilean government—he believed to Mr. Mackenna.

Cross-examined—When he heard this statement he (witness) remarked the vessel should not leave port if he knew it, as he was indignant that Mackenna should have his and McNichols' labor for nothing; he did not give effect to his indignation; did not give any information to the government; he had no interest in the reward, but he had employed counsel to defend him if he should infringe the neutrality of the United States; he went first to Rogers when he heard of this matter, to serve Chile or to enlist soldiers; expected to assume the office of major; had done a little in bounty broking; his connection with this affair was the introduction of Messrs. Belcher & Co., the capitalists, to Mr. Rogers; did not join in giving any information to the Spanish authorities, but McNichols told him that Rogers was going to do so; prior to the seizure of the vessel Byron said she ought to be stopped; does not expect any share in the half of the ship.

Mr. Nichols, late United States Navy, examined by Mr. Courtney—I am a mariner; I have known Mr. Forbes since the fall of 1863; know C. L. Wright; saw Rogers between the 15th of November and 10th of December at his house; went with a man named Bates, of Valparaiso; he went there to see if two letters of marque in the possession of Bates were genuine as from the government of Chile; these letters were submitted by Bates to Rogers, who declared that he did not recognize the signature to the letters to be that of the then Chilean Secretary of War, but he had no doubt they were genuine; the letters were left with Rogers, who gave Bates a receipt for them; Rogers said that he was expecting the arrival of a special agent from Chile, and that when he came he would know what to do; he was to have one of those letters of marque if money could be raised for the purchase of privateers; Bates had letters of instruction with him, which he gave to Mr. Rogers, who translated some of them; at subsequent interviews Rogers stated that parties representing Chile had been on board the Meteor; liked her very much, and wished to get witness' opinion of her; he was informed at one of those interviews that Mackenna, special agent of Chile, had arrived; went on board the Meteor to meet C. L. Wright, Conklin, Byron and McNichols; told Rogers what it would cost to fit out the vessel and deliver her at Montevideo; made an estimate, which witness thinks he gave Wright, and the amount of which was $39,000; Rogers gave him a card of introduction to Mackenna, whom he saw in Tenth street; offered his services for the Chilean navy; Mackenna promised to bear him in mind; told Mackenna that Catesby Jones was an inspector of vessels for the Chilean government; Mackenna replied that Jones had inspected some; saw a man on board the Meteor; asked him where the vessel was going; he said to Chile; saw a small box marked "1,000 cartridges," and a case of rifles; saw Mr. R. B. Forbes on board; in reply to a question Mr. R. B. Forbes stated to an officer of the ship to put the rifles in the rack, certainly.

To the Court—Heard Captain Forbes talking with the engineer about pay; told Mr. Forbes that the vessel was for Chile, to which witness replied that she was bound or had cleared for Panama; said to Mr. Forbes that the steamer was going to Chile, and that he thought he should get command of her; having spoken loudly in consequence of Mr. Forbes' deafness, when crossing on the ferryboat, Mr. Forbes said he should not speak so loudly on such matters in public; Rogers stated that the vessel was to go to Panama, and there be turned over and change command; thought he said she was to be given into the command of Captain Williams; saw Mackenna afterwards, and told him the Meteor was off; Mackenna said he did not know it she was; witness said he saw that no Union officer had any chance with Mackenna, as all the officers he had employed were the meanest rebel officers, and that he thought he (Mackenna) would have made a very good rebel himself; saw Kimball prior to this; Kimball told him that he should go out with the vessel and deliver her over to some fighting captain; was not certain he said fighting captain.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Evarts. He said he had nothing whatever to do with the giving of information in this case, either directly or indirectly, to the government; was angry with Mackenna because he thought he had been badly treated by him; he had heard that Mackenna had said that he (witness) was not sufficiently polished for a command in the prodigious Chilean navy, although he was considered good enough for that of the United States.

To Mr. Courtney—Rogers told me that they expected a loan from England; I understood that the Captain Williams spoken of was captain of the Esmeralda, a ship in the service of Chile, which captured the Spanish vessel Covadonga.

Mr. Courtney—State whether or not the vessel was fitted out and prepared for war purposes, from the examination you made of her.

Objected to as new matter.

The Court allowed the question.

Witness—Partially; she was pierced for guns, four, I think, on a side, with one long port for a pivot gun; I was in command of the Ella and Anna at the capture of the Chesapeake.

The court adjourned until this morning.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF TO A REVENUE STANDARD—TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President Low in the chair.

After the discussion of the law recently enacted for the protection of seamen, and the reception of a report of progress handed in by the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress in relation to Southern debts contracted before the war, a resolution was offered, reading as follows:—

Resolved, That the bill No. 233, now before the Senate of the United States, in reference to the Naval Academy and for other purposes, is, in the judgment of this Chamber, calculated to elevate and improve the character and efficiency of our seamen; the Chamber, therefore, respectfully ask of Congress that it be enacted into a law.

In explanation of this resolution it was stated by the mover that the bill, the passage of which was advocated, provided for the admission to the Naval Academy of six thousand apprentices, who in time would man the ships forming the navy of the United States. The subject was finally referred to the Executive Committee.

A member offered the following:—

Whereas there are indications that resolutions will be placed before the Congress of the United States to increase the present rate of duties on imports; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, That the policy of making the tariff subservient to the object of protection is injurious to the entire interests of the country—first, because revenue for the support of the government, instead of being the object of the tax on imports, has become the incident; and next, because protection interferes alike with commerce, agriculture and manufactures, confining them all within a narrow and unprofitable scope, and degrading those great national industries to the level of convenience for the temporary elevation of private interests and private ambition.

Resolved, That to invigorate our languishing home industry, by furnishing additional employment to our working classes in producing those things which may be profitably exchanged for imported goods, to fill our markets with the wealth of the world, to promote agriculture, and to furnish a new and permanent impetus to the manufacture and export of indigenous products and machinery—in which latter industry our people excel all others—all that is needed is that the present protective tariff be reduced to a revenue standard.

After some discussion the preamble and resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee, the Board ad-

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Alleged Libel Against a Government Agent to the Pawnees—Mr. Dole, the Ex-Indian Commissioner, Charged with Fraud—Damages Laid at Ten Thousand Dollars—Politics and the Pawnees.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

Before Judge Mason.

Henry W. De Puy vs. Oliver P. Hurford, et al.—This case involves some important and interesting points relative to the transaction of Indian affairs under the administration of Mr. William P. Dole, late Commissioner in charge of that department at Washington. In 1861 the plaintiff, Mr. Henry De Puy, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln agent to the Pawnee Indians, in Nebraska Territory, and the present libel suit grows out of transactions which he had with the defendants, Mr. Oliver P. Hurford and his brother, who were merchants doing business in that region. The libel, as it is alleged, consists in the defendant writing two letters, one to the Indian Department at Washington, and the other to the successor of Mr. De Puy, accusing the latter of forging two vouchers in his capacity of Indian agent. Mr. Peter Y. Cutler appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. S. P. Nash and Benjamin T. Kissam for the defendants.

Mr. Cutler opened the case, and his remarks contain all the points which are expected to be proved on his side of the question. He commenced by cautioning the jury against allowing their political opinions to influence their judgment, and then went on to state the facts in the case. It was an action for libel, and was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendants, who had charged upon him the crime of forgery. This charge was made in two letters which had been written by the defendants, complaining that he (Mr. De Puy) had presented forged vouchers for the goods sold by defendants for the use of the Pawnee Indians. In April, 1861, plaintiff had been appointed agent to the Pawnees. In May, 1862, he was removed from that office and applied for a reappointment to the President. This reappointment was promised him, and the Secretary of the Interior wrote a letter stating that the reappointment was a matter of justice. Just at this time the first letter of defendants was transmitted to Washington, preventing the proposed reappointment. While acting as Agent of Indian Affairs Mr. De Puy had spent all his means, and those letters had prevented the settlement of his accounts, and did so up to the present day. He was treated as a defaulter by the government, and brought to a state of destitution. The point to which plaintiff had been sent as agent was in Nebraska Territory, about one hundred and twenty miles from Omaha, a reservation for the Pawnees. The government had for a period of fifty years treated the Indians with great kindness. Agents were appointed to protect their rights and secure them against the imposition of white traders and others. When the war commenced the government was particularly anxious to keep at peace with all the Indian tribes, and Mr. De Puy was sent to the Pawnees with special instructions to this effect. He discharged his duties with faithfulness and fidelity. The annuities to these Indians from the government were divided up in different funds. The yearly annuity to the Pawnees amounted to $40,000—$21,000 was appropriated for the current expenses of the agency. Plaintiff drew two quarterly payments, about $10,000. This latter amount was detained a long time after it was due, owing to the animosity of Mr. Dole, the Indian Commissioner, to the plaintiff. The first half yearly payment of twenty thousand dollars was paid, the second being also held back for some time. The Indians were in great destitution in consequence, being in want of food and other necessaries of life, and threatened war unless their demands were complied with. Several white persons in the place, enemies of Mr. De Puy, told the Indians that the money had been received, and advised them to tie up the agent and compel him to pay the money. The Indians came to the plaintiff, when he promised to supply them with necessaries until the money had been received. He then went to Leavenworth, where the Indian Commissioner was at the time, and received a letter from him after much urgent request, desiring the authorities at Washington to pay the appropriation at once. Mr. De Puy proceeded to Washington where he was told that the money would be sent after him. When Mr. Dole arrived in Washington he received a letter from a Mr. Platt, charging the plaintiff with embezzlement of the money for which he was in waiting, and which had not been paid at all. Mr. Dole appointed a commissioner to inquire into the matter, knowing at the time that no appropriation for this amount had been made. The plaintiff on his return remained at Omaha from the 9th of March until the 30th, when $15,000 arrived from Washington. The money came in the hands of the very man who was appointed a commissioner to investigate the charge of embezzling it from the government. On the 25th of March plaintiff had a settlement with the defendants, through the agency of their bookkeeper. Mr. De Puy had moneys for the Indians which came under separate heads, and he accordingly kept separate accounts. He selected out some of these separate accounts that he could pay when the money came. Defendant took out of the account a fanning mill, $30; $25 mentioned as an item to Crowner; $18 44 for little items purchased by plaintiff for Indians—making in all $73 44, and leaving a private account of $16 15. There was also an account of $100 89 against plaintiff as Indian agent. That was taken from the account and put into two vouchers under their different departments. This was done by the bookkeeper in order to be paid when the money arrived. They were given by the defendant to a man named Hayes, to be taken to the reservation. They got there, and on the 1st of April were paid and the vouchers given. Those were the vouchers which Mr. De Puy was charged with forging. He (Mr. Cutler) believed that the charge of forgery was made by the collusion of Mr. Dole, the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, with the defendants, because Mr. De Puy would not aid them in a scheme they had in training of robbing the Indians. Mr. Cutler then concluded by dwelling eloquently on the damage which had been done plaintiff's character by the writing of those letters, and stigmatized the conduct of Mr. Dole in severe terms.

Mr. De Puy was then placed upon the stand, who testified that he had made correct copies of the letters in question, which he read as follows:—

LETTER TO THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. DE PUY.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Jan. 17, 1863.

B. F. Lushbaugh, Esq., U. S. Pawnee Indian Agent:—

DEAR SIR—Your valued favor of January 8 is just to hand, apprising us of the fact that Mr. De Puy had filed vouchers for a portion of the account that we filed against the Pawnee Agency. We can assure you, sir, that such vouchers never were signed by us, or with authority from us, and if Mr. De Puy has filed any such vouchers he does us great injustice. You will do us an especial favor by protesting against their being allowed until we can go to Washington, which we hope will be in March next. Please enter our protest against said vouchers and oblige yours, very respectfully and truly,

O. P. HURFORD, for Hurford & Brother.

LETTER TO COMMISSIONER DOLE.

OMAHA, N. T., June 10, 1863.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole:—

SIR—We are informed by Mr. Lushbaugh, Agent of the Pawnees, that Mr. DePuy has put in vouchers for about $70 or $80 of our account, and claims that we have recognized the same. If any such vouchers have been presented by him they are simply forgeries. You have our account sworn to, which is as much as we can say with regard to the justice of our account, and as to no part of it having been paid. If you will send those vouchers to your agent here we will furnish him affidavits as to their genuineness, or if you will send them to Mr. Sheldon, of New York, of the firm of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., who are perfectly familiar with our signature, and can probably satisfy you upon the subject; and we would respectfully refer you to them for any information you may want as to the honesty of our purposes. We are, sir, respectfully, very respectfully,

HURFORD & BROTHER.

APOLOGETIC LETTER FROM THE DEFENDANTS.

The following letter was also put in evidence:—

OMAHA, N. T., Aug 15, 1863.

Major B. F. Lushbaugh, United States Pawnee Indian Agent:—

DEAR SIR—Since our last letter to you with regard to the vouchers submitted by Mr. De Puy for part of our account against the Pawnee Agency, Mr. Hays, has been here, and we called his attention especially to the matter, and, having had the circumstances of his trip to the Reserve under consideration for some time, he remembered having signed some vouchers which he supposed to be receipts merely for the money paid him by Mr. De Puy. The writer sent the account up to Mr. Hays, with a request to go up and collect some money from Mr. De Puy and the neighborhood, and then started immediately to New York. Mr. Hays went up to the Pawnee Reserve, and received from Mr. De Puy one hundred dollars, and sent it down to us by Mr. Magrath, and our bookkeeper, Mr. Leckner, credited it up to Mr. De Puy's individual account, not knowing that Mr. Hays had signed our name to any vouchers. The money, at the time, about balanced Mr. De Puy's individual account. If Mr. De Puy had settled with us before he left it would have avoided the occurrence of the very unpleasant circumstance of our charging him with putting in fraudulent vouchers. The charge was made by inadvertence upon our part, which is the only apology we feel called upon to make. We are very glad, however, that the matter has been thus favorably explained, and you will have the kindness to state to the department that we will recognize the vouchers signed by Mr. Hays, and that we have given Mr. De Puy credit for the amount and charged back the same to Mr. De Puy. With many thanks to you for your kindness and courtesy in this matter, we are, sir, yours, very respectfully,

HURFORD & BRO.

P. S.—We have written to Mr. De Puy.

Mr. De Puy was examined at length as to the vouchers and the transactions attendant on their making, when he testified substantially to the facts set forth in the opening of Mr. Cutler.

The case on the part of the plaintiff was then rested, when Mr. Nash moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the letters came under the head of privileged communications, and no evidence was produced to show that they were transmitted with a malicious intent.

This motion was denied by Judge Mason, when Mr. Nash moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that no publication of the libel had taken place in this State, and, by a recent decision of the General Term, the suit could not be maintained in our courts.

Judge Mason remarked that he would not decide that question until the conclusion of the evidence, and in the meantime he would look over the decision of the General Term.

The court here adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Brooklyn City News.

THE STUDENT EXPERS ROBBERIES—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES.—It will be remembered that on the 9th of March a daring robbery was committed at the office of Studley's Express, 166 Montague street, the thieves having opened and ransacked several trunks and carried off several articles of value. This robbery was mysterious from the fact that in the same room two young men slept at the time. The morning after this robbery these young men were found to sleep longer than usual. But, their character being good, their conversations that they had heard no noise during the night found ready credence. Mr. Studley informed Police Commissioner Acton of all the circumstances, and that he had frequently suffered similar losses in a most unaccountable manner. Captain Smith was put in charge of the case, and his suspicion falling on the young men who had slept there on that occasion, he determined to arrest them, which he did, and found his suspicions to be correct. The prisoners are John Van Wein and Charles McDonald, telegraph operators, upon whom were found several of the missing articles, and pawn tickets for things that had been pawned by them. The losses amount, it is said, to several thousand dollars. The prisoners are held to await the result of the detectives'

THE FENIANS.

Explanation of the O'Mahony Expeditions.

SENSATIONAL RAID ON CANADA.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

Report that an Irish Armada is to Sail from Chicago.

Head Centre Stephens' Visit to America.

SWEENY DEMONSTRATION IN ALBANY.

&c. &c. &c.

The Roberts-Sweeny Explanation of the O'Mahony Sensational Raid on Canada, &c.

It turns out that the reports put forth by the Union square people as to the Bermuda expeditions, ships, &c., are a hoax made out of whole cloth. No ship left on any errand of that kind. The chieftains of Union square are not on the sea, but in the Moffat Mansion still, with the exception of Killian, who, in company with a few others, is reported to have started for New England to aid the O'Mahony Senator, Stanott, of that district, in heading off by this "sensation" the tide that is sweeping the New England organization from "the Mansion establishment" to the common sense movement directed by President Roberts and General Sweeny. This latter organization claim to be satisfied that Killian feels he cannot rule the movement and is ready to ruin it. They are therefore prepared to hear him telegraph his "proclamations" any day from some point on the frontier, with a view, as they say, to distract the organization from the Roberts-Sweeny movement. They further assert that, finding their cry of "To Ireland direct!" played out, they want to get into the management of the real movement by "striking the wires" as though they were redcoats. The Roberts administration, with their gallant Secretary of War, are confident of working out their mission, even though they are subjected to another sensation furor as great as the habeas corpus tactics. They claim that the best the Killianites can do is to turn over their funds to the military exchequer and get mustered into the army in such positions as their skill and calibre will suit them for.

Meanwhile Killian's "startling" telegrams are hourly expected. It is said they are to be dated from some point on the frontier, and his twenty or thirty clerks and retainers will become two or three or ten thousand troops to gull the rurals into a further investment in "the bonds."

THE HOUR OF ACTION

of the real military movement under President Roberts and General Sweeny draws nearer and nearer. The "sensation" caused by this will be of a peculiar character, and best explained by a bullet lecture to her Majesty's redcoats.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN EAST JERSEY.

A great demonstration of the East Jersey Fenians is to take place to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. President Roberts, General Sweeny and all the military leaders are to be present and make a final appeal.

Circular from Head Centre O'Mahony.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS—THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT TO AMERICA TO RESTORE HARMONY AMONG THE BROTHERHOOD.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NEW YORK, April 5, 1866.

TO THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD:—

BROTHERS—It is my duty to announce to you the arrival in Paris of James Stephens, C. E. I. R., and to prepare you for his coming to the United States. Four days previous to his leaving Ireland he despatched a special envoy to me, your Head Centre, with instructions to publish the following facts as soon as it became certain that he had reached the French capital in safety:—

1st. He informs the American and Irish-American public, through me, that he left the organization in Ireland in as good a condition as it has been since the recent Fenian scandals had begun in America and had cast a gloom over the hopes of all true lovers of freedom; and that he had placed the reins of his government in the hands of competent, devoted and well tried leaders, to direct it during his temporary absence. 2d. That he went to Paris on most important business connected with the present struggle for Irish nationality, and not because he had been forced thereto by the enemy. 3d. He is now coming to the United States for the purpose of restoring harmonious counsel and well concerted action among all true friends of Ireland on the American continent; to reconcile all discordant elements, and to make a last appeal for his suffering country to all liberty loving men throughout the world.

His stay will be but short in our midst. Let us receive his advent to these shores as his patriotic devotedness, his high talents and stern fidelity deserve. May dire discords and hateful jealousies vanish from among us at his approach. May they cease thenceforth and forever to be fell and constantly recurring destroyers of our hopes for national resurrection.

I remain, in fraternity, your faithful servant,

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

Fenian Demonstration in Albany.

ALBANY, April 5, 1866.

A grand demonstration came off here to-night in the Capitol square on the arrival of General Sweeny, at which Mayor Perry presided. The cause of Irish liberty was warmly advocated and most enthusiastically responded to by a large mass of the people. General Sweeny and Senator Daly, of Indiana, made earnest addresses, and were followed by Colonel Burns, of New York, formerly of the Sickles Brigade, in a stirring appeal. George M. Curtis and others also made speeches. The whole affair exhibited a spirit of the utmost earnestness and enthusiasm.

Mayor Perry and General Sweeny held a levee in the City Hall after the meeting, when large accessions of signers were enrolled for the cause of Irish republicanism.

The Scare in Canada.

REPORT THAT THE IRISH ARMADA IS TO SAIL FROM CHICAGO.

TORONTO, C. W., April 5, 1866.

The city is greatly excited by the news of the sailing of a Fenian expedition, and it is believed that the report of its going to Bermuda is a blind, and that Quebec is the destination of the Fenians.

Information deemed reliable has been received here that the Fenians are putting guns in vessels at Chicago, and have two schooners loaded with field pieces for an attack on the western border.

We are on the eve of another great alarm.

The Case of the Rebel General Bradley T. Johnson.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS HIS RELEASE.

BALTIMORE, April 5, 1866.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning there was filed by Assistant District Attorney A. M. Rogers papers consisting of copies of a letter from Lieutenant General Grant to President Johnson, and one written in accordance with the instructions of the latter, by Attorney General Speed to Wm. J. Jones, District Attorney of the United States Court. The following is the letter of Lieutenant General Grant:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1866.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States:

I would respectfully request that Bradley T. Johnson, late a general in the rebel army, be released from the bonds under which he is now held by the State of Maryland for the part he took in the battle of Gettysburg (as I understand) in 1863. B. T. Johnson was paroled under the convention between General Sherman and Johnston. At the time of his indictment he was in the State of Maryland by authority from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The following is the endorsement of the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 3, 1866.

To the ATTORNEY GENERAL:—

Comply with this request.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following is the response of the Attorney General:—

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1866.

WM. J. JONES, Esq., District Attorney, Baltimore, Md.:—

On the first and second pages of this sheet you will find copies of a letter from General Grant to the President, and a note from the President to me, in which he directs me to comply with the request of General Grant. In obedience, therefore, to the order of the President, you are hereby instructed to release Bradley T. Johnson from his bonds. He is to be discharged from arrest, and not again arrested unless upon orders from this office.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

Associate Justice Giles, presiding alone on the Circuit Court bench, directed that the bail of General Johnson for the sum of $20,000, entered into on the 27th ult., be exonerated, and that General Johnson be discharged from arrest, which was accordingly done.

No Sickness at Key West.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 29, 1866.

It has been reported in New Orleans and I presume in New York that we have yellow fever and cholera in this city, which is false in every particular. In justice to the many persons passing through here on vessels, the residents and the public in general, I deem it my duty to give this rumor the earliest contradiction. I am, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. J. SNYDER, M. D.,

In charge United States Marine Hospital and Engineer

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LABOR AND AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—On the first Monday in April this much needed and admirably devised association commenced operations at 174 Hudson street. Its object is not to make paupers of our soldiers and their families, but it is, by nursing the sick and disabled soldier, to inspire him with new courage for the future and with the assurance that his country is not oblivious of the hour of her triumph to those who so nobly contributed to achieve it. It is, by affording employment to the wives and widows of soldiers, to enable them to support their families and keep them together—thus helping to cement one of the most salutary bonds of society. The association proposes to keep in operation an extensive laundry, also other branches of lucrative employment; to have a nursery for the young children whose mothers come to the house for work, and a school for the older ones where they may be taught sewing and the rudiments of education; the two last to be under the care of some members of a soldier's family. Thus the mother can pursue her daily task assured that her children are cared for while she is honorably earning her daily bread, and can take them to their home at night with a heart lightened of its present burden and animated with brighter hopes for the future. When the organization shall be completed it is confidently expected that it will be nearly self-sustaining. At present funds are greatly needed, and the names of the ladies connected with the association furnish a guarantee that they will be faithfully and judiciously applied. Donations may be sent to any of the following ladies, who will be happy to answer all questions as to the purpose and plan of the association:—Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, 19 Lamartine place (West Twenty-ninth street); Mrs. Francis George Shaw, North Shore, Staten Island; Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, 16 West Seventeenth street; Mrs. H. J. Baldwin, box 13 Washington Heights; Mrs. Charles Edwin Wilbour, 151 East Fifty-first street; Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, 158 Fourth avenue; Mrs. Andrew Wesson, 45 East Twenty-sixth street; Mrs. George S. Robbins, 15 West Seventeenth street.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The thirtieth report of the managers of the New York Institution for the Blind to the Legislature of the State has just been published, giving the operations of the Asylum for the year 1865. Financially, the debt of the institution on the 1st of January, 1866, was $150,868 26, of which $106,500 was secured by mortgage. The present deficiency to be made up by the Legislature is $24,368 26. From the report of the Superintendent it appears that for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1865, the following were the pupils in the Asylum:—Number at the close of 1864, 125; admitted during 1865, 34—159; left by graduation, &c., 35; number in the institution December 31, 1865, 124. Of these there are sixty males and sixty-four females. The health of the pupils has been good. The following are the officers of the Board of Managers:—Augustus Schell, President; Robert S. Rose, Vice President; T. Bailey Myers, Recording Secretary; Charles K. Tuckerman, Corresponding Secretary; Smith Clift, Treasurer. Of the institution proper the following gentlemen constitute the officers:—William B. Wait, Superintendent; Attending Physician, James W. G. Clements, M. D.; Consulting Physician, Edward L. Beadle, M. D.; Consulting Surgeons, Abraham Du Bois, M. D., John H. Hinton, M. D. Should the Legislature make an appropriation sufficient to cover the deficiency now existing, the management think they can make such arrangements as, within the present year, will free them from mortgage indebtedness, and leave their valuable real estate in the city to be devoted to the purposes of the institution without encumbrance.

THE SWABIANS.—A large proportion of our German population, it is well known, is composed of the natives of Swabia, a quaint people, who are distinguished for their geniality and social qualifications. As the Swabians are a musical people they have long been represented by a first class musical society in this city—the Swabian Saengerbund. Recently a number of the former members of this organization have formed a second musical society—the Swabian Liederkranz—whose headquarters are at Pythagoras Hall. The members are mostly composed of first class German citizens, some of whom are excellent singers. The society includes a dramatic section, comprising a number of amateur performers.

A LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Yesterday morning Louisa Otto, a little girl four years of age, was knocked down and run over, near her father's residence, No. 11 avenue A, by car No. 18, of the avenue A line, and so severely injured that death ensued soon afterwards. Coroner Gover was notified to hold an inquest.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.—During the prevalence of the fog early yesterday morning the Hamilton avenue ferry boat Baltic, as she was leaving the slip on the New York side, collided with the propeller tugboat E. Woodruff, which was towing two lighters, loaded