THE ALLEGED DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

Burning Fluid Raid in This City—A Full Swoop Anticipated—Several Distilleries Seized—The Captured Material—Special Officers from Washington on the Track—How the Raid Was Set on Foot—Operations of the Field Officers—Important Developments—Continuation of the Examination of the Brooklyn Cases Before Commissioner Newton, &c.

The alleged charges of fraud on the part of certain manufacturers of an article called "burning fluid" are rising to colossal proportions, under the stimulated and now lively action of the authorities upon whom more especially the proper carrying out of the Internal Revenue law devolves, the provisions of which have been violated, it having been discovered, as represented, that this so-called "burning fluid" is nothing more than whiskey. Whether the supposed delinquents will place their defence on the accepted fact that whiskey itself is nothing more or less—technicalities aside—than burning fluid, will depend probably upon the state of counsel. However this may be, the suspicion of the government has been aroused from representations made to it that very extensive frauds were being committed upon the revenue by persons claiming to be manufacturers of and dealers in burning fluid, an article which is exempt from the provisions of the act of July 38, 1866, imposing a tax upon various sorts of manufactures, among others the manufacture of whiskey, &c., Herein lies the secret that has brought burning fluid into such unprecedented demand and its manufacture to be so extensively and ardently prosecuted, though not brought into use for any legitimate purpose. It is asserted that it was a party well versed in the manufacture of whiskey, who, when Congress so heavily taxed that article, managed to introduce among the exemptions burning fluid, knowing that thereby a wide avenue was opened for speculation and fraud. From the developments now accumulating it is only natural to conclude that all advantages were taken of the assimilation in the production and manufacture of the articles to defraud the government to an incalculable amount. The source of fraud and profit was first exposed by an unfaithful servant of the Revenue Department in the Third Collection district, situated in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, who, having received a miserable bribe of $50 not to report upon the operations of a certain distiller, afterward divulged his own malfeasance and drew upon his confederate the espionage of the law. Yesterday the officer delinquent, whose name is Couche, and the distiller from whom he took the bribe for silence, were both arrested, and will be brought up for preliminary examination this morning before Commissioner Newton. It was upon the information of the same officer that the first arrests were made and which brought the whole scheme of fraud to light. That the public may understand the whole case, how the manufacture of burning field, or an article prepared in its name, could thus be made a source of immense fraud against the government and of corresponding profit to the bogus manufacturer, it is only necessary to state that, in the first place whiskey is taxed $2 a gallon while in the distiller's hands; in the second, that burning fluid is exempt from such tax. With these two facts before him and his knowledge of the trade, the distiller takes out his nominal license as a manufacturer of burning fluid, drops that of distiller of whiskey, operates in such a way as to deceive the inspectors or buys them over to wink at the fraud, which is to make any quantity of whiskey, put it in barrels, throw in a little turpentine to float on the surface, and, after being passed by the inspectors, to draw off the small modicum of turpentine and send forth, paying the two dollars a gallon tax, any number of barrels of pure whiskey. Such is the *modus operandi* as charged against the parties under examination. Since the government commenced its action a test has been applied to the mash used in some of the seized distilleries, and in every instance the mash gave forth pure alcohol. In New York no direct charges of fraud on the part of the distillers, or suspicion of collusion on the part of inspectors, was made or disclosed; but suspicion was aroused in consequence of the unusual quantity of burning fluid that was being made. An investigation was consequently commenced, which resulted in the United States District Attorney, Mr. Courtney, communicating to the Internal Revenue Department certain facts that had come to his knowledge in regard to an extensive system of frauds upon the government from these distillery operations. He stated plainly that these operations were carried on so adroitly and under such a guise of legality that it was difficult to determine when, and almost at all times a risk to make seizures of the suspected places. He recommended, however, that all consequences should be overlooked, and that upon the accumulation of such facts as he might deem sufficient to warrant him in acting, seizures should be made without delay of all places where the burning fluid manufacture served only as a screen for the distillation of spirits and a wholesale fraud upon the government. The Secretary of the Department telegraphed in reply, authorizing Mr. Courtney to act at once, and accepting all risks in event of seizures. Acting upon this authority the United States District Attorney, Mr. Courtney, yesterday issued warrants, which he placed in the hands of General Egan, sent specially from Washington with instructions in regard to these matters, and upon which several distilleries have been quietly seized.

In one case some particulars have come to light—the seizure of a distillery in East Twenty-sixth street, wherein 108 barrels and 4,000 gallons of whiskey were found under the name of burning fluid. When the test was applied to the article, nine-tenths of the material were found to be pure whiskey. In this case an action for forfeiture has been commenced in the courts.

Two officers of the Revenue Department, Messrs. Egan and Harris, are in this city, specially deputed to assist the authorities here in detecting and prosecuting the guilty parties.

Continuation of the Testimony—More Arrests in Brooklyn.

The examination of the cases of Messrs. Rowe, Schwabins, Boehm and Angus, which was commenced on Tuesday before Commissioner Newton, for alleged distillery frauds in Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday morning, at nine o'clock.

Mr. Eli Glass, the witness whose testimony was published in yesterday's HERALD, was called, and resumed his testimony as follows:—

TESTIMONY OF ELI GLASS.

The process of manufacturing burning fluid is carried on as follows:—We put a gallon and a half of turpentine into the mash, when it was cooled down and when the yeast was added, and that was varied at different times; we added more at the Greenpoint distillery because the mash was larger, aiming to keep both distilleries at about the same per cent; at the Husted distillery we put in a gallon and a half, and two gallons at the Greenpoint distillery, when the yeast was put in; after it had fermented more turpentine was put in at different times, as we did not know how much it would bear; thought that the addition of turpentine in the first instance would retard the fermentation, and my first experience was that it did retard it; after consultation with my assistants I found that about the same amount of alcohol was returned; Mr. Smith desired me to put in the turpentine, in the first instance, when the mash was boiling, but I thought it would all evaporate, and the result was that it was put in at different times; don't know of any other cause for the delay in the fermentation except the presence of turpentine in the mash; after the first experiment we never put in less than a gallon in the first instance, when the "mash" was put down; this would make about one-third of one per cent of alcohol; upon one occasion, at the Greenpoint distillery, we put ten gallons, which was about two and a half per cent, to the alcohol; the effect of that was to very seriously injure the fermentation; the beer did not work off so soon and did not produce so much alcohol; Schaber never told me how much less alcohol was produced in consequence of the mixture; he said it was not worked off in time, and asked me to go and examine it; I did so, and found what I would call putrefactive fermentation; it had not a healthy fermentation; there were five cisterns of this beer, but I am not sure that two cisterns had not been run off before I got there; I found that the addition of turpentine had the effect of injuring the fermentation so as not to produce so much alcohol, although it is possible that that might not have been the cause; we thought, however, that the cause was the presence of the turpentine; we were in the habit of adding, I should think, on an average, about five per cent of turpentine; our object was to get as much in the alcohol would hold in solution and not burn the smoke; after experience we found that the best time to put in the largest part of the turpentine was when the fermentation was complete or nearly complete; at that stage we put in about three-fourths of the turpentine; we poured the turpentine into the cistern when it was unplugged up, and then the liquor was run into a receiver so that it should be thoroughly incorporated with the beer; this was at the Husted distillery, and I suppose it was the same at the other; the object was to prevent injury to the fermentation, which would produce less spirits; the intention was to add turpentine only so fast as there was alcohol enough generated to hold it; my object in adding the turpentine was to add it the faster than there was alcohol to put in the gross; after the distillation came out of the still could not say exactly about what per cent was alcohol and how much turpentine; should say about sixty to seventy per cent alcohol and turpentine, and the rest fusel oil; of the sixty to seventy per cent of alcohol and turpentine, the turpentine averaged about five per cent or perhaps a little more; never added any alcohol myself; directed it to be done; the liquor, after distillation, was drawn into casks and sent away; don't know where it was sent to; before sending away it was branded "Burning Fluid," and numbered; it was branded in no other way; saw some of it put on board a lighter in Williamsburg; it was on this side of South Seventh street; there were 156 barrels put on there; the capacity of the Husted distillery is 3,500 gallons every twenty-four hours; there has been more produced, but that is a very fair average; I think before the seizure there were about 300 barrels and 9 tierces of burning fluid made at the Husted distillery; the barrels averaged about 40 gallons, and 60 gallons to the tierces; I mean running gallons—that is, the liquor as it came from the still; we made the liquor between 65 and 70 over proof; 40 running gallons would make 65 proof gallons; the capacity of the Greenpoint distillery was 4,550 gallons every twenty-four hours; don't know how much "burning fluid" was actually produced daily at this distillery; from my knowledge of the running, I think there was more at the Greenpoint distillery than at the Husted distillery.

At this point counsel for the defence objected to this style of examination as being entirely irrelevant and not pertinent to the charges made against the defendants. The defendants were charged with violation of the revenue law by distilling spirits without paying duty. They contended that the law did not prohibit the manufacture of burning fluid, and that they were protected by law in so doing.

The District Attorney contended that the defendants were guilty of the violation of several sections of the Internal Revenue law, and that if the defendants were proved guilty of a violation of any other section of the law it was the duty of the Commissioner to hold the defendants.

The Commissioner said that he understood that this examination was to embrace all charges growing out of this transaction.

The counsel for defence withdrew his objection.

Witness continued—The three and a half gallons got from a bushel of corn are proof gallons; don't know what became of the spirits distilled at the Greenpoint distillery; think there were three hundred barrels sent away at one time.

Q. How were the spirits produced at this distillery? A. From grain, by the process of distillation; the grain was corn, rye, oats and malt; it was produced in the ordinary way of producing alcohol and by the same process as is usual in producing distilled spirits; the distillery apparatus is in the same building where the burning fluid was produced; understood from Mr. Rowe that he was one of the lessees of the distillery, with a Mr. Schaber, before the manufacture of burning fluid commenced; this was the Husted distillery; never understood till this fall that he had any interest in the Greenpoint distillery; understood this fall that he was so far interested there that he would be answerable for my salary there; Mr. Rowe paid me for my services at the Husted distillery, so far as I was paid, and gave me money to pay all the men there, including Mr. Angus; Mr. Angus came in June, '66, as an assistant to me, at $20 per week, my wages being $5,000 a year; on the 10th of June my salary was increased to $200 per week; Mr. Rowe told me that the business had been sold to Mr. Angus, and that he would conduct it, and that my arrangement as to salary, &c., would be continued, and the work would go on the same as before; he said that he had power of attorney to manage the business; he assigned no reason for the change, and said that he was to give Mr. Angus $25 per week more than he had been paying him before; Mr. Angus was to retain the same position under me he had done before; spoke to Mr. Angus about the matter, and he said he had bought it and was going to run it; asked him if he knew the responsibility he was taking; he said he did not understand that he was taking any great responsibility; told him he was; he said then that he would see Mr. Rowe and ask for more, and the result was that his salary was increased to $100 per week for his services in the distillery; from that time Angus was paid by Mr. Rowe himself, and all the rest of the employés were paid by me; since the change, Mr. Angus assumed no more authority in the business than he had done before; Mr. Rowe has been the representative man generally; besides Mr. Rowe Mr. Smith gave me instructions and Mr. Lobe told me when to go to work; he is not present here to-day; his name was A. Lobe, I think; I have not seen him often around the Husted distillery; I met him once at the Greenpoint distillery; there was a man named Böehm there sometimes, but not latterly; his name was Nathan Beohm; know Eli Beohm; don't know that Eli Beohm had anything to do with the business since they commenced the manufacture of burning fluid; in the summer he gave directions as to where the liquor should be sent and how it should be put up, and I understood that he was the agent; a boy named Jake Beohm came occasionally and directed the teams where to take the fluid; don't know whose son he is; he was at the distillery nearly every day; Mr. Angus so far as I know, is not a man of responsibility; know nothing of Schaubin; he was at the Greenpoint distillery in the capacity of an assistant, and afterwards, as I understood, he became a proprietor, but he continued to act under me, and continued to act as such assistant up to the time the distillery was seized; he exercised no more ownership after he became proprietor than before, to my knowledge. [Bill of sale produced.] It was for four thousand bushels of corn sold to witness by Mr. Angus and Mr. Rowe; that corn was sold to me to account myself and Mr. Angus for money due to me and to himself; I understood there was $650 due to Mr. Angus up to the time of the seizure; the license to carry on the the manufacture of burning fluid was in the name of Mr. Angus; asked Mr. Angus if he was aware of that fact, when he told me that he was not; that was about the time we commenced the last time.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Commissioner adjourned the case until Friday morning, at nine o'clock.

Mr. Dittenhoefer, counsel for the defence, urged that the case be proceeded with. He was certain that the government wanted delay in this matter. He did not mean with the District Attorney; but there was some power behind the scenes. If the manufacture of this burning fluid was stopped, it was all that could be done. In view of the extraordinary nature of the case he would ask the Commissioner to sit in the afternoon or evening.

The Commissioner said that would be impossible.

The District Attorney said that these parties had been engaged in a criminal business. From the testimony of the witness a fairer statement of facts could not be conceived of, and therefore there was no occasion for haste.

The counsel for the defence said that this is a country of laws; that the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as every humble citizen, is bound to obey the law. The defendants acted under the law. If the present law gives a person a right to carry on a business that would be injurious to revenue, no power has the right to say that he will stop your business. Persons whose business it was to see the law enforced are destroying our respect for it, because they seek to over-ride it.

The District Attorney repudiated utterly the charge that the government was seeking to stop the business of these clients, "law or no law." They were seeking to enforce the law, and there was no desire for delay. There was nothing in the proceedings thus far which justified such a charge. He was willing to devote his whole time to the cases which had recently arisen. More than that he could not do.

The time of adjournment remained as stated above.

TWO NEW CASES.

The cases of Frederick Cochue and John M. Wilson were then taken up. For a full understanding of these cases it will be necessary to give the following affidavit, which caused the arrest of both of the above named parties:—

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN M. WILSON.

John M. Wilson, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings and State of New York, being duly sworn, says:—That on or about the 24th day of July, 1866, I did pay to one Frederick Cochue, then and now a legally appointed Inspector of Internal Revenue, the sum of $50, to prevent on his part the examination or reporting of my transactions as a distiller of spirits at my place of business, corner of North and Fourth streets, Williamsburg; that during and after that date the said Frederick Cochue never visited my premises or in any way interfered with or reported to the proper officer the result of of his knowledge of my transactions as a distiller.

JOHN M. WILSON.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1866.
SAMUEL NEWTON, United states Commissioner.

THE RESULT OF OFFERING A BRIBE.

The District Attorney said the Commissioner was aware that by section two of the Internal Revenue law if any person shall directly or indirectly offer or give, or cause to be promised, any money, bribe, present or reward, or deliver any valuable thing to any inspector of the United States, or any person holding any place of trust or profit under the government of the United States after the passage of that act, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to indictment in a court of the United States, and upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding three times the amount so given and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and the person receiving the same shall forfeit his office and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust under the United States. Upon that affidavit of Mr. Wilson's he had felt called upon to apply for a warrant against both parties; not only against the party who paid the bribe but against the party who received it. He proposed to take up both cases—the case of Mr. Wilson on his own affidavit for having bribed a public officer, and of Mr. Cochue for having received it.

The parties will be examined this morning at nine o'clock, by Commissioner Newton, upon the charge brought against them. They were released upon furnishing bail in the sum of $4,000 each.

MORE ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of other parties supposed to have been engaged in evading the revenue law by the non-payment of the tax of $2 per gallon imposed on alcohol. The officers are vigilant, and it is certain that the affair will be rigidly investigated.

Colonel A. M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, Collector of the Second district, who has been appointed Special Commissioner by the department at Washington to thoroughly investigate all cases of suspicion in connection with these distillery frauds, has promptly entered upon his arduous duties, and is prosecuting the work with a vigor that promises to bring matters to a speedy issue as between the law and those who have attempted so grossly to violate it.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

THE MAYOR DISPOSES OF THE OIL STORAGE QUESTION.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening Mayor Cleveland sent in his veto to the resolution passed by the Council granting an extension of time to the Erie Railway for removing petroleum from the depot near Pavonia ferry. The objections in substance were the danger to life and property arising out of a possible recurrence of the terrible conflagration which recently occurred there. A debate took place on the message, and the veto was sustained by a vote of nine to eight. The examination of Mr. Valentine, which was to take place yesterday morning, was postponed till four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, on the application of Mr. Winfield, counsel for the accused. The complainant is Mr. Harold Henwood, who has valuable property near the oil depot.

THE POLICE PARADE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.—A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held last evening, when the following arrangements were made for Thanksgiving day:—The entire department to turn out in full uniform, without music, and after a parade through some of the principal streets to proceed to one of the public squares for two hours' drill. They will then return to the station house and partake of a collation to be furnished by the Commissioners.

"REV OVER BY A CAR.—A boy, about thirteen years of age, was jumping on the front platform of a city railroad car at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he slipped and the car passed over his legs. He was conveyed to his home in South Seventh street, where medical aid was procured. A gentleman who witnessed the occurrence having stated the boy was pushed off by English, the driver, the latter was arrested and conveyed to the City Prison.

THE CUNARD WAREHOUSE ROBBERY AGAIN.—Two New York detectives, armed with a requisition from Governor Fenton, applied yesterday for the transfer of Griffin and Conroy, who were charged with connection in the robbery at the Cunard dock, but against whom the Grand Jury failed to find indictments, and they were accordingly discharged. The detectives were thus summarily frustrated.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—Hardly a day elapses without complaints being lodged by passengers of the loss of money and other articles while on their journey in the cars and at the depots. The latest instance was that of a lady from Newark, who stated she had contained 50[illegible] [illegible] upon an athletic customer, who jumped off at the Market street depot in Newark in such a hurry that he did not wait for the cars to come to a stand. A man named James Ryan, well known among the "wires," was arrested at the depot in Jersey City yesterday by a detective, and was held for identification.

Hoboken.

A MAN SCALDED TO DEATH.—A man named Gustavus Zahn, while at work on Monday afternoon at Fahy's factory, 81 Washington street, inadvertently stretched out his hand against a beam which formed a connection with the pipe of a tank containing hot water, and the pressure against the beam caused a sudden shower of the boiling water to pour down upon the unfortunate man, scalding him fearfully. Having lingered in great agony he died at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner White (the first since his installment in the office), and the jury in their verdict censured the proprietor of the factory for the carelessness which places no guard against such an accident.

Bergen.

OPENING OF THE LIBRARY.—The formal opening of the new library took place on Tuesday evening. The exercises commenced with an essay read by Mr. Throckmorton, after which the librarian gave a detailed account of the project. The number of volumes already in the library reaches one thousand, in addition to periodicals and magazines. A lecture for the benefit of the fund will be delivered this evening in the hall by Bayard Taylor on "Russia and the Russians."

THE FIREMEN.

Annual Parade of the Metropolitan Fire Department—The Procession on Broadway—Fine Appearance of the Companies, &c.

The second annual parade and review of the Metropolitan Fire Department took place yesterday afternoon, and was in every respect a decided success. The afternoon was clear and balmy; a bright sun shone out from the clouds, and nature seemed to don her gayest habiliments for the occasion.

THE REVIEWING PARTY.

On the portico of the Metropolitan Hotel were assembled some fifty or sixty gentlemen, who had been invited to review the procession as it passed down Broadway on its line of march. In consequence of important business his Excellency Governor Fenton was not present, nor was his Honor Mayor Hoffman, although both of these gentlemen had received invitations. Their absence, however, although disappointing to the Fire Commissioners and to the firemen, was in a measure made up by the presence of quite a number of notables of the State. Among those present were Generals Swayne, Merritt and Darling, of the Governor's staff; State Senators Andrews and Sessions, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, member of Congress, and other equally prominent persons. These had been specially invited to witness the parade, and on the first sound of Dodworth's brass band left the sitting room and proceeded to the portico. In the absence of the Governor, General Swayne acted as reviewing officer, and to him were those attentions paid which are usually given to the Executive of the State. The Commissioners of the Fire Department were also present, looking very much gratified at the knowledge that through their energy and capacity the organization had attained an efficiency almost unequalled, considering the comparatively short space of time it had been in existence.

THE PROCESSION.

One characteristic of the Metropolitan Fire Department, it must be admitted, is punctuality, and yesterday, as on the occasion of the former parade, the several companies were present on the ground at the time appointed. At two o'clock precisely Chief Engineer Kingsland, having superintended the formation of the line on Fourteenth street, gave the order to start, and the column moved up Fourteenth street in the following order:—

Platoon of Police.
Dodworth's Band.
Grand Marshal—Chief Engineer Elisha Kingsland.
Aid to Grand Marshal—Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Perley.
Special Aids—Engineers Eli Bates and Gilbert J. Orr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer Thomas Sullivan.
Engine Company No. 1, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Engine Company No. 2, Engine Company No. 3, Engine Company No. 4, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer M. Shannessy.
Engine Company No. 5, Engine Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 7, Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Engine Company No. 8, Engine Company No. 9.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer J. Conley.
Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, Engine Company No. 11, Engine Company No. 12, Engine Company No. 13, Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer B. Sheridan.
Engine Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 15, Engine Company No. 16, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 17.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Downing's Seventy-first regiment band.
Marshal—Engineer William W. Rhodes.
Engine Company No. 18, Engine Company No. 19, Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, Engine Company No. 20, Engine Company No. 21, Engine Company No. 22.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer William Banham, Jr.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, Engine Company No. 23, Engine Company No. 24, Engine Company No. 25, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer Robert V. Mackey.
Engine Company No. 26, Engine Company No. 27, Engine Company No. 28, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, Engine Company No. 29, Engine Company No. 30.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Engineer William Brandon.
Engine Company No. 31, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, Engine Company No. 32, Engine Company No. 33, Engine Company No. 34, Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

Companies were formed in the following order:—
Engine Companies.
Foreman.
Eight members in one section.
Steamer.
Engineer on engine.
Tender.
Hook and ladder companies.
Foreman.
Nine members in one section.
Truck.

The start was effected without confusion or delay, and as the procession passed up Fourteenth street it was greeted with applause and other tokens of commendation from the comparatively large number of persons who had congregated on the stoops and side walks on either side. Turning into Broadway the same reception was met with, although it must be acknowledged that there was nowhere shown the same amount of enthusiasm and decided favor by the spectators as the parades of the old volunteer force was wont to call forth. Nevertheless, considering the sameness in the appearance of the men, their friends rallied in goodly numbers at various points along the route, and cheered them as they passed. The greatest crowd was collected on Broadway, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Governor of the State, Mayor of the city and several other dignitaries and heads of departments were expected to be, for the purpose of reviewing the procession. As stated above, however, the Governor and Mayor were both obliged to absent themselves on account of business connected with their respective offices.

THE REVIEW

was participated in by members of the Governor's staff and a large number of leading citizens, all of whom expressed their pleasure at the neat and active appearance of the men comprising the force, as well as the excellent and solid appearance of the apparatus and fine condition of the horses. Commissioners Pinckney and Abbe were on hand explaining to their guests the peculiarities of the different companies, and the various improvements introduced in the make and manner of working the engines and trucks. Truck companies 9 and 10 received especial notice; both being piloted by means of a brake-wheel, elevated above the apparatus; in addition to which the last mentioned truck was loaded with ladders laid and hung on almost every available portion of apparatus. As the companies passed by the Hotel the officers saluted by raising their trumpets to their hats, and the privates by lifting their hats from their heads. Passing on down Broadway to and through the City Hall Park into Nassau street, and thence to Maiden lane, the cavalcade was received with tokens of approbation; the HERALD office was saluted as passed by the firemen. Turning down Maiden lane to Pearl street, through Pearl street to Wall street and back again to Broadway, and up to and in front of the Astor House, where the various companies were dismissed, the brigade received from all sides tokens of good will and approbation.

As soon as the review was concluded at the Metropolitan Hotel the guests repaired to the dining room at the invitation of Commissioner Pinckney, where a bountiful collation, prepared in Leland's ordinary and unexceptionable style, was in readiness, and a few hours were passed in a genial manner. Several short addresses were made complimenting the Commissioners on the apparent efficiency exhibited by the department under their control. The Governor of the State, members of the State Senate, members of Congress, the Mayor of the city, the members of the New York bar, the press and several other sentiments were given and responded to.

Thus ended the second annual parade of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and the Commissioners have every reason to feel satisfied with the display made by the force, as exhibiting the strength, system and efficiency of the organization under their command.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

District Engineer Orr was presented with a splendid thirty-two cone fire cap yesterday by the members of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The affair took place at the engine house corner of Centre and Chambers streets in the presence of a large number of interested spectators.

STARVATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1866.

Considerable excitement has been caused here to-day by the discovery of a family actually suffering from starvation. The family, named Morris, consists of the husband, now in jail; the wife, who is a blind invalid, and a boy reduced almost to a skeleton. The wife claims that her name is Morrissey, and that she is a niece of Hon. John Morrissey, member of Congress elect from New York city, to whom she has appealed for aid. The case is a very sad one, and makes much [illegible]

THE ALLEGED CLERICAL PICKPOCKET.

The Case of Rev. George T. Williams Again Before the Jefferson Market Police Court—The Popular Interest in the Case on the Increase—Testimony and Cross-examination of Witnesses, &c.

The case of Rev. George T. Williams, the Episcopal clergyman who was arrested charged with having picked the pocket of Mrs. Clara J. Moore in a Fifth avenue stage on the 2d of this month, was again brought up for examination yesterday, before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The court room was crowded during the progress of the examination yesterday morning by ladies moving in high circles in this city and by gentlemen of preminence, by whom an interest, direct or indirect, is manifest in the case. Among the friends of the accused who were present were many brother clergymen of his denomination, residing in this city, all of whom extended their sympathy to the accused since the commencement of this unfortunate affair.

PREVIOUS CHARACTER OF THE ACCUSED.

The accused, who has been admitted to bail, appeared in court, clad in the costume of his profession, and his aspect, though betraying, of course, intense interest and anxiety, did not show any feeling of uneasiness or want of confidence. He walked with a cane, yet suffering from the effect of having sprained his ankle in getting out of the stage at the time of the alleged larceny. In his possession Mr. Williams held two letters, the first an affidavit signed by a number of the most influential citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., of which the following is a copy:—

State of Virginia, Corporation of Fredericksburg.—This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a notary public in and for the corporation and State aforesaid, R. T. Thorne, James Cooke, John Cookley, L. J. Hoffman, Edward Carter, C. B. Wellford, G. F. Carmichael, F. P. Wellford, Peter Goodrich, to me personally known to be men of standing and character, and made oath that they have known Rev. George T. Williams from his youth, and verily believe him to be among the most honorable and religious men of the present age; and that during an acquaintance extending through a very long period, they had ever found him above any suspicion. No man has had, and we believe justly, a higher reputation for honorable and Christian conduct than Rev. George T. Williams.

R. T. THORNE, C. B. WELLFORD,
JAMES COOKE, G. F. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN COOKLEY, F. P. WELLFORD,
L. J. HOFFMAN, PETER GOODRICH.
EDWARD CARTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in and for the corporation of Fredericksburg, and State of Virginia. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 17th of November, 1866.

H. P. CHEW, N. P.

The following is a copy of the second letter, signed by clergymen in the city, of which the accused is a resident:—

SUFFOLK, Va., Nov. 8, 1866.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—We have heard with extreme regret of your embarrassing position, and assure you of our heartfelt sympathy. Everything that we have ever seen, known or heard of you in the past renders the charge against you most incredible to us. We know but little more than we have seen in the daily papers, but we most sincerely and earnestly desire and pray that you may be able to establish your innocence without a doubt, and soon return to the bosom of your interesting family, and to the flock of your charge. Ministering as we have long done to the citizens of the same town, we have judged it not inappropriate to thus express our feelings of personal regard for you, and interest in your present and future welfare, in this the most trying scene of your life. We commend you to the mercy and compassion of that God who watcheth the fall of the lonely sparrow before the fowler. We are yours in Gospel bonds,

W. B. WELLOW,
Pastor of Evangelical Christian church.
JAMES A. CROWER,
Pastor of Methodist Episcopal church South.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

Edward R. Delamater, being first sworn, testified as follows:—Am the officer who arrested the accused; stood on corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. Question—State the circumstances under which you arrested the accused. Objected to, as the facts of the arrest had already been detailed. Admitted, and exceptions taken. Saw disturbance corner of Twenty-second street; ran down there and white going across the street saw something handed to Mrs. Moore; then went on and took the prisoner; a gentleman said, "Arrest that man—he's picked a lady's pocket;" said what lady? Mrs. Moore turned and said, "mine;" then told the officer who came up behind me to bring Mrs. Moore down to headquarters. Mrs. Moore refused to go, as she had an engagement she said; said I would go with her to fulfil her engagement; took the prisoner to the hotel and waited for her; asked the prisoner where he found the pocketbook while in the hotel parlor; he said on the bottom of the stage; had great difficulty in inducing Mrs. Moore to promise that she would come and make complaint against accused.

Cross-examined.—Did not state the fact as to the finding of the purse by the prisoner on my former examination; know the oath I then took; swore to tell the whole truth, and did tell then everything I knew; bore in mind then the statement of the prisoner with regard to where he found the purse; did not state what he said because I was not asked; think that I told the Judge of the statement before I was examined; felt under no obligation to disclose the fact at the time of my former examination; searched Mr. Williams; found no photographs on him; found a miniature which he said was that of his wife; found a knife on his person; it is now at headquarters; it was not very dull nor very sharp, it was an old knife; did not observe whether he wore a ring; did not hear him deny having the pocketbook; he had $62 38 on his person; found on his person no instrument such as is habitually used by pickpockets; did not see him throw anything away.

Re-direct.—Am certain he had no ring on; there was a glove on his left hand when I arrested him, and he had his right hand glove in his left hand; there was no questions put to me on my former examination relative to what transpired between the prisoner and myself after his arrest.

Mrs. Emma Thayer recalled—There was a looking glass in the stage; saw the accused before he got into the stage; he was standing by the curbstone, and, as near as I can recollect, near Ball & Black's. Q. What was the accused looking at, if anything? A. Objected to as leading the witness. Objection sustained by Justice Dodge. Accused was looking very intently at the stage; he allowed the stage to go about twenty feet, then ran and jumped in without stopping the stage; he seated himself next to Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Williams was the next to get in after Mrs. Moore; no other person sat between the accused and Mrs. Moore from the time they get in until the arrest of the former; he got in about two minutes after her.

Cross examined—Mrs. Moore got in the block above Ball & Black's; before Mr. Williams got in there were two other ladies beside myself on the left hand side; on the opposite side were Mr. Gale and a lady; that lady was unknown to me, and I never saw her before or since; sat near the door and that lady sat about midway between me and Mrs. Moore; when Mr. Williams got in there were six in the stage; think I would know the lady should I see her again; no one got in after Mr. Williams until Mrs. Kendall and Miss Irving; don't remember whether any one got out; saw the unknown lady get out; think she got out at the corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue; no one got in the stage after she had gone out; did not see the accused take Mrs. Moore's purse, the first intimation I had of it was when I saw him pull the strap; heard Mrs. Kendall say, "Give me the pocketbook;" did not hear him make any reply; his face was not towards me; I rode on in the stage when it started; did not hear him deny that he had the pocketbook.

Mrs. Lallie H. Parsons was next sworn and testified as follows:—Reside at No. 48 Monroe place, Brooklyn; have seen the accused before. Q. When did you see the accused? Objected to. The counsel for the defence here protested against the counsel for the prosecution dragging in witnesses promiscuously to substantiate other charges. He denied that the prosecution be required to state previously whether the testimony which they brought was to bear upon the case now pending. He protested against the prosecution making use of quibbles and endeavoring by improper means to prejudice the popular mind against his client; and seeing that the counsel for the prosecution had proceeded in a very unjust manner, and had endeavored to cast all manner of obstacles in the way of his client, he would state that the counsel for the prosecution—seeing that he had insisted upon technicalities—had himself no right to appear in behalf of the people in this case without he had the consent of the District Attorney to so act.

The counsel for the prosecution said that he had such consent.

Justice Dodge stated that he was unaware that such permission had been granted.

The counsel for the prosecution here stated that he had no desire to act if he were not wished, and that he could withdraw. After speaking with a legal gentleman on his right the counsel for the prosecution said that the counsel for the defence had no right to insist upon his withdrawal from the case, that it remained with his Honor to do that.

The counsel for the defence stated that he wished not to have the counsel for the other side to withdraw; he wished simply that his client, the victim of an opposing public opinion, an object of suspicion, the accused of circumstances, should be fairly dealt with; that was what he insisted upon. And in bringing in mean and unfair influences to affect the mind of the public, making use of petty quibbles and technicalities, trumping up witnesses to damage his client's character, by alleged other charges, was resorting to improper means to effect the conviction of his client. He insisted upon the counsel for the other side explaining beforehand what they expected to prove by the witness.

The counsel for the prosecution stated that they expected to prove another crime against the accused.

Justice Dodge decided that the evidence was inadmissible in the present case, but if he wished to make a separate charge he would entertain it. Thereupon the witness left the stand.

The counsel for the defence arose and insisted that if the late witness had another charge to prefer against his client she be requested to make it before Justice Dodge; he demanded, in behalf of his client, that such complaint be made.

Justice Dodge asked the witness if she had a charge to make against the accused. She responded that she had not. This portion of the proceedings produced much confusion in the court and caused a visible stir. When the above result had been arrived at order was once more restored.

Mrs. Amanda P. Kendall was cross-examined, but no new facts were developed.

Mr. Monroe F. Gale was next cross-examined—Did not observe Mrs. Moore get in; saw Mr. Williams get in; did not see him take the pocketbook; did not hear him deny having it; when the demand was made for it he said, "I will give it to you if you will let me go." Q. After your attention was first called to this affair and up to its conclusion, as far as your observance went, were you observant of what passed around in the stage? (Objected to and admitted.) A. I was not.

The further examination of the case was put over by Justice Dodge until Thursday, December 6, at ten o'clock A. M., when the complainant, Mrs. Moore, is expected to be present.

SAILING OF THE JAVA.

BOSTON, Nov. 21, 1866.

The steamship Java sailed this forenoon, taking eighty-eight passengers for Liverpool and [illegible] for Halifax.

GOVERNOR PERRY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of the 9th instant you say, "The great obstacle in the South to restoration is the old political and secession leaders. Such men as Wade Hampton, Governor Orr and Perry, of South Carolina, Stephens, of Georgia, Patton, of Alabama, Humphreys, of Mississippi, Worth, of North Carolina, and Wise, of Virginia are the real enemies of the South. They lead the people astray; they do not seem to understand the real issue; they are still secessionists; they are in fact, in a state of secession, though not in armed rebellion."

I beg leave to offer a few words in reply to this grave charge so far as I myself am concerned. The other gentlemen are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and need no defence from me. I am not now, sir, nor never was, a secessionist. I never believed in its policy, wisdom, constitutionality, or success. My whole political life attests the truth of what I say. In 1828, when the first symptoms of nullification and disunion were manifested in South Carolina, though a very young man, I threw myself in the breach, separated politically from my most personal friends, and breasted the storm with all the power I could. Mr. Calhoun's great exposé of the doctrines of nullification, written for the adoption of the Legislature, was published about this time. I dissented from the doctrines it promulgated, and pointed out their ruinous and fatal consequences. In 1832 I was a member of the State Convention called for the purpose of nullifying the Tariff laws, and then and there raised my voice against those doctrines which I believed so pernicious and futile. In 1850 I was again a member of the State Convention called for the purpose of seceding from the Union. Again I opposed this movement as revolutionary and destructive of the peace, happiness and prosperity of South Carolina. All the newspapers in the State having espoused the cause of secession and disunion, I proposed to a few friends to start a Union paper at Greenville, and that I would edit it till the political storm blew over or the State sunk under it. We sent to New York, purchased the material, and put the press in operation. Instead of secession going by default, it was checkmated and postponed for a period by the people of South Carolina. Thus, sir, you will see that I have no claims to be called a secession leader. When the unfortunate issue