THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Forged Endorsement to a Certificate of Deposit—The Accused Convicted.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. John A. Foster.—The defendant was indicted on a charge of having on the 12th of April, 1866, forged and counterfeited, or caused to be forged and counterfeited, the name of one Hannah Burke to a certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States, payable to Hannah Burke, for the sum of $1,227. The defendant was charged in a second count with fraudulently endeavoring to have a sum of $1,227, due to one Hannah Burke, paid to one Wilson Deffendorf, the amount of a certificate of deposit, by means of a false endorsement, made, it is alleged, by one Mary St. John. The woman St. John, who is charged with having endorsed the certificate "Hannah Burke, her mark," was jointly indicted with the prisoner, but pleaded guilty. When she was brought up to answer, according to statement of prosecuting counsel, the prisoner now on trial was undergoing a term of imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

Judge Shipman intimated to the jury that the fact of Mary St. John, previously indicted with the prisoner, having pleaded guilty to the charge against her, was no proof against the prisoner.

The evidence went to show that the owner of the certificate, Hannah Burke, or Mrs. Hannah McCarthy, she having made the deposit in question in her maiden name, was in the month of July, 1866, a resident of Washington, and that she had made deposits from time to time in the United States Treasury to the amount of $3,050; that during the night of ——, her trunk, which contained the certificates of deposit for $3,050, was stolen out of her bedroom; that on search it was found in a copse of trees near the house, rifled of its more valuable contents, among which were the certificates in question; that in April last the prisoner applied to Mr. Deffendorf, a broker in this city, to cash a certificate of deposit for $1,227, which he alleged was his property, having given the money to Hannah Burke to deposit for him. The latter having ascertained at the Sub-Treasury that the certificate was genuine told the prisoner that before he cashed it, it would be necessary to produce the woman described in it. The evidence further went on to show that the prisoner then left, and soon after returned with the woman Mary St. John, whom he presented to the broker as the Hannah Burke the owner of the certificate, and who then endorsed it, "Hannah Burke, her mark." At this interview the prisoner and his alleged accomplice made affidavits, Foster swearing that he had been a member of Company H, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and that in the month of November, 1865, he placed in the hands of Hannah Burke (Mary St. John) $1,227 for safe keeping. Mary St. John, representing herself as Hannah Burke, the rightful owner of the certificate, swore that Foster, in November, 1865, handed her, for safe keeping, $1,227, and that she, in the following month, deposited it in the United States Treasury, and that she received therefor the certificate in question. These affidavits were put in evidence. Mr. Deffendorf, having to this extent satisfied himself of the genuineness of the certificate and the claim of the prisoner to the amount specified thereon, advanced different sums of money to Foster, amounting in all to about $350. After some time Deffendorf sent the certificate to Washington, and immediately afterwards learned that the money had already been paid over to the real Hannah Burke, from whom the certificate, with others yet undiscovered, had been stolen. Mr. Deffendorf then put the case in the hands of the authorities, and Foster and his accomplice were arrested. The woman subsequently pleading guilty to the indictment, was remanded for sentence, and the United States had to await the expiration of Foster's incarceration for another offence to produce him in court to answer. Counsel for the prisoner depended upon a few technical points of law, which Judge Shipman promptly overruled. The case being submitted, the jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence deferred.

THE CASE OF MARY ST. JOHN.

Mary St. John, referred to in the foregoing case, was brought into court as a witness, but Mr. Courtney, United States District Attorney, not deeming her evidence necessary, did not call her. After the verdict of the jury, Mr. Courtney called for the judgment of the court on her plea of guilty. The prisoner was then put forward, and the court sentenced her to six months hard labor on Blackwell's Island.

The Extradition Case of Philip Heinrich.

Before Judge Shipman.

Yesterday being fixed for continuing the hearing in this case, and for the production of the accused on the writ of habeas corpus issued by the court, and the production of the papers on the writ of certiorari, the prisoner was brought into court by the United States Marshal.

Mr. Kenneth G. White also presented to the court all the evidence taken and the proceeding had in the previous examination before him in the matter.

The Prussian government was represented by the Acting Consul General, Mr. W. Zach, and by its counsel, Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh. The prisoner was represented by his counsel, Mr. Charles Wehle.

Mr. Lapaugh said he has instructed by the government of Prussia to file a return additional to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. He supposed there would be no objection on the part of counsel, as his Honor had already stated in court he might do so.

Mr. Wehle objected. He did not think counsel had a right to file such a return.

The Court—I have allowed counsel to file the return.

Mr. Lapaugh said that the writ which he held in his hand was in the main similar to the return he made on the order to show cause why the writs should not issue. He would read the complaint, as he deemed that by so doing he would narrow the discussion to a limit which otherwise it might have exceeded, inasmuch as in the demurrer everything is admitted that is contained in the complaint.

Mr. Wehle understood that counsel would only read the complaint as part of his special return. But if counsel intends by the return to limit the discussion to the demurrer and complaint, he will be mistaken. The whole of the evidence was before his Honor, and the question is whether the prisoner, under all the proceedings and in the face of the evidence taken, is legitimately in custody.

The Court—That will depend on the view the Court may take of the effect of your demurrer. The whole proceedings before the Commissioner are brought up here; and the question is whether his judgment in the matter shall or shall not be considered conclusive. The question raised is technical as to the regularity of the proceedings, and whether the admission in your demurrer—for facts in indictments in criminal cases are admitted by demurrer—should not be taken as admission of the facts here.

Mr. Wehle—We do not admit the facts as set out.

The Court—Mr. Lapaugh presents this question as a preliminary one—that that is the effect of your demurrer, upon which I shall reserve opinion till I hear the matter more fully.

Mr. Wehle—In a criminal proceeding under the common law a demurrer would dispose of the whole case, but as this proceeding is under a special statute I suppose the prisoner is justified in taking all objections as to form and otherwise.

The Court—You might on this have made a motion to quash the complaint.

Mr. Wehle—I made a motion to discharge the prisoner on the ground that the complaint was insufficient. That was the effect whether it may be called a demurrer or not.

The Court—You had a right to demur; on this the authorities are very explicit. I do not say it would be right in criminal cases where the Court can hear the parties. Here it is properly done, and this is conclusive in this branch of the case.

Mr. Lapaugh having read the return,

Mr. Wehle, for the prisoner, proceeded to address the Court on the points he deemed at variance with the principles of the Extradition treaty and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, quoting largely from the testimony and occupying the Court till it adjourned at a late hour.

The further hearing of the case will be resumed at nine o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Controversy—Mandamus Issued Against the Treasurer.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People of the State of New York ex. rel. Rufus Hatch vs. Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.—This case, which has been before the court for three days on argument upon the motion for peremptory mandamus to compel the respondent to grant the relator an inspection of the transfer books of the company, for the purpose of enabling him to canvass for the approaching election of the Board of Directors, was decided in favor of the relator yesterday.

In rendering its decision the Court remarked that owing to the length of time the argument had been continued it had been able to consider the case as it progressed, and was prepared to decide it at once. The case was perfectly free from doubt, and it was difficult to say, had the act of 1847 never been passed, whether on the facts as presented to the court by the relator it would have enforced the right of a corporator to see the books as against his agent, for the simple reason that he wished to ascertain who the co corporators were with reference to this election. Judge Sutherland further remarked that he was almost free from doubt that even at common law a mandamus ought to go particularly to restrain the agent of a foreign corporation; that circumstance rather added to the force of the relator's claim. When, however, he came to look at this statute, it appeared to him perfectly plain that the first section must be viewed as a regulation or general rule for the conduct of those transfer agents within this jurisdiction. It applies to all transfer agents, and makes it the duty of transfer agents of foreign corporations, whether officially or in their individual capacity, absolutely obligatory, without requiring the stockholder to give his reason for his demand, to exhibit the transfer books and list of stockholders if he has such under his control or in his possession. The Court then granted the following order:—

J. SUTHERLAND, J.—*The People ex rel. Rufus Hatch vs. Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer and Transfer Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.*—On reading and filing the affidavit of the relator, and order to show cause, and also on reading and filing two affidavits of the defendant, Albert L. Pritchard, and affidavits of Kenyon Cox, Henry L. Fearing, Theodore B. Stout, Ashbel H. Heath, James H. Benedict, Eliza M. Block and William C. Ward, on the part of the defendant, and on hearing Mr. Larcoque, of counsel for the relator, and Messrs. Allen & Tilden, of counsel for the defendant, it is ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue out of and under the seal of this Court, directed to defendant commanding him forthwith and at all reasonable times during the usual hours of transacting business, to exhibit to the relator, a stockholder of the said corporation, when required by him, the transfer books of said corporation, and also the list of stockholders thereof, to the extent that, and as the same appears in the stock certificate books and stock ledger of said corporation, under his charge, and kept in its office in the city of New York, and any other list of stockholders of said corporation so far as in his power so to do, and that the defendant pay to the relator $10, costs of this motion.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Bogart Divorce Case.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Eliza Bogart vs. James Bogart.—This action was brought up for trial yesterday, and is instituted for limited divorce, on the ground of alleged cruel treatment, indignity and insult offered by defendant and his family, consisting of five or six grown up children by a former wife, toward the plaintiff. The indignities, insults and injuries were detailed at great length on the witness stand by the plaintiff, who is a woman of about thirty-five years of age, and not of absolutely prepossessing appearance, and who manifested such a peculiar faculty of answering questions that were not put to her and, of evading those that were, as to elicit pointed and frequent correction from the court. Considerable difficulty was experienced also in inducing the plaintiff to speak so as to be heard by counsel, but what was lacking in this respect was fully recompensed for by emphasizing certain points with thrusts and cuts with a parasol and hands encased in leather-colored kid gloves.

In answer to questions put by counsel it appeared that the parties were married in 1864, and that soon afterwards the defendant's daughter began misusing Mrs. Bogart by disputing the seat at the dinner table, and by snatching the milk and sugar from her. On one occasion, upon the plaintiff calling the attention of Mr. Bogart to the circumstances, he jumped out of bed, threatened Mrs. Bogart with clenched fist, and said that she "should carry his marks to the grave, even if he was to be hung for it." The result of these demonstrations was that Mrs. Bogart went up stairs and slept on a sofa until morning. Catharine took the disputed seat at the table, and, upon Mrs. Bogart appealing to her husband, he informed her that "it looked to him more natural to see Catharine occupying that position." Catharine thereafter occupied that position, and Mrs. Bogart asserts that the daughter indulged herself in "making mouths" at plaintiff, threatening to throw a cup of tea in her face, and putting potato peelings on her plate, accompanying the act with the suggestion that Mrs. Bogart should peel the potatoes before serving them at the table, and upon Mr. Bogart asking her what she did that for, Kate replied, "Let her eat them." When living in Seventeenth street, Mrs. Bogart also testifies, she returned home one evening and found her bonnet spoiled. On another occasion, after one of these trivial occurrences, Catharine made a mouth at her, and said, "Who cares for her?" Mrs. Bogart says that Mr. Bogart then remarked, "She is the one who carries the Bible under her arm." I suppose they meant that I read the Bible, and so I do." The long list of indignities and assaults is completed by sundry "wrenchings" of Mrs. Bogart's arm, "jerking" her out of chairs and thumping on her door with an axe. Mrs. Bogart also testified that Mr. Bogart endeavored personally and through counsel to induce her to transfer to him her dower right in some property at Paterson, N. J., which she at first declined to do, but finally yielded on condition that she was to be secured in a mortgage, as Mr. Bogart had a large family; that her husband endeavored to persuade her to go to Indiana, and that he told her he was going there to get his rights; that she was not secured in the mortgage, and had had no return from the sale of the property up to the present time.

In answer to questions on the cross-examination Mrs. Bogart stated that she did not know whether she would get her rights if she went to Indiana or not; that she never told a Miss Thompson that Mr. Bogart's daughter Catharine was an improper character, nor spoke in a similarly disrespectful manner of his former wife, and that she never said that Mr. Bogart's son was a gambler.

At this stage in the proceedings the court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Second Avenue Arson Case—Disagreement and Discharge of the Jury.

Before Judge Miller.

The jury in the case of Kane, indicted on a charge of arson and murder, in connection with the Second avenue tenement house burning casualty of last winter, and who were locked up all night after their retirement on Tuesday, came into court yesterday morning for instructions in reference to the evidence given by one of the police officers. They retired for deliberation once more and soon after came back to the court room, when, as it appeared impossible for them to agree, they were discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

The first case disposed of yesterday by the jury was an indictment for forgery in the third degree, found against Wm. Gibbs, a respectable looking colored man. The principal witness for the prosecution was a little boy named Edward Lewis, who testified that on the 14th instant he met the accused in West Broadway, who handed him a note and a check, requesting him to go to Acker, Merrill & Co. and get a box of cigars, and bring him back the change, agreeing to give the boy twenty-five cents for his trouble. Upon his arrival at the establishment one of the firm declared that the check for fifty dollars, drawn on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, purporting to have been signed by James W. Palmer, was a forgery. He detained the boy, and sent for detectives. An empty cigar box was given to the boy, who proceeded with the officers to West Broadway, and after waiting half an hour the accused made his appearance. He attempted to run, but one of the officers drew a revolver, which induced him to halt, and he was then taken into custody. The defence was good character, which was proven by a gentleman who had employed the prisoner as porter. They had perfect confidence in the integrity of Gibbs. Assistant District Attorney Bedford, in an eloquent speech, demonstrated how the boy's story was corroborated by the other witnesses in the case. The prisoner did not know where he was going, or anything about himself on that day. The jury, after a few moments' absence, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

If it had not been so near the end of the term a new panel would have been summoned to serve in the court.

Francis McDonnell and Frank Kierney, little boys, were charged with burglary in the second degree in entering the residence of Thomas Denny, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, on the 21st inst. In consequence of their extreme youth no plea was taken, but they were sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

Joseph Stivel, against whom an indictment was found on a charge of attempting to open a showcase, owned by Glover Brothers, 90 Chambers street, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, upon which the prisoners were arraigned for pleading.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Charles Bruce, colored, indicted on a charge of felonious assault, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm to Henry Carsten. On the 21st inst. the prisoner entered the saloon of the complainant, at No. 33 Grand street, in an intoxicated condition, and upon his refusing to give him a drink Bruce stabbed him in the back with a razor, inflicting a severe wound. Judge Russel sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer.—Nos. 1297, 951, 247, 1081, 851, 852, 883, 1433, 891, 1383, 1429, 1275, 739, 721, 467, 989, 723, 611, 1267, 1329. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 52, 74, 75, 77, 90, 97, 103, 125, 132, 140, 141, 148, 151, 155. Call commences at No. 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—No further calendar this term. Part 2.—The equity calendar will be called the balance of the term.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Registrar in Bankruptcy Qualified.

Before Judge Benedict.

After the opening of the court yesterday Mr. David C. Winslow, one of the recently appointed Registrars in Bankruptcy for the Eastern district, appeared and, on presenting the required bonds, was duly sworn into the duties of his office, Messrs. Greenwood and James A. Van Brunt becoming his bondsmen.

Returns of process were made in several cases and the usual action taken with regard to them, after which the court adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Action for the Condemnation of Property Seized by the Government.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. One Horse and Wagon.—This was another action for the condemnation of property seized by government officers. The property is claimed by one Michael Moran, and was seized on the 30th of January last, at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, on the charge that he was removing a barrel of whiskey to a place other than a bonded warehouse, and thereby violating the Revenue laws. It was claimed on behalf of the government that Moran knew that the tax on the whiskey had not been paid, and that it came from an illicit distillery in the cellar of a house at the above corner. The distillery was seized after he had been detained. The witness testified that he saw the barrel rolled from the yard of the house in question, and that the door of the cellar opens on the yard. The claimant denied having had any knowledge that the whiskey came from the cellar, or that the tax on it had not been paid; he had been drinking with some friends and allowed them to put the barrel in his wagon, not having the slightest idea that he was violating the law. The evidence for the government, however, so influenced the jury that they returned a verdict condemning the property.

Negligent Revenue Officials—Sharp Communication from a Jury.

The jury, in the case of the United States vs. seven hogsheads of beer and other property, which was reported in the HERALD of Tuesday, having obtained permission from the Court to present in writing their views concerning the alleged negligence of certain revenue officials, as had been shown by the evidence in the case, yesterday submitted the following communication through their foreman, Mr. Robert S. Aikman:—

May it please the Court, the foreman is further instructed by the jury to say that they regret to see the want of vigilance on the part of officers having charge of distilleries, which has been disclosed by the evidence in this and other causes tried before this court; and they state this in the hope that the attention of the revenue officers may be called to the subject. And it is their opinion that if the revenue officers would inform themselves of their duties and exercise due diligence in the performance of the same the revenue laws would be enforced with much less trouble than at present.

His Honor ordered that the communication be recorded in the minutes of the court and a copy sent to any revenue officer that the jury might indicate.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Samuel Finlay, a man who resides at No. 142 Butler street, Brooklyn, was taken into custody by Roundsman Croker, on a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, the complainant being Mr. Robert L. Hall, in the employ of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., of Church street. It is charged that some months ago, Finlay by means of false and fraudulent representations, obtained a quantity of silks valued at $259 from the above named firm, and that soon after the goods were obtained the prisoner was made aware that an officer was in search of him, and that accordingly he kept out of the way, most of the time being secreted in this city. When taken by Roundsman Croker, the prisoner seemed greatly surprised, and when his wife and five children learned that he was to be taken from them and conducted to a prison, their cries and entreaties in his behalf were extremely touching. They clung to the prisoner and implored the officer to release him. Finlay confessed obtaining the goods, but attributed the act to the undue indulgence in intoxicating liquors. He says it was his intention to have paid for the silk long ago, but he had not been able to raise the money. Finlay was committed to the Tombs for examination.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—Two young men, who gave their names as Joseph King and James O'Keefe, were arrested in Landmann's Park by two car detectives, who allege that they caught the prisoners in the act of picking pockets. Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed them in default of $500 bail.

STEALING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—Ann Mahan, a woman forty years of age, was arrested by officer Dunn, of the Sixth precinct, on the charge of having stolen a wallet, containing $100 in Treasury notes, from an aged man named John Cosgrove, living at 20 Prince street. It is alleged that the defendant snatched the wallet from the hands of Cosgrove while he was in her apartments, 120 Mulberry street, and ran away with it. She was subsequently arrested, and the wallet returned with but $40 in it. She was taken before Justice Dowling and committed for trial. She is a native of Ireland.

ONE SISTER STEALING FROM ANOTHER.—Mrs. Mary Leax, residing at No. 91 Chatham street, yesterday appeared before Justice Dowling and made an affidavit against her sister, Rosa Brown, a German woman, twenty-three years of age, in which she charges her with stealing $150 in gold and silver coin. The money was taken about three months ago from a trunk belonging to Mrs. Leax, who then lived at No. 267 William street, after which the defendant crossed over into New Jersey, where she has since remained till a day or two since, when she ventured to return to the city. Rosa confessed her guilt and seemed to feel most keenly the unpleasant predicament in which she was placed by her unsisterly conduct. Justice Dowling committed the accused for trial.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Catharine Dibble, residing at No. 192 Broome street, during a temporary absence from her premises alleges that she lost over $50 worth of wearing apparel. The articles, she alleges, were taken by a man named Patrick McMahon, and in consequence had him arrested. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Shandley and accused of the offence. A portion of the missing property, however, has since been obtained in a second hand clothes store. The accused was committed to answer.

ANOTHER CHILD RUN OVER IN ALLEN STREET.—On Tuesday afternoon, as one of the Second Avenue Railroad cars was passing through Allen street, a child named Jacob Peiser, aged three and a half years old, while playing near the car track, was knocked down and both wheels of the car passed over the prostrate little one. The child, it is said, is dreadfully lacerated, and one of its legs and arm have been broken. A witness to the occurrence says that he called out to the driver to stop, but all in vain. The driver, who gives his name as Matthew Brunstrer, was yesterday brought before Justice Shandley, and a complaint made against him. He was locked up for further examination.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—Justice Dodge yesterday discharged from custody Joseph McGraw, who was arrested on the previous night on suspicion of having set fire to the premises No. 422 Sixth avenue. The discharge was made at the request of Fire Marshal Baker, who in a communication to the magistrate stated he considered there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the detention of the prisoner.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—Joseph Vath, No. 307 Seventh avenue, and Charles Bernet, No. 257 West Thirty-fifth street, were charged before Justice Dodge yesterday with an alleged violation of the Excise law. They were both held in the sum of $300 to answer.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Shocking Tragedy at Poughkeepsie—An Insane Man Shoots His Father—Precarious Condition of the Wounded Man—The Would-be Assassin in Jail, &c.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 29, 1867.

This city was thrown into a state of excitement at a late hour last evening, by the announcement that Joseph H. Jackson, a prominent lawyer, had been shot down on the street while walking in company with his wife. At the time of the affair he was walking near Mansion square, going towards his residence, when he noticed some persons following him closely. His wife speaking to him about it, both turned to look, when one of the persons, who had got close up to Mr. Jackson, fired a revolver at him, the ball entering the neck in front of the jugular vein, striking the windpipe, and, glancing, came out of the opposite side of the neck. The wounded man cried "murder," and fell to the ground. A Mr. Storn, hearing the report of the pistol, rushed to the scene, when Mr. Jackson informed him that the man who shot him was his own son.

The would-be murderer, after the commission of the deed, proceeded directly to the Sheriff's office and gave himself up. He is insane, and it was supposed by his father that he was in Utica. His name is John D. Jackson. From what can be learned he had written a letter to his brother-in-law in New York, from Utica, asking for money, and threatening in the letter to go to Poughkeepsie and take his father's life.

Mr. Jackson now lies at his residence in a precarious condition, though Dr. Carter, his attending physician, has hopes of his recovery. So close was the assassin to his victim that the powder burned the head and face of the wounded man terribly. Young Jackson is now in jail, and will probably have a hearing to-day.

More of the Attempted Murder—Confession of the Lunatic—He Wants to Be Hung, &c.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 29, 1867.

Young Jackson, in jail this morning, fully acknowledges the part he took in the attempted assassination of his father. He states that he was in New York yesterday morning; that he then had his revolver, and went to the river to try it. He came here on the evening cars, and last evening went to several gunsmiths trying to get his revolver all right. He then went to the Post Office and watched for his father; saw him with his mother, and followed them through a number of streets, attempting several times to give the fatal shot. He says that he meant to have shot him in the heart, but that his mother accidentally got in his way twice. He finally got nervous, walked right up and fired. The ball grazed his mother's chin, inflicting a flesh wound. He is perfectly rational on all subjects but this. He says his father is a tyrant, and that he knew he was liable to be hung for murder if he died. He would be pleased to be hung, as he wants to go out of the world, but dare not commit suicide. His abuse of his father was violent indeed. He remarked that his mother was a poor old slave to the tyrant, and that he did not want to injure her.

He was taken before Recorder Vincent and committed for further examination. He asserted that he will yet kill his father. He will probably be sent to the Utica Asylum this week. Mr. Jackson is comparatively comfortable at the present time. Young Jackson is about twenty-seven years of age.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 24, 1867.

At this early period in the immigration season thousands of immigrants are flocking into this State. They come to take possession of the rich lands of Minnesota yet open to pre-emption, and to secure to themselves homesteads under the Homestead act, which entitles a settler to one hundred and sixty acres after five years' occupation. Many of those immigrants are Irish; but when we compare the number of Irish who come upon the land with the immense number who remain burrowing in the tenement houses of large cities, the former seems small indeed. No doubt to go direct upon land and to open a farm requires a small capital; but there are thousands of laboring men in large cities who have this amount now, but who may not have it in six months, should the times remain dull or should sickness visit them. America gives a field for every man to raise in, and the field for the able-bodied man, who has neither trade nor profession, and who must live by the labor of his hands, is the field where the potatoes, wheat and corn grow. For some years now I have labored to convince my countrymen that if they would seek to rise in this, the land of their adoption, they must take possession of its soil. This is the road to prosperity and independence, not travelled through without bleeding feet, hard knocks and rough trials; but all these are looked back to in after years with pride, which gives a man a splendid stock of self-respect and makes him a good citizen.

DILLON O'BRIEN.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Recent Improvements in the Engineer's Department—New Works Completed and in Course of Construction, &c.

One familiar with the Brooklyn Navy Yard ten years ago would scarcely recognize it now, such are the improvements made and the number of new buildings erected. A large portion of the marshy ground on the eastern side, between the old canal and Clinton avenue, has been filled in, and walls have been built on the river side. The yard proper now covers an area of one hundred and five acres, exclusive of the cob dock, the latter being used principally for ordnance purposes.

Among the most prominent buildings recently erected is a very large and substantial brick storehouse, for the storage of materials and supplies for all the different bureaus. It is located on the avenue as you enter the yard gate from York street. The Iron and Brass Foundry is well worthy of notice among the recent improvements. This building is three hundred and fifty feet long by sixty-five feet wide inside, and has a wing its whole length thirty feet wide. The main building, which is used as the iron foundry, contains two air furnaces, three cupolas forty-eight inches in diameter each, four pits, two ovens and four heavy cranes. The blast for the cupolas is obtained from two blowing cylinders driven by one vertical engine. The brass foundry, which occupies one-half of the wing, is furnished with twelve small air furnaces besides all the necessary implements. The other portion of the wing is employed as a coppersmith shop, and can boast some of the best tools in the country.

All these works were constructed under the supervision of Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, who also designed the general plans of the new machine shop, boiler shop, smithy, erecting shop, rolling mill, pattern shop and office buildings, all of which are to be erected in a group near the foundry. These plans were approved by the Navy Department and the money asked for from the last Congress. Besides this Mr. King has considerably improved the old works. New furnaces have been built in the smithy and two steam hammers erected and put into operation. The old foundry has been transformed into a boiler smithy and twenty fires put in operation therein; also a small heating furnace and two steam hammers, one of eight inch diameter of cylinder and one of ten inch diameter. The latter is self-acting, and is a beautiful specimen of a machine to hammer iron automatically, when compared with the old fashioned way of using sledges. The old machine shop has been enlarged by additional space near the pumping engine, while several new machines have been added. The pattern shop, which at present occupies the third story of the granite building, has been enlarged and improved, and is one of the most complete shops of its kind to be found in the country.

During the two terms which the Chief Engineer has been there many labor-saving machines have been introduced by him into the Navy Yard. When first he was ordered there twenty men were engaged in sawing wood by hand with the old fashioned buck saw. A machine was constructed by him which required but three men to operate it, and thereby saved, in this one item, $9,000 a year. It is estimated that the total saving in labor would foot up about $100,000.

Heretofore the buildings, works, docks and all men employed in the navy yards have always been under the control of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; but it has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy that after July 1 each bureau shall control all the men employed under it, and have charge of all buildings, materials and stores used in connection therewith.

The Thirty-ninth Congress having failed to make any appropriation for improvements in the navy yards, all work on the buildings, docks, wharves, &c., at the Brooklyn yard has been suspended, except where unexpended balances remain. The walls of the new building for preparing armor plates and such work are up and the building is roofed in, but no work has been done on the interior, and as the $150,000 originally appropriated for its completion has been expended, work has been stopped. The foundation for the new machine shop was completed last year, some of the materials purchased, but as only $10,000 was appropriated to complete it, progress was suspended, with the expectation that the last session of Congress would appropriate the balance required. This expectation having been disappointed matters remain in *statu quo*.

Four pairs of marine engines of fifty by forty-two inch cylinders, with accompanying boilers, are now in course of construction at the Chief Engineer's Department. These are the first engines which have been constructed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The workmanship is first class, the materials used of the best manufacture. The four pairs of engines will cost the government upwards of a million of dollars. The vessels for which these engines are intended have been commenced in different yards.

Since the close of the war a large amount of work has been done in the yard. Upwards of forty vessels have been repaired in the yard within the past two years. Now, the only vessel on which men are engaged is the sloop Java. A steam launch has just been completed at the yard. It has one engine and one screw, and runs about ten miles an hour. It has proved so successful that two more have been ordered, and are to be constructed altogether of iron.

As there are some new government works to be constructed on League Island, Chief Engineer King leaves the yard on June 1 to superintend the work.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Commanders and Instructors of the United States Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26, 1867.

David D. Porter, Vice Admiral and Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, stands about five feet ten inches in his stockings, compactly built, full chest, with dark hair and full whiskers of natural growth, trimmed with the scissors and not with the razor. He has a well developed forehead, Roman nose, calm and confident bearing, with but little of the *suaviter in modo* but much of the *fortiter in re*. He appears to be about forty-five years of age, and has none of the indications of chronic dyspepsia or hereditary gout. Respected by all, he is apparently revered and loved by the midshipmen who are under his charge, and who admire the man as well as profoundly respect the officer. With nothing of the martinet or the dandy about him, he directs the movements of all under him with unquestioned authority and much efficiency and benefit to the service of which he is an honored member. In short, he is one of the heroes of "Fort Fisher—taken!"

Captain Luce, commandant of midshipmen, is a small man, of light figure, light hair, and quick, intelligent eyes; much of the *suaviter in modo*, and prompt and efficient in the giving of his orders to his assistants and others; he is, at present, confined to his office with a sprained ankle, the result of an accident while riding on horseback, the horse falling with him, his leg was caught under the animal.

Lieutenant Commander Steord, assistant to the commandant, and instructor of gunnery, infantry tactics and field fortifications, is a man of spare frame, black hair and eyes, intelligent, a full master of the branches taught by him, and very efficient as an instructor, as the examinations and practical exercises of the midshipmen fully prove.

Lieutenant Commander Eachman, assistant to the commandant, in charge of the fourth class, and living on board of the school ship Constitution, is also a small man, but compactly built, of light hair and eyes, and is quick, prompt and intelligent in the execution of his duties. He has, also, much of the *suaviter in modo*.

Lieutenant Commander Meade, assistant to the commandant and instructor of seamanship, is a tall, spare man, with dark hair and eyes, in command of the Marion, and fully master of his business. He conducted the exercises of dismantling the ship of topmasts, spars, sails, &c., all of which was done by the middies in about one hour and twenty-seven minutes in the presence of the Admiral, the French Capitaine de Vaisseau, of the Jean Bart, the Board of Visitors, the French midshipmen and many others.

It is believed that the policy of the Admiral (Porter) in the present management of the Academy, which is somewhat different from that pursued by his predecessors, is directed to the more practical efficiency of the graduates in all the duties of the profession. While he would not discourage the mathematician to aspire to the rank of a La Place or a Bowditch, the chemist to that of a Berzelius or Sir Humphrey Davy, the astronomer to that of a Newton or a Herschel, the steam engineer to that of a Watt or a Stevenson, or the tactician to that of a Bonaparte, he would subordinate the immediate and exclusive distinction in any one of these sciences to perfecting the student in the practical knowledge of so much of these different branches as were essential to the efficiency of the naval officer, and would prefer that the exclusive pursuit after distinction, in one branch of science, should be followed up in after years, while the well selected library here would be of much aid in the prosecution of such a laudable purpose. In this library, though not very large, are to be seen the Annual of Scientific Discovery, the American Journal of Science, Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Journal of Royal Geographical Society, Agassiz's Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, the "Philosophical Transactions," the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, of France, the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Revue des Deux Mondes, Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers, La Place's Mechanique Celeste, Annuls de Chimie et Physique, Berzelius' Traité de Chimie, Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Chaurnet's Spherical and Practical Astronomy, Sir Howard Douglas on Naval Gunnery, Carnot's Défence des Places Fortes, Toussard's Artillerists' Companion, Legendre's Fonctions Elliptiques, Puissant's Traites de Topographie, et Description Geometrique de la France. Of the reviews journals, &c., are The American Quarterly, Democratic, Edinburg, North American, Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana, Edinburg Encyclopedia, Homan's Encyclopedia of Commerce, Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Vincent's Commerce of the Ancients, and the Annual of Scientific Discoveries; Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Hunt's Merchants', Analectic, Harper and Putnam's Magazines; the complete works of Hamilton, Madison, John C. Calhoun, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Washington Irving, Shakspeare, &c., &c. Of histories there were Prescott's Charles V. and Conquest of Mexico; Sanlossen's History of the Eighteenth Century; Alison's History of Europe, Davies' History of Holland, Russell's Modern Europe, &c., &c.; also the English Admiralty Reports, Opinions of the Attornies General, Hallock's translation of Jomini's Life of Napoleon, Story on Conflict of Laws, Wheaton on International Law, Elliott's Diplomatic Code, Maury's Sailing Directions and Navigation, Executive Documents, American State Papers, and many works of poetry and fiction of the most select and standard authors. The man of science and of special research would find here, therefore, much to occupy his intervals of leisure in his professional engagements.

The French Minister, from Washington, paid a visit to the French ship Jean Bart yesterday, and was received with the customary salute. He was also saluted by the Santee, lying at the Naval Academy's dock; and in the afternoon the Jean Bart sailed for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn by private advices that the United States steamer Juniata, Captain John Almy, sailed from Rio Janeiro April 30. She was relieved by the United States steamer Pawnee. The Juniata is to stop at Guadalupe and St. Thomas on her way home. She is ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to go out of commission. She may be expected to arrive about June 15.

The school ship Macedonian, for the midshipmen now at Annapolis, will soon proceed to Norfolk, Va., where she will be docked, prior to going on the annual cruise. The Savannah and Dale are rapidly fitting out.

The orders of Paymaster George De F. Boston, lately ordered to St. Paul de Loando, west coast of Africa, to take charge of the naval stores at that point, have been revoked, and he is placed on sick leave.

Admiral Farragut's flagship Franklin, Captain A. M. Pennock, is expected to come here from Boston about June 15, when her equipment will be completed. Admiral Farragut will then hoist his flag and proceed to Europe to assume the command of the European squadron, relieving Rear Admiral Goldsborough. This last named officer will return by the United States steamer Colorado, and be placed upon the retired list from July, 1867.

Commander S. A. Kimberly has assumed command of the United States receiving ship Vermont, at the New York station, relieving Commander Rhind, who takes charge of the Naval Rendezvous.

There is a rumor about the Navy Yard that the Japanese Embassy have come to an understanding with our government, and they will soon have three iron-clads turned over to them—the Atlanta, Tennessee and Stonewall. It would seem that the latter vessel is the best one they could purchase. If they hope to get an iron-clad of the type of the Tennessee and Atlanta to Japan they will have to exercise a great deal of skill and ingenuity; but the ram Stonewall could easily be navigated to Japan, and she would prove a most formidable customer, both in harbor and at sea. She is a very handy vessel, and has steamed as high as twelve knots upon trial in the Potomac river. She has double propellers, a formidable ram, and is probably one of the handiest vessels under steam of her class, easily turning in her length by the use of both propellers, acting in opposite directions.

The United States sloop-of-war Oneida, Commander Creighton, sailed yesterday for the Asiatic squadron via Cape de Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro and Cape Good Hope.

The United States steamer Don,