THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Prussian Extradition Case.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the Case of the Extradition of Philip Henrich.—The hearing of the case was resumed at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. W. Zach, Acting Consul General, and Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh, counsel for the Prussian government, were present. Mr. Charles Wehle appeared for the defendant, who was in court by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Wehle resumed his argument in support of the position taken by him that his client be discharged, substantially upon the grounds that his imprisonment is a violation of law, that the Commissioners committing him had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the evidence against him is wholly insufficient to support any criminal charge whatever. Counsel contended that the arrest was illegal inasmuch as the party representing a United States Marshal was not legally deputized to act in the matter, was not a citizen of the United States; that he made the arrest without the knowledge or consent of the United States Marshal of Wisconsin, of which State Henrich was a resident, and in which he was arrested; that said Marshal was the only person who could legally deputize another to make the arrest, and that the United States Marshal's (of the Southern District of New York) authority in the matter was consequently illegally exercised. On this point counsel further contended that there is no authority for any Marshal to execute any precept beyond the limits of his district, and that the Commissioner did not and cannot acquire jurisdiction over the person of a man brought before him in the manner Henrich was. On this point counsel quoted Hurd on habeas corpus. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." Counsel maintained that Henrich's arrest and transportation from his home over a distance of twelve hundred miles was a violation of the principle laid down.

The Court—Did you raise the question of legality or illegality of the arrest before the Commissioner?

Mr. Wehle—I raised the question and offered to support it by the affidavit of the prisoner.

The Court—That will not do. You cannot raise a question of this kind upon an ex parte affidavit. That is not the way to prove it.

Mr. Lapaugh—Your honor, I objected to the reading of the affidavit at the time, and it was ruled out by the Commissioner.

Mr. Wehle—There was no other way of proving it; it only appeared when we got into the evidence.

The Court.—The manner of the arrest was known to the party himself, and the law presumes that every man knows the law; he should, therefore, have objected in time; instead of which you waive the objection.

Mr. Wehle.—I made the objection as soon as I learned the facts.

The Court.—I shall overrule that objection. A man cannot raise a legal objection after the proper time on the ground that his counsel was not aware of the objection till it was too late. It is an immovable principle of common law that every man is presumed to know the law.

Mr. Wehle then proceeded to contend that the complaint itself was invalid and void, in joining a large number of alleged distinct offences in one charge, and in that respect was against the spirit and letter of the treaty.

The Court—Do you contend that if a man was charged with the crime of murder in one instance—one specific charge—that by charging him with ten murders he could not be extradited.

Mr. Wehle—I presume he has a right to be defended on one charge.

The Court—This is only a question of form, about which the treaty does not say a word. The treaty only prescribes the rule of evidence; and if you even made out that the complaint was insufficient, I should not discharge the man on habeas corpus. I should hold him till the government could make out a proper form of proceeding.

Mr. Lapaugh—We thought, your Honor, we might be reprehensible if we proceeded only upon one charge.

The Court—And I think you would have been rebuked by the court if you had. With regard to the previous question as to the arrest, Mr. Lapaugh, was the arrest made under the assumption that this man, under the peculiar form of proceeding with case, was deputized by the Marshal to make the arrest anywhere the party should be found?

Mr. Lapaugh—That was the assumption. We supposed the warrant in this case—a warrant issued by a Judge of the Supreme Court—was sufficient to arrest a man anywhere within the territories of the United States.

The Court—I notice a difference in the concluding portion of the order. It does not say "to be found within your precincts;" but it commands you, and every one of you, to apprehend the said Henrich," &c.

A lengthy discussion then followed on the construction to be put on the treaties of 1848 and 1860 between the United States and Prussia as to the rendition of fugitives from either country.

Mr. Wehle then proceeded to contend that there was no evidence of criminality presented in the papers and documents sent over from Prussia to justify the government in extraditing his client.

The Court—The form of the evidence and the character of the evidence is to be determined by the place from whence he comes, whether admissible or not. If admissible there it is admissible here for whatever it is worth. It is a question of weight of evidence. If the Courts here were to determine the admissibility of every piece of evidence, no man could be extradited and no treaty could be executed. The weight of the evidence is another thing. We cannot play fast and loose, nor apply the technical rules of evidence in these cases that apply in our own courts. The evidence that is admitted in the German courts we are bound to admit here. Counsel appears to mix the questions as to the weight of the evidence and its admissibility.

Mr. Wehle then took up the question of the alleged confession of the prisoner to the marshal at the time of his arrest.

The Court intimated that counsel might not argue on that point, as the confession would have no weight with him.

Mr. Wehle then concluded.

The Court regretted that he could not proceed with the case to its close, but intimated to Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for the Prussian government, that he would let counsel know when he could resume the hearing of argument, and would also let Mr. Lapaugh know the precise points upon which he would like to hear him in reply to counsel on the other side.

Mr. Lapaugh said that the government which he represented in the case preferred to wait the convenience of the Court, especially as his Honor saw the importance of settling those vexed points in the construction of the stipulations of the treaty, which so often embarrassed the officers of both governments, than to push on the case further at present.

The case was then adjourned to some day to be hereafter named.

The Case of Henry Steele, Jr., Convicted on a Charge of Forging a Widow's Pension Certificate—A New Trial Ordered.

In the case of the United States vs. Henry Steele, Jr.—The defendant in this case was a few weeks ago, jointly with two others, indicted and put on trial on a charge of having forged the name of one Bridget McCardle to a widow's pension certificate, and of having forged a notarial certificate. The hearing of the case occupied the court a couple of days, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant Steele. The point was taken by counsel that no forgery was committed in the case, the instrument, so far as the accused was concerned, bearing a genuine signature. On this point counsel moved for a new trial, and on this motion Judge Shipman yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court, and said:—"In the case of Steele, convicted of forgery, the judgment of the Court, concurred in by Judge Nelson, is that the certificate in question, though false and fraudulent, was not technically a forgery, and that a new trial must be granted." Of course the indictment will have to be dismissed and the defendant discharged, as he was acquitted on all the other counts.

The Case of John H. Trapp, Convicted on a Charge of Forging a Soldier's Bounty Certificate—A New Trial Denied, and Trapp to be Sentenced To-morrow.

Judge Shipman next proceeded to give the opinion of the Court in the case of J. H. Trapp:—In the case of Trapp, convicted on a charge of forging a soldier's bounty certificate, I will not now formally announce the judgment of the Court; but will say to the counsel for the defendant, who is here, that the judgment is that no new trial shall be granted in this case; that the act of 1863 does not repeal the act of 1823, as contended for by counsel, so far as this offence is concerned. Judgment will be entered formally to-morrow, in presence of the prisoner when he shall be brought up for sentence. With regard to the charge of the Court in the case, to which objection was taken, that charge is marked with extreme liberality to the defendant, covering entirely the two exceptions taken. The Court then ordered that Trapp be brought up at eleven o'clock for sentence, when counsel will be heard in mitigation.

"Griffith Gaunt" in Court.

Augustin Daly vs. Thomas Maguire.—The plaintiff in this case, according to affidavit made by him, is the author and proprietor of the copyright of a certain dramatic composition, designed and suited for public representation, entitled "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy"—a drama of the passions, in five acts. The defendant is joint manager of the Japanese Troupe, now in this city. The plaintiff comes into court and makes affidavit, in which, after reciting his authorship and proprietorship of the drama in question, he continues:—"That the plaintiff, being such author and proprietor of the said dramatic composition, has and had before, and at the time of the committing of the grievance by the defendant hereinafter next mentioned, the sole right to print and publish the said dramatic composition, and also the sole right to act, perform or represent the same, or to cause the same to be acted, performed or represented; yet the said defendant, wrongfully intending to injure the said plaintiff, and to deprive him of the profits and emoluments which the plaintiff might otherwise have derived and acquired from the acting, performing or representing the said dramatic composition, or causing the same to be acted, performed or represented, and also to deprive him of his said copyright as deponent believes, and without and against the consent of the said plaintiff, heretofore, within two years previous to the bringing of this suit, to wit, on the 30th and 31st days of January, 1867, and also upon other days, to the plaintiff unknown, in the months of March and April, in the year 1867, at the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, did wrongfully and injuriously represent or perform on a stage, or public place, the said dramatic composition of the said plaintiff, by means whereof the said plaintiff has been greatly injured and damnified in his said copyright and is entitled therefore by the law in such cases made and provided to the sum of at least $500.

The defendant was yesterday arrested on the foregoing affidavit and appeared in court with his bondsman, Mr. Sheridan Shook, who entered into recognizance for $250, whereupon the defendant was discharged till called on to answer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Operatic Enterprises in the City of the Montezumas—How Maximilian Supported Them.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Francisco Mazzoleni vs. Anibal Biacchi and Luigi Donizetti.—This action has been pending in the court for some time, and is instituted by the plaintiff to obtain some $5,000, moneys alleged to have been received by the defendants, belonging to the plaintiff. In January last the plaintiff obtained an order of arrest against the defendant Biacchi, holding him to bail in the sum of $6,000, upon an affidavit setting forth substantially that he had given $8,500 in five-twenty bonds to Biacchi, upon which he received $3,000 in gold, and that Biacchi was to have returned the bonds whenever he was repaid the said $3,000. That he has tendered to Biacchi the $3,000, but that the latter had refused to return said bonds, and had converted them to his own use. When Biacchi returned from Mexico, in April last, the order was served and bail given.

The defendant Biacchi, through his counsel, Henry H. Morange, made application to have the order of arrest vacated, and upon voluminous papers and documents a motion to that effect was made before his Honor. It was shown that the plaintiff and defendant, Biacchi, had embarked in an operatic enterprise to Mexico, in the season of 1865, and that to obtain two letters of credit the bonds in question, together with $2,500 additional, in bonds belonging to Biacchi, had been deposited with the banking house of Schepeler & Co., of this city, as collateral security for $4,000, in two bills of exchange on Mexico and Havana.

The copartners in the operatic scheme were Mazzoleni, Biacchi, Signora Ortolani, Donizetti and Sulzer, the wife of Biacchi. The company were to give a season of Italian opera in the city of Mexico, and was under the fostering, though not very auspicious, care of the Emperor Maximilian, who is (or was) a lover of the arts, and gave the managers a subsidy of $5,000 in gold per month. They performed in Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Havana, from November, 1864, to April, 1865, and it is claimed were very successful. Documents were also produced on the motion to discharge, showing that Mazzoleni had received in Vera Cruz the necessary power from Biacchi to demand those bonds of Schepeler & Co., Mazzoleni fearing that they might deny his ownership. It seems, further, that Biacchi had sued Schepeler & Co. for the same bonds, they having refused to deliver them to him or any one else, alleging that they had sold them because of a failure to redeem. The answer of Schepeler & Co. in said suit was produced, wherein they alleged that Mazzoleni should have been made a party plaintiff with Biacchi, as Mazzoleni was the owner to the extent of $8,500.

Counsel for the plaintiff was heard in support of the plaintiff's order; but the Justice, after hearing the papers and arguments, decided to vacate and discharge the order of arrest, holding that there was no cause shown against the defendant Biacchi, and that plaintiff's statement was wholly erroneous and unsubstantiated. J. A. Godfrey for plaintiff; Henry H. Morange for defendant.

A Singular Case—Reference Ordered to Ascertain Identity.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In re. the proceedings against Charles H. Bertrand, an Attorney of this Court, on application of Emeline Merey.—This case, the proceedings in which before the police courts have been previously reported in the Herald, came up before this court yesterday under the following circumstances:—

On the 15th day of the present month Mr. Justice Sutherland issued an order upon affidavit purporting to be made by Emeline Merey, Elise Altenheim and Egbert Van Santon, requiring Mr. Bertrand to show cause before this court why he should not be compelled to deliver to the petitioner certain moneys and papers.

The affidavit of Emeline Merey, upon which this order was granted, sets forth that on or about the 14th of December, 1866, the deponent employed Charles H. Bertrand as her attorney, to arrange the transfer of the title deeds of a house and lot at No. 122 East Sixteenth street, in this city, from Madame Elise Altenheim to deponent; that the transfer was duly effected, and that deponent had placed the deeds in the hands of Bertrand for the purpose of having the same duly recorded in the Register's office and preserved; that deponent had repeatedly requested Bertrand to return to her the deeds, but that he had equivocated and neglected so to do; that the property was leased at an annual rent of $2,500, and could now be rented at $3,500 per annum; that a mortgage had been given on the property in question for $7,000; that the interest on the mortgage was now due for a long period, and that deponent, Emeline Merey, feared that the mortgage might be foreclosed, which would result in great loss to her; that she had not the money wherewith to pay the interest; that the premises were going to decay and were out of repair, and that Bertrand had leased them to another party and was collecting and retaining the rents therefor; that deponent had repeatedly asked him to deliver to her the deeds, money received for rents and the property, but that he had refused so to do.

The affidavit of Elise Altenheim, from whom the property was purchased, set forth substantially the same facts, and stated also that deponent had spoken personally to Bertrand about delivering the papers, &c. to Emeline Merey, and had promised to do so, but had subsequently refused to comply. The sworn statement of Van Santon supported the preceding affidavits in every particular, and alleged that deponent, in company with the petitioner, had seen Bertrand leaving the house in Sixteenth street in company with a lady whom they supposed to be his wife, and that he said he was about to occupy the premises himself.

The case came up yesterday on the return of the order granted, when Mr. Sanxay submitted affidavits made by Emeline Merey, Elise Altenheim and Egbert Van Santon denying that Mr. Bertrand had any such participation in the affair, or that they had ever appeared before George A. Moore, the notary who took the depositions previously submitted, or that they had made such affidavits, and stating that Emeline Merey was herself in possession of the deeds, which had been duly registered, and was enjoying the proceeds of the property.

Upon this state of affairs the Court ordered a reference to enquire into and establish the identity of the parties who made and subscribed to the affidavits.

Another of Benjamin F. Butler's Lawsuits—Motion for Removal to the United States Court.

Before Judge Smith.

William A. Brittan vs. Benjamin F. Butler.—This action is instituted for the recovery of $7,500, alleged by the plaintiff to have been taken from him by General Butler in the exercise of his military functions as Major General commanding the Department of the Gulf, in 1862. The case came up yesterday on an application by the defendant for the removal of the cause for trial from the Supreme Court of this State and district to the United States Circuit Court.

In his petition General Butler sets forth that he was appointed to the command by the President of the United States, and that he performed his duties in accordance with the laws made and provided for the governance, under military authority or martial law, of the territory in rebellion; that in September, 1862, his pickets, near Natchez, captured a man whose name is to the petitioner unknown, and who was endeavoring to pass through the lines of the Union army to those of the rebels; that upon being searched, examined and questioned, it was ascertained that the prisoner had in his possession a draft or check on one of the banks then doing business in the city of New Orleans, drawn in favor of persons who were citizens of and residing within the limits of the Confederate States, and who were enemies of the national government; and that the property so found was taken, and by due and legal process turned over to the government of the United States.

Mr. Trull argued the motion for the petitioner, and the Court, in pursuance of an act of Congress providing that all issues arising out of acts done by officers of the United States, by and under authority of the government, may be tried in the United States courts, granted the application.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Bogart Divorce Case—The Defence Opened.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Eliza Bogart vs. James Bogart.—The trial of this action was resumed yesterday morning before this court, and a number of witnesses, including two colored female servants, were examined in relation to the treatment accorded to Mrs. Bogart by the children, and a boy who had been in Mr. Bogart's employ testified that he had heard Mr. Bogart say that Mrs. Bogart was not to have control of any money, and that what was required for the house should be purchased by or through other members of the family.

Upon the plaintiff's counsel resting her case Mr. Bogart was called as the first witness for the defence, and was examined at great length in regard to the conduct of his wife towards his children and the general feeling existing between them, which, from his view, did not appear flattering to the plaintiff.

In the cross-examination of this witness he flatly contradicted almost every material allegation of the plaintiff and the witnesses on her behalf, or, where the contradiction was not direct, he testified that he was unaware of the circumstances, evidently raising a salient point of veracity somewhere.

Mr. Bogart, in reply to questions by plaintiff's counsel, stated that he did not first propose a removal of the family to Indiana; that he had no intention of going there for the purpose of obtaining a divorce; that he had not been advised to that course by his brother, who was then in court, and did not know that that brother had been instrumental in procuring divorces for two other brothers of Mr. Bogart.

The trial was continued up to a late hour in the evening, but no further very material facts were elicited.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Another Divorce Suit—Motion for Alimony.

Before Judge Daly.

Ann Connaughton vs. Thomas Connaughton.—This is an action for divorce on the ground of alleged numerous acts of adultery on the part of the defendant with various persons. A motion was made for alimony yesterday before this court, pending the trial of the action, and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling or transferring his property in this city, consisting of a house and lot in Thirty-first street, valued at $28,000, and a house and lot in Twenty-eighth street, worth $16,000. The Court ordered the payment to plaintiff of $15 per week for the support of herself and children pending the hearing of the suit.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part 1.—Miller, J.—Oyer and Terminer and short causes—Nos. 2216, 2795, 3279, 3351, 3553, 3660, 3165, 3635, 1423, 2161, 3141, 1411, 3105, 2387, 3559, 3049, 1363, 2961, 3637, 2896, 3765, 2496, 2945, 3566, 3671, 3756, 2555, 3362, 891. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Adjourned to June 3.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Nos. 66, 72, 103, 121, 140, 172, 186, 192, 197, 202, 214, 224. Call commences at No. 225.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part 1.—Adjourned. Part 2.—Equity causes.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Grand Jury brought in another batch of indictments yesterday and resumed the discharge of their duties.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Carl Nieddestadt, who, on the 22d inst., it was charged, stole twenty-four pairs of gaiters, valued at $54, the property of Hasbrouck, Barber & Co., No. 87 Warren street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

Robert Nibbling, who was jointly indicted with John McIntosh, on a charge of robbing Catharine Williams of $6 on the 14th inst., pleaded guilty to an assault and battery.

John Breen pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling the sum of $6 75 on the 20th inst. from John Johnston, No. 767 Broadway, by whom he was employed as a clerk.

These prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Charles Giuther, who was charged with stealing $57 in National bank bills from John Jackel, 13 Ninth avenue, on the 24th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. At the request of the complainant, the Court suspended sentence.

David Bowers pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The indictment charged him with having, on the night of the 25th inst., broken into the shop of Jacob Morgan, 600 Ninth avenue, and stolen $12 worth of iron. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

AN ACQUITTAL.

The only case disposed of by the jury was a charge of felonious assault and battery made against Bernard O'Neill, who, on the night of the 18th of March, while in a liquor store corner of Madison and Jackson streets, it is alleged, stabbed Peter Bogan in the side with a knife. There was a row in the place, between a number of our Hibernian fellow-citizens who were celebrating St. Patrick's day, and, according to the complainant's statement, he made a pass at O'Neill with his right hand, holding a club in the other, at which time the accused (who was not attempting to interfere with Began) drew the knife. The case was summarily brought to a close by Assistant District Attorney Bedford abandoning it. His honor directed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal, which they did without leaving their seats.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

John F. Ostendorf, the keeper of a lager beer and dining saloon, opposite the Eighth avenue Railroad depot, was charged by officer McLaughlin, of the Twenty-second precinct with having violated the law in keeping his place open on last Sunday. On examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, however, there was a total failure to prove that any liquor had been disposed of, or even that there was any liquor exposed. It was admitted that the premises were open for a restaurant, but that everything in the liquor line had been entirely removed and the beer pumps covered up. The defendant was accordingly acquitted.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

George Williams was charged with attempting to pass himself off as an officer. The circumstances were somewhat as follows:—Mr. Henry H. Harrison, a manufacturing jeweller of this city, was coming out of the St. Nicholas Hotel on last Monday night, and was met by Williams, who requested him to go with him to Jefferson Market Court. This Harrison refused to do until a warrant should be produced. Williams then said he would go and get a warrant, at the same time opening his coat and presenting something of a bright appearance resembling a shield. Harrison watched his movements and saw him speaking to an officer on Broadway and leave shortly after. Harrison then went up to the officer and related what had transpired, and the alleged would-be officer was followed and arrested. On passing sentence Justice Dowling said that he would not mete out the severest penalty of the law; but he would impose a fine of $250 and sentence the prisoner to be confined in the Penitentiary for one year.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Whiskey Frauds—The Case of John Devlin and Others—An Important Decision Yesterday—The Demurrer to the Indictment Overruled, &c.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

United States vs. John Devlin, Thos. Lecan, A. J. Phillips and Francis W. Tappan.—A decision was rendered after the opening of the Court yesterday at noon in the matter of the demurrer of defendants' counsel, Messrs. Wm. Evarts and Wm. C. DeWitt, to the indictment found against the defendants. The decision of the Court, an oral one, was delivered by his Honor, Judge Nelson, who said:—

Gentlemen—In this case we have looked into the question raised by the demurrer argued by counsel on both sides, and have satisfied ourselves that the demurrer is not well taken, and it will be overruled. The two first counts of the indictment charge, substantially, these defendants with having put an inspector's brand upon barrels of whiskey or distilled spirits, the brand being "Manufactured prior to September, 1866: A. J. Phillips, Inspector, New York." The defendants having put this inspector's brand upon large numbers of barrels or casks of distilled spirits, which brand imports in the judgment of law that the tax upon the whiskey has been paid by the manufacturer. That is the import of the brand, whereas the defendants knew that the liquor was manufactured subsequent to the 1st of September, 1866. They knew at the time that the taxes had not been paid, and that this brand was put on with intent to defraud the government. That is the charge substantially of the two first counts of the indictment. The third count charges these defendants with having put upon their casks of distilled liquor a counterfeit brand—a false and counterfeit brand of the inspector—with the intent to defraud the government. Now, the act of July 13, 1866, thirty-eighth section, contains this provision:—"Any person who shall with fraudulent intent use any inspector's brand, or place upon any cask or package containing or purporting to contain distilled spirits, or who shall knowingly make or use any counterfeit or spurious brand plate upon any cask or package of distilled spirits as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall pay a fine of $1,000 and be imprisoned for not less than two nor more than five years." Any person who shall with fraudulent intent use any inspector's brand, or who shall use a counterfeit brand knowing that it was a counterfeit brand, with the intent to defraud the government, will be subject to this penalty. Our opinion is that the first and second counts come within this portion of the thirty-eighth section. An attempt has been made to confine this section to cases where the inspector himself is concerned in the perpetration of the fraud. In the previous part of the section there is an offence decided of that kind; but this clause covers all offences committed by any person, and therefore embraces these defendants as well as probably an inspector himself. A clause in the same section in relation to the using of counterfeit brands or marks embraces the third count of the indictment. We are also inclined to think that indictment is brought—at least the first and second counts would be brought within the forty-third section. The forty-third section, among other things, provides "that any person owning any distilled spirits intended for sale, manufactured prior to the time when this act takes effect, exceeding fifty gallons altogether, shall notify in writing the collector of the district where such spirits may be stored, held or owned, within sixty days thereafter, to guage and prove the same; and upon receipt of said notice the collector shall cause said spirits to be guaged and proved, and the casks or packages containing the same to be marked by the inspector in the following manner:—Manufactured prior to —, 186— —— Inspector —— district, inspected ——, 186–," this mark or brand to be put upon these casks or barrels. Another clause of that section has this provision. "And any person who shall so brand any package containing distilled spirits knowing the taxes thereon have not been paid shall forfeit such spirits and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." Now the charge in these counts is that the certain brands described, are placed upon certain casks containing distilled spirits by these defendants, they knowing at the time that the taxes on the said spirits had not been paid; knowing also that the brand imported that they had not been paid; that it was put on fraudulently, and with the intent to defraud the government. There is undoubtedly a question, itself a matter of construction, which involves the only doubt in connection with the case, that in the subsequent part of the section another brand is referred to, and made an offence. The argument is that the last clause is not embraced in the previous matter described in the section. We are inclined to think that it was meant to embrace a false brand referred to in the previous part of the section. Our opinion is that the indictment may well be sustained in all counts, first, second and third, under the thirty-eighth section. We also are inclined to think that the first and second counts may be sustained under the forty-third section. We must therefore overule the demurrer and give judgment for the government.

In view of this decision, the defendants will be arraigned, and the trials proceeded with at as early a day as convenient.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their regular fortnightly meeting yesterday, Commissioner Nicholson presiding.

A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Cowley, complaining that Rev. Father Duranquet had interfered with him in the discharge of his religious duties. A resolution was passed ordering a copy of the letter to be forwarded to Father Duranquet, with the following endorsement:—"Protestant and Catholic chaplains are appointed by the Commissioners to minister to the spiritual wants of the inmates of the several institutions, but with the distinct understanding that there shall be no attempt by either at proselytism. Nevertheless, the right of an inmate to confer with chaplains of any denomination is recognized."

Resolutions were adopted, establishing an asylum for the indigent blind in the Almshouse and providing attendants for it, in accordance with an act of the Legislature empowering the Commissioners to do so, and placing $10,000 at their disposal for that purpose.

No further business of importance came before the meeting until it adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Fraudulent Transaction.—James Wiltsie, a young man 25 years of age, recently a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Bennett, Slocum & Fowler, doing business at No. 76 Franklin street, was yesterday arrested by detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth precinct, on the complaint of Mr. Stephen K. Fowler, of the above named firm. On the 17th ultimo, as charged, Wiltsie sold to Mr. Charles S. Bunce, of the Sherman House, a bill of goods amounting to $45 79, at the same time requesting Mr. Fowler to allow Bunce a credit of thirty days. This request was complied with, and the day following, Wiltsie, as further charged, called upon Mr. Bunce and collected $25 on the bill, which money, as is alleged, he embezzled and feloniously appropriated to his own use without the knowledge or consent of his employers. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of bail.

Alleged Bold Theft from a Cart.—Yesterday afternoon, George W. Cooper, a carman, was employed to convey a quantity of goods from the auction house 123 Duane street to a point up town. While passing up West Broadway Mr. Cooper was informed by a woman that a man had stolen a piece of goods from the rear of his cart, and on looking around, the carman saw a man running up Varick street with a bundle under his arm. Cooper stopped his horse and pursued the fugitive, at the same time crying, "Stop thief." Officer Tinker, of the Fifth precinct, joined in the chase, and succeeded in arresting the fugitive in Grand street, near Laurens, with a piece of silk worth $150 in his possession, alleged to have been stolen from Cooper's cart. The prisoner, who is a youth only seventeen years of age, gave his name as Joseph Riley, was taken to the Leonard street police station, where, on searching him, the bill for the silk which had been stolen from the package was found in his possession. The accused was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Riley was born in this city, and says he lives in Robinson street.

Cruelty to Animals.—Captain Caffrey, of the Fifteenth precinct, yesterday made a complaint against Patrick Corcoran, who, it is alleged, beat and ill-treated a horse in a most cruel and inhuman manner while passing through Mercer street. Justice Dodge held the accused in the sum of $300 bail to appear and answer.

Violation of the Excise Law.—George Deming, No. 105 West Houston street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, charged with violating the provisions of the Excise law. He was held in the sum of $300 to answer.

Alleged Larceny of Dry Goods.—Samuel Jones, No. 340 Bowery, appeared before Justice Shandley yesterday, and charged Adam Weyer with stealing eighty-five yards of dress goods valued at $25. Weyer, it is alleged, was arrested by an officer of the Seventeenth precinct, at the corner of Second avenue and Fourth street, having in his possession a bag containing a quantity of dry goods and other articles. Tickets appended to some of the articles led the officer to inquire if the complainant had lost any property. Receiving an affirmative answer he requested Mr. Jones to accompany him to the station, where the property was shown and identified by complainant. The accused was held in the sum of $300 bail to appear and answer.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

Capture of an Alleged River Thief.—A man named Thomas Roberts was seen, shortly before noon yesterday, at the foot of Warren street, bearing out of a boat some heavy material, supposed to be iron. A young man, who suspected that a robbery was being committed, took a boat and proceeded towards the man, who at once took to flight. He was pursued, and, although he swam across the canal, he was caught in an entry, between Monmouth and Coles streets, and conveyed to the station house.

Hoboken.

Body of a Murdered Man Found in the River.—The body of a man was found yesterday in the ferry slip in such a condition as to leave no doubt that he was brutally murdered and afterwards thrown into the water. He was despoiled of his clothes, except shirt and pants, the former of which was rent down from the shoulder along the side. There was a deep gash in his neck, which alone would be sufficient to cause death, and his skull was almost beaten in. Coroner White having been notified, will hold an inquest, but there is little probability that any important particulars of this foul deed will transpire. The affair has created great excitement.

Burlington.

Episcopal Convention.—The convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New Jersey assembled on Wednesday at St. Mary's church, Burlington. At eleven o'clock in the morning the clergy entered the church in a procession, when religious services were held, followed by the administration of the Holy Eucharist. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. C. Putman, of Bergen, from the text, "Beginning at Jerusalem." At the afternoon session a resolution was passed, after an earnest debate, remitting all arrears of assessments due in 1865. In the evening a missionary session was held. Yesterday a resolution was debated altering Canon VI., concerning "election of church officers."

Woodbury.

Dedication of a Monument.—A soldiers' monument was yesterday dedicated at Woodbury, Gloucester county. It is constructed of American marble, with the exception of an eagle and the coat of arms of the State, which are of Italian marble, the whole being erected at a cost of $3,000. The latter representations are placed upon the top of the monument, the latter being forty feet in height and bearing the inscriptions of the names of 213 deceased soldiers who died during the late war. The memorial is inscribed, "To her citizens who died in defence of the Union Gloucester county dedicates this monument." Upwards of a thousand persons were present to witness the dedication ceremonies, among whom were Governor Ward and staff, and Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. The exercises opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. Roe, of Woodbury, followed by an oration from Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, of Camden. Short addresses were also made by Senator Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and James Wilson, of Trenton.

Trenton.

Charge of Bigamy.—A man named John Roche was arrested and taken before Justice Mills on the complaint of his wife, who charged him with adultery and bigamy. Marriage certificates of both wives were testified to as having been read by witness. Was required to give bail in $600 to answer.

Newark.

Labor Movement.—The journeymen printers of Newark held a meeting on Wednesday night, in Upper Library Hall, for the purpose of forming a Union, about thirty being in attendance. After the organization of the meeting the President of the New York Typographical Union explained to the fraternity present the character of printers' unions. A committee to draft by-laws for the government of the union, and a committee to invite the co-operation of the German printers were appointed.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Obstruction of Jay and Hudson Streets—The Ordinance Directing Seventh Avenue to be Paved with the Stafford Pavement to be Amended, &c.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Brinkman, presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a preamble and resolution were presented, setting forth that persons were now engaged, without authority, in constructing or laying railroad tracks in Jay street, between Hudson and Staple streets, and also in Duane street, between the above streets, in violation of the rights of the city. The Street Commissioner was directed to take immediate steps to cause these tracks to be removed, and to institute suits against the companies claiming to own or use the tracks, with a view of recovering exemplary damages, in order to deter all persons from similarly interfering with the streets and highways within the city limits. The resolution was laid over.

A few reports of committees in favor of laying sewers and paving streets were presented by the respective chairmen, and were laid over for future action, under the rules of the Board.

The Mayor returned, without his approval, the ordinance adopted by the Board directing that a portion of Seventh avenue be paved with the Stafford pavement, in accordance with a request to do so by resolution adopted as soon as the Board met.

Mr. Stacom moved to amend the ordinance, by providing that one-half the expense of the work shall be borne by the property holders and the other half by the city. The amendment was adopted, and the paper was then laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned till Monday next, at two o'clock.

STEAM ON ELEVENTH AVENUE.

The Councilmanic Committee on Railroads met yesterday again to consider the subject of running steam cars on Eleventh avenue, Councilman Murray in the chair.

The Chairman read an ordinance passed by the Common Council in 1858, which he said it was his desire to see enforced if possible.

The following is the substance of this ordinance:—

A resolution was passed directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to remove the present high rail in use on their road from the corner of Chambers street and West Broadway up to Fifty-third street, and to lay down the rail known as "the groove rail; and that the same be done within six months from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council. Another resolution empowers the Company to run small cars from Chambers street to Fifty-third street, and to charge five cents for passengers travelling on them.

The last resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to cease the running of steam engines below Fifty-third street, immediately on the small cars being placed on their road, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

Councilman Murray presented resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens dwelling on the Eleventh avenue against the use of steam on the avenue.

Several others interested in the subject joined their voices in complaining of it, but what they said was a mere corroboration of what was stated before.

The Chairman stated that the company had been notified, and had not attended to the meetings of the committee.

One of the members of the committee stated that the company were evidently treating the Common Council with contempt.

The committee then adjourned.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Trial of Bridget Dergan for the Alleged Murder of Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell.

The tenth day of this extraordinary trial was reached yesterday. At ten o'clock Judge Peter Vredenburg took his seat on the bench.

During the day the court room was densely crowded, several ladies being present. In the afternoon session some persons, in order to gain admission, climbed through the windows into the court room. Two or three times in the course of the Attorney General's speech a portion of the audience committed the very unseemly act of cheering his observations, and the officers appeared to make no effort to suppress the applause. The learned gentleman, however, offered a very proper rebuke to this exhibition of bad taste.

Mr. W. H. Leupp resumed his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He contended that the prisoner was not only not proved satisfactorily to be guilty, but that she was innocent in thought, design or act, and that she was entitled to claim that the imputation that she was ever connected in design or in act in the minutest relation to the homicide in question was utterly false. No such imputation did or could in truth rest on her, and he held that she was as innocent of the murder of Mrs. Coriell as any one upon whom the denial fell.

Mr. Herbert, District Attorney, here interposed, and said that something had been said about a shirt that was found with marks of blood upon it. Dr. Coriell was now present, and ready to testify that the shirt was his.

Mr. Leupp—I object to it.

The Court—It is too late.

Mr. Herbert—It will be remembered that this matter as to the shirt came out only at a very late stage of the trial.

The Court—We cannot go into that now. If we did, it might open up the whole question again.

Mr. Leupp then went on with his argument, and concluded by stating that if there was a verdict of guilty rendered on the facts and circumstances of this case a serious blow would be struck at the administration of criminal law in the State of New Jersey. There were some slight indications of applause on the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, but they were at once suppressed by the Court.

The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Robeson, at half-past eleven o'clock, proceeded to sum up the evidence on the part of the State. They should investigate the case on facts proved and on principles of law settled. A great crime had been committed in the county. He would not hunt a poor woman to the death if there was a lingering doubt in his mind as to her guilt. The public are looking with anxiety to the result of this case; in every household where the horrid details of the trial were read, the utmost interest was felt. But the jury would, no doubt, faithfully discharge the solemn duty thrown upon them, irrespective of prejudice or passion. He detailed the circumstances of the case very minutely. The first hour and a half of the learned gentlemen's speech was taken up with an elaborate description of the wounds on the person of Mrs. Coriell, and with comments on the circumstances under which he submitted the wounds were inflicted.

At one o'clock the Court took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At three o'clock, when the Court sat again,

The Attorney General resumed his address to the jury. He submitted that witnesses had testified that this crime had been committed by a woman.

Mr. Leupp—Who has said that except Israel Coriell?

Attorney General—My impression is that Dr. Stillman has also said so.

Mr. Leupp—That is a mistake.

The Attorney General—Whether it is or not I mean to show that, from the circumstances of the case, no man could have committed this deed. He proceeded to argue on this point, and said if two men had gone to the house to commit the murder they would have fled on the alarm being given by the servant maid going into the street and rousing the neighbors. The persons who committed the deed were not strangers. No marks of men could be found in the house, but it was said that there was a man's bloody shirt left there. It was proved by Dr. Coriell that he was in the habit of leaving his night shirt under the pillow in the bedroom.

Mr. Adrain—Allow me to interrupt you for a moment. There is not a particle of evidence that that shirt belonged to Dr. Coriell.

The Attorney General—Mr. Adrain will remember that Dr. Coriell told him about this shirt.

Mr. Adrain—The first thing I heard of it was by the receipt of an anonymous letter, without name or date, and, on asking Dr. Coriell about the shirt, he said he did not know anything about it, as he had not seen it.

The Attorney General—I admit that for the sake of argument; but it would be a singular thing if a man going to commit this deed would have left behind him his bloody shirt. (Applause in court, the officers apparently making no effort to suppress it.)

The Attorney General went on with his argument, stating that he did not wish such an exhibition to take place in any court of justice in which he pleaded. If the murder was the work of a woman, no other woman could have done it without the prisoner's assistance, and it was done with the household weapons and furniture—the knife, the child's chair and the back of the rush bottomed chair. If she did not get the knife herself, she directed those who did; and if a stranger had used the knife he would have left it on the stoop or the pathway, so as to divert investigation into another channel. The fact that the knife was concealed irresistibly forced on his mind the conclusion that no stranger ever committed the murder.

At six o'clock the Attorney General had not concluded his argument, and the court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Absecom Beach, N. J., May 26, 1867.

As many reports of the disaster to the Santiago de Cuba have been published, reflecting indiscriminately upon the officers of that vessel, I beg to be allowed the opportunity to say in your columns that no blame can by any possibility be justly charged to the engineer department. In justice to myself, as chief engineer, and particularly to my faithful and efficient assistants, it seems no more than right to notice the way in which the engine was managed during the trying ordeal through which we have passed, more especially as the fate of the vessel and all on board depended upon it at such a time.

The Santiago de Cuba ran on Absecom beach at a quarter to four o'clock A. M., May 22, my first assistant engineer, Bennett, being on the watch. As soon as she struck the engine was stopped. No bells were rung except the small one, which rang on the striking of the ship. I had felt the shock and ran from my own room into the engine room, and assisted Mr. Bennett to back the engine. All this time the ship was striking very heavily.

As soon as I ascertained that everything was right about the engine, I reported to Captain Behm, who was on deck. He desired me to back the engine as strongly as possible. I told him that we were doing it. I continued to work the engine back until five A. M., the engineers relieving each other at the working bar. At ten minutes past five A. M. the bells rang to stop backing. I at once went on deck and learned that the engine had been stopped in order to launch boats to land the lady passengers. It was then that I reported to Captain Behm that the steampipe had cracked, and that it was both difficult and dangerous to remain in the engine room. I told him I could wrap it so as to prevent the steam from flying about, but must blow off the head to enable me to get at it. He said I had better do so, and I went immediately at work. While this was being done the ship swung around broadside to the beach, thumping very heavily all the time.

At a quarter-past six A. M. I again levelled off the fires and got steam to work the engine. The ship was then making water very fast, which I at once reported to the captain. I also informed him that what was to be done must be done quickly, as the water would soon put out the fires in the main boiler. I then ordered the fires started in the donkey boiler, to run the steam pump on bilge. After the steam had been gotten up I discovered that the steam pipe and the feed pipe had both been parted by the thumping and working of the ship, rendering, of course, the steam pump useless. At this time there was twelve inches of water on the fire room floor, the port boiler had sprung aleak in the water bottom, the braces holding the boiler to the side and bottom of the ship were broken, and everything looked as discouraging as possible; the fires were then hauled, and the labors of my department for the time being were at an end.

I do not know what more could have been done by the engineer department of the vessel. Every man connected with it did his duty cheerfully, and when the fires were hauled the men worked in water nearly up to their knees, and were frequently knocked down by the thumping and beating of the vessel on the beach. Every man, firemen and coalpassers, worked nobly, obeyed orders promptly, and stood by their posts until their services were no longer required about the engine.

JOHN S. SMITH,
Chief Engineer steamer Santiago de Cuba.

YACHTING.

Workingmen's Yacht Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Being a reader of your paper, and therefore knowing the interest you take in maritime subjects, I would suggest to you a very interesting and useful amusement which would tend to direct more attention to that which you so nobly advocate. In Liverpool, England, there has been in existence for five years, patronized by the Mayor, &c., a club called the Workingmen's Yacht Club. In principle it is that every member has to make his own yacht, and not to exceed certain dimensions, say five feet. Prizes are given for the best model of boats rigged and best sailers. If you would briefly make a suggestion in your paper in such a way that a few of us could meet willing to form such a club, I am certain of its success. The moral good would be great.

A MECHANIC.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The Board of Excise held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair. Three liquor dealers were tried for having, as alleged by police officers, violated the provisions of their licenses. The licenses of Thomas Beach, 457 Greenwich street, and Maurice W. Powers, 308 Eighth avenue, were revoked.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair.

Superintendent Dalton's weekly report, which was read, states that 282 tenement houses, 112 private dwellings, 5 manufactories, 18 workshops and stores, 35 horse stables, 1 fat boiling establishment, &c., were inspected, and that during the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following principal causes of complaint, viz:—Tenement houses, 70; private dwellings, 19; manufactories, 19; workshops and stores, 18; horse stables, 15; yards, courts and areas, 34, and cellars and basements, 28.

A lengthy opinion of the counsel, meant to be facetious, concerning Dr. Elmendorf's protest against the present form of marriage certificates, was read and ordered on file. It of course informs the Board that the certificate is legal and does not conflict, in its provisions, with the religious belief of any portion of the community.

Dr. Stone, from the Sanitary Committee, to whom had been referred the communication of Dr. Britton on the unhealthfulness of wooden pavements, reported that their exhalations were deleterious to the public health, unless permeated by some chemical substance, to coagulate the albumen in the wood, and requesting that Dr. Britton's communication be referred to the Mayor for his consideration. The communication was so referred.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Stone, was adopted, and made an additional ordinance of the Health code:—

Resolved, That the phrase "contagious disease," as used in section 19 of the Health code, is hereby declared to include the following diseases, viz:—Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, ship or typhus fever, typhoid and scarlet fevers, measles, spotted fevers and diptheria.

Commissioner Crane offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That section 101 of the Code of Health Ordinances be amended so as to read as follows:—"That no person shall allow any swine or goats to run at large in any city; no person shall, within the built up portions of any city, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof, keep any swine or goats without a permit to do so from this Board."

The Board then adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Income Returns of the Eighth District of This City.

The following shows the returns for incomes over $5,000 per year of residents in the Fourteenth division of the Eighth Collection district. The division, as may be perceived, is not very rich; it is about the most unimportant in the district, and is enclosed by the Sixth and Seventh avenues and Twenty-sixth and Fortieth streets. Mr. Bonner, whose income is the highest in the list, returns nearly four times as large a sum for this year as for last, the figures being for 1866 $60,756, and for 1867 $201,736:—

	1866.	1867.
Bartlett G. V.	$14,774	$6,926
Bonner Robert	60,756	201,736
Downey John	2,500	6,973
Gibson David	—	6,559
Greacen Robert	9,200	9,619
Heineman Jacob	2,856	7,800
Hale Joseph K.	—	23,500
Marzolf George	3,573	6,986
White George W	22,645	15,355

THE BACK TRACK POLICY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Secretary of the Treasury, although by no means convinced of the impolicy of his recent course in respect to the debt and the currency, does not intend further to curtail the latter, nor will he be able to reduce the former for some indefinite period to come. He is "a man convinced against his will," and is "of the same opinion still." The country will ask whether this man of one idea is to be permitted when it shall have in some degree recovered from the stagnation superinduced by his restrictive policy, to again apply the screws, and under the pretence that our present condition is the result of other causes than those under his control, to renew the experience of the last four months. There is but one way to get rid of an overabundant currency and do justice to all holders, and that is at once, when the proper time comes, to fix its value in a better one. Contraction only cheats the debtor to the advantage of the creditor. During the process of contraction the merchant is continually selling his goods at less than cost, and the debtor is paying a usury which no law ever should sanction. The longer his debt is deferred the more valuable becomes the currency he is to pay in, and the creditor reaps a corresponding advantage. How long could the business community stand such a process? Who are in the majority—debtors or creditors? Will the people permit themselves to be ground between two millstones; or, having been smitten on one cheek by the infliction of a depreciated currency, will they turn the other by also bearing the burden of restoring it to a specie standard for the benefit of the possessors of accumulated wealth. No, sir. The popular mind is too well informed upon this subject to accept the theories of Mr. Secretary McCulloch, and if he persists in repeating the experiment of contracting the currency for the purpose of raising it in value, before the credit of our bonds is better assured than now abroad, he will raise such a storm of execration as never followed a minister of finance since the days of Walpole. While three hundred millions of our bonds are held abroad and sold at seventy-five cents on the dollar, and while we are still dependent upon the further issue of those bonds to fund maturing obligations, it is idle to talk of increasing the value of our currency. We must first get our whole debt into long bonds, and, by industry and economy, improve our credit, so that they will sell at par anywhere. Then, if we would improve our currency, we must exchange it in a lump for one of greater value and less volume. I am firm, however, in the belief that, with the developed resources of the South, and the increased population which must exist before that time can possibly arrive, we shall not then find our currency redundant; but that, by easy and natural gradation, the price of gold will fall here with the rise in our bonds abroad, and, our revenue system having been remodelled by the wisdom of various successive sessions of Congress, we shall continue on the high road to prosperity, without having ever put into practice the pet theory of the Secretary—contraction.

JEFFREY URBAN.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, Mass.; Most Rev. Bishop of Havana; Rev. Fr. Yldefonso Montoya, Rev. Santiago Fernandez Cano; Most Rev. Bishop of Dirona, Apostle Vicar of St. Marta, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

P. A. Dominguez, of Havana; J. H. Tritton, and R. Barclay, of England; H. W. Farrar, of Boston, and F. P. Mestre, of Havana, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge O'Neal, of Florida; H. Noah, of Tennessee; Thos. R. Fisher, of New Rochelle, and C. N. Pratt, of Chicago, are stopping at the Westminster Hotel.

F. E. Church and E. B. McCagg, of Chicago, and G. L. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., are stopping at the Brevoort House.

D. Chaurey, of Paris, and B. H. Woolman, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Julien Hotel.

General John A. Green, of Syracuse; E. P. Ross, of Auburn, and T. W. Park, of Vermont, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. D. White, of Syracuse; John Butterfield, of Utica, and J. S. Grant, of Buffalo, are stopping at the Astor House.

Alfred Caldwell, late United States Consul at the Sandwich Islands, returned to his home in Wheeling on Saturday last, after an absence of five years and eight months.

Ex-Governor Hammond, of Indiana, who has been at the Arkansas Hot Springs for the past three months for the benefit of his health, has now nearly recovered it.

Gen. Logan, of Illinois, will give an address on the occasion of the New Hampshire State Fair, at Nashua, in September.

J. N. Maffit, an ex-captain in the rebel navy, has applied for pardon.

President Johnson has finally determined to accept the invitation of the Boston Masons to visit their city.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* understands that Judge Kelley refrained from further speaking in Georgia because of an intimation from General Pope that there had been controversy enough in his line.

General Fremont has purchased the late residence of General J. Watson Webb, on the Hudson, and has improved it greatly.

General Jos. Johnston, formerly of the Confederate army, was in Washington on the 28th for a short time, but returned to Baltimore the same day.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, has quite recovered from his recent illness, and attends his office daily, though he is not yet able to resume the work of his office, and Judge Otto, the Assistant Secretary, is still acting.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is on a visit to his mother in New Jersey.

Jefferson Davis is said to have lost considerable money by the failure of the Liverpool house of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

Indiana democratic papers name Senator Hendricks as a good candidate for the democratic party for next President, and Ohio democratic papers name Mr. Pendleton.

General Frank P. Blair has gone to Omaha on business connected with the Pacific railroad.

General Grant is said to be investing in Georgia and North Carolina mines, in partnership with several republican Congressmen.

Joseph E. Williams, a colored conservative orator in Tennessee, has issued a printed address to his fellow citizens against Brownlow. A colored minister named Smith is speaking for the conservatives in Georgia.

W. W. Holden, late Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and now leader of the radical party in his State, has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Committee.

General Swayne, commanding in Alabama, has gone to Atlanta to consult General Pope.

Howell Cobb admits that the greatest error of his political life was stumping Georgia for secession in 1860.

Hon. Charles C. Nott, Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington, is at Troy.

Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is out in another long letter, advising the people of his State to oppose the Military bill.

David Dudley Field has endowed a memorial professorship of astronomy in Williams' College.