CONGRESSIONAL DEMORALIZATION.

The Donnelly-Washburne Correspondence.

Family Jars Among the Radicals.

The following is a copy of the correspondence which led to the late disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives between Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, and Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois:—

MR. DONNELLY'S LETTER.

Hon. W. H. C. FOLSOM, Taylor's Falls, Minn.—I have carefully prepared a bill for a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from Taylor's Falls via St. Cloud to the western boundary of the State, as will appear by a copy of the *Globe*, which I will send you to-morrow. Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, twice objected and prevented its introduction and reference to the Committee on Public Lands. As unanimous consent was necessary, the objection made by Mr. Washburne has delayed for the present all action upon the bill. I fear that this delay will throw the bill forward to a very late period in the session.

The reference of bills are so much matters of course in parliamentary proceedings that I am at a a loss to account for this action of Mr. Washburne. I should regret to think that this continual opposition to every measure of a public and private nature in which I appear to be interested is due to a desire to utterly impair my ability to serve my constituents. I can scarcely think it possible for any respectable gentleman to indulge in such an illiberal and ungenerous policy; but the facts remain that he seems determined to resist in every way every measure which I deem important to my constituents. I propose to do my whole duty, in spite of his opposition. Truly, your friend, I. DONNELLY.

MR. WASHBURNE'S REPLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1868.

Hon. W. H. C. FOLSOM, Taylor's Falls, Minn.:—

DEAR SIR—One one has sent me a Minnesota newspaper containing a letter addressed to you by Mr. "I. Donnelly." This Mr. "I. Donnelly" seems to be in search of sympathy from his constituents by making a whining complaint against me for objecting to the introducing of some bill which he pretended to be anxious to get before the House. He must place a very low estimate upon the intelligence of his constituents if he does not suppose they could see through his shallow device to make a little local capital under a pretence thoroughly false.

He says he had prepared a bill for a grant of land to construct a railroad "from Taylor's Falls via St. Cloud to the western boundary of the State," and that he attempted to introduce it into the House, and that I objected to it, and which objection he says "delayed for the present all action on the bill."

As he has addressed you on the subject I will ask you to look for a moment at this Jesuitical performance of your member in this regard. He knew, in the first place, that there was not a ghost of a chance for the passage of any such bill, and in the second place, if such a bill should pass, there would be little if any land between Taylor's Falls and St. Cloud to go to the State under the proposed grant, as nearly all the land is either taken up or included in former grants. And what would seem strange in the light of this extraordinary letter in regard to this very important matter, is that your member should have delayed the introduction of this bill for the long period of four months, for he could have introduced it under the rules on every Monday since Congress met, which was on the 21st day of November last. But he failed to bring it in until the 20th day of last month, when he attempted to get it in out of order. This was on Friday. On the succeeding Monday, the 23d ult., Minnesota was called for the introduction of bills, under which call this very bill could have been introduced by your member, regardless of any and all objections by myself or by any one else. But what will a constituency think of a representative who, after parading before them the grievance that I objected to his introduction of his bill on Friday, the 20th of March, failed to introduce the same bill on Monday, the 23d of March, when there could have been no objection to it. As to the "delay" he speaks of, which will throw "the bill forward to a very late period in the session," it will be perceived that he alone is responsible for it.

The exploits of your member in this matter are akin to another Jesuitical performance of his in the same line. On the 27th of January last he introduced a bill into the House granting, as I understand (I have not seen the bill), two hundred thousand acres of land to improve the Mississippi river between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The object of this action, undoubtedly, was to antagonize this proposition to grant land for this purpose (a proposition almost unprecedented, and which he knew Congress would never agree to) with a proposition before the Committee on Commerce to make an appropriation of money for that purpose. By these means he supposed he might defeat aid for the object, and then have another opportunity to attribute the failure to me as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

How contemptible must any representative of an intelligent and patriotic constituency appear when found guilty of such a scandalous attempt to impose on them!

Mr. Donnelly says he is at a loss to account for my action in objecting to his bill, and he evidently intends to convey the idea that my official action is hostile to the interests of your state. I objected to the bill not only because he attempted to introduce it out of order, but I objected to it for the reason that from my knowledge of its character, and from his connection with legislation here, I have become extremely suspicious of everything he proposes. When your member arraigns me for hostility to the interests of your noble State, he seems to forget, what is known to all your older settlers, that I labored here for the interests of your State, by both voice and vote, long before he left Philadelphia, under suspicious circumstances, between two days, and long before he changed his name and politics, the latter from a Buchanan locofoco to a republican, and made his advent in Minnesota as an office beggar. It is not my opposition to Minnesota interests that excites the hostility of your member. It is my opposition to his schemes of plunder and aggrandizement that leads him to assail me. My Congressional record for sixteen years is open to the public, and I challenge its severest scrutiny. I trust it will not be found to be stained with venality, corruption and crime. I commend the examination of the record of your member to his constituents, and if they do not find that every corrupt, extravagant and profligate measure ever brought before the House has received his support, I will acknowledge myself mistaken. It might be well for the constituents of your member to inquire what was his action in the matter of legalizing by act of Congress that most serious obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi river—the Clinton bridge? This bridge has been the means of inflicting untold injury upon the commerce and people of the Upper Mississippi. It has been the terror of all lumbermen of Minnesota, and they have been damaged in various ways by the obstruction of the Clinton and Rock Island bridges hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars. Indeed, it is safe to say that the damage done by the breaking up of rafts, the increased expense of running them, on account of danger of passing these bridges, the increased price of freight and insurance on account of the bridges, costs the people of Minnesota half a million of dollars a year. When the bill came up in the House to legalize the Clinton bridge and make it a post road and was pressed to its passage by the unscrupulous agent of the corrupt railroad monopolies, whose object was to so impede the free navigation of the Mississippi as to compel your farmers to ship their produce East over railroads at a vastly enhanced rate of freight, I resisted the passage of the bill in the interest of your people and the people of the upper Mississippi with all my might. The day before the bill passed Mr. Donnelly voluntarily came to my seat and assured me of his hearty support, and urged me to keep up a vigorous opposition. You can well conceive my surprise and indignation the next day on finding him voting for the bill. I could only account for his sudden conversion on the hypothesis that he had been "seen" during the previous night.

You know something of the Union Pacific Railroad, which is likely to become one of the most monstrous monopolies the world has ever known. Though built by a subsidy from the government the oppressions and extortions of the company practised upon the people have excited universal indignation. Mr. Windom, of your State, introduced two or three months since a joint resolution creating a board to limit the rate of passage and freight over this road. Passengers are now charged ten cents per mile fare, and freight is charged at the rate of fifteen cents per mile per ton. Mr. I. Donnelly voted to lay this joint resolution upon the table, with a free annual pass over the road in his own pocket he was willing to see every constituent of his own that travels over the road charged ten cents a mile fare.

I beg leave to commend your attention to another matter deeply affecting your member and the interests of your State. His predecessor, the ever faithful representative of Minnesota interests, Colonel Aldrich, by persistent effort, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Windom, secured an amendment to the Union Pacific Railroad bill, which compelled the building of a road west from Sioux City to join the Union Pacific, which would have brought the head of Lake Superior one hundred miles nearer the point of junction than Chicago. Yet it was stated in the House the other day by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and it has not since been denied, that this Minnesota member secured a change in the law by which the Union Pacific Railroad was released from its obligation to build this branch and a transfer to another company made, which other company built a road down the valley of the Missouri river and has received over one million dollars in violation of law. Holding the important position he has occupied on the Pacific Railroad Committee, the constituents of the member will probably desire to be informed touching the consideration which induced this wanton betrayal of their interest.

But I have neither time nor inclination to pursue this matter further. Perhaps I should not now have taken this trouble had this been the first time your member, without any provocation whatever, had seen fit to send attacks upon me to his constituents. Instead of making his complaints here, with a degree of cowardice only equalled by his mendacity, he parades himself, like a whipped schoolboy, before his constituents and whines at me because I exercised a parliamentary right in objecting to the introduction of one of his bills into the House out of order. I need add nothing further. Yours, respectfully,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

P. S.—Papers in Minnesota that have published Mr. Donnelly's letter are requested to publish this.

The lively but humiliating scene between two redoubtable Western Congressmen—Messrs. Washburne and Donnelly—for which the House of Representatives was last Saturday made the congenial arena, seems to have been but the natural vent of a volcano that has been ready to burst for a long time. The entire West, it seems, is more or less interested in this little family quarrel between radical magnates for the possession of huge tracts of the national domain. It is certain that Mr. Washburne, as the conscience keeper of General Grant, has heavily damaged that hero in the estimation of many of his Western fellow citizens; and from present appearances the General will have to keep out of the Congressman's company if he expects to make any sort of a fight next summer out West. The Winona (Minnesota) *Republican*—staunch radical—makes the following remarks upon the matter of the difficulty between Mr. Washburne and Mr. Donnelly:—

It is a misfortune of the republican party that too many of its prominent men are more intent upon blackening the characters of each other than in an effort to establish the supremacy of republican principles or to promote the welfare of the country. As an instance in point we have the recent letter of Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, containing a tirade of abuse against Mr. Donnelly, of this State, which would do credit to the fertile resources of the notorious fishwoman with whom Dr. Johnson once upon a time held such unequal combat. * * *

Mr. Washburne attempts to secure the sympathy of the people of Minnesota in his own behalf by recounting his eminent services in opposing the erection of the Clinton Railroad bridge across the Mississippi. Mr. Washburne might have gone a little farther, and said something of his meddlesome opposition to the granting of a charter for a bridge at Winona—an enterprise which had the almost unanimous support of the Legislature and people of this state, but which had the misfortune to be in the way of certain pet schemes in which Mr. Washburne's La Crosse brother was interested. He might also, in further elucidation of his claim to the sympathy of Minnesota, have stated that when a similar charter was asked for a bridge at La Crosse, where the aforesaid brother resides, he found it convenient to debate his hostility and to preserve a discreet silence. We are not disposed to detract from Mr. Washburne's merits, of which he is by no means destitute, but we deny his right to appeal to the sympathy of Minnesota upon the plea of protecting her interests when he was in fact engaged in opposing both her interests and wishes. The people of this State probably have as clear an understanding of what is beneficial to them or the reverse as Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

MATTER FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRTY BASKET.

[From the Express.]

The notorious Butler on Friday last thought proper to defend himself for his agency in the Alta Vela claims by asserting, as we said on Saturday, a downright falsehood against the New York *Express* and J. and E. Brooks. We have already branded the untruth and its author as the offence deserved. But to make it still more palpable we now place before the *Express* and other readers the following card from Mr. S. T. Clarke, whose name Butler used not only without any knowledge of the case referred to, but knowing that every word stated by him was pure invention. MR. Clarke has authorized us to state all that he has expressed in his card, and whatever else may be necessary to stamp Butler's statement as a sheer invention and falsehood.

Here is the falsehood about the Brookses and Clarke as paraded editorially in Sunday's HERALD after a previous publication in the HERALD of Saturday:—

Some time ago there was a case where one Clarke sued a fellow by the name of Brooks for part ownership in the New York *Express*, and there was a difficulty between Erastus Brooks and the other partner about the division of the spoils. They brought him (Butler) the case and showed him that the two Brookses had robbed this Clarke. He (Butler) said he did not love the firm. He would have nothing to do with it. It was a nasty affair, and not so fertile as guano. He saw the case in court and saw the Brookses beaten.

And here is the card of Mr. Clarke as voluntarily written by him after a verbal assurance to us that Butler's statement had not one word of truth to rest upon:—

NEW YORK, May 4, 1868.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS:—

DEAR SIR—In regard to the "*Express* suit," alluded to by General Butler on Friday last, allow me to say that it was never offered to him by me, directly or indirectly, and that I never heard his name connected with it until Saturday last, on reading the debate of the day before. His entire statement has not the shadow of truth to rest upon. Yours truly,

S. T. CLARKE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

List of incomes over $10,000 per annum in this collection district:—

Bennet J. M.	$35,000	McGorom J. P.	$11,464
Brilland W.	16,380	Muller J.	11,300
Briggs A. T.	46,661	Oatman J. S.	10,000
Capcott F.	15,600	Reed G. F. F.	53,729
Conloft J. H.	44,991	Rutherford J.	33,035
Colby W. L.	10,195	Stout R.	11,826
Clarry F. A.	13,104	Storber Felix	10,675
Freeborn J. G.	11,588	Smith E. L.	10,625
Gallagher F. V.	13,383	Smith H.	19,382
Gardner Wm.	14,000	Tweed Wm. M.	10,318
Hecker J.	123,882	Tucker S. D.	21,830
Herr E.	11,269	Weber Adam	12,794
Hoen J.	52,440	Wheatley W.	32,013
Leveridge J. G.	16,355		

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

This district comprises the First, Second and Fourth wards of this city. The incomes returned are all very small, the great majority being from $150 to $500 per annum. Only one exceeds $10,000, and there are but sixteen between $2,000 and $10,000 and five between $1,000 and $2,000. The following is a list of the highest incomes:—

Aviles J. P. M.	$5,508	Fletcher Allen B.	$5,851
Bode Hy.	2,878	Heck H. M.	2,290
Beckwith Wm. M.	3,568	Howworthy Wm. T.	9,500
Bornemann R.	2,000	Lowe Chas. Hy.	3,510
Burke Ed.	8,000	Phipps Jno. Lewis.	9,232
Blackburn Ed.	9,189	Phipps Chas. Paul.	6,254
Ehlane Lewis	2,200	Terry Chas.	2,260
Evans Wm. H.	2,638	Ward S. L.	13,654
Flynn M. I.	2,361		

Seizure of a Distillery.

Yesterday Mr. Bernard Hess, Revenue Inspector of the Ninth district, took possession of the rectifying establishment of Julius Feinholtz, 58 Cherry street. It is charged by Mr. Hess that the owner of the premises in question has committed various infringements of the Internal Revenue law. Keepers are now in charge of the establishment, in which stuff to the value of $11,000 or $12,000 has been seized.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Hess made another seizure—this time in the tobacco trade. He seized a cart load of tobacco *in transitu*, belonging, as alleged, to J. Nolan, 59 Catharine street, on the ground that the article had not been inspected. Mr. Hess subsequently proceeded to the premises of Mr. Nolan, and there took possession of a quantity of tobacco which, it is stated, had not been inspected by government officials.

THE CASE OF DR. NAPHEGYI.

The Santa Anna Alleged Forgery Case—The Defendant Honorably Discharged.

The examination of Dr. Gabor Naphegyi—who has earned for himself during the past two years considerable notoriety, owing to his intimate connection with General Santa Anna, of Mexican fame, and previous to that time with the Hungarian exile, patriot and adventurer, Kossuth—was to have taken place yesterday, before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

Mr. Naphegyi, it will be remembered, was arrested about five days since and held in default of $100,000 bail on a charge of having forged the signature of Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator from Maryland, to certain documents, the nature of which has not yet been disclosed, but by virtue of which Columbus Powell, of the firm of C. Powell & Co., 38 Broad street, New York, advanced the sum of $50,000 to Naphegyi, which he had failed to return on demand.

Yesterday morning the little court room at Stapleton was crowded by parties anxious to ascertain the facts in connection with the charge made, as it was believed that the transaction would be shown to be one of the many complications arising out of Santa Anna's sojourn in this city and on Staten Island in 1866, at which time he was an inmate of Naphegyi's household, and during which period he was engaged in perfecting, or endeavoring to perfect, arrangements for the invasion, conquest, sale or purchase of Mexico, as the exigencies might dictate or his personal interests be best subserved.

Dr. Naphegyi was present in court, attended by his counsel, but no appearance whatever was made on behalf of the prosecutor, Mr. Powell, which fact led the Justice to inquire whether the complainant had fully understood at what time the case would be called for hearing. Dr. Naphegyi stated that there could be no misunderstanding about the matter, as Mr. Powell was fully advised of the time and place.

Judge Garrett, not feeling disposed to act summarily in the matter and dismiss the defendant by default, suggested that he thought it advisable to adjourn the examination for one week, and this proposition was seemingly about to be assented to when the defendant stated that he desired not to lie for such a length of time under the imputation cast upon him. The case was accordingly set over until Thursday next, and the parties left the court.

Dr. Naphegyi, it appears, had subsequently to his arrest and committal in default of bail been discharged by the police authorities under some pretext on Friday last, but refused to let the matter rest in this shape and demanded a hearing before the courts for the vindication of his integrity. He was then released on his own recognizance in the sum of $10,000, under which bond he appeared yesterday.

Later in the day, or about an hour and a half after the adjournment directed as above stated yesterday, ex-Judge Vermilyea, of New Brighton, appeared in court and stated that he was present on behalf of Mr. Powell in the case, though not as counsel, but merely "as a friend." Mr. Naphegyi made his appearance in court in company with Mr. Vermilyea, and the Justice inquired whether he was prepared now to proceed or had mistaken the hour at which the case was to have been called. Mr. Vermilyea said he had been given to understand that eleven o'clock was the hour, but that Mr. Powell was not at all prepared to proceed in the matter.

Justice Garrett then informed Mr. Naphegyi that he was honorably discharged, and the latter gentleman asked for his bail bond. The document was handed to him. He immediately tore it in two, and the "extraordinary forgery" case had received its quietus for the present.

Subsequently Mr. Naphegyi made an informal statement, in which he alleged that the money which he was charged with having obtained from Mr. Powell had been received by him in his capacity of secretary to General Santa Anna, and solely on the General's account and for his benefit, as an advance on some bonds entrusted to him (Mr. Powell) by Santa Anna, and on the proceeds of which, when put on the market, the Mexican hero intended to inaugurate an invasion of his native country. The steps for this invasion were never completed, the bonds were never put on the market, no proceeds were realized, and very likely none could have been realized on such bonds, and Powell never got his money, and it is now probable that he never will get it.

NEW YORK CITY

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Charge of Engraving Counterfeit Currency Plates.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Patrick Reason.—At the opening of the court this case was resumed from Friday last. On that day, in the cross-examination of Margaret Atkinson, wife of the convict Atkinson, tried and found guilty of printing counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps from plates alleged to be engraved by Reason, the defendant in this case, the District Attorney objected to questions put to the witness in reference to her residence on the trial of Brockway, another of the fraternity of counterfeiters. The court sustained the objection, but that counsel for the defendant was at liberty to enter an exception, and the exception being entered it was received by the court.

The witness Margaret Atkinson was then called to the stand and her cross-examination resumed, after which Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Attorney, opened the re-direct and proceeded to examine the witness as to the species of plates she knew to be engraved by her husband. On this line of examination objection was taken by counsel for the defendant, which led to a lengthy discussion. The testimony of the witness having closed Elizabeth Atkinson was called to the stand and examined by Mr. Bell. This witness deposed that she was the daughter of Atkinson, the convict, who is the husband of the last witness. She testified that she was familiar with her father's work as an engraver, his style being principally in the ornamental line of the art and the engraving of figures and flourishes; she thought she could identify her father's style of engraving or pretty near it; she could make a pretty close guess to it. The plate for printing the fifty cent currency notes was here produced and objected to by Mr. Clinton, on the part of the defendant, as not being laid in the indictment nor referred to nor given in evidence. Mr. Bell admitted that such was the fact, and his object in giving the evidence was to prove that the witness was acquainted with her father's work as an engraver; that she could identify his work on this plate of fifty cents. The evidence was taken, and on cross-examination she testified as to her father's habits as an engraver, &c. She often saw him at work, but never looked over his shoulder to see the peculiar kind of work he was at.

Louisa Jennett, sister of the last witness and daughter of Jonas Atkinson, the convict, was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Bell. Her testimony was similar to that given by her sister. The case will be resumed this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision Case—The Schooner Triumph and the Steamer Western Metropolis.

Before Judge Blatchford.

John Low, Jr., vs. The Western Metropolis.—In this case, which was heard last term, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision to the following effect:—The libel was laid in March 1864, for a collision which occurred that month between the steamship Western Metropolis and the schooner Triumph a short distance from the Cross Rip lightship, near the Nantucket shoals. The schooner was bound from Gloucester, Mass., to New York, and the steamer from New York to Boston. The steamer struck the schooner on the starboard side with such force that she speedily filled and sunk and became a total loss. The crew of the schooner was composed of the captain, mate, steward and three seamen; two of the seamen were killed or drowned by the collision. The person who had charge of the steamer as pilot was not a licensed pilot, and never before had been employed as pilot on a steamer. A mass of evidence was heard on both sides. The Judge decided as follows:—I am satisfied from the evidence that the schooner had a light set in her starboard forerigging, and properly burning at the time of the collision. There must be a decision for the libellant, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the damages. E. C. Benedict and R. D. Benedict for the libellant; W. R. Bebee and C. Donohue for the claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Calling the Calendar.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The calendar was called over yesterday morning, after which the court adjourned the trial of causes over till Monday next.

Petitions Filed Yesterday.

Silas Seymour, New York city.—Referred to Register Fitch.

James Gould, New York city.—Referred to Register Davton.

Howard Huggins, New York city.—Referred to Register Allen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Wood Nassau Street Leases.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The Mayor vs. Fernando Wood.—In this case, brought to test the legality of certain leases made by the Corporation with Fernando Wood relative to property in Nassau street, Judge Cardozo, before whom the matter was fully discussed, announced that the case should go to a jury to decide as to whether bribery had been resorted to in order to obtain the leases.

Mr. Shea, who appeared for the defendant, stated that he had been served with an order for the stay of proceedings, granted by Judge Sutherland, until its appeal before the general term should be determined.

The case will be resumed this morning.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Action for $5,000 Damages—The Administratrix of the Late Colonel Fraser Against L. M. Freeman.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Caserina Fraser, Administratrix of James L. Fraser, vs. L. M. Freeman, M. Ryan and T. Mullady.—This was an action to recover the sum of $5,000, brought under the following circumstances:—Plaintiff's husband, who had been a colonel of the Forty-seventh regiment, New York State Volunteers, kept a restaurant on the first floor of the premises No. 186 Fulton street. The defendant Freeman claimed to have been the tenant of the cellar and sub-cellar of the same house. On the 5th of July, 1866, he wanted to have some machinery brought into his cellar, and claimed the right of way through Fraser's restaurant. While the machinery was being conveyed some of the demijohns were broken, which so irritated Fraser that he determined to prevent the passage of the machinery on the following day. Seeing the door barred against him, it is alleged that Freeman with his two porters were resolved to effect an entrance, for which purpose they brought a crowbar into requisition, and finally succeeded in gaining admission. Thereupon a general melee ensued, when, it is averred, Fraser was severely beaten, seeing which his barkeeper interfered, coming to his assistance. The fight appears to have lasted some time, when eventually Mullady drew a pistol and fired at Fraser. The shot took effect in his abdomen, and from the injuries thus inflicted he died in the New York Hospital. The suit is now brought by the widow of the deceased under the statute regulating that the amount of damages to be claimed in such cases must not exceed $5,000. The defence set up is that if anybody be liable in the matter it must have been Mullady, who discharged the pistol, and the question was whether the defendant Freeman, who alone put in an answer, was responsible for the acts alleged. The hearing of the case will be resumed this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Nicolson Pavement Company and the Common Council Controversy.

Before Judge Brady.

Cornelius V. B. Ostrander and Others vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was a motion to strike out certain portions of the complaint as irrelevant. The plaintiffs are the owners of certain property in West Twenty-seventh street, which was recently ordered by the Common Council to be paved with the Nicolson pavement, in opposition to the veto of the Mayor and against the wishes of the owners. Plaintiffs obtained an injunction restraining the Corporation from completing the contract, on the ground that the Nicolson, being a patent, it was not, therefore, open to competition, as required by the statute; that the company were expending large sums in the Council for the passage of these resolutions, and that the contract was void. The court reserved decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The May term of this court commenced yesterday, his Honor the City Judge presiding. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared for the people. As there was not a quorum of grand jurors present, and inasmuch as there will be a Grand Jury empanelled in the Oyer and Terminer this week, the grand jurors summoned to attend in the General Sessions were discharged till Monday next.

An additional panel of petty jurors was ordered, and the court then adjourned till Thursday morning.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 4675, 983, 1291, 303, 1297, 1263, 1315, 1039, 1093, 1261, 1161, 795, 507, 851, 853, 429, 191, 761, 2289, 271.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.—Nos. 92, 93, 106.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 595, 1029, 1001, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MAY ANNIVERSARIES.—The anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary Union will be held in the Northwest Reformed church on Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, today, at half-past two in the afternoon and at half-past seven in the evening. Among the speakers announced are Drs. Hall, Duryea and Ganse.

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST RIVER.—About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, as the Williamsburg ferryboat, Commodore Perry, was leaving her New York slip, a boat containing two men named James Gardner and Thomas Allen, whilst attempting to pass before the Perry, were run down. They were warned to turn back, but through fright kept straight ahead. The wheel demolished the boat and sent Allen to the bottom, the ferryboat passing over him. She was immediately stopped, when life preservers and planks were thrown into the river. Allen, though badly hurt, succeeded in securing a plank and clung to it until a boat was lowered and took him in. Gardner was seen no more; parties were sent in search for his body, but with no success. Gardner leaves a wife and two children in embarrassing circumstances at Stamford, Conn.

SALE OF CUSTOM HOUSE CIGARS.—By order of the Collector of the Port Messrs. Lawrence & Stratton sold at auction, yesterday, one hundred and forty-five lots of cigars, confiscated by the government for violation of the Revenue laws. The attendance at the announced hour of sale was quite large; but the majority of the throng seemed more enthusiastic in craving "samples to try" than in purchasing, and that so repeatedly not a few pockets early presented a plethoric appearance and many boxes lost their upper layers, much to the annoyance of the auctioneer, and a prospective diminution of the net results of the day's business. Yet there were many buyers withal, who purchased "choice brands" at the following average prices per hundred:—La Feliciana, Londres, $7 50; Bremen, Londres, $6 50; Espanola Londres Prenadas, 1st, $10; las campas, Londres, $7 50; brevas, $12 87½; figaro, Londres de Conta Cilla, $10; progresso Cubano conchas, $7 75; figaro rig. Brit. Cillo, $18; Partagas Londres, 3d, $12; Henry Clay, Chic, $10; do., Trabuco, 1st, $9; eleeion, com., $1 25; do., brevas, $13; do., Galena, $80.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—A stated meeting of this society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee, the President, was in the chair. After the admission of several new members a lengthy and very interesting paper was read by Dr. George M. Beard on hypochondriasis. The causes, symptoms and peculiarities of this disease and the most efficient remedies were given with great minuteness, and showed careful study of the theme. He opposed the too popular practice of enforcing a radical change in the pursuits and habits of the patient, but advised their following their accustomed avocation and not breaking off suddenly from old and confirmed habits, and especially as regards the use of narcotic stimulants, such as intoxicating liquors, coffee and tobacco. Like insanity and all brain and nervous diseases, we set it down as eminently a disease of intellectual men, clergymen, lawyers, editors and men of letters, and that the special victims were those of the brightest intellect and highest promise. Several of those present spoke upon the subject of the paper at the close of the meeting, advancing a variety of views on the topic. The evening exercises concluded with an exhibition of a variety of medical apparatus.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.—Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at the New England Hotel, in the Bowery, over the remains of a man whose name is supposed to have been Dr. Edward Werner, who was found dead in bed. In a chair which stood beside the bed was a vial which evidently had contained poison. Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, M. D., made a post-mortem examination and in the stomach found unmistakable traces of narcotic poison, but of what particular kind he was unable to determine. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. What prompted deceased to take his life could not be learned. In the room was found a scrap of paper on which was written "Mrs. Jeannette Werner, Mattawan, N. Y., care of Mr. George Lind." Deceased was about 50 years of age and a native of Germany.

FATAL FALL.—John Barrett, a laborer, while at work on an elevator on the fourth story of a new building, corner of Delancey and Tompkins streets, yesterday morning, fell to the ground and was so terribly injured that death subsequently ensued at Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the occurrence. Deceased lived at 407 East Twenty-second street. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest on the body.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—The sixty-second anniversary and concert of the Orphan Asylum Society will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening.

PRESENTATION.—At the Open Board of Brokers yesterday Mr. H. S. Marlow, one of the vice presidents, was the recipient of a gold watch, chain and locket, by his friends and members of the board.

STRIKE AMONG LABORERS.—Yesterday morning the laborers engaged in constructing the sewers in Ninetieth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, employed by Thomas Crimmings, and those employed by Loper & Davis, builders, in excavating the cellars for a new row of buildings on the corner Third avenue and Ninetieth street, struck for an advance of twenty-five cents a day. They have been receiving eighteen and now demand twenty shillings a day. Their proceedings are conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The laborers of the Nineteenth ward are also on a strike for only eight hours' labor on Saturdays.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—This Board held no meeting yesterday, a quorum not appearing at roll call, a majority of the members of that body being absent at Albany log rolling in behalf the Tax Levy.

LIQUOR DEALERS.—The liquor dealers of this city are intensely indignant at the city representatives in the Legislature in not effecting sundry amendments to the Excise law. The dealers in New York and Brooklyn will shortly call a convention to discuss this subject, and also to make application to the Excise Board for modifications in the rules and regulations prescribed to retail dealers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES AGAINST AN EX-ARMY COLONEL.—Colonel Louis Schirmer, who commanded during the war the Fifteenth New York heavy artillery regiment, was yesterday brought before Judge Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of false pretences preferred by Jacob Stahl, cigar dealer at No. 87 Second avenue. The complainant alleged that the accused owed him a bill for cigars, and that on asking him to pay the bill the latter gave him a bond of the Mexican republic for $1,000, asserting that it was worth $700 in Wall street. As the alleged value of the bond was more than Colonel Schirmer's indebtedness Mr. Stahl paid the Colonel $50 in money, with the understanding that he would pay the balance in convenient instalments. Finding, as he declares, the bond worthless he caused the Colonel's arrest, who gave bail to appear for examination. The Colonel insists that his representations as to the value of the bond are true.

BURGLARY ON BROADWAY.—About two P. M. yesterday Ezra P. Hoyt, of No. 878 Broadway, detected two men named Thomas Morant and Thomas Ryan descending the stairs with a carpet bag and other articles in their possession. Officers Bough, of the Fifteenth precinct, and Ferris, of the Twentieth, took them into custody. On making further examinations it was found that the prisoners had broken into a suit of rooms, occupied by W. R. McDonough, by means of a chisel which was found, and had removed into the hall, ready to be carried off, a trunk, three carpet bags and other property. The prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a complaint was made and the prisoners held for further examination.

A CASE OF SHOOTING.—Yesterday morning Zebina W. Chase, a seaman living in New Bedford, and employed on board a schooner lying in the North river, who had been arrested on the charge of discharging a musket, loaded with powder and shot, at and wounding James O'Brien, of No. 14 Washington street, in the shoulder, was brought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and required to give bail to await his trial. In explanation Chase said a lot of boys were throwing stones at him as he stood on the deck of the vessel, and that he shot at the boy to frighten, not intending to harm him. Chase is only twenty-one years of age, and he was born "on the cape."

ALLEGED BURGLARY IN CITY HALL PLACE.—Sylvester Hannill, a laborer, thirty-two years of age, living in Peekskill, was brought before Justice Hogan yesterday morning, on the charge of having attempted to force an entrance to the bedroom of John McSorley, on the fourth floor of house No. 38 City Hall place. The latter hearing a noise jumped out of bed, and, opening the door, the accused forced himself inside, with intent to steal a large quantity of clothing. Hannill was detained till officer McCafferty, of the Sixth precinct, was called and arrested him. The accused was committed to prison for trial.

SUICIDAL MANIA AMONG SCHOOL GIRLS.—A remarkable case of suicidal mania among school girls was brought to light yesterday afternoon before Justice Kelly at the Yorkville Police Court. Four girls, about ten years of age, all pupils of the Forty-seventh street school, stimulated by accounts they had read of suicides, it appeared from the developments before the magistrate, took it into their heads that it would be very romantic to take poison and die together. They agreed on Paris green as the most proper thing to take, it being cheaper than other poisons and within the compass of their ability to pay for it. Accordingly, one of the girls went for the poison, and then it was agreed that one should take it first and the others take it afterwards. The one to lead off in swallowing the poison carried out her part of the programme, but she was speedily made very sick, and cried lustily to be taken home, and then cried more lustily for a doctor, telling what she had taken. Her parents, of course, were in a state of great alarm, but through prompt sending for a physician and prompt administration of proper remedies her life was saved. The name of this little girl is Isabella Miller, whose family reside in Ninth avenue, near Forty-first street, and Dr. Durwood, of 621 West Forty-second street, was the physician attending her. It is hardly necessary to state that the other three girls did not carry out their terms of the agreement, but their companion, who, through their joint folly, came so near losing her life, revealed all the facts in the case. Through her statements was arrested Valentine Brown, proprietor of the drug store at 512 Ninth avenue, where the poison was bought. Mr. Brown did not sell the poison, but James Hart, a boy in his employ. The charge against Mr. Brown, who is held accountable in law for the acts of his clerk, is that the selling of the poison under the circumstances described was a violation of the statute regulating the sale of medicines and particularly of poisons to minors or other irresponsible persons without first ascertaining the use to which it is to be applied. Mr. Brown gave bail to appear for examination.

THE CORBETT ABANDONMENT CASE.—On the 16th of March last Mrs. Eunice Corbett, of 341 Fourth avenue, commenced proceedings against her husband, Robert Corbett, for abandonment. Several hearings have been had at various times before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Court, and some rich developments of domestic scandal promise to be made before the close of the case. The facts so far elicited are briefly these:—Mrs. Corbett, on her examination, declares that she is the wife of the defendant, and has been married eleven years; that her husband has abandoned her and neglects to provide for her support. She learned about nine years ago that her first husband, Mr. Martin, by whom she had a daughter, was living. She has an action of divorce now pending against defendant, who, she charges, has not given her a house since he left her, but had given her money to pay for four rooms. She further avers that he has personal property, and had represented himself to be rich. It appears from her evidence that about Christmas Mrs. C. caused the arrest of her husband, but he was discharged at her request; that her attorney subsequently secured the imprisonment of Corbet on the divorce case for not paying alimony, but she subsequently secured his release. She charges that the reason she refused to live with him was his abuse of her and threats of personal violence. She charges that he struck her on one occasion and on another that he drew a revolver upon her. She also charged that he attempted to poison her at 340 Fourth avenue about last Thanksgiving with arsenic, which he put in her victuals. A great mass of other evidence has been taken, much of which is unfit for publication. The complainant was examined yesterday morning briefly, when no important facts were drawn out. The cross-examination was continued until next Monday at ten o'clock. A divorce suit is now pending between the parties.

THE KINGSLAND BOND ROBBERY.

More Testimony and Another Adjournment—Correction.

The examination in the case of Messrs. Manning & Deforest, bankers and brokers, doing business at No. 19 Wall street, charged with having in their possession a portion of the $10,500 worth of Virginia State bonds stolen from Messrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland & Son on the 21st of March last, was continued yesterday before Justice Dowling at the Tombs. Messrs. Sewell, Seward and ex-Judge Balcom appeared for the defence, and Assist