NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act—The Amendment Before the Judiciary Committee.

It transpired among the *on dits* in the Bankrupt Court yesterday that a letter has been received in this city by one of the Registers in Bankruptcy from a Senator at Washington, stating that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will not report in favor of the amendments adopted by the House of Representatives extending the operation of the law from the 1st of June to the 1st of January next. This report may or may not be authentic; but if the Senate intend to legislate on the subject there is little time left to do so between this time and the 1st of June.

Petitions Filed Yesterday.

Jeremiah Kleckner, of New York city, for himself and against his copartner, Charles Kleckner, of Philadelphia; Kenyon G. Viele, New York city, referred to Register Dwight; Daniel Tyrrell, New York city, referred to Register Ketchum; Chester P. Dewey, New York city, referred to Register Williams; Joseph O. Miller, Newcastle, Westchester county, referred to Register Close.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Alleged Breach of Contract—A Knotty Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

John S. Ray vs. The Canal Boat Excelsior.—In this case it appeared that Hugh Gallagher proposed to sell the canal boat Excelsior to John S. Ray, and the parties had actually entered into a contract of sale for $1,000; but although Gallagher was the sole owner of the boat, yet he was not able to convey a clean bill of sale, because she was registered in the name of a third party, Mr. Gore, of Philadelphia. It was further agreed by Gallagher to put on board the Excelsior at Philadelphia a steam engine, which Ray intended to erect in her, and convey boat and all from Philadelphia to New York free of freight or other expense, except only the canal freight to which the boat was liable. On the arrival of the Excelsior in the North river in April last Mr. Ray applied to Gallagher to deliver up the boat and the steam engine, which Gallagher refused to do, as he could not convey a clean bill of sale, and Mr. Gore, in whose name she was registered, was lying sick and unable to execute a deed of conveyance. Mr. Ray then demanded the engine, which Gallagher refused to deliver unless he were paid the freight, and there being no contract for freight Ray refused to pay any except the canal freight referred to, and tendered $10 for that purpose, which Gallagher refused to receive. It was provided in the contract of sale that in the event of Gallagher failing to be in New York on a certain day in April and deliver up the boat and steam engine on board he should forfeit to Ray $100 penalty. When the libellant's case had rested, and just as the claimant's case had commenced, Judge Blatchford asked what it was all about; he could not comprehend it; the whole thing seemed to be an unmeaning absurdity. Counsel for the libellant said that if his learned friend had failed to prove the libellant's case he would undertake to do so by proving that of the claimants. The Judge said, "Very well; go on; we shall see." The case did go on, and the court took the papers when the case rested. Mr. Beebe for libellant; Mr. Robert Benedict for claimant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Olympic Theatre Muddle Again—What is a Fair Rental for the Theatre?—Application for Permission to Release.

Before Judge Barnard.

Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Duff.—This old litigation came before the court again yesterday morning on an application by the defendant, who is a mortgagee in possession, for permission to renew to James E. Hayes, the present lessee of the Olympic theatre, the lease of the premises for a further term, his present lease being shortly about to expire.

The application was made by John K. Hackett and A. J. Vanderpoel as counsel on behalf of the defendants, and opposed by Dudley Field and B. A. Thayer.

On the part of the petitioner a letter of James E. Hayes was read, in which he states his belief that the property is not at present worth more than the rent he now pays for it, $15,000; and that he further believes that in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at present, and as it will be also next fall by reason of the Presidential election contest, the risk of taking the property even at that rate will be great. He also claims that during the approaching autumn there will be a great competion among theatrical managers, owing, among other things, to the projected opening and building of other theatres, which will still further augment the risk. During his management he sets forth that he has also, by the production of a superior class of entertainments, elevated the standing and repute of the theatre, and asks that permission be granted to extend the lease he now holds.

The affidavits of Lester Wallack estimates the premises as worth an annual rental, as they now stand, including scenery and machinery, of $12,000 to $15,000 per annum; Barney Williams fixes it at $15,000; C. W. Tayleure says $13,000; G. L. Fox swears that a fair rental would be about $12,000; George Wood estimates the establishment as worth an annual rent of $12,000 to $15,000; Theodore Moss gives a similar estimate to the last named deponent, and S. F. Harrison gives his opinion on the subject, fixing a fair annual rental at $15,000.

In opposition to the application the affidavit of Leonard Grover, a former lessee of the theatre, was read, in which he says that the scenery and properties of the theatre are more valuable now than when his term expired, by reason of new additions, though he himself had added valuable properties during his leaseship, which he left there, and that a fair and reasonable rental would be now $25,000 per annum; Orton H. Hess estimates the rental, in his affidavit, at $20,000; William Gibson, lessor of Wallack's theatre, in his deposition, sets forth that he gave a long lease of that establishment to its present lessee at $9,500 per annum, with taxes and repairs; but that at present a fair rental for Wallack's would be $25,000, and he believes the Olympic to be worth an annual rent of $20,000, including scenery and properties; Joseph Tamaro estimates a fair rental of the Olympic at $23,000, and in his affidavit offers to pay that amount yearly, taking a lease of the premises for one, two, three or more years, and pay the rent monthly in advance, besides giving such security as may be satisfactory to the court and the defendant; T. E. Morris and Barney Williams offer $20,000 and $21,000 per annum respectively, pledging themselves to furnish ample security for a number of years and to produce first class performances only at the theatre.

The plaintiff claims that there is collusion between the defendant, Duff, and the present lessee, Hayes, who is Duff's son-in-law, and that Duff has materially lessened the income of the estate to the heirs by accepting the present low rental, and also by making large additions to the properties, scenery and machinery, which he was not bound to do, but which the lessee should have furnished if they were desired. Plaintiff also offers to consent to the continuance of the lease to Hayes upon his paying the amount which other parties offer to pay for the premises, and asks that, in the event of his being unwilling so to do, the other parties be allowed to take the premises. Decision reserved.

Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Barnard.

Bates vs. Sherman et al.—Motion denied.

Babcock vs. Stafford et al.—Motion denied.

Waterhouse vs. Reade et al; Bell et al. vs. The same.—Motions granted.

Hamil vs. Epstein.—Injunction is dissolved.

By Judge Clerke.

Cuff vs. Dorland.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

The St. John Disaster—The Case Nearly Summed Up.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Nathaniel Caldwell vs. The New Jersey Steamboat Company.—This case, in which plaintiff sues to recover $50,000 for personal injuries sustained on the occasion of the explosion of the steamer St. John, on the Hudson river, in October, 1855, was resumed yesterday. Two or three witnesses were examined in rebuttal of testimony elicited on the direct and cross-examinations, after which Ira Shafer, counsel for the defendants, opened the summing up in an elaborate address to the jury. At the adjournment of the court he had not concluded. The case will be resumed this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

The Mercantile Bank Defalcation—Action to Recover the Surety.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mercantile Bank vs. William H. J. Bodine et al.—The defendants in 1851 gave a bond as sureties in the sum of $10,000 to plaintiffs on behalf of Charles Windsor, who was the paying teller of the Mercantile Bank, for the faithful performance of his duties as such teller. In October, 1864, Windsor left this city suddenly for Europe, taking with him, it is alleged, about $239,000 belonging to the funds of the bank. This *coup de main* was the means by which he acquired the *soubriquet* throughout the country of "Windsor, the defaulter." He went to England, and there plaintiffs instituted proceedings against him in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, London, recovering a judgment against him September 23, 1865, in the sum of £26,795, the full amount of their claim in that action. Execution upon that judgment was subsequently issued against Windsor, and he was committed by the sheriff to her Majesty's Debtor's Prison. He afterwards applied for and obtained his discharge under the English Bankruptcy act. Plaintiffs now bring suit upon the bond given by defendants, Bodine, W. H. Windsor, Charles Windsor and James J. Derrickson. The defence is that by means of the proceedings instituted and had by plaintiff in England, "the said judgment in her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench became, and was, satisfied, as well as the cause of action in this action, which, on the recovery of said judgment became merged therein." Case still on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Action Against an Insurance.

Before Judge Robertson.

Monk vs. The Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine.—In this case, the particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD, the court directed averdict for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Judge Robertson rendered judgment in the following case:—

The East New York Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Lighthall.

By Judge McCunn.

Doupe vs. Genin.—Motion granted.

Dolan vs. The Mayor of New York.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Ridd vs. The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Same vs. St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Hanson vs. Ferris.—Motion granted without costs.

Masonic Publishing Company vs. Moorehead et al.—Motion granted.

Gouzer vs. Davis et al.—Motion granted.

Wellman vs. Perly.—Motion striking out answer granted, with $10 costs.

Fine, Administrator, &c., vs. The Bank of Savings of the city of New York.—Motion granted.

O'Connor vs. Cummings.—Motion granted.

Aztman vs. Simon.—Findings, &c., of facts settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 213, 216, 73, 81, 96, 88, 223, 3, 4, 85, 86.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1093, 1237, 943, 1191, 727, 1071, 1327, 533, 1341, 1357, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1371, 1377, 49, 1381, 1383, 1057, 1311. Part 2—Nos. 276, 1370, 916, 1408, 1418, 1430, 1434, 1454, 782, 1284, 1042, 4570, 1332½.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 84, 90, 91, 105, 162, 195, 204, 207, 209.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 2—Nos. 4024, 4082, 3554, 4164, 4026, 4056, 4060, 4116, 3950, 4174, 4178, 4180, 4182, 4184.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1292, 1252, 1225, 1331, 1305, 1321, 1247, 1410, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1438, 1439, 1442, 1444, 1453, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1462, 1464, 1465, 1466.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HUDSON.—The Albany day boats will commence their regular trips for the season on Saturday next.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—It was special detective Devoy and not detective Berry who effected the arrest of Philip Phaffman, recently charged with stealing carpets from the Astor House.

ANNIVERSARY.—A meeting of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society will be held today, at ten o'clock A. M., in the Oliver street Mariners' church.

THE BANNER ON THE OUTER WALL.—A white banner with the names of Grant and Colfax was yesterday raised on the flagstaff of the Union League Club House.

RACES POSTPONED.—The Hoboken races, for which great preparations have been made, have been postponed until Thursday, the 28th instant, by which time the track will probably be in fine condition.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT IN THE CITY.—A. W. Hall, and not A. Oakey Hall, the able District Attorney, was the presiding officer at the meeting of the friends of Chief Justice Chase held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on last Saturday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There will be a reception by the school of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth street, to-day at one o'clock, to which all interested in the education of poor children are cordially invited.

IMMIGRATION.—Steamship City of London, Liverpool, 1,000; steamship Hibernia, Glasgow, 479; steamship Bremen, Bremen, 776; ship Victory, Liverpool, 652; bark Atalanta, Bremen, 264; ship John Bertram, Hamburg, 427. Total, 3,598.

THE YACHT SAPPHO AT AUCTION.—The elegant yacht Sappho, built last year by Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at noon to-day.

THE WIDENING OF BROADWAY.—The committee of the Common Council directed to make a report on the subject of widening Broadway, from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth street, so as to conform to the width of the Boulevard, met yesterday afternoon, but as there was a small attendance adjourned without hearing any arguments.

PRESENTATION TO THE BOYS AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.—An English gentleman named Everett, now on a tour through the United States, yesterday presented the boys in the institution at Randall's Island with a British flag. Mr. Everett recently visited the island, and was so pleased with the military drill of the boys that he took this means to give a substantial recognition of the event.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the erection of a new Baptist church took place yesterday afternoon in Fifty-third street, near Seventh avenue. The Rev. W. H. Pendleton, rector of the West Fifty-third street Baptist church, went through the ceremony. The members of the congregation were present in considerable numbers. The church will be built of the same material as that used in Dr. Cheever's old church in Union square, and will be the same in architectural design as that edifice. It will front on Fifth-third street seventy-five feet, in depth will be one hundred feet, and will accommodate about 1,000 persons when erected.

COLLISION IN THE BAY.—The steamship Bremen, Captain Neynaber, from Bremen, while steaming up the bay yesterday morning, fouled with the steamship City of London, carrying away the starboard braces and the rail on the upper deck and flagstaff, with flag attached. The iron davits were broken off and the quarter boats stove in. The Bremen was also damaged considerably, having all the braces and out rigging, davits, with boats attached, gangway ladder, &c., on the port side carried away. Fortunately no one was injured, although there were over 1,800 passengers on both vessels at the time, crowding around the rails, some of whom were frightened considerably when the rigging and blocks began to fall from aloft. The City of London was lying at the time without steam up at her anchor, waiting to be boarded by the quarantine physicians, while the Bremen was in motion.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.—One of the most interesting book sales that have been held in this city for a long time is that which commenced yesterday afternoon and will continue for the remainder of the week at the Clinton Hall Book Salerooms, Astor place, where Messrs. Leavit, Strebeigh & Co. bring to he hammer the library of the late Mr. A. A. Smets, of Savannah, Ga., who spent years in making a collection of some of the oldest and rarest books and prints, remarkable both for their typographical beauties and their extreme value to all who study the manners and customs, costumes and architecture of past centuries. Last evening, of the great number of volumes disposed of, the following books and the prices obtained were especially noticeable:—"Æsop Fables," plates, &c., London, 1793, $13; Audubon (John James) and Bachman (John), "The Vivaporous Quadrupeds of North America," and Audubon (John J.), "The Birds of America," $288; Augustinus, "De Sancta Virginate," $16; "De Vita Christiana," $32; "De Veral Vital Cognitione," $25; "De Civitate Dei," $21; "Biblia Sacra Latina," $15; Birch (Thomas), "The Heads of Illustrious Persons in Great Britain Engraved by Houbraken and Vertue," $20; Brant (Sebastian), "The Ship of Fooles," $20; Buchanan (George), "Ane Dectioon of the Duinges of Marie Queene of Scottes,', &c., $20; Catlin (George), "The North American Indian Portfolio," $35. To-day's sale commences at four o'clock P. M.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SURRENDER OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Henry De Hoven, who was recently tried before Justice Dodge, on the charge of swindling, by selling barrels of water to druggists for high wines, and committed to the Tombs for trial, was on Saturday surrendered to officer Webb, of Philadelphia, who claims the prisoner on the charge of having participated in the murder of a Mr. Taylor in Philadelphia last October. The prisoner, whose real name is said to be James Ellenger, was removed to Philadelphia for trial. On being informed of the nature of the charge upon which he was surrendered De Hoven admitted that he was the party accused of the murder of Taylor.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT—BITING OFF AN EAR.—Yesterday morning as the brig Pedro was off Bedloe's Island, outward bound, Charles Bielfelt, one of the sailors aboard the vessel, attempted to desert by jumping overboard and swimming toward a small boat some distance away. Bielfelt was taken up and placed aboard the steamtug having the brig in tow. Orlando V. Carter, first officer of the Pedro, pursued the deserter on board the tug, where a fight ensued between them during which it is alleged that Carter seized the right ear of Bielfelt between his teeth and completely severed a portion of it from his head. The attention of Acting Sergeant Thompson, of the Harbor Police, was brought to the matter, when he proceeded aboard the tug and arrested Carter, who, with the unfortunate seaman, was taken ashore and thence to the Tombs, Bielfelt carrying the severed portion of the ear in his hand. A complaint was taken against the prisoner, and Justice Dowling committed him for trial. Bielfelt was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

THE ENVELOPE SWINDLING DODGE—TWO MEN ARRESTED.—On Friday last William T. Collins, stopping at a hotel in the Bowery, while standing on the Loew bridge, was accosted by a stranger and invited to go and see a railroad near by which he said he was building. The parties walked off together, and on reaching the front of premises No. 43 Cortlandt street a man there disbursing handbills invited them to walk in. Collins being suspicious at first refused to enter, but at length yielded and went down. The "roper-in," handbill man and the proprietor of the shop then commenced operations, the first two by drawing numbered envelopes from a case which it was represented drew prizes. Then Frank Williams, the reputed proprietor, put up $300, a silver card basket and a gold watch and chain on an envelope numbered 122, and stated that if he (Collins) would put up $100 and draw from the box the number 122 he would win the prize, besides getting back the money he had invested. Williams then placed the envelope so that it could be determined from the others in the box. Collins then, believing he had a sure chance of winning the prize, invested his money and drew an envelope which instead of containing the lucky number, 122, had 132 instead. The first envelope had been withdrawn and another one substituted in its place without the knowledge of the unsuspecting Collins. The latter believing himself to be the victim of a conspiracy, yesterday entered a complaint against the trio, of whom Williams and Massey only were arrested, the "roper-in" being *non est*. The prisoners were apprehended by Roundsman Croker, of the Tombs Police Court, and taken before Justice Dowling and committed for examination.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board convened yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, and for the first time in a long while occupied the Aldermanic chamber, which has lately been undergoing a transformation in the way of new carpets, new chandeliers, new curtains, new cushions, new frescoes and new furniture. The room now presents a very pleasing appearance. The ceiling and walls are nicely panelled in white and rose pink and the raised ornaments picked in gold. The desks and chairs are of solid black walnut, handsomely carved. The window curtains and chair cushions are of crimson rep, while the cornice over the President's chair and at the tops of the windows are made to correspond with the hangings and are relieved by tasteful gilt ornaments, and surmounting the drapings of the presidential seat is a gilt eagle. Formerly the desks were plain, with props exposed, but now the fronts are entirely enclosed, much to the discomfort of gentlemen with abundant knees. The heavy chandeliers, with their brilliant drops, which cost previous to the war some $4,500 in gold, have been removed, and very fancy "gingerbready" gilt arrangements hung in their stead. Query—Where are the old ones?

A quorum could not at first be collected, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to "drum up." He succeeded in finding one member and thus a quorum was obtained, but not a "money-spending" quorum, so that no business of importance could be transacted. Several papers were introduced and laid over under the rule. An invitation from the Seventh regiment to review the command on Thursday next at four P. M. was received and accepted. A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, containing a veto of the resolution adopted by the Common Council granting permission to some person to lay a specimen of the Asphalt pavement on Fifth avenue, near Madison square. The grounds for the objections of his Honor are as follows:—

1. Fifth avenue, at the point mentioned in the resolution, is already laid with a first class Belgian pavement and is now in excellent condition, requiring neither repair nor alteration. The sidewalks are also well flagged and in good order.

2. This avenue is one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the city. Leading as it does directly to the Central Park, it is thronged all day with vehicles of every description. To interrupt, therefore, the public travel at this point, by laying a new pavement, would incommode many thousands of citizens every day. I respectfully submit this should not be done, inasmuch as it is not demanded by any public necessity. If it is desired to experiment with a new pavement, that experiment should be made elsewhere and upon some street or avenue not already well paved.

3. The resolution does not provide that the work of taking up the old pavement and laying the new on the street and on the sidewalk shall be done under the supervision of the several departments properly chargeable with the care of such work.

The message was laid over.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in accepting the letter of Major General G. B. McClellan declining any public reception on his arrival in this city.

A member of the Board—a nice young man with curly hair—who seldom says anything lest he might make a *faux pas* which the reporter would note, asked to have a general order called up; but he was informed that there were not members enough present to permit such a proceeding. He claimed it was not a resolution involving the spending of any "public money;" it was only granting a privilege to a certain party to erect a platform on a certain pier on the North river front. The alderman in whose district the pier is located objected to this. It does not seem exactly fair that a person wanting permission to construct a platform should neglect the claims of his "own ward" and run across to "Mackerelville," unless he thinks that the fish in the latter neighborhood will need more ice to preserve them. This did not appear, however, and after some extraordinary legislative sparring the matter was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, after which the Board adjourned to Monday next at two P. M.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

The annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons will commence in the first week in June, in this city, and will probably continue for several days.

The great increase in the number of lodges and of individual Masons during the last few years has caused a corresponding increase in the labor to be performed, and it is doubtful if it can all be done in the space of time usually devoted to the work, which used to take four days; but last year five days were consumed, and it is possible that this year a second week may be encroached upon. The number of lodges in the State is about 600, with an average representation of four delegates from each lodge, which with the grand officers and past grand officers will make some 3,000 representatives for 80,000 members. To legislate for this vast body will require some time, and certainly the proceedings will not be hurried.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute has this year been selected as the place of meeting. To the great body of the craft in the city this selection is distasteful and it is generally disapproved, inasmuch as there is but one room for committees to meet, and there are usually four or five in session. Another reason is that the place is unsafe in a Masonic point of view as it cannot be closely tiled, there being so many doors; and a third, and one which should not be overlooked, is that crowding so many into a place under the street in the heat of summer may be prejudicial to health, especially as the daily meetings commence at nine o'clock A. M. (except the first day) and continue till ten P. M., with but two or three hours intermission.

It is understood that the Deputy Grand Master has, except in very rare instances, refused to grant dispensations for new lodges, a refusal which has caused some murmurings, especially in those lodges which have increased so rapidly in numbers. For instance, one lodge, numbering some four hundred members, wishing to divide and form a new lodge, applied for a dispensation, but the applicants were refused. This lodge is entitled to eight representatives in the Grand Lodge, or one to every fifty members.

Another matter will probably be discussed, and that is the conferring the Adoptive rite, or female degree of the Eastern Star, which has within the last few years been conferred on several thousand ladies, consisting of the wives, sisters, daughters and widows of Masons. It is understood that the Deputy Grand Master is wholly opposed to this, while it is believed that the Grand Master, Stephen H. Johnston, of White Plains, approves of it; certainly Past Grand Master Holmes gave it his official sanction, and attended often where these degrees were conferred.

There will no doubt be some discussion as to the purchase of a site for a Masonic hall, and the school and asylum at Havana will come in for their share. The property at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets was purchased some years ago, but the site was disapproved by a majority of the brethren and the property sold at a great disadvantage, real estate having materially advanced, and is still advancing, in price.

The school and asylum at Havana is a noble charity and should be supported. It takes care of children of Masons, giving them an education and a business, and giving an asylum to aged and decayed Masons as well as the widows of Masons.

The hall, however, should be commenced at all hazards. It is strange that New York is about the only place in the Union without a place of this kind, and it certainly looks bad to be hiring other places annually, which are scarcely secure from the eyes of the "profane."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Continuance of the Strike of the Pianomakers.

In conformity with the report published in yesterday's HERALD, all the employés of Mr. Ernst Gabler, with the exception of some fifteen only, left work, and held a meeting as if by appointment yesterday morning at nine o'clock, at Fleck's Hall, on Second avenue, near Twenty-third street. At this meeting Mr. Petersen presided. The first business in order was a report that some new hands had been employed by Mr. G. A committee was at once sent over, and when the new comers heard the statements of those who quit work they all joined the strikers, and are now with them. It was then resolved that a committee should be appointed to receive the names of those who need support from the Union during the continuance of the strike. This committee, after receiving the application of all who claimed pecuniary aid, had on their list only about eighty dollars per week to be paid to about ten men in different proportions, the others refusing any assistance and declaring to be able to stand the strike no matter how long it may last. At Messrs. Marshall & Mittauer's only the case makers and those employed in kindred branches have stopped, and as an offer was made to them last evening which seemed to "strike" the "strikers" favorably, the presumption is that work in this establishment will be resumed to-morrow. Some of the smaller manufacturers are, however, averse to any increase, and it is but just to them to give their reasons. They say that they are now compelled to sell their pianos below remunerative prices, and if their employés insist upon an increase of wages they will have to shut up entirely. The large establishments will then gain the monopoly of the trade, and the workingmen will have left them the alternative of either submitting to the terms imposed by this monopoly or joining some other trade. On the other hand, it is stated that Steinway & Sons, with the intention of continuing the increase of pay to their employes, have notified their agents that the five per cent tax on manufactures lately repealed by Congress will not be taken off by them on the sale of their pianos, the amount realized to go toward paying the increased wages of the workingmen.

BROOKLYN CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Brooklyn Whiskey Frauds—The Callicott-Allen Case.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

The United States vs. T. C. Callicott and John S. Allen, ex-Collector and ex-Deputy Collector of the Third Collection District.—The ninth day's proceedings in this trial transpired yesterday, the court room being more than usually crowded with eager listeners—the summing up of the case being submitted by the counsel on either side.

Granville T. Jenks, on the part of the defence, remarked that after a careful examination of the testimony he did not think it required a very lengthy address. Complicated as it was it was all comprehended under but few rulings. The trial of this indictment required long and careful preparation, yet he had almost been unprepared and unassisted. Judgment had been already pronounced from the very start in this case, principally because of the unusual interest which had been excited by it. He went to the jury, notwithstanding this, with the utmost confidence. Bad and singular as many of the circumstances appeared, there was something about truth which breaks the network of the bad witness, and which eventually would give that justice which they had waited and labored for. A powerful government was arrayed on the one hand and personal liberty on the other. It mattered not whether his client was educated and accomplished or not, or whether the government had an urgent exigency to meet in the collection of its revenues. Still, the government had had a great advantage. It had the power to secure the attendance of witnesses, no matter where they were, and had had possession of all the books and papers in the case. The defendant had been stripped of everything, and had only the power to call a few witnesses of whom he knew but little. He placed very little reliance on the maxim that to the prisoner belonged the benefit of a doubt—a reasonable, not a capricious doubt. Here were six men accused of conspiracy, and it was said here that the interests of the government required the conviction of two of them. Four of these six came and tendered their testimony and are not tried; but these two having no facts and circumstances to narrate were on trial to-day. The policy of the criminal law was cruel and unjust, especially in a case of conspiracy. It therefore behooved the jury to consider right well the nature of the testimony. A conspiracy was shown by proving this act and that act on the part of various persons to effect an unlawful end. Of all things to meet in this world the charge of conspiracy was the most difficult. It could be supported by slight evidence. Distant assertions might be brought in to affix criminality. It was said that an unseen friend was behind all this; who when there was a bond to be passed saw it passed, and when there was an order to be issued saw it issued. Yet the District Attorney did not pronounce the execrable name of McMullin. When he procured this bail he knew Callicott's entire innocence. It was a cheap generosity when McMullin appeared to embarrass it by his friendship. If Mr. Allen or Mr. Callicott were guilty he wanted to see them punished; and he could not see how, if they were, they could have been convicted on a previous trial and then recommended to mercy. Yet this was a disadvantage under which they had come to trial. It had been said that the prosecution had at first groped in the dark until, like the naturalist, they had gathered here a bone and there a bone, osseus information, and then drawn out the complete animal in all its hideous beauty. (Laughter.) If they had groped in the dark whence came the light? From those four witnesses? Did they hold the tapers? It was a light from the bottomless pit. These witnesses made the hind and fore legs, but Edward McMullin was the head, the life and spirit of the animal. The District Attorney had hold of one side and the Assistant District Attorney of the other. An animal gathered and put together in this way was better adapted for a museum than a court. He believed the defendant had entered upon his office with the honest intention of discharging his duties faithfully, and that he would show by the evidence that he had been made the dupe of another man—Edward McMullin. He could not see that Callicott had ever agreed to pay McMullin one copper. They had been here to try whether or not it was conspired to effect the defrauding of the government. Mere error, rashness or want of care did not constitute crime. It must be active. He must either conspire or connive, but he was not to be tried for a crime unless under the connivance or conspiracy lay the intent to defraud. The charge divided itself into two parts. First, the procuration of this fraudulent hand bond, and the issuing on this of a permit upon which two hundred barrels of whiskey were removed; and next, the connivance at the removal of the second lot of two hundred and eleven barrels. There was no direct evidence connecting Callicott with this, except that of Mr. Cunningham. There was not a particle of evidence to show that his client had received from anybody one dollar of money. There was nothing to show that he had received from McMullin any money to reimburse his expenses to Washington; no papers or conversations were shown. All rested on the conversations of this double-faced villain McMullin. After Callicott had been appointed McMullin and Cunningham and the others, it was said, had gathered together and said that it had cost $15,000 to secure the appointment of Callicott, and that this money had to be refunded. The first act traced to Mr. Callicott in any way had occurred on the 1st of May, when Cunningham took two permits after he had found this whiskey, and that these were not signed, except having some mysterious characters in the corner, the initials of E. McM. Before this Dayton, it was said, had been transferred from Cunningham's to Wilson's warehouse, and that Callicott was connected with this in order to have a man there that they could use. It could be shown that at this time Mr. Callicott had no knowledge of this affair. If Callicott and McMullin had been in conspiracy would Cunningham have been sent with two permits without any previous bonds. This was the act of McMullin, who thought he had this influence with Callicott, but Callicott was not privy to this act.

The court at the conclusion of counsel's argument adjourned till this morning.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The deaths in Brooklyn last week were 127. Of the deceased 25 were men, 27 women, 32 boys and 37 girls.

THE ABLEBODIED.—Yesterday the Board of Assessors completed their arrangements for taking an an enrolment of all the ablebodied men in the city between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, under the new military code.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD was created by an act of the Legislature during its last session. The politicians are already figuring upon the slates to see who shall represent the residents of the new ward in the various little positions. Several men are spoken of for the aldermanship and several more for supervisor, constable, &c. They also claim a justice of the peace.

HIGHWAYMEN.—Two highwaymen stepped out of a dark recess at the corner of Nostrand avenue and Bergen street on Sunday night and confronted Mr. John Hodgson as he was passing, at the same time demanding, in the bold highwayman style, his watch and money. Mr. Hodgson broke away from the robbers, and after running a few blocks met officer Seargeant, of the Forty-ninth precent. The officer went back to the location and arrested a man answering a description of one of the robbers, but as Hodgson failed to identify him he was discharged.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.—The King's county Grant Campaign Club held a meeting last night at Commonwealth Hall, in Washington street, to take some action in regard to holding a grand ratification meeting in Brooklyn. The chair was occupied by General E. B. Fowler, and a full attendance of the committee was present. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Executive Committee be empowered to secure a suitable building and make all other arrangements necessary for holding a grand ratification meeting to ratify the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. A remonstrance was received against the laying of Nicolson pavement on Lee avenue. Referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. An invitation was received by the Board to participate in ceremonies connected with the breaking of ground for the new Catholic college on the afternoon of the 28th instant. Alderman Daniels submitted a number of resolutions providing for the filling up of about one thousand low lots in the Eighth ward, in accordance with the terms of the recent charter amendments. The resolutions were adopted. No further business of importance was transacted.

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.—Justice Voorhies, in the absence of the Coroner, yesterday took the testimony of Christian Dreyer, the young man who was stabbed on Sunday night at the grocery and liquor store corner of North Fourth and Third streets. The following is his statement:—"My name is Christian Dreyer; Fritz Huistedt did, without cause or provocation, cut and stab me in the breast with a large pocket knife in his hands; I never had trouble with him before; have known him for the past three years; he always had a grudge against me; my boss, Christian Utger and Jacob Eden, I think, were present when Hulstedt stabbed me; I believe I am very much hurt, and I make this confession not knowing but that it may be my last, and I solemnly say and affirm that it is the whole truth." Hulstedt is still at large. Drever died between eight and nine o'clock last night. He was a native of Germany and unmarried.

A DESPERATE LOVER STABS HIMSELF.—A young man named George Wright nearly frightened Miss Mary Flanigan out of our senses on Sunday night by drawing a formidable looking knife from his pocket and stabbing himself in the abdomen in her presence. Miss Flanigan was formerly employed in the house Wright's parents, and there an attachment sprang up between them, which was anything but pleasing to the old folks. The girl finally went to the residence of her mother in Lafayette street, near Navy, where young Wright was in the habit of visiting her. He became greatly depressed in spirits in consequence of the opposition of his parents to an alliance with the girl, and he therefore resolved to commit suicide; so on Sunday night he took a knife which he was in the habit of using in making plaster ornaments, went to the residence of Miss Flanigan, and, after telling her how much he loved her, stabbed himself in a manner which he thought would soon put an end to his life. The girl, with the assistance of a woman residing in the same house, carried her lover back to his father's residence, and from there he was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GLEN COVE, L. I.

The Bi-Centennial Celebration Yesterday.

The bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Glen Cove, which was to have taken place on Saturday last, was postponed until yesterday, owing to the inclement condition of the weather on the original day appointed. Among the many and beautiful villages of which Long Island characteristically boasts, Glen Cove is in no degree a secondary specimen for beauty of location, picturesqueness and design. The manner in which the village is modelled is at once sufficient to convince a visitor of the fact and enhance the pleasure of a stranger's visit. The village is bountifully provided with fresh and salt waters, the former being kept in the best and neatest manner, and supplying at the proper seasons of the year the fish which serve as a delicacy and a decoration to the feasting table. The river is dammed at points, and the tidal waters supply the place of steam in propelling the factory machinery for which the "Cove" is noticeable and which give abundance of employ to laboring people. The village is accessible by boat from New York and by the Long Island Railroad at various hours of the day, and the people seemingly availed themselves of the opportunity, by either mode of transit, to be present; for at an early hour the streets were lined by those who were not particularly interested in the formalities to be observed, and also by those who were to take an active part in the exercises and which occasion was to mark an event in the period of their lives.

On the 24th of May, 1668, the chiefs of the Mattinecock tribe, Sureanemon and Werch, deeded to Joseph Carpenter "lands lying on both sides of Musceta Coufe" for the purpose of erecting a sawmill and dwelling house thereon. Upon this same strip of land now stand the ancient structures which Mr. Carpenter erected two hundred years ago, and which were looked upon at that time by the few white settlers as a great piece of mechanism and an invaluable improvement to the then thinly populated locality. One hundred years ago the centennial celebration was held; but since that time many a human frame has returned to dust, and the children of those who were then officious in the grand celebration now assume the *rôle* of their fathers to celebrate the anniversary in the same manner.

Accordingly at ten o'clock yesterday morning, they paraded through the principal streets and then to the grove, where Henry J. Scudder delivered an oration, when the assembled group sat down to the tables well laden with food, which had been prepared for the occasion. After dinner toasts were offered and responded to for upwards of five hours, when the party began to gradually disperse, and about seven the grove, which was but a few hours previously so busy and life-like, was left alone in the company of the birds which there abound.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY having fallen on Sunday it was not celebrated till yesterday, when the steamships Russia and Malta, at the Cunard docks, were gayly trimmed with bunting. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at noon.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION is in progress. A still was seized yesterday at the foot of the hill leading from Hoboken to Hudson City in a building ostensibly used as an oil refinery. Two men named Baumer and Polfenhauser were arrested on the premises, but they state they were employed by another party who resides in Ninth avenue, New York. The materials for working the still were in full blast when the seizure was made.

A LECTURE was delivered last evening at the Catholic Institute, by the Rev. E. O'Keefe, in aid of the family of the late John Ford, who was killed by falling from a house in course of erection. The subject was "The Human Mind," and was treated in a most interesting manner. The attendance was large.

Newark.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Yesterday forenoon a German named Christopher Stiner, a resident of Monroe lane, near Bloomfield, appeared before Justice Sandford with his head and face completely covered with bandages, and stated on oath that he had been beaten in a most atrocious manner by a saloon keeper named And