NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Question as to Time for Filing Objections to a Bankrupt's Discharge and Examination of Witnesses.

In the Matter of Isaac Seckendorf.—This case has been before Register Ketchum, and was certified by him to Judge Blatchford. The facts are as follows:—The petition was filed November 21, 1867, and the first meeting of creditors was held on return of the warrant, January, 30, 1868, when this creditor made proof of his claim. On the 3d of March order was made, on application of the creditor's attorney, for examination of the bankrupt and his wife, and the respective attorneys attended from time to time and by consent adjourned without examination seven days in March, eight days in April and five days in May, the last the 19th of May, when the bankrupt not appearing, nor his wife, adjournment was made by the Register to the 26th of May. On the 18th of March the bankrupt obtained order to show cause, &c., returnable the 20th of April. On the 15th of May this creditor filed notice of appearance in opposition, the bankrupt's attorney being present and saying that he did not object, but gave no consent thereto, and both attorneys then consented to postpone the said examination to the 19th of May. On the 19th of May this creditor filed his objections to the bankrupt's discharge. On the 26th of May the bankrupt's present attorney first appeared, and, showing his substitution as such, he objection in writing to the examination of the bankrupt and his wife—first, because the time to examine witnesses had expired, the bankrupt having applied for his discharge; second, that the time allowed to file objections of the creditor had expired. The bankrupt has not attended or taken the oath under the twenty-ninth section, nor has the assignee made return as to assets, nor have any proofs of publication of notice to show cause, &c., been filed. Nothing was done by the bankrupt on the 20th of April required then for his discharge, and proceedings were then, after filing notice of appearance in opposition by another creditor, adjourned without day. On the above facts the Register states that he is of opinion that the adjournments mentioned kept open the time for appearance in opposition and for filing objections and for making the examinations before ordered. Upon the whole question, as embraced in the above, Judge Blatchford decides as follows:—"The adjournment without day, on the 20th of April, of the proceedings under the petition for discharge, terminated these proceedings so far as any action under the order to show cause against the petition was concerned. The petition for discharge remains good, but nothing can be done under it unless a new order to show cause is issued. The creditor who filed the objections to the discharge was not called upon to file them when he did, but they may stand as properly filed under the petition for discharge. All the creditors who shall have proved their debts will have a new day for filing their objections under the new order to show cause. The time to examine witnesses has not expired, and the time to file objections to the discharge should be kept open by adjourning any day which may be fixed for showing cause against a discharge until a full, reasonable opportunity is afforded for the examination of the bankrupt and his wife and other witnesses, if such examination is desired."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. James McDermott and Patrick Connolly.—The prisoners in this case were indicted jointly with Edward Cosgrove for working a distillery in making whiskey in the basement of Cosgrove's house in Clinton place. Cosgrove was tried and convicted in the Circuit Court in the April term, and the defendants in the present case, being operatives in Cosgrove's employment, were yesterday given in charge to a jury. The case at the trial of Cosgrove was fully reported in the HERALD at the time, and the same testimony was given for the prosecution of those two men. Mr. Spencer, in compliance with the assignment of Judge Benedict, defended the prisoners, and contended that being humble day laborers, without knowing that they were concerned in an illegal act, they were entitled to the consideration of the court and jury. Mr. Phelps summed up for the government, the judge charged and the jury after a brief absence from court returned with a verdict of guilty.

Another Internal Revenue Case.

The United States vs. Ira Barber.—In this case the defendant was indicted on a charge of having carried on the business of a cigar and tobacco manufacturer at 340 Pearl street in November, 1866, without paying the special license tax required by law. Evidence was given to prove that cigars and tobacco were seized on the premises and that the defendant had not paid the tax.

The defence was that Mr. Barber was an agent for the sale of machinery used in the manufacture of cigars, and not a manufacturer. In the exposure and sale of those machines it was necessary that he should have tobacco in the raw state and cigars in the finished state to show the operation of this machinery in the manufacture of cigars. Mr. Phelps summed up for the prosecution, the judge charged, the jury held a brief consultation and rendered a verdict of guilty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Fernando Wood Leases—Rip Van Winkle's Sleep in the Courts, and a Singular "Mistake" Discovered on Awakening—The Appeal from the Order Settling Issues—The Tribunal of "Sublime" Faculties.

Before Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Cardozo.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Fernando Wood et al.—This case came before this court this morning on an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Cardozo settling the issues in this suit to be tried before a jury. It had been supposed that the appeal had been dismissed last week on the occasion when, in consequence of Mr. Williams' illness, it was believed the court had declined to grant a postponement. It now appears that the matter dismissed last week was an appeal in an injunction case.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared this morning and argued the appeal from the order framing issues. The suit is brought by the city to annul a lease entered into between the defendant (Wood) and the city, on the ground that the passage of the resolution of the Common Council directing the leases to be drawn was obtained by fraud and corruption, the complaint alleging that, in 1865, "negotiations were entered into between the said Wood and the person then being the Mayor of said city, and with divers persons then being members of said Common Council, and among other corrupt and fraudulent arrangements entered into between them it was bargained and agreed between said persons and said Wood, that in case said persons should pass the resolution directing the leases of the premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, and the Mayor should approve such resolution, the said Wood would pay to the said person then being Mayor and to such persons then being members of the Common Council as should vote in favor of the passage of said resolution the sum of $21,000, to be distributed among them." The answer denied fraud or corruption in securing the passage of the resolution by the Common Council. The plaintiff moved to have issues framed, and the court settled the issues so as to submit to the jury the questions whether "the defendant, Wood, agreed with the person then being the Mayor of the city of New York," &c., and whether said resolution was passed by fraud and corruption, holding that these were the only specific issues raised by the pleadings.

The Corporation Counsel appealed from this order on the ground that the issue first named was not the issue raised by the complaint. It was too narrow, as the complaint charged that the agreement had been entered into between the defendant Wood and the person then being the Mayor, with divers persons then being members of the Common Council.

Judge Cardozo expressed the opinion that this allegation was wholly indefinite, and that in order to frame an issue thereon it should specify with what particular persons then being the members of the Common Council such agreement was entered into. It only differed in degree from a broad allegation that an agreement was entered into between the defendant and the persons then being the citizens of New York, and it was doubtful whether any chancellor had ever framed an issue on so broad an allegation as that.

Mr. O'Gorman admitted that it only differed in degree from the illustration by the court, but the degree was one having a very wide range. If the allegation had been that a certain agreement had been entered into between the defendant and the persons composing the firm of Smith, Jones & Co., he considered that the allegation would then be sufficiently definite upon which to frame an issue as against that firm. The complaint had set forth a general allegation of fraud against persons composing a designated body, and by the fourth subdivision of the defendants' answer the issue had been distinctly raised by the defendants' denial of each and every allegation of fraud in the complaint, or charging and alleging fraud in securing the passage of the resolution. The plaintiff asked the court to give the aid of a jury in determining the question of fraud as against all the parties concerned; but the court had in fact raised an issue not raised by the pleadings.

Judge Cardozo stated that where issues were asked to be framed it was in the discretion of the court to take only such issues as were raised by the complaint, and upon which the conscience of the court desired to be informed. After hearing such issues upon the trial the court could then in its discretion take up and hear the other issues in the pleadings. It was not his intention in framing these issues to confine the parties exclusively to them if the issues raised on the pleadings generally were not triable on the issues as framed.

Mr. O'Gorman accepted the explanation of the court in regard to this principle, but still held that the issues as framed were not raised by the pleadings. He (Mr. O'Gorman) was desirous and anxious that the case should be brought up and finally disposed of before the courts. He had a duty to perform to the citizens, and it should not be considered that in the performance of that obligation he was inimical to Mr. Wood; on the contrary he desired that Mr. Wood should be accorded a fair and impartial hearing on the allegations made against him and the issues raised. Therefore, as between Mr. Wood, with whom he was politically associated and the people he desired an impartial and equitable decision on the merits of the case. It was time that the litigation should be disposed of, as it had been already so often tried and decided by that great tribunal in our midst which decides upon such cases with such sublime ignorance of the law and the facts. He meant the public press.

Mr. Shea, for the defendant Wood, then proceeded to argue upon the validity of the issues as set out in the pleadings, and claimed that the general issue, was the resolution passed or its passage obtained by fraud? was very properly and justly refused by the court in settling the issues. It was like indicting and sending a man to trial before a criminal court for a crime not specified, and, when he was brought up before the jury, trying him upon any charge that might then be made against him.

The court stated that it did not desire to hear him upon this question, only upon the appealability of the order.

Mr. Shea then proceeded to argue at great length upon the question suggested by the court, claiming that the order appealed from was an interlocutory one, and that all interlocutory orders remain *sub judice* until the final decree. This was an interlocutory order, for the reason that it did not involve any part of the merits of the action, nor did it affect a substantial right of either party. It involved no merits, because it was in this action a matter of equitable cognizance by the court. It referred to a matter within the discretion of the court and was a merely a question of practice, and therefore involved none of the merits. It did not effect a substantial right, because a party could not be said to have a right to that which the court alone has the discretion to grant or withhold. At the conclusion of Mr. Shea's argument the Corporation Counsel replied briefly on the question of the right of appeal.

The court reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Liability of Common Carriers—Suit for Money Lost Against Adams Express Company.

Before Judge Ingalls.

Gerkin vs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, President, &c.—This is a suit brought against Adams Express Company for the recovery of $4,600, with interest from July 18, 1866. From the facts developed on behalf of the plaintiff it appears that on July 17, 1866, the plaintiff, then at Philadelphia, delivered to Adams Express Company, at their office in that city, a valise to be conveyed to New York. From plaintiff's evidence it also appears that at the time of delivery Gerkin asked the agent what the cost of sending the valise to New York city would be, and was told it would be fifty cents. The agent then asked whether its contents were valued at a sum exceeding $25, and plaintiff replied that it contained $4,600 in money with other articles. He delivered the valise and gave the agent $5 to pay for its transportation, receiving as change a $2 bill and some fractional currency, and directing that the valise should be delivered to himself only in this city. The next day Gerkin arrived in New York and obtained his valise. On his way up town he observed that one of the straps was loosened, and going into a neighboring jeweller's store proceeded to examine the valise, and found that the money had been abstracted. He accordingly instituted this suit for its recovery.

The defendants deny every material allegation of the complaint, except the receipt of the valise from plaintiff, and claim that the amount of money claimed by the plaintiff to have been deposited in the valise was never so deposited, and that it is a very improbable theory that a person would place so large a sum in a valise for transportation by express when he himself was about to proceed so soon to the same destination.

The court charged the jury that it was for them to determine from the evidence whether they believed the plaintiff's statement of the case. They were not to consider, however, that he had misstated the facts or was pressing a fraudulent claim without they could so determine from the evidence, though if he had concealed from the company the fact that this large amount of money was contained in the valise he was not entitled to recover. If they found a verdict in his favor it would be for the sum of $5,204.

The jury then retired, the court directing a sealed verdict to be rendered this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Actions Against the Corporation—The Jurisdiction of the Superior Court Defined.

Before Judges Garvin, Monell and Jones.

Jacob Bretz vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an appeal taken from an order made at special term giving judgment for plaintiff, overruling demurrer of the defendants' to plaintiff's complaint. The plaintiff claimed to recover damages for injuries sustained by him on the 2d of December last, by reason of the defendants negligently leaving on the Eighth avenue openings in the streets and obstructions, without signals or lights indicating danger, whereby plaintiff in the night time was thrown from his vehicle and received various bodily injuries. To this complaint the defendants demurred, assigning as the only ground that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and contended that all actions against the corporation should be brought in the Supreme Court of the first judicial district. In support of this view counsel cited section 6 of chapter 586, Laws 1867. The plaintiff's counsel insisted, however, that the statute was private and local, and not being set out or referred to in the pleadings the court could not regard it.

Judge Garvin, in rendering the decision of the court, observed that if the Superior Court had no jurisdiction the demurrer must be sustained so far as this particular question had any influence upon its action. But if for any cause the act itself or the enactment was unconstitutional then the decision made by the court at special term was right. The clause provided that all actions against the Corporation shall be brought in the Supreme Court, which should have exclusive jurisdiction of such actions. The Legislature intended to effect two objects—first, to confer exclusive jurisdiction on the Supreme Court; secondly, to absolutely take from every other court in the State the judicial power to entertain any action wherein the Corporation of the city of New York were defendants. It was essentially public and private in its objects. It had been held that an act local in its provisions might contain a section which was public in its character as contradistinguished from a private or local act; nor could it be said that an enactment referring to one class of criminal cases was a public act and another in regard to civil cases was a public act, when each act presented a rule by which parties and courts were to be governed. This court must take judicial notice of the act bringing it into existence, defining its powers and all the acts enlarging or restricting its jurisdiction. It seems quite clear that the clause of the section under consideration was a public statute, and being a public statute there could be no doubt about its constitutionality. The application of those principles to the case under consideration was obvious, and the order below should, therefore, be vacated and judgment ordered for the defendants on the demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

This court will be held in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall building, for the remainder of the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Assault and Battery and Alleged Robbery.

Before Judge Daly.

Wolfe Burkine vs. Wolfe Silverstine.—This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff on the 11th of September last, when, as he complains, he was quietly walking through Baxter street, and was violently seized by defendant, knocked down and robbed of $300. The defence set up a general denial of the allegations. Verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Alleged False Pretences.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The trial of Edmund Franck, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences, was resumed yesterday. Counsel for the defense examined Theodore and Emile Frank (brothers of the accused), Aaron Block (brother in law) and Mrs. Block, all of whom testified to a different state of facts from that sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution. From their testimony it seemed that in December, 1866, there was from $27,000 to $30,000 worth of goods in their Galveston establishment, which were seized by Mr. Rosenfield (the complainant) and other creditors and sold, although they were told that business was dull and Frank & Brother expected that merchants at the North would extend the time of their notes; also that the defendants were extensive manufacturers of soap, perfumery and distillers of whiskey since 1861. Block stated that Rosenfield not only attached and sold the goods in the store at Galveston, but received $1,500 from him to release the goods in the San Antonio store; that when Simon Frank (the father) and the prisoner were in the Tombs Rosenfield threatened that if he did not get $1,000 from them he would have an indictment found, which he positively denied when recalled by District Attorney Hall.

Messrs. Steiner & Haggerty, merchants, testified that they had had dealings with Frank & Brother for several years, and probably would trust them again. The case will be concluded to-day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 39, 54, 57, 58, 63, 127, 130, 131, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Nos. 736, 1588, 1794, 1042, 1607, 1165, 944, 3890, 3892, 762, 49, 800, 660, 684½, 775, 802, 982, 1106, 1222, 476.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 105, 108, 163, 166, 209, 212, 214, 215, 221, 225, 227.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 961, 1316, 1368, 1383, 1413, 1416, 1420, 1492, 1497, 1501, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1572½, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1581.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following is a record of the thermometrical changes for the past twenty-four hours, as shown by the thermometer at Hudnut's drug store, HERALD Building:—

3 A. M.	66	3 P. M.	73
6 A. M.	69	6 P. M.	74
9 A. M.	70	9 P. M.	63
12 M.	73	12 P. M.	62

Average for twenty-four hours 68¾
Average for Sunday 67¾

BUILDING CASUALTY.—William Crowbridge, residing in Fifty-fourth street, while at work yesterday, fell from the first story of a building in Fourth avenue and broke both his legs. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Burnside Guard, of Norwalk, Conn., will arrive in this city at noon to-day. They will be received on their arrival by a volunteer detachment of the Eighth regiment National Guard, under command of Lieutenant Colonel George D. Scott.

FOURTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD.—Yesterday contingents from the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments assembled at Tompkins square, under the command of General William G. Ward. The troops showed considerable efficiency in battalion movements.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER OLD COLONY.—The steamer Old Colony, of the Newport line, is in hard luck. A few weeks ago she run upon the rocks at Hart's Island, and with some difficulty was saved. On her last Friday night trip from Newport the beam centre of the vessel was broken, and necessitates another lay up for repairs.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.—An agent from Atlanta, Ga., representing the business men of that city, is now here collecting contributions from the merchants of the metropolis for the erection of a FirstBaptist church. The appeal is endorsed by ex-Governor Brown, Major General John Pope, Rev. Dr. Tucker, Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., and others.

POLICE DRILL.—Yesterday about three hundred men from the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Eighteenth precincts were drilled under Captain Copeland, at Tompkins square. They were manœuvred under the Morris tactics, and showed a considerable degree of efficiency. Hereafter clubbing of prisoners will be practised according to the new code.

BOY CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest yesterday over the remains of William Connolly, aged six years, whose parents live at 153 Varrick street, who died yesterday in consequence of his head being crushed on Friday by being run over by one of Moller's sugar trucks. The driver is understood to be not at fault.

LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—On Friday last Mary Weigel, a little girl nearly eight years of age, whose parents live at 420 First avenue, while at play on the pier foot of Twenty-fifth street East river, fell through a hole in the pier into the water beneath and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the residence of the parents, where Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest.

ACCIDENT AT HOE'S MACHINE SHOP.—Yesterday afternoon George Bell, the engineer at R. Hoe & Co.'s machine shop, at Sheriff and Broome streets, was badly scalded by the giving way of a valve in the boiler. His face and arms, and a portion of his body, were seriously injured. He was taken to his residence at No. 11 Sheriff street, where his injuries were promptly attended to. They are not considered dangerous. A fireman who was standing near was slightly scalded by the steam and hot water.

THE COURSE OF STUDIES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Another session of the joint committee of the Board of Education having charge of the complaints in regard to the overcrowding of the schools and overworking of the teachers and pupils was held last evening at the hall of the Board, and addresses were made by school superintendents Harrison, Calkins and Jones and Messrs. Scott, Hunter, Kennard and Carlisle, and Misses Sims and Loveridge. The session occupied fully five hours, but no points other than those elicited at previous sessions were made in the arguments.

PERSONAL.—J. Ross Browne, the recently appointed United States Minister to China, and Alfred Craven, formerly the able Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, will take their departure from this city to-day, in the steamship Henry Chauncey, for California. These gentlemen leave behind them hosts of friends. From the prominent positions each have occupied they will no doubt meet with a hearty reception on their arrival in the metropolis of the Pacific.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at its office on West Thirtieth street, yesterday, the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year was elected:—Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, John M. Tobin, D. Thomas Vail, James H. Banker, Oliver Charlick, William A. Kissam, Joseph Harker, M. H. Sanford, Samuel Barton, James M. Marvin. The following officers were unanimously re-elected:—Cornelius Vanderbilt, President; William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President; Augustus Schell, Secretary.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP ALASKA.—Yesterday morning the fine new steamship Alaska, belonging to the Pacific Steamship Company, started from pier 43 North river on the engineer's trial trip. This vessel is a sister ship and of the same class as the Japan and Henry Chauncey, and is in her appearance and working in every respect equal to her compeers. The morning was remarkably fine for the trip, although a little lowering at first, and as soon as she got under way this magnificent specimen of shipbuilder's skill careered down the bay at full speed, "walking the water like a thing of life." Staten Island was qickly passed, and the Narrows, narrowed into Pillars of Hercules in the distance, and then a tour was made of the lower bay, the lightship rounded, and the Alaska returned to her pier about three o'clock in the afternoon, having been out some six hours. Of course a *déjeûner* was provided on board, and a numerous company, among whom were the principal engineers and machinists interested in the machinery of the vessel, entirely enjoyed the trip and pronounced the working of the ship a complete success. The machinery of the Alaska was constructed at the Novelty Iron Works and is of a very superior description. Her engineer is Mr. Robertson, and he managed the engines on the trip himself.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—James Ryan was early yesterday morning overhauled by a policeman as he was coming out of No. 98 Broome street, which place, it is alleged, he had broken into, and when captured was making off with his booty, consisting of a quantity of cigars and nickel coin. Judge Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court, before whom he was taken, held him to answer a charge of burglary.

SENDING A THREATENING LETTER.—Two weeks ago last Saturday a young man named Henry Jenkins was arrested on the charge of sending a threatening letter to Mr. Reuben Swan, doing business at No. 328 Broadway, with the view of extorting the sum of $50 from him. The writer of the letter threatened that in case the money was not promptly paid over he would divulge certain matters alleged to reflect discreditably upon Mr. Swan. This intimidation, however, did not have the desired effect, and when Jenkins delivered the second letter an officer was on hand and arrested him. The prisoner was subsequently tried and convicted before the Court of Special Sessions and sentenced to serve four months in the Penitentiary. Since then facts have transpired which show that Henry Wilson, a young man well known in the Bowery, is the really guilty party. He was accordingly arrested by officer Barrett, of the Tombs Court squad, and confessed his guilt. The tables were thus turned, and Justice Dowling committed Wilson to the Tombs for trial. The relatives and friends of Jenkins will now make a vigorous effort to secure his pardon by Governor Fenton.

THE DELANCEY STREET STABBING AFFAIR.—Thomas Quinn, a young man said to belong to the Street Commissioner's Department, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stabbing Thomas Hughes on Sunday evening, in the house No. 2 Delancey street, as reported in yesterday's HERALD. He was brought before Judge Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, and held to await the result of Hughes' injuries, who is still confined in the City Hospital. He refused to make any statement of the affair, either in denial of his guilt or otherwise. According to the testimony of the female inmates of the house he visited the place in company with three other young men, when a dispute arose between himself and Hughes, which ended in his stabbing the latter in five places—twice in the neck, once in the shoulder, once in the arm and once in the groin. None, however, happily, according to the statement of the hospital surgeon, are likely to prove fatal. The testimony before the magistrate exonerated Quinn's associates from any implication in the affair.

A BROKER ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF GUILTY POSSESSION OF STOLEN BONDS.—On the 25th of June, 1867, the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Miller, in Union county, N. J., was entered by burglars, who bound the family hand and foot and afterwards succeeded in escaping with $7,000 worth of bonds, consisting of one $1,000 Union county bond, four $1,000 Elizabeth city bonds, two $1,000 Rahway bonds and two gold watches valued at $250. Quite recently a broker named Crane sent one of the missing bonds to Union county for redemption, when it was discovered that the numbers had been altered from 44 to 144, and the bond was identified by Mr. Miller as his property. Crane was then called on, and he stated that he had received the bond from Joseph B. Chapman, of 22 Broad street, and a broker, who was visited on Friday by Captain Young and Detective Irving, of the Central office. Chapman admitted having had the bond in his possession, and exhibited a receipt for $4,550 which he had loaned on all the bonds stolen from Mr. Miller. He stated that a man came to him on the 29th of June, 1867, from Philadelphia, with a recommendation from a friend of his, and procured the loan on the bonds, which had been hypothecated by Chapman after a lapse of some months. He was arrested, and yesterday brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, who remanded him for examination to-day. Chapman claims to have purchased the bonds in open business.

THE WIDENING OF BROADWAY.

A Discussion of the Project by Property Owners Immediately Interested.

A meeting of the standing Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Common Council, to whom was referred several weeks ago the project of widening Broadway from Seventeenth street to Fifty-ninth street, was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of hearing further arguments *pro* and *con* in reference to this proposition. A number of the property owners on the line of the intended project were in attendance.

Councilman Hart, of the Twelfth ward, presided.

GEORGE W. PELL spoke as follows in reference to the proposition:—The subject of widening Broadway has been so fully discussed at previous meetings that I purpose to submit the following points without comment; First—The almost unanimous opposition of property owners on the line of the proposed widening. Second—The enormous assessment which such widening, if carried into effect, would entail upon such owners, not only without benefiting them, but actually causing them a serious injury. Third—The bestowal of property so taken from rightful owners upon future railroad corporators. Fourth—So disturbing the present ownership as to render it almost impossible to make the lots as uniform as they are at the present time. Fifth—The division of the property by such widening into angles, triangles and gore lots. Sixth—Rendering the property less valuable for business purposes by increasing the width of the said street. Seventh—The disturbance of the business of the street for perhaps many years to come, compelling it to seek other channels of accommodation.

JOHN M. DODD remarked that the streets were already wide enough, and would pass thirteen thousand persons in three hours from the Park, without going west of Ninth or east of Fourth avenue. It was safe to say that no more space was needed. Any real public improvement was for the benefit of every one. This, however, was not an improvement. Wide streets were never likely to be valuable for business purposes. East Broadway was once a business thoroughfare, but what is it now? A lot on Nassau street to day was worth three lots on Broad street, below Exchange place. West Broadway was widened thirty years ago, and only about five hundred feet of improvement was now visible on the broadened section. If a wide street were valuable for business why did not the people find this out for the Bowery and do something for it? It had never been like some of the narrower streets. A drive was ruinous to the dry goods business on account of the dust. He would rather help to raise the amount needed to keep the street as it was. About one-third of the island was already taken up by the streets of the city.

Mr. SHIEFFELIN stated that he owned sixty lots above Ninetieth street, three lots on the corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth street and one to the rear of Sixty-eighth street, all of which would be affected by the proposed assessment. The resolution introduced by the President of the Board was to widen Broadway 150 feet on the easterly side from Union square to Fifty-ninth street. It would certainly be a public convenience to widen this street there, as it also would to widen it from the Battery to Union square. It would also be a public convenience to widen Nassau street and also many others; but business would thereby suffer. Spruce street was once a good business thoroughfare until it was widened from Nassau to Gold streets. Railroads would soon be run along Fifth avenue, and in less than two years would be on Broadway.

Mr. ROMAIN remarked that the opposition to this project came only from those immediately affected, and not from the merchant princes below Seventeenth street. Church street had been selected for the dry goods business because of the dryness of the soil there. Canal street merchants were now going up town, after amassing fortunes there, and were seeking out wide thoroughfares. If railroads were to be placed on Broadway, and could not be prevented, the best plan would be to provide room for them. From Thirty-fifth street up he was sure it would not meet with so much opposition. Fifth avenue was now overcrowded, and if this widening were effected it would draw off much of this surplus travel. He was sure that those affected would be paid dollar for dollar the worth of their property. He owned lots on the Boulevard, Forty-third and Church streets. It was known that owing to the streets in London and Liverpool the atmosphere there was poisoned by the breathings of an overcrowded populace. Wide streets were therefore needed, especially as the public squares would soon be occupied for business purposes.

A party interested remarked that he had before presented a remonstrance of individuals above Thirty-fifth street against this project.

Mr. ANDERSON claimed that the Common Council had no power over this question according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court.

H. M. SHIEFFELIN said he was the owner of 220 feet fronting on Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth streets, and objected to the widening of Broadway for the following reasons:—It will diminish its value for business purposes, as has been found to be the case in all very wide streets, witness Bowery, New Bowery, Canal street and West Broadway. The occupation of the east side of Broadway for business purposes was kept back thirty years after that of the west side by the comparatively small space at the end of the City Hall Park, and many will recollect that the lamp post in the middle of that space was used as a place of refuge to avoid being run over before the cars were stationed there.

Mr. RICHMOND remarked that the widening proposed was asked for by those who were not owners of property on the line. Business would be greatly jeopardized by the proposed alteration. He owned but one lot on Broadway, yet he did not consider it necessary to destroy his neighbors' property in order to make it a Boulevard. They had plenty of avenues, north and south, connecting with the Boulevard and with the Park, and it required no other improvement to give citizens all the pleasure they wanted of driving out and to give all the accommodation needed for travelling northward.

A remonstrance of parties on Broadway, representing 1,369 feet on that street, was here presented.

A map was left for the consideration of the committee, made by direction of property owners of Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets. A large number of property owners in that section desired to have Broadway widened from Fifty-ninth to Forty-sixth street and the junction of Seventh avenue. They did not desire, however, to make it one hundred and fifty feet wide. The proposition was to make Broadway parallel with Seventh avenue. The proposed width would be one hundred and twenty-five feet. The distance from Broadway to Seventh avenue was ninety-three feet in some places and seventy feet in others. The object was to make square fronts on both sides.

JOHN A. HAMMOND said that ninety-nine persons out of every one hundred of those who own property on the line of this proposed improvement were in favor of widening Broadway from Thirty-fifth to Fifty-ninth street. He had conversed with every person he had met since the inception of the project, and he had not met the first owner yet who opposed it. The opposition was confined to those who owned property on the line of the improvement. The public health demanded wide streets, though this object might be effected without stagnating business. The question of width had very little to do with the trade of a street. Fifth avenue and Broadway were what they were because the current of wealth and fashion had struck them. It was the travel of the latter street which made it what it was. Cutting new avenues between the streets would not avail. Then, instead of having fifteen or twenty property owners, they would have five thousand. They would be nothing more than duplicates of Sixth and Eighth avenues and of the others. Broadway and Eighth avenue were the only streets that went to the central point of the city. He remarked that he, himself, did not own any property on the line of this project.

The committee here adjourned, not deeming it necessary to hold another meeting on the subject.

THE GAS METER LAW.

The Legislature at its recent session passed an act prohibiting the collection of rent on gas meters. For the information of consumers the following copy of the statute is given:—

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any gas company in this State to charge or collect rent on its gas meters, either in a direct or indirect manner. Any person, party or company violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the corporate name of the city or village where the violation occurs, in any court having jurisdiction, and when collected to be paid into the treasury of said city or village, and to constitute a part of the contingent or general fund thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[From the Evening Telegram, June 8.]

If the old Fire Department was essentially a political, the new, it appears, is to be made a military machine. The martinet begins to crop out heavily. General order No 12, to the department looks very like the pronunciamento in the times of war, with instructive plates for the benefit of raw recruits. It details the usual military routine for forming line for dress parade, breaking into column of companies, wheeling into line and column, with full instructions in the school of the soldier, the marchings and facings and drill by bugle call. All of the manœuvres to be performed on inspection day are printed in the pamphlet order, and the firemen are expected to worry themselves into a comprehension of the theory of the complex manœuvres chosen.

WEST POINT.

Continuation of the Examination—The Boat Race—The First Class Wins—The New Cadets, &c.

WEST POINT, June 8, 1868.

The examination of the graduating class was resumed to-day, the subjects of the catechising being mineralogy and geology. As has been the case at all the previous sessions of the Board of Examiners, there were present during the proceedings a large number of visitors. The class showed great proficiency in the study of both subjects, and more especially in mineralogy. Many of the conclusions arrived at by some of the cadets in regard to the period when man first made his appearance on earth, and the early formations of the various strata that go to make up the component parts of this "vile terrestrial sphere," may not have been, in every respect, strictly in accordance with Darwin's theories; but they seemed very satisfactory to the learned professors who are supposed to know all about the matter, and so Darwinites may feel sorry, and try to be happy—if they can.

The following are the subjects dissected by each member of the various sections respectively:—

FIRST SECTION.

Savage—Determination of minerals, variety of coal, &c.
Hoxie—Agricultural geology.
Marshall—Laws of distribution of fossil remains.
Payson—Fossiliferous rocks.
Metcalfe—Chrystallography.
Mackall—Last three ages of nature.
Bass—The first four ages of nature.
Knight—Deterioration of rocks chemically.

SECOND SECTION.

Fletcher—Temperature of the earth's surface—Lyell's theory.
Willard—Deterioration of rocks chemically, coal, &c.
Morrison, J. C.—Classification of rocks.
Heath—Deterioration of rocks chemically.
Hall, W. P.—Metamorphis of rocks.
Casey—Deterioration of rocks chemically.

THIRD SECTION.

Fechet—Volcanoes and earthquakes.
Howard—Chemical qualification of minerals.
Hamilton—Atmospheric agencies in finding geological changes.
Johnson—Stratified and unstratified rocks.
Everett—Determination of minerals by their chemical qualities.
Morton, A. L.—Mining.
Denison, D. S.—Geology of drift and modified drift.

FOURTH SECTION.

Deshler—Determination of minerals by their chemical qualities.
Hall, C. T.—Glaciers and icebergs.
Barnett—Temperature of the globe.
Dahlgren—Classification of rocks.
Whipple—Determination of minerals by their chemical qualities.
Forbush—Determination of minerals by their chemical qualities.
Shoemaker—Springs and artesian wells.

FIFTH SECTION.

Clark—Mineralogical specimens—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
Thompson—Mineralogical specimens—hydrate silicates of magnesia.
Jones—Mineralogical specimens—carbonate of limes and manganese.
Volkman—Operations of atmospheric agencies in producing geological changes.
Pope, J. W.—Classification of minerals by their fossil characters.
Pope, J.—Chemical properties of minerals.
Fowler—Geological changes produced by man; historic period and formation of coral reefs.

SIXTH SECTION.

Martin—Metamorphism of rocks.
Swigert—Original distribution of gold and silver.
Coombs—Mineralogical specimens—Anhydrous silicates of magnesia and ores of iron.
Ditch—Drift and modified drift.
Batchelder—Mineralogical specimens—Granite, volcanic and trappean.
Marsh—Amount of denudation.
Weeks—Typical form of continents.

SEVENTH SECTION.

Brodrick—Spars—Lime, stone and marble (practical illustration).
Rodman—Artesian wells.
Farragut—Ores of copper and iron (partialilius tration).
Pyle—Deterioration of rocks chemically.
Kane—Quartz rocks (practical illustration).
Roe, C. F.—Volcanoes and earthquakes.
Hoskins—General classification of minerals.

EIGHTH SECTION.

Willey—Volcanic rocks.
Bodfish—Chrystallography.
Snow—(Practical illustration) iron and copper pyrites.
Harris, G. M.—Glaciers and icebergs.
Russell, F. W.—Classification of minerals.
Fitzpatrick—Agency of rivers in producing geological changes.

Although the subject of many of these questions appear the same, they are not actually, as under a certain head there are treated many subjects totally different.

THE BOAT RACE.

The boat race, which was postponed last Saturday, took place to-day and was the occasion of quite a turnout of ladies and gentlemen from the hotels to witness it. The course pulled over extended from a point near Washington Valley to the railroad bridge opposite Gee's Point and back, a distance of about two and a quarter miles. The first class entered one six-oar lap streak shell and the following crew:—Bow oar, Snow; second, Thompson; third, Willey; fourth, C. F. Roe; fifth, Rodman; sixth, G. M. Harris. The second class entered a six-oar shell boat with the following crew:—Bow oar, W. F. Smith; second, H. L. Harris; third, R. N. Price; fourth, Rea; fifth, Nye; sixth, Hardy (stroke). The second class also entered a six oar light barge, with crew as follows:—First, Taylor; second, Augur; third, Lyle; fourth, Leggett; fifth, Braden; sixth, Carter (stroke); Miller, coxswain. The third class entered a four oar shell, with the following crew:—Bow oar, Greene; second, Reed; third, Chapin; fourth, Homer (stroke). The boat of the third class was allowed seventeen seconds, and the barge of the second class was to have been allowed thirty-seven seconds by the first class, the shell of the second class being allowed no time. Previous to the start and after a consultation between the respective crews Generals Pitcher and Webb were chosen to act as judges and Colonel Michie and Mayor Damrell as referees. The Board of Visitors and a number of ladies and gentlemen were fortunate enough to have had the little ferryboat West Point put at their disposal, from which a good view of the race was had, as well as the pretty sight presented by the various little boats that were incessantly darting about on the surface of the water, and the crowds of cadets scattered in little groups at intervals along the shore, their gray coats pleasantly relieved by the gay attire of their lady companions. All the boats started together, and in a few strokes the second class boat was about half a length ahead of most of the first class; but this distance was soon made up by the first class boat which, kept the lead to the end and came in in thirteen minutes and forty-six seconds—twenty-eight seconds ahead of the third class boat and sixteen seconds ahead of the second class boat—amid the most vociferous cheering on the part of the spectators. The champion flag—a beautiful blue silk one—was then presented to the crew of the first class boat by General Webb in a neat speech. The barge did not enter the course. The tub race ensued, the following cadets entering for the fun:—Miller, Yeaton, Gerhard, Stedman, Williams, Shirley, Jerome, Townsend, Davenport, Goddard, Grant, Mumford, Forhance, Mott and A. H. Russell.

Only three of the daredevils reached the end o fthe prescribed 100 yards, the others capsizing in the most grotesque attitudes, much to the merriment of the lookers on. The frantic efforts made by some of them to get into the tubs after they had been upset made the hills reverberate with shouts of laughter, and the unlucky ones had get to shore the best way they could.

THE NEW CADETS.

The following is the correct list of the new cadets, or rather "plebes," who have just arrived:—

1—William Abbott, Ill.
2—James Allen, Ind.
3—L. C. Allen, Mo.
4—John B. Armstrong, Tenn.
5—Frank Baker, Mass.
6—Lewis E. Bassett, Ohio.
7—Seth H. Benson, Mass.
8—Charles A. Booth, Vt.
9—Her. D. Boughnery, W. Va.
10—George C. Branch, N. Y.
11—Geo. L. R. Brown, Mich.
12—C. G. Buchanan, at large.
13—Wm. H. Carter, at large.
14—Overton Carr, Jr., at large.
15—Thomas Cass, at large.
16—Walter T. Cox, Ohio.
17—William H. Craig, Mo.
18—T. W. Cunningham, Cal.
19—Timothy Eastman, Mich.
20—George F. Elliott, N. Y.
21—John R. Emory, Md.
22—Chris. C. Firth, Ind.
23—Edm'd L. Fletcher, Mass.
24—A. C. T. Fromm, N. Y.
25—Cyrus E. Gillespie, Ill.
26—Emerson Griffith, Pa.
27—Joseph Hall, Mich.
28—Robert Hanna, Ind.
29—H. M. Harrington, Mich.
30—Chas. A. Hatfield, Md.
31—Martin L. Hearn, Del.
32—Charles C. Heisley, N. J.
33—Addis M. Henry, Ohio.
34—Austin Henely, at large.
35—Thomas H. Hood, Ky.
36—W. H. W. James, Tenn.
37—Morris Ketcham, N. Y.
38—Henry H. Landon, N. Y.
39—Daniel H. Long, Ind.
40—Wm. H. Lou, Jr., Ill.
41—Marcus W. Lyon, N. J.
42—Carlo B. Lyttle, Ky.
43—John H. Mitchell, Ill.
44—Harry De W. Moore, Pa.
45—Edward H. Morgan, Ill.
46—Joseph E. Moiller, Mo.
47—Wm. C. McFarland, Ky.
48—John F. McNamara, Cal.
49—Thomas B. Nichols, N. Y.
50—Wm. F. Norris, Minn.
51—Samuel L. Perkins, N. H.
52—Chas. D. Parkhurst, R. I.
53—G. T. T. Patterson, Ohio.
54—George E. Pond, Conn.
55—Taylor Reagan, Ind.
56—Frank P. Reap, Pa.
57—Jacob R. Riblet, Ill.
58—Maxwell B. Roach, Tenn.
59—Byron Roberts, Utah.
60—John A. Rucker, (at large.
61—George Ruhlen, Ohio.
62—Walter R. Smith, N. Y.
63—Charles H. Smith, Ind.
64—Warren F. Thummell, Ill.
65—Alfred Torrance, at large.
66—Herbert E. Tutherly, N. H.
67—A. L. Van Winkle, N. Y.
68—Geo. B. Walker, Jr., Ind.
69—Herman Walker, Neb.
70—Charles H. Watts, N. Y.
71—Samuel L. Weisel, Md.
72—Arthur F. Woodt, Mo.
73—Frank West, N. Y.
74—J. W. Wilkinson, Montana.
75—Ulysses G. White, Ohio.
76—Abram E. Wood, Iowa.
77—Thos Woodbury, at large.
78—Richard T. Yeatman, Ohio.
79—William F. Zillim, D. C.

Generals Gilmore and Averill were here yesterday and this morning, and left this afternoon.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 2d inst. a sad calamity occurred at South Bend, Ind., resulting in the death of four young and beloved persons, viz:—Eugene and Adele Seixas, two eldest children of T. J. Seixas; Mollie C. Miller, youngest daughter of Joseph Miller, and Charles Walterhouse, eldest son of Jesse L. Walterhouse—all of South Bend. They had started in a boat with the intention of going a short distance up the river, when the boat was drawn into the swift current and carried over the falls. The bodies were all recovered, those of Mr. Seixas' children being forwarded to this city for interment. They were interred on Sunday in the family plot in the Jewish Cemetery attached to the Portuguese Nineteenth street synagogue on Long Island. The funeral was attended by a large number of sympathising friends.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Reactionary Forces at Work Against Baez—His Brother Held by the Haytien Cacos—Interesting Review of the Situation—Dominican Speculators on Their Way to the United States.

ST. DOMINGO, May 20, 1868.

Several Dominican generals recently made the island of St. Thomas a rendezvous. Among them were Cabral, Luperon, Embert, Adon, Pina, Ricardo, Fernandez and Pimentel. They concerted a plan of operations against Baez. The result was that ex-President Cabral sailed for Jacmel May 15 on board the English steamer. He is to take command of the revolutionists along the southern frontier—in San Juan, Neyba, Las Matas, Cercao, Barahona, &c. The chieftains Timsteo and Andres Ogando, Sico Moreno, Damian Castillo and Mariano Rodriguez sent a young man named Abelard Dubreuil through Haytien territory to meet General Cabral. Baez and his partisans, as well as Cazneau, represent that this movement in the south is in favor of President Salnave. This is like what such would report to carry out their own schemes.

General Luperon went to Turks Island so as to operate against the north of this republic—the provinces of Cibao—whither the people call him as their leader. He will there meet Generals Palanco, Alvarez and many others who await his arrival to pronounce against General Baez.

General Pimentel is to go from Curaçao in company with General Castillo, Linares, Valverde and others to operate against Seybo and St. Domingo provinces, in which neighborhood they are to meet the brave General Manzueta, whom Baez has been unable to put down, either with threats or promises or by the imprisonment of his family. He kept in the vicinity of Llamasá, a district in St. Domingo province, and never ceased fighting the Baezists.

General Baez does not know how to get his government into working order, as the employés resign almost immediately after appointment. They all regard Baez's government as illegal and transitory, and no one is willing to compromise himself therewith. This is the reason why Señor F. M. Delmonte has not accepted the portfolio that Baez has tendered him, although he has been urged and besought to accept it.

By letters from St. Thomas we have learned that the Cacos hold Carlos Baez a prisoner. He was on his way to Salnave's government for the purpose of selling that portion of Dominican territory bounded on the south by the Rio Yaqui. This sale was the condition by which Baez agreed with Salnave's Minister, Delorme, for the aid which the latter would give in overthrowing Cabral. The western portion of the island, the Haytien side, has no savannas nor pasture lands to raise cattle. From the Rio Pedernales, whence the dividing line goes, according to the Aranjuez treaty of 1777, to the Rio Yaqui there are magnificent bays, which the Haytiens have always coveted without ever having taken the measures to secure so valuable a portion of our island. To fulfil this part of his engagements Baez has had to mutilate our constitution by dropping the article which points out the limits of the republic as well as the clause which creates the office of Vice President. Baez wants absolute power, and as the constitution of 1865 is very liberal and controlled the President's action while it abolished the death penalty in political cases, he has substituted the constitution of 1854, which makes him master and lord over the Dominicans and imposes capital punishment for political offences. This same substitution he attempted in 1865, when he came to power, but before he could carry it out he was overthrown and had to take refuge in the French Consulate.

Baez has also presented to Congress a bill of his expenses during the revolution that has just brought him to power, but out of decorum they have not made public the amount. The following is the only allusion to it made in the reply of Congress to the President's message:—"As to the detailed accounts of the revolutionary outlays which have been presented by the worthy General Buenaventura Baez, they are entirely approved, as well as the agreement entered into with Señores J. A. Jesurun & Zoons of the neighboring island of Curaçoa, which amounts to $37,145 80, which is approved in all its tenor and conditions."

So many documents and mortgages will be secured by Baez in the names of Jesurun, Fabens and Cazneau that, even if the peninsula of Samaná were sold for ten times its value, the proceeds could not liquidate all the claims that he will have on the treasury of the republic. In connection with this trio of speculators it is very positively asserted here that Jesurun and Fabens are authorized by Baez to raise a loan of $200,000 in the United States, on account of Samaná. This money is needed to improve Baez's situation, at least until such time as the bay and peninsula of Samaná can be disposed of for good. I do not think these rumors can be well founded, as Jesurun and Fabens left here on April 20 and Baez was inaugurated only on May 2. The *Boletin Oficial* of that date attacked such a project, and brought severe charges against ex-President Cabral for having sought to alienate Samaná. What is certain, however, is, that whatever engagements those gentlemen make in the United States are null and of no validity, as they are not authorized by a government legally constituted. Baez has been proclaimed by a faction who overthrew Cabral without electing Baez in a constitutional manner through popular suffrage, as the constitution then in force required. The latter has seated himself in the Presidential chair in spite of the will of the majority, and has imprisoned, exiled and persecuted the most distinguished citizens of the republic.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the Atlantic dock yesterday morning. It was removed to the dead house.

CIGAR MAKERS' PICNIC.—The members of the Cigar Makers' Protective Union No. 87 proceeded to Pope's Park, in Gowanus, yesterday to enjoy a day of rustic recreation. They were accompanied by the Fourteenth regiment band and had a very pleasant time.

REMOVED TO THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.—Mr. T. C. Callicott and R. C. Enright, who were sentenced in the United States Court on Friday last, were removed to the Albany Penitentiary yesterday. They left the city in the custody of Deputy Marshals Huggins and Nodyne. John S. Allen is detained at the county Penitentiary at Flatbush.

A PETITION FOR PARDON.—A petition, addressed to the President of the United States, in behalf of John S. Allen, ex-Deputy Collector of the Third Collection district, praying that he be pardoned and the sentence of the Court be remitted, was circulated by the friends of the prisoner among the members of the Common Council yesterday. Every member of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Supervisors, with the exception of one of the latter, officially signed the petition.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the meeting of the Fire Department Board, held yesterday, it was resolved that a committee of that body should go round and make an inspection of the various engine and carriage houses in the Eastern division, on Saturday next, with a view toward ascertaining what repairs, if any, are necessary thereto. The question as to the power of the new board to purchase sites and houses, which has been referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, was finally settled in favor of the board; but the consent of the Common Council is needed before a purchase can be made.

PARADE OF FENIANS.—Several companies of Fenians and civic organizations made their appearance yesterday and paraded through the principal streets of the city. The Fenians were dressed in regulation pants, green jackets and caps with green bands around them. They carried small rifles and attracted much attention. After being reviewed by the Mayor in the City Hall Park they proceeded to Myrtle Avenue Park, where they spent the day in festivities. While at the park they were reviewed by General Speer.

THE LATE BANK FORGERY—TWO OF THE ACCUSED COMMITTED.—The examination of Joseph Perez, William Delfor and Alphonso Brett, which has occupied the attention of Justice Cornwell for several days past, the prisoners having been charged with attempting to pass forged checks to the amount of $,400 upon the Brooklyn Central Bank, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Delfor was originally used as a witness for the prosecution by the District Attorney; but his testimony proving false the District Attorney withdrew all protection from the witness. Brett was discharged from custody, as nothing was elicited to criminate him with complicity with the affair. William Delfor and Joseph Perez were both committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. They pleaded not guilty to the charge.

CAPTURE OF A NEW YORK BANK ROBBER.—The Chicago police have captured and placed in safe keeping a man named Frank Fiske, who is charged with being one of four thieves who, some weeks ago, robbed the bank of John Monroe & Co., No. 8 Wall street, New York, of $10,000 in gold. After the transaction, Fiske, it seems, went to Chicago and bought out a saloon which he ran for some time. The man of whom he had purchased the business learned that Fiske had been mixed up in the New York robbery. The criminal became aware of this fact and "sold out" for about one-eighth of the value of his business and fixtures. He then went away, visited St. Paul, Minn., and other places in that section and then returning to Chicago concealed himself in the house of a notorious woman of the town. In order to bribe her into secrecy as to his whereabouts he gave her as much as $600. In the meantime the police found him out, and before he could again leave for unknown parts, effected his capture. The New York authorities have been notified.

The whole amount of gold mined in this country since the gold regions were opened a few years ago amounts to $1,250,000,000, or about half of our national debt.