BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Calling the Calendar—Cases Set Down.
Before Judge Benedict.

The calendar was called in this court yesterday afternoon, and cases were set down for various days after the 17th inst., the Judge being engaged in holding court in the Southern district up to that date.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

An Alleged Breach of Contract.
Before Judge Gilbert.

Jesse C. Brown and Another vs. Thaddeus Hyatt.—Plaintiffs alleged that on the 6th of October, 1866, defendant, by his authorized agent, J. E. Cornell, a real estate broker, made a written agreement by which he was to sell and convey to the plaintiff for the sum of $24,000 fifty-six building lots between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Brooklyn, $1,000 to be paid at the signing of the agreement and the rest in instalments, the first instalment being made payable on the 15th of November, 1868. The first $1,000 was paid and on the 15th November the plaintiffs were ready to pay the sum agreed upon, when, at defendant's request, payment was postponed until the 15th of December, and finally defendant, as claimed, refused to execute his part of the contract. The lots were worth, at the time of the bringing of the action, the sum of $67,000, and plaintiffs, as they claim, could have sold them for that amount. The action was brought to recover the difference between the sum mentioned in the agreement and the sum at which they could have been sold plus the expenses of attorney's fees, a further sum of $243 78. The answer set up a general denial of all the allegations of the complaint. Defendant testified that Cornell was not his agent and had no authority to make any such contract, and that if he did make it it was never ratified. Defendant was absent at the time in Paris and wrote letters to parties interested in the transaction, which the Court charged must, unexplained by other testimony, be taken as a *prima facie* ratification of the contract. The Court charged also that the term "authorized," used in common parlance as expressing the power a broker has from his principal, has no legal force until any act under such authority has been ratified by the principal. Verdict not yet rendered.

CITY COURT.

Action for Injury to a Child.
Before Judge Thompson.

Charles Trimmell vs. William Young.—This action was brought to recover damages done to an infant daughter of plaintiff on the 12th of January, 1868, by being run over by the sleigh of the defendant. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the child was so seriously injured by the occurrence that it has been sick ever since. The damage was laid at $500 and the cost of the suit. Defendant admitted knocking the child down, but denied the damage alleged and claimed that the accident occurred through the carelessness of the child herself and that of her parents. Verdict for plaintiff and damage assessed at $125.

Action to Recover the Value of Goods.

Erastus J. Brown vs. Benjamin T. Trimmer.—On the 10th of June, 1868, the plaintiff a merchant in New York, sold defendant 400 bushels of corn, a part of it at $1 15 per bushel and the rest at $1 18, payment to be made on the 1st of July following, half of the expense of weighing, screening, &c., to be borne by the purchaser. Defendant took 266 bushels, but declined to take the rest, or pay for what he did accept. The action was brought to recover $318, the amount claimed as due on the corn accepted. The defence set up was that the corn was recommended to be of the best quality, and that the defendant, who was a miller, suffered damage by reason of its poor quality to the amount of $100, and suffered in his reputation for selling good meal to the extent of $200 more. Case still on.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 55, 105, 145, 196, 154, 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 211¼, 213, 214, 82, 129, 204, 217, 218, 219, 220.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 61, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—A pedler named John Gillespie, while under the influence of liquor, fell from his wagon on Lafayette avenue yesterday and fractured his skull. He was removed by the police to his residence, No. 103 Adelphi street.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Kettler, a German, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Eames on a charge of cutting the head of an old man named Conrad B. Smith with a sharp instrument. Lodwig Kemneman and Jacob Kettler were also arrested on a charge of being implicated in the felony. They were all held to answer.

MADRIGAL CONCERT IN AID OF GRACE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—A grand madrigal concert will be given this evening in Masonic Temple, Grand and Seventh streets, Williamsburg, the proceeds of which will be devoted to Grace church. The programme embraces some of the best pieces recently given at the madrigal concert in Steinway Hall, New York.

POCKETS AT A FUNERAL.—James O'Donohue, a fashionably dressed young man, was committed by Justice Voorhies yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to pick a lady's pocket in a church in Greenpoint during the progress of funeral ceremonies. Two empty pocketbooks were found in the church at the time of O'Donohue's arrest, and they were handed over to Captain Stearns.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN A CELL.—Flora H. Thomas, a young woman who was locked up in a cell at the Forty-third precinct on charge of being drunk and disorderly on Tuesday evening, was found during the night by doorman Huff suspended by the neck from the grating over the door. It appears that she had torn her dress up into strips, and, forming a rope therewith, had almost succeeded in carrying into effect her rash design when she was discovered. Medical aid was procured, yet it was with the utmost difficulty that the unfortunate woman was resuscitated. She is married, and resides at No. 101 Union street.

THE PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly, held on Tuesday night, a report was received from the committee recently appointed to select a building site for a new Mechanics' Institute, in which it was set forth that a plot at the southwest corner of Greene avenue and Cumberland street could be purchased for $25,500; the plot southwest corner of Fulton avenue and Gallatin place, $22,500; plot adjoining, $15,500; three lots on Myrtle avenue, between Clermont and Vanderbilt avenues, for $5,000 each; a plot on Court street, about two blocks from the City Hall, $19,000. No choice was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

A HACK DRIVER CHARGED WITH ARSON.—David O'Brien, a hack driver, in the employ of John Ruddy, of 103 Atlantic street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of arson. At a preliminary examination made by Assistant Fire Marshal Keady, it appeared that the prisoner was sent with a carriage to attend the Charity ball in New York the evening previous. While there his employer discovered that O'Brien was intoxicated and took the carriage away from him, sending the accused home. The latter lodged in company with Barney McQuaid, another driver, in a room adjoining the hay loft, over Ruddy's stables, 14 Garden street. According to the testimony of McQuaid he entered this apartment about five o'clock in the morning, being then evidently "in liquor," and holding several bills in his hand said he was going to burn them, which he did by putting them on the floor and then setting fire to them. He was arraigned before Justice Cornwell and was committed for future examination.

TRACKED THROUGH THE SNOW.—The inmates of the residence of Mr. William Nash, No. 29 Kent avenue, were alarmed from their slumbers about two o'clock yesterday morning on hearing a noise in the lower part of the house. Mr. Nash proceeded to investigate the cause and found a rear window of the first story had been broken open and the place entered. Subsequently it was discovered some article of clothing which contained an empty portmonnaie had been carried off. The assistance of Patrolman Carmell, of the Forty-fourth precinct, was procured, and the officer went to work to ferret out the whereabouts of the burglarious intruder. He discovered footprints in the snow beneath the window that had afforded the entrance, and following the trail carefully found that it led to a shanty in Walworth street, near Myrtle avenue. On entering the place he took into custody the owner of a pair of boots, which were still quite wet, whom the officer found lying with his clothing on in bed. The footprints in the snow were found to correspond with the shape of the boots. The suspected party is Thomas Smith, twenty-one years of age. He is a cartman by occupation, but has been out of employment for some time past. He was brought before Justice Kiley and was held for examination.

A DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.—Shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning, while Casper Frey, a barber, was on his way home through Bush street, Red Hook Point, he was startled by the sudden appearance of a man, who rushed out from beneath the shadow of a house, and, intercepting his progress, commanded Frey, in genuine highwayman style of "ye olden time," "to halt, stand and deliver," and then modestly demanded an immediate surrender of his watch and money. The frightened barber called for help and his cries brought private watchman Maguire upon the scene, who seized the ruffian and held him until the assistance of a policeman of the Forty-third precinct was procured, when the fellow was handed over to the custody of the latter. The prisoner was taken to the Butler street station house, where he gave his name as Michael Moriarty, twenty-two years of age, and was locked up for the night. This is the second case of attempt at highway robbery which has occurred in this locality within the past few days, and in both cases, fortunately, the desperadoes have been secured by the authorities and they now await the vindication of the law. The inadequacy of the present number of the police force required to patrol the Forty-third precinct has long been a source of complaint among the residents in that section of South Brooklyn, and a speedy remedy of the evil is generally desired. Moriarty was arraigned before Justice Delmar, pleaded not guilty and was committed to appear for examination on Friday next.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—Kate McGrath and Jane Borger, suspected shoplifters, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Mr. Hoey, of Columbia street, who charges them with stealing a piece of cloth valued at ten dollars. They were fined twenty-five dollars each.

A resident of the Nineteenth ward, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity one day last week, imagined that there was design to rob him on the part of some unknown persons, and making his way to Division avenue he handed his watch and $400 in money to a stranger whom he met. Efforts have been made, but to no avail, to find the person to whom this property was given.

The examination in the Eleventh ward affray was concluded yesterday before Justice Kiely, which resulted in the holding of Samuel Horsey (colored) for the Grand Jury. Bernard Gauley was discharged from custody.

The specifications for laying the Scrimshaw pavement over the present cobble stone pavement on Bedford avenue have been adopted, and work will shortly be proceeded with under the supervision of the Bedford Avenue Improvement Commissioners.

The Republican General Committee met on Tuesday evening, and the two contending factions were harmonized by the election of Silas B. Dutcher as president.

THE CHASSEURS.

Reunion of Their Officers.

Distinguished as was this regiment in the field, it will be as well remembered by the important events which otherwise attach to its history. Before it was the memorable speech made by its colonel, John Cochrane (the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, present and approving), which first advocated the arming of the slaves; the grand national lyric, "John Brown's Body," was first sung in its ranks; and it was the last regiment of the greatest army the world has ever seen mustered out of the service of the United States.

The Chasseurs left New York, under Colonel Cochrane, on the 27th day of August, 1861. They were officered by members of the renowned Seventh regiment. Alexander Shaler was their lieutenant colonel and Joseph E. Hamblin their major. The regiment was organized by the written authority of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, by whom its colonel was concurrently (June 11, 1861) mustered into the service of the United States. Subsequently its field officers, Colonel Cochrane, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Shaler and Major Joseph E. Hamblin received from the President of the United States their appointments respectively to their several ranks. On Colonel Cochrane's receiving the commission of brigadier general the officers of the regiment took commissions from the State of New York, upon whose roll the regiment was the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

The Chasseurs served on the peninsula and in Maryland, under General McClellan, and, having been incorporated with the Sixth Army corps at its formation, was present at and participated in all its battles on the Rappahannock, in Maryland, the valley, Pennsylvania, at Petersburg to Five Forks and Sailor's creek. The assistant adjutant general of the corps, Brevet Major General M. S. McMahon, says:—"On the 18th of July, 1865, the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers (Chasseurs), the last regiment of the greatest army that has ever illuminated history by its deeds, was duly discharged from the service of the nation."—*United Service Magazine* for April, 1866. When mustered out but forty veterans of its original rank and file were left. Its first field officers, Cochrane, Shaler and Hamblin, became brigadier generals and brevet major generals. Two of its captains, William Gurney and Thomas Higginbotham, became colonels of other regiments, also the first named (Gurney) brigadier general by brevet. In its later campaigns it was commanded by Colonel Henry C. Fisk.

The second reunion of the officers of the regiment was held last evening at the house of General John Cochrane. The occasion was honored by the presence of the various generals under whom the regiment had fought. Generals Franklin Smith (Baldy), Newton, Wright, Abercrombie and Pike Graham were in attendance, and the ladies of the officers graced the scene. Narrative, reminiscence and anecdote contributed to the general mirth. Among the most interesting was that of William C. Kelsey's, who, while visiting his son, a lieutenant in the Chasseurs, was surprised with the regiment by the attack upon the Union lines at Seven Pines. He seized a musket and fought in the ranks with the soldiers there, and at the battle of Fair Oaks. The Chasseurs made him for this an honorary member of their body. Another anecdote was told of General Hamblin, who, when taking farewell of his veterans, signified his regard for them all by advancing to their sergeant and pinning upon his breast the regimental badge which he had just taken from his own. There were no dry eyes on that occasion. Another was told of General Cochrane. One dark, cold night the day's march had brought the brigade to camp in Maryland, on ground intersected with rail fences. The soldiers were freezing, and, the general orders having recently forbidden the soldiers to burn any fences, the General ordered that only the top rail should be burned, and as there was left a top rail to the last, of course the fences soon disappeared in the blaze of joyful camp fires. On complaint the next morning the General pleasantly insisted that his command having burned nothing but the top rail some one else must have burned the fences.

When the Chasseurs and their guests drew around the banquet table General Cochrane introduced the theme of the evening with the recital of the following stanzas. The scene was impressive and solemn when, at the words "Comrades, a toast—all standing," the whole company arose and silently drank

Our dead in freedom's fight.

Resuming their seats the General proceeded with the stanzas to the end:—

THE CHASSEURS.

We bore upon our roster
Comrades a thousand strong;
But battle and the pestilence
Have thinned the martial throng.
The fiery breath of conflict
Consumed our stricken band,
When death's mark was seen in Opequan
And on Cold Harbor's strand.

O comrades! from the blood-red field,
Bring here your scars to-night;
And comrades, maimed and marrowless,
Bring to our fading sight
Your battles won—the Wilderness,
Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill—
And hear the word at Gettysburg
Proclaim you victor still.

When men shall in the future
Make up the roll of fame,
Chasseurs! your dead, remember,
Immortalized your name.
We left them there behind us,
We left them where they fell;
But many a sigh from tearful eye
Mourns them we loved so well.

We gazed upon the battle shrouds,
Upon each pallid face,
Then laid their grimed accoutrements
Each in its proper place.
We pinned their badges on them,
Their swords we placed between,
Beneath each head his knapsack laid,
With each his old canteen.

They're sleeping where we laid them,
In bivouac there to-night;
Comrades, a toast—all standing—
Our dead in freedom's fight!
We've poured the sad libation,
Drained low our silent bowls,
To their immortal souls.

On friendship's burning altar
Lay now your mutual hands,
Its lambent flame shall temper
With love our mutual bands.
Our country's children, comrades,
Teach we our brothers then;
The boon conferred at Petersburg
Was peace, good will toward men.

BOYLE, THE MICHIGAN FUGITIVE.

Stephen Boyle, alias Edward Francis, alias Edward Barrett, the alleged fugitive murderer from Kalamazoo, Mich., and also the butcher cart thief, arrested in the Bowery on Monday evening, charged with contemplating the robbery of Mr. C. P. Squire's jewelry store, as heretofore fully reported in the HERALD, were yesterday brought before Justice Dowling by Captain Garland and roundsman Mahony, of the Fourteenth precinct. The roundsman made a lengthy affidavit, in which he detailed the facts of the discovery of Boyle and his confederate, likewise to the arrest of Boyle, his escape and pursuit, and the discharging at him of a chamber of a five-barrelled revolver which he had in his possession with the intent to take his (the officer's) life. Boyle being pushed leaped from the cart and ran into a crowd of persons in the street, where he was arrested and taken to the station house. Boyle confessed to attempting to take the life of the officer; also admitted to assaulting with a pair of steel knuckles a Mr. Waterhouse while passing through the Bowery, near Third street, one day last summer, and expressed a willingness to confess to almost any crime of which he ever was suspected in preference to being returned to Michigan to answer the charge of murder. The magistrate committed Boyle to the Tombs to answer, without bail, on the charge of attempting the life of the officer. The Sheriff of Kalamazoo is now *en route* to this city with the view of securing Boyle's return to Michigan. Later in the day Judge Dowling took the papers in the case to the District Attorney's office and they will be speedily laid before the Grand Jury.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The arrangement for the payment of a police officer by the Jersey City Ferry Company applies only to officer Mahon, who keeps order among the teamsters. The pickpockets in the railroad depot will not be disturbed in their operations for the present.

Snow ploughs were affixed on the locomotives of the outward bound express trains on the Erie Railway yesterday morning.

Great preparations are being made for the Lincoln banquet at Cooper Hall on the 12th inst.

Newark.

EXCISE.—The new Board of Excise organized on Tuesday night by electing Mr. William F. Volk president and N. P. Marsh messenger. License fees were fixed at thirty dollars. The usual standing committees were appointed and a number of licenses granted.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—George Sunderhoff and Philip Brown were found guilty of having atrociously assaulted and stabbed a German named Philip Linhorst in a saloon last October was remanded for sentence. Michael McGuire, to whose inhumanity is charged the death of the pensioner Buttle, was before Judge Depue on writ of habeas corpus yesterday. Bail was fixed at $3,500, in default of which the prisoner was recommitted to jail.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—On the Morris and Essex Railroad, at a point about midway between Chatham and Madison, Tuesday afternoon, a number of rear coal cars broke loose from a train and ran backwards down a grade. Another coal train, that was following, dashed into the detached cars, causing a serious smash up, and injuring the engineer and brakemen quite severely. It is also reported that one or two of the cars caught fire and were destroyed. The injured men were removed to Morristown.

Paterson.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Paterson is about making two more strides in civilization by the erection of a public park and a city hospital. As to the former, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to authorize the creation of a park and naming Colonel Philip Rafferty, ex-Senator Benjamin Buckley, Wm. H. K. Bibby, Samuel Smith and H. W. Merrill as incorporators. The bill will pass without a doubt, and the above names are a guarantee that the object will be energetically carried out. The Board of Aldermen are about creating a city hospital from an unoccupied public building. Such an institution as this has long been needed in Paterson.

Trenton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury reported late yesterday afternoon and presented twenty-nine bills of indictment against various parties.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—On Tuesday the Senate in executive session confirmed the Governor's nomination of E. W. Scudder, of Trenton, and Bennet Van Syckle, of Flemington, as Justices of the Supreme Court, and William Garretson, of Jersey City, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson county.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—Yesterday afternoon, while the pupils of the Academy street public school were enjoying recess, a ruffianly stranger entered the schoolyard, gained access to a water closet, and there attempted to outrage the person of a young female about eleven years old. The screams of the girl, however, had the effect of attracting some of her companions to her assistance and the scoundrel decamped with impunity. The school teacher, Miss Wigans, saw the affair from her room, and thinks she can identify the offender.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, the woollen factory of Samuel K. Wilson, located between Broad and Factory streets, caught fire by the friction of the machinery, and from the inflammable nature of the material and the oily condition of the floors a damage of about $10,000 was sustained before the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames. The fire was principally confined to the card room. Last week the same building was damaged to the extent of $300 by fire. The factory is insured for $80,000, principally in the Hartford Company and the Manhattan Company of New York. Mr. Wilson employs about 300 hands in his factory, about half of whom, principally girls, will be thrown out of employment for a month. Operations have already commenced to restore the machinery to working order.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to incorporate the Hotel Company at Long Branch; to prevent municipal officers from being interested in public contracts, and to repeal an act prohibiting unincorporated banks and the passing of bills. Bills were passed incorporating the New Brunswick Chemical Company, the Mercer (Trenton) Pottery Company and the Morris River Steamboat Company. The latter bill provides that the capital stock shall be $20,000, with power to increase the same to $100,000. The boats are to ply on the Morris river and Delaware bay and river, from Millville, Cumberland county, to Philadelphia, stopping at intermediate stations. Considerable discussion ensued on the second reading of a bill authorizing the printing of the State laws in a German paper published in Trenton. Mr. Cobb called the attention of the Senate to the expense ($22,500) incurred by the State in printing the laws of last year in the newspapers. Mr. Little denounced the extravagance of having all the laws of the State, public and private, published in the Trenton papers. Each paper should only be allowed to print the enactments appertaining to its county. A great many paltry sheets are started every year, having little or no circulation, for the sole purpose of enriching their owners by the "job." If the Senate is inclined to concede the printing of the laws to the German paper, Mr. Little hoped that the privilege would be withdrawn from some of the other Trenton papers. The bill was finally laid over for further consideration. In the afternoon a resolution was adopted authorizing the Comptroller to pay the Commissioners on the Harsimus Cove property such compensation as the Supreme Court and Attorney General may determine.

In the House yesterday a petition was presented from the people of Union township praying to be exempted from tax for the construction of the Montclair Railroad. The following bills were introduced:—To renew the charter of the Mendham and Chester Railroad Company, with privilege to extend their road to some connection, the distance not to exceed twelve miles; to revise and amend the charter of the city of Perth Amboy, by empowering the Mayor and Recorder to be elected for the period of two years, and the Board of Aldermen for three years; to incorporate the New Egypt and Farmingdale Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $400,000; supplement to the act incorporating the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company. This bill authorizes the company to borrow $30,000 for every mile of road they construct, at not more than seven per cent, and to build a branch or branches from Ridgefield Park to the New Jersey State line. Bills authorizing appeals from the Prerogative Court to the Court of Appeals, heretofore disallowed, and empowering the Water Commissioners of New Brunswick to issue bonds for a sum not exceeding $100,000, were passed. A resolution was adopted forbidding the introduction in the House of any private bills after March 1. A motion was carried to allow Senate bills not amended by the House to receive a second and third reading consecutively in order to expedite the transaction of business. A similar rule prevailed in 1854, 1855 and 1856. A bill exempting church property not exceeding $5,000 from taxation was lost. In the afternoon a bill was introduced supplementary to the act authorizing the selection and location of a public park in the city of Newark. The bill recites the names of a number of gentlemen, among whom are Messrs. Cornelius Walsh, Theodore F. Runyon and Nehemiah Perry, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to be known as the Newark Park Commissioners, with power to acquire not less than 250 acres nor more than 700 acres of land upon the site adopted by the commissioners. The bill also provides that in case of any disagreement between the said commissioners and the owners of any lands or rights which may be required for said park, as to the compensation to be paid to such owner, the commissioners shall make application to any of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who shall thereupon appoint five competent persons as assessors to examine such property and estimate the value thereof under oath. The bill also provides that after the costs of the lands taken for said park shall have been determined the assessors shall apportion such part of said costs, not exceeding thirty-five per cent thereof, among the lands outside of said park and adjacent to the avenues and ways to and from the same which they shall deem benefited thereby. After the confirmation of any final report of the assessors of benefits the one-fifth part of the amount shall be assessed annually for five years, and shall be included in the taxes levied thereon and shall be levied and collected like other taxes. The bill finally provides that the question of establishing the park shall be submitted to the people at the next charter election of the city of Newark. Another important bill was also introduced—namely, "An act for the establishment and government of the city of Newark." The bill provides that the powers and duties connected with and incident to the police government and discipline of the city of Newark shall be vested in and exercised by a board of police commissioners, officers of police and such number of patrolmen, not exceeding 150, as the said commissioners may appoint. Before the 1st of March the Governor shall nominate and, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint from among the electors of the city of Newark five competent persons, who, with the Mayor, shall constitute the first board of police commissioners, all vacancies arising in the commission to be filled at the ensuing charter election. When a vacancy occurs in the office of chief of police the president of the board shall exercise the duties and powers of that office *pro tem.* The board shall have power to fix and regulate the compensation of the chief and the subordinate officers, said compensation not to exceed $1,700 a year to the chief and to each of the members of the police force $2 50 per day. A captain of police is to be appointed from among the force whose salary shall not exceed $1,200 a year, and two lieutenants, whose salary shall not exceed $1,000 a year. A police surgeon is to be appointed, with a salary not exceeding $500 a year. No police officer shall be appointed on the force who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Newark for at least one year. No member of the police commission is to hold any other place of public trust or emolument within the elective franchise unless he shall have first resigned his office of commissioner. The said commissioners, other than the Mayor for the time being, shall receive for their compensation, for all services to be rendered by them under this act, a sum of $500 each per annum; and in case any of the commissioners shall take or receive any other reward or compensation for or in respect of any service under this act, or in respect of any appointment to be made or voted on, such commissioner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both. The report of the committee appointed by the last Legislature to procure a bronze statue of General Phil Kearney and a marble statue of Richard Stockton, to be placed in the Statuary Hall at Washington, shows that the sum appropriated ($10,000) is inadequate for the purpose and suggests an apportionment of $6,000 more. The report was laid on the table for the present.

SINGULAR BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Cupid's Vagaries in Jersey—Love at Eighty-three and Blighted Affections at Half a Century—Spicy Developments of Love's Old Dream—Damages Laid at $40,000.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court yesterday the case of Mary Harrison vs. George Vreeland came up before Judge Bedle and the associate Justices of the county. The case has been postponed from term to term in the hope of a compromise, but the dispute, becoming more aggravated by delay, has gone at length under the arbitrament of the highest tribunal in the county. The plaintiff is a widow, forty-five years of age, and charges the defendant, a mere remnant of mortality, with one foot on the threshold of the grave and about completing his eighty-third year, with breach of promise of marriage. It appears that in the spring of 1863 an intimacy arose between plaintiff and defendant, and resulted, as alleged, in the latter making a proposition of marriage, which was accepted. Mr. Vreeland's family would not countenance such a proceeding, and the alleged engagement was accordingly postponed from time to time and eventually broken off. Damages were laid at $40,000, a sum quite considerable for the plaintiff, who has followed the vocation of school teacher for a living, while the defendant is reputed to be very wealthy and belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families in Bergen.

A perusal of the case will satisfy any one that it is the most singular ever brought before a civil court in New Jersey, and such a case is of such rare occurrence anywhere that N. P. Willis was considered to have counted the pulse of his times most accurately when he gave us the line, "Your love in a cottage grows hungry," a reference to an extraordinary case in those days. To quote the hackneyed line, "The course of true love," &c., in the present case would be too satirical. Both parties to the suit have taken "farewell, a long farewell" to the heydey of life, when the blood courses madly through the veins and leaves the love-smitten youth some apology for an unthinking submission and and oftentimes absolute surrender to the demands of the blind god. According to the plaintiff's statement the old man showered on her all the attentions of a love-sick mortal—in fact, that the-so called friendship ripened into a feeling that is but feebly expressed in the word affection. And what a revelry of bliss both must have indulged in when he conjured up to her mind a picture of the happy home (as alleged) which both were so soon to share! And how mortifying must it have been, on the other hand, when, as the time for the consummation of the alleged engagement came round he wrote to her in a confused state of mind setting forth that he was greatly troubled by the perversity of his family, who were so ungenerous as to insinuate that any acceptance of the proposition of marriage by her was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy on her part to possess herself of the old man's property! He was subjected to so much annoyance on this account that it was deemed advisable to postpone the engagement. She replied that if he desired to be released from his engagement she was quite willing to accede, but it is alleged he continued to visit her.

Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that plaintiff levied substantial damages—the only sum commensurate with blighted hopes and disappointed love.

TESTIMONY OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Mrs. Mary Harrison, on being placed on the stand, testified as follows:—I have lived in Greenville for twelve years; my husband has been dead thirteen years; I taught school there and kept boarders for some years; have no means of subsistence outside of what I earn; have one child living—a daughter; have known the defendant since the spring of 1863; he is a widower; he lives on his income and has considerable property; he owns a house and farm; he called to see me in the spring of 1863; he called on me about one week subsequently—a social call—and at the next call he proposed marriage; he asked me if I thought I could marry him, and I agreed to do so; he asked me at what time I would be ready; I told him I would prefer the month of July in that year (1863); he made the same proposition frequently; in September, 1863, he complained of the interference of his children; said if he was to be influenced by them I did not want to interfere, but he replied that he would never give me up; I then told him as plainly I would never give him up to please anybody; things went on in this way till 1864; he asked me to have patience with him; I had given up my school in July, 1863; he proposed giving me $1,000 and I accepted it; he got me a paper to sign, which I copied and signed; when he called for the paper I told him that the paper sounded like a release; I said if he wanted to be released he should have said so in the first place; he said he did not want a release; I thought his conduct was strange at the time; he seemed rather hurt at that; told him he could not remain in that position and that if he was ready to get married I was; I did not think I was justified in remaining in that position; matters continued in that way for some time; he called frequently to see me, and continued his visits till the spring of 1865, about once a week or perhaps every ten days; in the spring of 1865 he complained of some unjust taxation of $1,000 (if I remember rightly) more than he ought to pay; in June, 1865, we held the last conversation on the subject of marriage; he went away very suddenly; I wrote to him and he came to me; I asked him the cause of his strange conduct; in July, 1865, he announced his intention of going to New York, and he wished me to be quiet in the meantime; during the summer of 1865 he was more attentive and kind than I had ever known him; in November following, while he was living in New York, he was brought home sick, and in that month a lady came to me and represented herself as his wife; I wrote at once to Mr. Vreeland, and he came to my house as soon as he was able—about five weeks afterwards; he said that woman who called on me was not his wife; he only kept her; he was very much displeased; he said he was the victim of the damnedest conspiracy that was ever known; that she pretended to be married to him; he asked me to prove that he was in my place at the time the marriage was alleged to have taken place, which I agreed to do; by this means he gained the case and saved, as he said, a third of his property, and that he would not only marry me, but he ought to worship me. (Laughter.)

The court here took a recess, after which the examination was continued at great length. Plaintiff testified that defendant called on her as frequently and showed her as much attention as ever after the occasion last referred to, and finally requested her to postpone the marriage for three years, in order to evade an action for bigamy which the other woman (Sarah L. Cummings, alias Louisa B. Jenkins) might bring against him; that she did not consider this proposition very favorably at the time, but she perceived that the defendant desired to withdraw altogether from the engagement.

Witness was cross-examined by ex-Governor Parker, when she admitted that the document which she signed after receiving $1,000 purported to release defendant from any engagement towards her, and totally acquitted him of liability in any action at law arising out of the intimacy between them.

Several letters from plaintiff to defendant were read, including the following tender effusion, which must have been most touching to the old man who was the object of such a warm affection:—

MY DEAREST OLD PET.—Will you come and see me before you leave? I want to see you very much. I was told you looked sick and miserable, and you looked so rosy and happy when you were here last that I feel very much alarmed about you. I must see you. Your MARY.

In another letter she says:—"My claim upon you can never be removed this side of eternity. I have loved you sincerely and devotedly, and you told me you loved me the same." She declared that she would never permit him to marry anybody but herself, and expressed her determination to do "terrible things" if he abandoned her, winding up in this fashion:—"My temperament will not allow my feelings and affections to be crushed. I am decided on this point, and I will die before I yield it." Nearly all the letters are prosy, practical and to the point, but here and there a spicy passage occurs which affords a key to the "temperament" of the writer, like the following:—"You cannot escape me. I shall follow you to the furthest ends of the earth. No use to fight against me." She further admitted on cross-examination that she wanted to have complete control over the old man, and would not allow any person to interfere with or separate them.

The reading of the letters occasioned some amusement in court, and as the trial progressed the court room became filled. The case will be resumed this morning, when the defendant will be placed on the stand.

LONG ISLAND.

NEWTOWN HAS FOUR BRIDGES in course of erection. They are to be constructed at a cost of about $800,000.

THE PAPER MILLS AT LOCUST VALLEY are now in full operation. The machinery was set to work last week and is now turning out two tons of wall paper per day. A large number of poor people in the vicinity have found work in the mills, and have thus been relieved from want.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the recent meeting of the Building Committee of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, held at Riverhead, it was resolved to raise $5,000 to expend in the construction of suitable buildings in which the society may hold its exhibitions. Several architects submitted plans and drawings for the consideration of the committee. The plans of one of the gentlemen were accepted and specifications are to be drawn up for persons wishing to estimate the same.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

FIRE.—At a late hour Saturday night the distillery of F. W. Jennings, on the Kingston and Wilber post road, together with an adjoining building and barn, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $11,000. The property is fully insured.

FISHKILL.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—There is much alarm felt at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess county, among farmers over the sudden death of several cattle belonging to Sylvester Haight. The animals died in great agony in six or eight hours after the attack. A post mortem examination has revealed nothing, and the farmers generally are much excited. It is feared that Mr. Haight will lose the whole of his stock.

COCK FIGHTING.

A Main Between Poughkeepsie and Rondout for $100—Eight Battles Fought, Poughkeepsie Winning Seven.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3, 1869.

A main of cocks between Poughkeepsie and Rondout was fought at the latter place on Monday night, which resulted in an easy victory for Poughkeepsie. The conditions of the main were to show thirteen cocks on each side weighing from four to five pounds and fight all that fell in weight for $100 the main and ten dollars each battle. The lovers of the sport gathered at an early hour, and after a vast amount of talk, and consequently a great deal of delay, it was announced to the "boys" that nine couples "fell in." I do not claim to know much of their fighting qualities, but it was evident from the appearance of the Rondout cocks that they were better fitted for the spit than the pit. They fought, however, with dogged perseverance and were game to the last, but condition told against them.

First Fight.—Both parties showed a black and red, weight four pounds thirteen ounces. The Rondout cock was a fine fighter and had the best of the battle for a long while, but was a poor cutter. The Poughkeepsie cock, though cut badly was very plucky and was determined to win at all hazards, and so he did, after a heavy struggle. Time, thirty minutes. A large amount of money changed hands on this battle, the Rondouters backing their cock eagerly, while Poughkeepsie as eagerly took up the bets.

Second Fight.—Two four pound chickens. Poughkeepsie showed a black and red, Rondout a blue red. This was a slashing fight, but it was evident that Poughkeepsie would win at the start, which it did, killing the Rondout bird in ten minutes.

Third Fight.—Poughkeepsie "chucked" out a black red, four pounds ten ounces in weight, while Rondout showed a blue red, four pounds eleven ounces in weight. In this "lift" the Poughkeepsie cock had everything his own way, killing the blue in five minutes.

Fourth Fight.—Poughkeepsie showed a black, weight four pounds six ounces, and Rondout a pyle, of the same weight. This was a jump, kick, bite and tumble sort of contest from beginning to end. After a very poor fight, which lasted twelve minutes, the Poughkeepsie chicken succeeded in giving the pyle a slap on the head, which caused it to "shuffle off the mortal," &c.

Fifth Fight.—Poughkeepsie presented a pyle, weight four pounds three ounces, Rondout showing a white pyle of the same weight. This was a good for nothing battle. The Poughkeepsie cock looked around at his handler, intimating to him that he would like to be taken up; but upon learning that he was expected to sustain the reputation of the City of Schools at it he went, and after kicking and thumping his opponent around the pit at a two-forty gait for about five minutes was proclaimed the winner of his battle and the main. Rondout looked glum, but said never a word, while Poughkeepsie was correspondingly joyous.

Sixth Fight.—Both parties showed a black red, weight four pounds ten ounces. Upon being brought to the scratch the Poughkeepsie chicken begged to be relieved from his engagement, but upon learning that he had to face the music and after trying the mettle of his adversary for a few moments he flew the pit, taking the cap off a chicken lancier's head in his flight. First victory for Rondout, and great rejoicing.

Seventh Fight.—Poughkeepsie presented a black red chicken, weight five pounds two ounces, Rondout parading another blue red of the same weight. The Poughkeepsie chicken is a son of "Old Stone House," a celebrated fighting cock that could eat up a turkey gobbler at one sitting. These chickens went to work at a rattling rate at first and it might have been a very exciting battle, but the "Stone House" bird in one of his manœuvres at the third meeting broke his opponent's leg, which lost him the battle.

Eighth Fight.—Poughkeepsie showed a pyle, weight four pounds ten ounces. Rondout brought in a gray. The latter was in no condition at all, and after wheeling and running around the pit, with every now and then facing the pyle, the Poughkeepsie cock, anxious to bring things to a final settlement, stood on one leg and hit the gray, Heenanlike, with the other, breaking his neck, which closed the contest. The Rondout boys took their outrageous defeat pensively, treating their victorious friends with marked courtesy. The affair caused much excitement in sporting circles along the river, and it is probable that another contest will take place soon.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Returns from the Seventh and Ninth Districts.

We give below a compilation of figures showing the receipts in the Seventh and Ninth Internal Revenue districts of this city for six months, by which it will be seen that quite a sum of money has been collected from the various sources of revenue when the other districts already published are added to these two. The office of the Seventh district is at the corner of Third avenue and Seventh street. Mr. B. Blake is the collector and Mr. M. R. Brewer the assessor. That of the Ninth district is at No. 667 Seventh avenue, near Forty-ninth street, Mr. Henry Wood being the collector and Mr. Homer Franklin assessor:—