NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Litigation—Examination of T. C. Durant Continued—The Books of the Company Ordered to be Delivered Up—Difficulties in the Way—Adjournment of the Case.

Before Judge Barnard.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company.—The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning. Counsel for the defendant read the following affidavit of Sidney Dillon to the effect that he is a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that he is now the president of the Credit Mobilier of America, which is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the general office of the said Credit Mobilier of America is now, and has been since the organization of said company, in the city of Philadelphia; that since the month of December last past the said Credit Mobilier of America has had no office or branch at No. 20 Nassau street, in the city of New York, nor has it done any business at that place since that time, and deponent further says that there are none of the books, papers, property, assets or effects of the said Credit Mobilier of America, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the city of New York, nor has there been any of the same for several weeks last past within the knowledge of the deponent. Deponent says that he has heard read the affidavit of J. H. Whitmore, made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the same is, in each paragraph and statement therein, absolutely false and untrue and without the shadow of foundation in point of fact, saving only as to the following points, viz.:—It is true that some of the directors and nearly all of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America. Deponent further says that he has read the copy affidavits of James Fisk, Jr., sworn in this action March 16, 1869, and the affidavit of Mr. C. Durant, sworn herein on the 20th day of March, 1869, and knows the contents of the same and the papers to which they allude and refer. That the affidavit of the said Thomas C. Durant is in all respects true within the knowledge of this deponent, with the exception of that deponent was not present at the time the United States Commissioners examined that portion of the road known as the Z, and has no personal knowledge of the statements relating thereto; but that in that respect he truly believes the said affidavit of the said Thomas C. Durant to be true, and this deponent was not present at the organization of the annual meeting of the stockholders of said railroad company on the 10th of March, 1869, or when any votes were cast, and had no personal knowledge of the number of votes given on said account, but speaks of the same only upon information and belief.

The affidavit of Charles A. Lombard stated that he is a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that he is also a stockholder of the Credit Mobilier of America; but he has never been a director of the latter company; that he had read the copy of the affidavit of James Fisk, and also the affidavit of Thomas C. Durant, and knows the contents of each of them, and the affidavit of Durant is true. The affidavit of Mr. Cisco, also confirmatory of the statement entertained in the affidavit of Mr. T. C. Durant, was also read.

Mr. Durant was then examined by Mr. Field. He referred to a mistake in his previous testimony, to the effect that the number of teams employed was 8,000, not 800. He had not seen the contract with James W. Davis. Davis lived in Omaha. He had tried to see the books, which would tell him the amount of his dividends, but the Sheriff had the key of the vault, and therefore could not. The Union Pacific Railroad never paid a dividend.

Q. Why not? (Question objected to.)

Judge Barnard observed that the scope of the inquiry was whether money properly belonging to dividends had not been turned over to the Credit Mobilier for division among its stockholders. (The objection was overruled.)

A. Well, because the road was not completed, and as yet no profits had been made.

Q. The dividend made to the subscribers to the contracting fund was that a dividend or profits? A. The Credit Mobilier made some profits as the agent of Mr. Hoxie; the Oakes Ames contract made an allotment; the contract of all these trusts is that the profits are to be for the benefit of the stockholders; the Oakes Ames contract was made in October, 1867; that contract was authorized by the board of trustees; work under that contract commenced immediately; he presumed the contract was made for all who assented to it: he supposed all the stockholders who had paid up (or their stock had paid up) on their stock had received their allotments, except Brigham Young; the assent of the stockholders was obtained as soon as possible; the amount of stock issued was $24,000,000; that had been paid for cash; no instalments had been called for about a year; they then passed a resolution declaring full paid; there was then no partially paid stock out, except some on which only ten per cent had been paid; they were compelled to pay five per cent every six months; on the first subscription $2,000,000 were paid in; the last call, he thought, had been made within a year.

Q. Why do you say, then, that when Mr. Fisk subscribed in 1867 for 20,000 shares, the stock was paid in full? A. At the time Mr. Fisk subscribed the board had called but for fifty-five per cent. but the stockholders had voluntarily paid up in full.

Q. Do you undertake to say that the stockholders had to pay up in full? A. Except those in default for not paying up the fifty-five per cent.

Q. What was the amount of outstanding stock? A. I cannot say; there had been several subscriptions after the first of $2,500,000; witness had himself at one time subscribed for $1,000,000, and paid twenty-five per cent, the amount that had then been called; the Credit Mobilier took $500,000; witness had a majority of the stock originally subscribed; the Credit Mobilier sold some of its stock; the rest they had paid in full; witnesses had done the same thing; the company had sold its own bonds; sometimes the company paid for the equipment of the contractors, it being stipulated that the equipment should be such and such; they paid a sum in gross per mile to the contractors from $42,000 to $96,000, according to the work; he could not say positively whether the part on which they paid $42,000 was that part where the United States allowed $16,000; a portion of it was; he could not say whether all was; he thought that sum was paid to the 247th mile post; the contracts were made according to the difficulties of the road and engineering, and not with regard to the allowance from the government; some parts of the road cost three or four times the government allowance; it had not been his intention to so provide for the contract as to leave no residuum for the stockholders, but the first mortgage bonds and subsidy were intended to be used for the establishment of the road, and were applied to that purpose; $3,000,000 of the land grant bonds went for the same purpose; a portion of these first mortgage bonds were deposited with the government as security; witness did not know how many locomotives were disabled; the largest number in the shop at one time was nineteen; he thought 160 had been built; they were receiving an average of eight or ten locomotives a month and fourteen cars a day; some were made in Detroit and Chicago, and he turned out four cars a day himself at Omaha; it was not to their interest to have short curves; witness had made contracts for coal with every man they could get; contracts for 4,000, 8,000, 2,000 tons; they had taken coal from everybody they could get it from; their present supply was about two months' supply; a proposition was submitted to the company by some gentlemen proposing to form a Wyoming Coal Company, but it had never come to any result.

Q. Are there any members of Congress interested in the Pacific Railroad Company? A. There are several stockholders.

Q. Give us their names? A. Oakes Ames.

Q. How many more members of Congress? A. I don't know.

Q. Has any money ever been paid by the Credit Mobilier or by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress? A. Not that I know of; I would be very likely to know if there had unless it occurred recently.

Q. Is any member of Congress interested in any of these contracts? A. Oakes Ames is.

Q. Did you ever hear at any meeting of the board any discussion concerning the interest of members of Congress? A. Not to my knowledge at any meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; he did not know of any property in this State belonging to the company, except what was hypothecated for loans; they were under charge of a special committee; the Fourth National Bank had made a loan, he thought, of about $200,000 on collaterals; he did not know what collaterals; he thought there was a loan by Cisco & Sons; witness knew they owed borrowed money; beyond the collaterals he did not know of a dollar of property except what was in the safe, of which the Sheriff had the key; he supposed the books would show; he could not tell.

Mr. Field asked the Court to compel the witness to produce the books of the company, which would show these facts.

Mr. Tracy and Mr. McFarlan opposed the motion.

Judge Barnard thought the case was on a par with the Erie case, and in that case he had examined this question and decided that books of a company could be produced, and the vice president of the company could be compelled to produce them.

Mr. Barlow urged that it was not yet shown that the books were under his control. In actual fact the books were not under his control. He had no key of the safe; he had been absent most of the year and another officer was and is in charge of them.

In reply to the Court Mr. Durant confirmed these facts.

The Court held that he must consider Mr. Durant as vice-president of the company, and should direct him to produce the books.

Mr. Field said he should require him to produce the loan book or such book as showed the loans and collaterals in this State. The books or papers showing the allotments on the Hoxie, Ames and Davis contracts, the assent of the stockholders, and to whom the allotments were delivered, and the trust deeds.

The Court then adjourned till one o'clock, but on reassembling no books were produced.

Mr. Barlow read an affidavit of Mr. Durant to the effect that he had gone to the office of the company in compliance with the order of the Court; but that he found the safe locked and that it could not be unlocked except by a combination known to Benjamin Ham, an official of the company, but in Jersey, beyond his control.

Mr. Durant was again examined by Mr. Field. He testified that he had not seen the president of the company for three days; he had not seen the safe locked; he (witness) asked the assistant treasurer for the book and the latter handed him the key; he asked him for the combination and Tuttle said no; he asked the deputy sheriff for it and asked generally if any one in the office knew, but was answered in the negative; witness did not know why Ham was absent; Ham was under the control of the president, but was as auditor independent; witness had, in the absence of the president, general control of the office; he had not control of Mr. Ham as auditor; he held his office as witness himself did, from the board of directors; the president is in this city almost every week from Tuesday to Friday; Mr. Ham's residence, he thought, was beyond Elizabeth; he came in and went out every day; he did not know how long it would take to reach Mr. Ham.

Mr. Field asked for a peremptory order that the books be produced by a time fixed or that the witness be committed for contempt.

Mr. McFarlan, on opposing the motion, said that it was an insult to the Court and an insult to the counsel engaged. The witness in compliance with the order of the Court was produced, and he had now made an affidavit showing that he was unable to get the books of the company as required. The present motion was a suggestion that the witness had perjured himself.

After some further discussion, the Court directed Mr. Durant to produce the books at the next meeting, and adjourned the proceeding till to-day at two o'clock.

Mr. Field asked that the other motion connected with the suit be also adjourned.

Mr. Barlow was strongly opposed to an adjournment. The two matters were entirely distinct. The examination was in aid of a motion to be made on the 1st of April. Whatever occurred on that examination could not be used in aid of a motion now being made. This motion must stand or fall on the affidavits already made. Those affidavits were fully met as far as the Union Pacific Railway was concerned. A receiver had been appointed of the property of the Credit Mobilier; and on an allegation that that company had some rights in certain property of the Union Pacific Railroad, the receiver was authorized to take possession of that property. Under that order and a writ of assistance the receiver had come down with a posse of sheriff's officers and taken possession of their office. He had invited the receiver to see if any of that property was there, but none was discovered. Still, without any right, the receiver had remained with his small army of confederates and refused to remove. He then had suggested the idea that the safe should be locked and the Sheriff retain the key, but Mr. Ham keep to himself the combination. So matters stood, and then business was entirely uninterrupted. They had large sums to pay.

Mr. Field said he thought there was no money in the safe.

Mr. Barlow replied that Mr. Durant had money of his own; but the Sheriff was there without right, and they desired that he might be withdrawn.

Mr. Field observed that he would see that no unnecessary interference was made.

Mr. Barlow said he desired nothing but the rights of the company.

Mr. Field said that the Court could not hear a thing and immediately disregard it. It appeared on the affidavits and the proofs that there was strong reason to suspect an intention to withdraw from the State of New York the property of the companies. He asked that matters remain as they were till the conclusion of the first matter. He contended that under the circumstances the court should not be baffled.

The Court remarked that an officer could remain in charge without interfering with the money of the company.

Mr. Barlow—In charge of what?

The Court understood that the Sheriff's officers had discovered in the safe an old almanac, a blankbook and $1 50. (Laughter.)

Mr. Field again urged the necessity of placing some supervision over the books.

The Court finally decided to adjourn the second motion until such time as the first had been disposed of, in order to avoid confusion. The motion was accordingly adjourned with the other till to-day.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Assault on the High Seas—A Warning to Officers of Vessels.

Before Judge Curtis.

Strong Morrisson vs. J. Tallant.—The plaintiff in this case was a seaman on board the bark Golden State, and charges the defendant, mate of said vessel, with having committed a violent assault upon him in the port of Shanghae, in the month of November last. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff, in obedience of orders, was engaged with others of the crew in working the anchor windlass, singing in the usual way; that plaintiff, who was under the influence of liquor at the time, occasionally introduced the refrain of a Fenian song into the sailors' chorus; that the defendant took umbrage at this and seized the plaintiff with the intent of handcuffing him; the latter put up his hand and was about to expostulate with the officer for this unnecessary harshness when defendant struck him a very severe blow on the head with the irons or fetters.

Judge Curtis listened very patiently to the testimony, himself interrogating the parties on doubtful points. Counsel having submitted the case on either side without comment, Judge Curtis, in rendering the judgment of the Court, said that it was clear the mate (defendant) had acted with unwarrantable severity and violence in the matter. The idea that a mutinous spirit had been displayed had not a tittle of evidence to support it. The sailors engaged on the same duty as the plaintiff at the time were loyal and true to the vessel and her officers, and the mate, without any trouble, could have put the plaintiff under arrest had he been guilty of any offence. While he would always be prompt in sustaining legal and proper authority in all things, and be ever ready to administer the law for the protection of those placed in authority, he would as certainly on the other hand extend the ægis of the law over the too often oppressed and persecuted mariners and seamen who might appeal to that tribunal to seek redress for such offences against them and against the law as this case presented. The judgment of the Court was that the defendant pay a penalty of seventy-five dollars. A new trial was asked for, but refused.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments yesterday, upon which the prisoners were subsequently arraigned. Messrs. Hutchings and Tweed represented the prosecution.

The trial of George Smith, a boy, charged with stealing a check for $126 45 from Benjamin Raynor, was resumed and resulted in the acquittal of the boy.

FORGERY.

Henry S. Allen was tried and convicted of forgery in the third degree, he having on the 8th of March presented a check for $210 to the paying teller of the Chemical Bank purporting to be signed by Alexander Hornby, which that gentleman pronounced a forgery.

When the jury had rendered a verdict of guilty, Mr. Hutchings stated there was another indictment against the prisoner for obtaining $800 upon a forged check. He also stated that the United States District Attorney desired to use the prisoner as a witness in the investigation of alleged frauds upon the Post Office Department, and he desired that sentence should be postponed for the present, with the understanding, however, that whatever use his evidence might be to the government it should not have the effect of mitigating the sentence which the City Judge ought to impose upon a person convicted of forgery. Allen will be sentenced upon the last day of the term.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A CONDUCTOR—REMARKS OF THE CITY JUDGE UPON THE CONDUCT OF CITY CAR CONDUCTORS.

Martin Moloney was placed on trial charged with perpetrating a felonious assault upon Charles W. Genet, on the morning of the 2d inst. The testimony showed that the defendant, who was bruised and bleeding and slightly intoxicated, got on a Third avenue car, of which Genet was the conductor; that while the car was in motion he took him by the collar and put him off, whereupon the defendant proceeded to the front platform, followed by the conductor, who put him a distance from the car. When Genet jumped on the platform the prisoner pulled out a large pistol and, as he supposed, pointed it at him. Assistant District Attorney Tweed said he only asked for a simple assault, the evidence failing to sustain the principal charge. As soon as the jury had found Moloney guilty of a simple assault he was arraigned and gave the Judge a statement of his movements the night before the occurrence, to the effect that one of his family had been bitten by a dog and he was on his way to shoot the animal when he met friends who induced him to drink. The defendant was so weak that he could not jump off the car. His story bore the impress of truth. Judge Bedford said that some of the conductors upon our city railroad cars often deserved to have a whip applied to their persons, for their treatment of passengers was often reprehensible. He himself witnessed the brutal treatment of a newsboy by a conductor a few days ago. His Honor sentenced Moloney to the City Prison for thirty days, believing that he deserved some punishment for getting drunk and having a pistol with him when in that condition.

THE BROADWAY JEWELRY BURGLARY.

Mr. Hutchings said he consented to the discharge of Trimble, who was jointly indicted with Leonard for the alleged burglary committed upon the store of Benedict & Bro., Broadway, he being satisfied that there was not a particle of evidence implicating Trimble in the affair. The City Judge granted the motion.

FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

The Opening of Church Street.

Before Judge Quinn.

John P. Parks vs. Albert Mergel & William La Marche.—The following opinion has been delivered by Judge Quinn in this case:—I have examined the statutes regulating the extension of Church street. The effect of these statutes upon the fee of the premises in question is the only defence sought to be set up by the tenants in this proceeding. The lease is admitted, and that the rent reserved in the lease is unpaid is also admitted. In the counter affidavit put in by the tenants there is really no defence set up at all. If the proceedings to extend Church street and the confirmation of the commissioners report thereon by the Supreme Court had been properly set up, I am free to say that there is a grave question whether the fees did not pass to the city on the confirmation of that report, and whether the relation of landlord and tenant was not thereby abrogated by operation of law. But as the Superior Court, at General Term, in the case of "Strang vs. The India Rubber Company," on a full consideration of the effect of these statutes upon rent accruing after the confirmation of that report, in a case like unto this, have held that the rent can be recovered, it would be indecorous in me, even if my convictions as to the effect of the law were different, to hold in opposition to that decision. The tenants have had the benefit of the buildings and premises and there is no peculiar hardship in their having to pay the rent. Therefore, in this proceeding, there must be judgment for the landlord.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—The People vs. James Meehan, burglary; the Same vs. James Meehan, robbery; the Same vs. Charles Brown, grand larceny; the Same vs. Frederick S. Bogue, obtaining goods by false pretences; the Same vs. John Williams and Richard Jones, grand larceny; the Same vs. John Williams and Richard Jones, grand larceny; the Same vs. William H. Chambers, obtaining goods by false pretences; the Same vs. William Wolfe, grand larceny; the Same vs. Charles Clark and James Wright, larceny from person; the Same vs. James Lane, receiving stolen goods.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M.	27	3 P. M.	43
6 A. M.	26	6 P. M.	41
9 A. M.	30	9 P. M.	40
12 M.	35	12 P. M.	40
Average temperature			35¼
Average temperature Sunday			35½

DEATH OF AN EX-COUNCILMAN.—Thomas Farren, an ex-Councilman of the Fourteenth ward, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 212 Grand street. Deceased was about fifty years of age. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

FURTHER INSURANCES IN THE READE STREET FIRE.—The following are the insurances of Messrs. Higgins, owners of the building Nos. 59 and 61 Reade street, where the fire occurred on Saturday night:—Resolute Insurance Company, $12,000; Security, $5,000; Continental, $7,000; American (Boston), $5,000; New England Mutual (Boston), $5,000.

FATAL MACHINERY CASUALTY.—George Wilson, a man employed in the sugar refinery corner of Franklin and West streets, was yesterday afternoon caught in the machinery and fearfully mangled, both legs being fractured. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where death ensued soon after admission. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at 442 East Sixteenth street, on the body of Philip Scheu, a German, fifty-two years of age, who died suddenly. Deceased was taken suddenly ill in the street and taken home in a carriage, death ensuing a few hours subsequently. Deceased was brother to Solomon Scheu, one of the State Prison Inspectors.

THE BURNING OF MRS. ROBINSON.—Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, the lady who was so fearfully burned at her residence, No. 212 West Eleventh street, on Sunday, by her clothes taking fire from a grate, as heretofore published in the HERALD, died yesterday morning. Deceased was about forty years of age and a native of Petersburg, Va. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

DEATH IN THE STREET.—Mary Reilly, an Irish woman, seventy years of age, was yesterday found lying sick and destitute in the hallway of premises No. 33 Prince street, by officer Samuels, of the Fourteenth precinct, who placed her in a coach and started for Bellevue Hospital. On the way thither the woman died, and Coroner Rollins was subsequently notified to hold an inquest on the body.

THE ASSAULT ON MRS. ROONEY—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION REQUIRED.—Sergeant Ryan, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday sent information to the Coroners' office that Mrs. Rosannah Rooney, brutally assaulted and beaten on Sunday evening by her husband, Thomas Rooney, at their residence, No. 52 Mulberry street, as reported in Monday's HERALD, was lying in a dangerous condition at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the injuries received. Coroner Rollins has charge of the case. Rooney, who was arrested by the Sixth precinct police, being arraigned before Justice Hogan, was committed to the Tombs to await the result of his wife's injuries.

EXCISE TRIALS.—At a meeting of the Excise Board, held yesterday, the charge against Louis Kumbeck was dismissed. The license of Terence Duffy, 117 Hudson street, was not revoked. The charge against William Stahl, 197 Forsyth street, was not proven and license continued. John Lane, of 337 West Sixteenth street, charged by officer Southerd, of the Sixteenth precinct, with selling liquor on Sunday, lost his license, as also did George Heinrick, of No. 107 Bleecker street, on complaint of officer Van Zant, of the Fifteenth precinct, and Charles Albert, 154 Forsyth street. The other cases were adjourned. Fifteen new licenses were granted.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Alta Vela Guano Nuisance—The Metropolitan Gaslight Company—Mad Dogs to be Killed—The Hog Cholera Again.

The Board of Health met at three o'clock yesterday, President Lincoln in the chair, and, with the exception of Mr. Acton, a full attendance of members.

Mr. Bliss, attorney, reported that he had, upon investigation, failed to discover any evidence sufficient to justify legal proceedings against the Alta Vela Guano Company of Astoria for violation of the order of the Board to abate a nuisance. The secretary had represented to him that the company had removed the factory to Barren Island, and were only using the Astoria premises as a depot of sale.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that he had ordered examinations, but the place was closed up in the night and it was difficult to find out whether they were or were not working at night, and they could not force an entrance.

The Counsel then read a letter from Hooper C. Van Vorst, counsel for the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, stating that the company were busily employed in changing their machines so as to use the iron process of purification. Dr. Chandler, chemist, expressed the belief that the company were now acting in good faith, and two weeks' time was given to complete the change.

Mr. Eaton, counsel for the Board, gave an opinion upon the alleged nuisance committed on Long Island, near Hunter's Point, by carrying out manure and unloading it. The trouble is that there is no other place where the manure can be dumped with less anoyance to the public, and he recommended that an ordinance be framed restricting hauling of it at certain hours, and submitting the draft of one for the consideration of the Board, which was adopted.

The Clerk read a communication from the Clerk of the Assembly, enclosing the resolutions passed regarding the action of the health officer of the port in allowing passengers by the James Foster, Jr., to be sent to Ward's Island, which was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Morris, Assistant Superintendent, reported that the bodies of 161 bob calves had been seized during the past week, and that it had been discovered that persons were continually bringing into the market this style of food surreptitiously. Report filed.

The following regulation covering the destruction of mad dogs was submitted by Mr. Eaton, counsel, and adopted:—

SANITARY REGULATION.

It is hereby declared to be the duty of every person herein authorized to enforce and execute this regulation to kill promptly every dog or other quadruped found in this sanitary district which any such person in good faith believes to have the hydrophobia, or to have been bitten or exposed to be bitten by any animal having said disease, and directed to kill every dog appearing to such person to be sickly, emaciated or disabled found in said district at large and not in charge and appearing to be under the care and control of some owner or other proper custodian thereof; and every person so authorized is directed to promptly report to the Sanitary Superintendent, or to one of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, every case of killing any such dog, and when and where the same was killed, and also every case of any dog being in said district having or which is believed liable to have, or has been exposed to the hydrophobia, and when and where said dog was last seen, or is likely to be found, and a description thereof. And this Board assumes all the responsibility for such killing under the fourth section of chapter 956 of the laws of 1867, provided that such killing shall be done in good faith in the supposed discharge of his duty by any person herein authorized to do such killing. And the Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents and men, is hereby charged, pursuant to and by virtue of section seventeen of chapter seventy-four of the laws of 1866, and other laws to such cases applicable, with the duty of enforcing and executing this regulation.

REPORT FROM THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT ON THE SWINE THAT DIED FROM THE HOG CHOLERA.

The Sanitary Superintendent respectfully submits to the Board of Health the report which is required under the resolution that was adopted at the last meeting concerning the doings of the executive officers in regard to the diseased hogs which were seized immediately upon their arrival at the Hudson River Railroad depot, West Thirty-third street, by train from Albany:—

The instructions and spirit of the Board were carried out promptly. The details concerning the matter are herewith furnished in a special report of the facts by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Morris. The attention of the Board is respectfully invited to the fact that the circumstances of this case illustrate the method by which diseased and dying animals are pushed upon the market of this metropolis whenever the unfortunate holders of such stock find that the loss of it will be inevitable unless they can quickly place it on sale in the insatiable and unregulated great market stalls and packing houses of New York. True to the commercial instinct which forbids any sacrifice of the putrefying carcasses, upon the sale of which the holder's bank account must be kept good, the rapidity of the movement of such diseased food towards this market and the ready methods by which the sales are effected are ascertained to be such as should receive the vigilant surveillance of the sanitary authorities, and lead to a thorough system of food inspection and the sanitary regulation of the metropolitan market. But in making these suggestions we would embrace the opportunity to commend the manly course pursued by Mr. Reed, the agent and consignee of the owner of the condemned hogs, and by Mr. Davis, his friend and adviser, whom the superintendent invited to be present as a witness to the proceedings taken in this case. In making the microscopical examinations Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Stiles found no other evidence than that which the Superintendent stated at the last meeting of the Board, viz.:—That the hogs were in a famished and badly diseased condition, and suffering from the infection known as "hog cholera."

Drs. Morris and Stiles made a careful inspection of every one of the carcasses, and Commissioner Stephen Smith and Mr. Davis, an expert dealer in pork, were witnesses to the proceedings herein mentioned. Very respectfully,

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

DR. MORRIS' REPORT.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, March 22—10 A. M.

E. HARRIS, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:—

I have the honor to report that pursuant to the resolution of the board at its last meeting, directing a careful and prompt inspection of the diseased hogs which I have seized and held at the offal dock, consigned to Mr. Reed, &c., that after you had made such inspection and had decided that all, without exception, should be rendered into soap grease or lard oil by the following order, dated March 18, 1869, 10 o'clock A. M.:—

To J. H. REED, Agent, &c.:—

SIR—You are hereby ordered to cause the entire lot of condemned hogs, numbering 280, now at the offal dock, foot West Thirty-eighth street, to be rendered into soap grease or lard oil immediately. The said rendering to be completed during the next ensuing three days, or seventy-two hours from the date hereof, whatever the kind of rendering may be.

And it is further ordered that every process and every movement to which said hogs and said grease and oil shall be subjected shall be witnessed by and under the official control of an officer of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and further, if rendered into lard oil, the said process shall be completed within seventy-two hours from the date hereof. All cost thus far incurred at offal dock to be paid by Mr. Reed.

E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

—the consignee (Mr. Reed) concluded to make the sacrifice at the offal tanks, and did so dispose of the whole lot. They were immediately placed in the offal rendering tanks and rendered into soap grease, so that no portion of these hogs in any form can by any chance be used for human food.

I have also the honor to report that by an increased vigilance under the orders of Captain Lord, of the Sanitary Company of the Police, he reports that his officers during the past week have seized and sent to the offal tanks 161 "bob" calves, of which number officer J. Birdsal seized twenty-five in the village of Astoria, in one lot. The traffic in this kind of food has been carried on surreptitiously to a very large extent in this city and Brooklyn and the surrounding cities. This kind of business being pushed out of the city limits, is industriously pursued in adjacent points, the animals being dressed and brought surreptitiously into our markets daily, and sold as cheap food to the poorer classes. Means are now in progress that will restrain the business in a great measure. I would respectfully suggest that some punishment should be inflicted upon parties who habitually continue this kind of business.

MOREAU MORRIS, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned until Thursday next at three o'clock P. M.

THE WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A great deal of excitement is attempted to be stirred up by the movement made by Mr. Richmond, the only republican member of the Legislature from the city of New York, to effect a change in the character and composition of the Board of Education. It is sought to have it believed that this is a conspiracy of bad men to obtain control of our public schools, for corrupt, mercenary and even sectarian purposes. If this were so there would be full justification for the great activity of those having the control of the Board of Education and of the school moneys in their efforts to prevent any interference with the existing condition of things; because, however bad the present system may be, no matter what abuses may have grown up during this long continued control of one set of men, forming the "ring" of the present Board, it would be better even that it should continue as it is than that the objects said to lie at the bottom of the movement should succeed.

> Rather bear those ills we have,
> Than fly to others that we know not of.

Now, there can be no harm in calmly considering the existing condition and relation of the Board of Education and the objects attempted to be secured, and which will probably be accomplished by the bill of Mr. Richmond. Mere clamor proves nothing, and should not affect any citizen who feels—as all good citizens should—a deep and responsible interest in the cause of common school education. Let not abuses which are patent, and which are growing, continue, from any vague apprehension or any interested statements that the opposition comes from unworthy sources.

One would suppose that the object of the movement in the Legislature is to uproot the common school system, and utterly destroy the principles and practice of this scheme of public education. Mr. Richmond's bill does not interfere at all, or propose to interfere, with the system of common school education in the slightest degree. It merely aims to introduce new men, and, doubtless, better men, into the Board of Education, for the purpose of controlling the enormous growth of the expenses of common school education—new men as school commissioners who can be relied upon to correct the abuses which have grown up under the secret management of the clique in whose hands are the operations of the Board of Education. One would suppose, from the uproar and excitement which it is attempted to raise, that we have in our Board of Education the most intelligent, capable and immaculate set of commissioners to be found anywhere administering so important a trust. Now, I ask how many of your readers know who compose the Board of Education? and not knowing who they are, how can they judge that they are the best men for the position? How many know of the proceedings and operations of the Board of Education? How can they judge in regard to the expenditures of money and the making of contracts, and the jobs that are passed there? A few years ago the proceedings of the Board of Education were published regularly, so that every act was made known. The result of this was found to be exceedingly inconvenient to the managers of the Board, and two years ago it was absolutely stopped, and since that time their proceedings have been kept entirely secret, except to the few spectators who may from time to time choose to attend.

Again, it is said that the movement against the Board of Education is an effort of the Tammany ring to obtain control of that Board. Do not all your readers know that eighteen out of the twenty-one commissioners were elected by Tammany Hall, and that they stand in the position of control, compared with the other party, as eighteen to three? But all this is not important if the commissioners are good and capable men and are discharging their duties with efficiency and economy.

Now, what are the facts, the results, in a general way? The expenses of the Board of Education for the last six years have been as follows:—

1863	$1,450,000
1864	1,787,000
1865	2,298,508
1866	2,454,327
1867	2,939,348
1868	2,900,000

This shows that the expenses have increased during the above period 100 per cent, and that the increase goes steadily on. The appropriation asked for during the present year is $3,150,000. Of this total the following are the items of necessity, though doubtless extravagant in amount:—

Salaries of teachers in ward schools	$1,700,000
Salaries of janitors	85,000
For the support of the evening schools	110,000
Normal schools	20,000
Corporate schools	70,000
For supplies through the depository	185,000
Total	$2,170,000

It will be seen that the actual expenses required for salaries and for the support and supplies of the schools amount, even on the estimate prepared by the present officers, to about $2,000,000.

Now let us see how it is that the amount of what would seem to be all that is necessary for the support of the schools is increased $1,000,000 at this time when we are suffering, in every department of taxable interests, from the burdens of national, State and city taxation. The first item that attracts attention is salaries of the Superintendent's clerk, &c., of the Board of Education, $65,000. Does any one pretend that the expense of a clerk and assistants to perform the mere clerical duties of that position need amount to any such sum as this? The Board meets twice a month, and the whole duties consist in paying salaries and keeping a record of the proceedings of the Commissioners.

The next item is incidental expenses of the Board of Education, including shop account, $60,000. What are "incidental" expenses? It means expenditures for which the items cannot be anticipated, or of which it is not agreeable to furnish a statement; it means simply a general fund to be expended by the clerk and officers of the Board of Education as they think proper "incidentally." Among these "incidental" expenses is what is known as a tea room; that is to say, the members have a supper or refreshments furnished to them at their meetings, and as they choose to order. This is never returned or charged under the head of tea room, supper, dinner or board bill, but is covered up under the head of postage stamps or other "incidental" expenses. How much of the $60,000 goes in this way it is, of course, impossible for us to know. If the Common Council of the city of New York should set about providing for their daily board out of the public treasury there would be a universal howl of indignation; but because such a gross abuse is perpetrated in the sacred name of education, and from the sacred funds raised for educational purposes, all attempts at inquiry or attacks upon the propriety of such expenditures are considered an unholy effort to break down the common school system.

The next prominent item is procuring sites for erecting buildings and furnishing and fitting up buildings, the sum of $450,000, expended by the same clique and under the operation of the same influences by which the expenses of the Clerk's office are made to reach $65,000 for salaries and $60,000 for incidental expenses. It is to be remarked in regard to this charge for incidental expenses that it is as much for such purposes as all the other city departments receive, including the Finance Department, the Street Department, the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Law Department and the Clerk of the Common Council.

Another item is for incidental expenses of ward schools, $215,000, about $10,000 for each ward, to be expended under the same direction. Incidental expenses is the substitutive term for the contingencies of the city departments, and, treating this branch of the subject incidentally, I must say that the waste fund under the direction of the managers of the Board of Education is a very handsome sum, and it is not remarkable that those who have managed it, coming from the humblest positions without means, are now men of wealth and property influence.

Now, then, let us look at the branch of supplies. The supplies are included in the first statement we made of expenses, allowing $2,000,000 for necessary purposes. It is not well known, but ought to be, that most of the supplies of books for the Board of Education are furnished, not under any contract or arrangement between the publishers and the school officers, but by a middle man named Burnton who does not publish, but furnished them on his own terms to the Board. Now, I would ask any citizen, if he were charged with the business of conducting a single school, and desired that no one should profit by the trust which he had assumed, whether he would have a bargain or arrangement with an intermediate agent to furnish the books and supplies, for the benefit of that agent, or whether he would contract directly with the publishers for the best prices at which they could afford to furnish them. The expenditures for books, maps, slates, &c., amount to $185,000 per annum, all or nearly all through this same Mr. Burnton. It may also be proper to state, in passing, that one of the principal books used in the schools is a book copyrighted by one of the superintendents, and, of course, embraced in every order.

Again, on the subject of pianos, an important item. These are not purchased of Chickering or Steinway, manufacturers, who can afford to furnish them of the best quality and at the lowest prices, but they are procured wherever the agent for that purpose chooses, with reference to the influences which control him in that respect. The average price paid for pianos is $400; and pianos are shifted about from school to school, under pretence of repairing, so that when a repaired piano can pass muster it is not remarkable that it turns up as entirely new. Now, Chickering will furnish all these pianos on a regular contract for $375, and Steinway for $385. The item of pianos is an important one, because they are furnished to all the schools, three in every grammar school building. Now, who pockets the difference between the prices actually received for these inferior pianos and the fixed price paid for them, and why is it that Chickering & Co. are not permitted to furnish for $25 less a piano that is worth $100 more? Can this question be asked without incurring the responsibility of attacking the common school system?

In regard to the item of furniture, it was only at the last meeting of the Board of Education that a committee of investigation was appointed to inquire into a fraud charged in that department. It was found that the superintendent had invited proposals and received bids for furniture for a Ninth ward school, when it will be nine months before the school building will be ready to receive the furniture, and that an officer of the Board of Education, whose office is in the clerk's department, has a patent or pretended patent for an item of furniture included in the proposals, and in regard to which there can be no competition; indeed, competition has been entirely eliminated from this branch of expenditure, and but two houses now attempt to engage in the business for the Board of Education.

But all these are matters of mild flagrancy. The time of the clerk seems to be so taken up by these jobs that, from the testimony in regard to the celebrated $17,500 forged warrant, it appears and is admitted that he never examined his accounts or the warrant to discover the forgery until three weeks after the account and the checks were placed in his possession.

Now let us examine the composition of the Board of Education, to see whether it is constituted of responsible taxpayers and men of education, fitted for the position, and who are entitled to that sacred protection which is claimed for them. Their names are as follows:—

First District—James B. Dupignac, Timothy Brennan and Owen Haley. Mr. Dupignac keeps a billiard saloon; Mr. Brennan is a public inspector, and Mr. Haley is a porter house keeper. I do not intend, by reference to the occupation of these gentlemen, to reflect, in any way upon them, because they are no doubt, very good and worthy men in their way, but the business of selling liquor at retail is an engrossing pursuit and must necessarily prevent that close attention to the duties of public education which their importance demands.

Second District—Henry P. West, saddler; Wilson Small, clerk in the Street Department; Otto H. Coop, German grocer.

Third District—William H. Gray, horse dealer; Benjamin B. Merrill, tailor; James L. Lewis, retired merchant.

Fourth District—Francis Euring, music teacher; John Kaiser, Jr., tailor, and S. P. Patterson, insurance.

Fifth District—Jacob W. Duryea, markets; Richard Warren, auctioneer, and William H. Neilson, broker.

Sixth District—Thomas J. Hall, dealer in music, some of which is sung in the public schools; Leander Buck, builder and repairer, and Peter H. Jackson, iron.

Seventh District—John Jasper, corporation contractor; Thomas E. B. Hawks, fishing tackle, and Richard L. Larremore, lawyer.

Now I do not intend to make any reflection upon these gentlemen, lest it might be said that it is an attempt on the part of the wealthy taxpayers and men of education to prevent humble men from assuming the duties and responsibilities of government. It may be that these gentlemen are very conscientious in regard to their various pursuits, but they are men who are required to attend daily to their daily business, and whether they know much or little about education or have the commanding and comprehensive ability to take charge of and direct so large and so important a system as that of public education, they have not time, nor can they be expected to make the sacrifice required for a thorough performance of their duties. But on this subject our citizens can form their own judgment.

Now, who are the real managers of the Board of Education? Thomas Boesé, formerly policeman, for the last ten years Clerk and Controlling Manager of the Board; James L. Miller, a former Commissioner, who resigned to take the position of superintendent of building, repairs and shopwork generally, a position created expressly for him, and an inner circle of commissioners who may be said to give their whole time, if they do not give their whole mind to it. The laws that have been framed in regard to the expenditures for the Board of Education really make the Board entirely independent of any supervision; there is no limit to the expenditures which may be made, and there is no auditing power. Now, it is all well enough to assume, because our common school system is a good one and we have capable teachers, that we cannot expend too much money in so good a cause, but is this sound reasoning.

I have alluded to some of the items of expenditures. Can they be justified upon any ground? Are the School Commissioners of the character and qualifications to be relied upon to make the most intelligent and economical expenditure of this vast and growing sum raised from our taxpayers for school purposes? These are important questions.

Now, then, what is proposed by Mr. Richmond, the republican representative from the city of New York? It is that our School Commissioners, composing the Board of Education, shall hereafter be elected by general ticket and undergo the scrutiny of the whole people—that it shall not be composed of pothouse politicians, selected in districts where no such supervision can be exercised. Is there anything wrong in this?

Now as to the provision for filling by appointment the places of the present incumbents with a view to reform. This scheme of Mr. Richmond's bill has been gotten up upon consultation with leading men, representing associations and organizations affecting the public welfare, and the design is to select Commissioners of the following character:—John T. Agnew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry Hilton, Richard L. Larremore, Peter Cooper, Isaac H. Bailey, Thos. Murphy, Augustus Schell, James L. Lewis, Isaac Sherman, Timothy Brennan and William H. Neilson.

This would be a board composed of seven democrats and five republicans. Will any one pretend that that board will not be an improvement on the existing Board, and that it cannot be relied upon for an honest administration of our school affairs? Will they promote the interests of the Tammany ring as much as the present creatures of the Tammany ring who are now members of the Board of Education? The truth is that the interested clique who spend the money of the Board of Education are seeking to drown this movement of reform by clamor and the old expedient of crying stop thief, by the thief himself.

I ask your readers and citizens generally to consider seriously the dangerous and devastating strides now being made by the ring of the Board of Education in their salaries, sinecure offices, incidental expenses and the jobs of every kind that are concocted in their tea room.

And on the subject of the tea room it may be remarked that while the expense may not be very large comparatively, yet it is an expenditure not allowed by law, and the fact that they thus take the public moneys for their private refreshment and benefit is an evidence, small though it may be, of the general character of their proceedings and of the influences controlling in the Board. If a man will spend five dollars of trust money fraudulently and in violation of law, openly in the public face, what may be expected of him in regard to transactions involving large amounts of money done in hidden secrecy with confederates and where there is no opportunity for public scrutiny or exposure?

In the consideration of public questions facts and ideas are what the public want, and in an intelligent community such as ours our citizens are not to be misled from the fair and candid consideration of any question by any bugbear cries or the lamentations of the victims who are fearing detection and exposure.

I shall recur to this again, more in detail, giving dates and figures.

AN EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

AMUSING SCENE IN A POLICE COURT.

A Bear Brought Before a Magistrate—His Performances.

The usual decorum which prevails in Essex Market Police Court received a rude shock yesterday morning. Business had been progressing with the greatest good order, and the returns of the various precincts had well nigh been exhausted, when an unusual sensation was noticed outside the courthouse and the street and lobby became crowded with grinning gamins and open mouthed loungers. Justice Mansfield had retired to his room on a matter of judicial business, and the magisterial chair was unoccupied. Clerks and officers, reporters and those who were writing for the Judge noticed the unusual uproar and all were on the *qui vive* to ascertain what had caused the unusual crowding. In a few moments the wonder was solved, as a procession, consisting of officer Reilly, Mr. John W. Hudson, Joseph Longalmet, a huge bear, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer filed through the packed doorway and made its way towards the desk. Every seat in the room was soon filled and the passage ways were also filled up with those anxious to inspect poor Bruin.

In a few minutes Justice Mansfield took his seat, having to fight his way through the crowd. Mr. Hudson, who is an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stepped in front of the desk.

"Who makes the charge here?" said Justice Mansfield.

"I do, your Honor," said Mr. Hudson.

Justice—"Who's the defendant, the man or the bear?"

Mr. Hudson—"I charge the man with cruelty, in having a ring inserted in the bear's nose with a rope attached, by which he drags him along."

A voice—"Oh, Hudson, bear and for-bear."

Mr. Spencer here interfered, and stated that he appeared for the man, and claimed that no cruelty was being practiced in having the ring placed in the cartilaginous portion of the animal's nose.

The bear at this point seemed to have got some sort of an inkling as to what was going on, and scorning the services of Mr. Spencer, made up its mind to defend the case itself. It sat down on its hind legs, in front of the desk, and placing its forepaws upon the rail, looked straight at the Justice, opening its mouth as if anxious to say something. Mr. Schloss, the interpreter of the court, always on the lookout to assist the magistrate, moved to the side of Bruin and anxiously waited for him to say something which he might translate into good English. The grunt which came from his half-open mouth was too much for Schloss, and, giving up the job, he turned to the master. Mr. Spencer asked for the dismissal of the case. He begged to draw the attention of the magistrate to the fact that the bear was a Russian subject, and that any punishment inflicted upon him might lead to complications with the government of that country. He even hinted that any such action might lead to the forfeiture of Alaska.

The Justice said he must hold the man for the sessions. The bear bowed. Mr. Spencer said, the animal loved its master. The bear licked his hand. The Justice said $300 bail. Poor Bruin tried to soften his heart by going through an impromptu performance. Stern justice had, however, to be satisfied, and the bail was given, the procession left the court, the crowd dispersed, and the fun was at an end.

It was suggested to Justice Mansfield that he should commit both man and bear, both to be placed in one cell, the muzzle of the bear to be removed, and that then they might fight the matter out between them. The Justice, of course, could not allow any such brewing of mischief.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The bill introduced into the Legislature on Friday last by Senator Cauldwell to enlarge the area of the city of New York by adding to it a portion of the southern part of Westchester county, provides for making it in name part of the city of New York, and gives power for designing, laying out roads and avenues systematically, to connect the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester and the lower part of the town of Yonkers with the city of New York. It does not give power to work or grade them, neither does it give the Common Council of New York or any other body municipal powers over the territory, but reserves all such powers to the present authorities of the towns mentioned and the Supervisors of the county of Westchester.

The intention is to secure unity in the plan of that portion of Westchester county with the city of New York, and it is proposed to authorize the Park Commissioners to make surveys and prepare the plan. The people of the towns above named are very unanimous in the support of Senator Cauldwell's bill, which is carefully drawn to protect the rights of all.

The real estate market opened for the week yesterday with continued animation. In addition to a variety of New York and Brooklyn improved and unimproved property disposed of by various firms, Messrs. Johnson & Miller commenced the sale of the "Williamson Homestead Farm," situated at East New York, which, after the larger portion of it had been sold, was adjourned in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the last parcel was struck down. The attendance at the several sales was good and the bidding prompt and spirited, the prices obtained indicating a firm tone in the market. Below we give particulars.

Auction Sales of Real Estate Yesterday.

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY JAMES M. MILLER.	
2 story brick, 2 story frame buildings and lot No 35 Vandewater st, near Pearl, lot 24.6x84	$9,875
5 lots s s 76th st, e of 2d av, each 25x100.2	7,000
1 lot s s 89th st, 235 ft e of 4th av, 25.6x100.8	2,510
BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.	
4 lots n s 66th st, 175 ft e of 9th av, each 25x100, each	4,750
4 lots s s 66th st, 150 ft e of Boulevard, each 25x100.5, ea.	5,800
3 lots s s 66th st, adjoining, each 25x100.5, each	5,800
5 lots s s 84th st, 175 ft e of 9th av, each 25x100.5, each	5,050
5 lots adjoining, each 25x100.5, each	5,160
5 lots s s 84th st, 200 ft w of 8th av, each 25x100.5, each	5,275
5 lots n s 83d st, 200 ft w of 8th av, each 25x100.5, each	5,300
5 lots n s 83d st, 175 ft e of 9th av, each 25x100.5, each	5,125
5 lots adjoining, each 25x100.5, each	5,125
8 lots s s 108th st, 200 ft w of 8th av, each 25x100.10, each	2,775
2 lots n s 73d st, 146 ft e of 9th av, and 2 lots in rear, each 25x102.2, each	8,050
1 lot, n w corner 8th av and 68th st, 25x100	25,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	16,100
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	15,100
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100, each	14,[illegible]00
2 lots, s s 54th st, 225 ft e of 7th av, each 25x100.5, each	7,000
Building and lot 40 Vandewater st, 21.1x38.11	4,950
Leasehold premises, 625, 625½, 627, 627½ 9th av, 57.7x100, each	7,100
House and lot 251 2d av, 21x80	16,700
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.	
6th av, 4 lots, e s, 50.5 ft s of 54th st, 21.6x75, each	11,500
54th st, 1 lot, s s, 58 ft e of 6th av, 17x50.5	5,525
54th st, 1 lot adjoining, 22x100.5	9,000
58th st, 1 lot, n s, 100 ft w of 6th av, 25x100.5	8,000
59th st, 1 lot, s s, 100 ft w of 6th av, 25x100.5	20,000
58th st, 1 lot, s s, 125 ft e of 7th av, 25x180.5	12,500
1 lot adjoining, 25x175	12,250
1 lot adjoining, 25x171	12,100
1 lot adjoining, 25x168	12,075
63d st, 1 lot, s s, 225 ft e of 4th av, 25x128	5,900
Saugatuck, Conn, 2 lots on Davenport av, 34x154, each	120
5 lots on Elm st, each 30x96, each	100
BY WM. KENNELLY.	
3 story b house and lot, 175 Henry st, lot 21.8x60	10,700
3 story house and 3 story brick stable and lot No 189 E Broadway, cor Jefferson st, lot 26.1x75	24,500
4 story brick house and lot n e cor Chrystie and Delancey sts, lot 75x100	74,000
10 lots e s Alexander av, between 137th and 138th sts, each 25x106	26,500
10 lots e s Alexander av, between 134th and 135th sts, each 25x105	21,000
10 lots e s Alexander av, between 133d and 134th sts, each 25x105	21,000
BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY JAMES M. MILLER.	
2 story brick house and lot No 160 Pacific st, 200 ft from Clinton st, lot 25x100	11,775
EAST NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY JOHNSON AND MILLER.	
4 lots corner Stone, Boulevard and Union avs, each	250
4 lots corner Union and Williamson avs, each	310
4 lots on Stone, Boulevard and Williamson avs, running through rear of above, each	280
4 lots adjoining, each	275
4 lots adjoining, each	260
4 lots adjoining, each	260
4 lots adjoining, each	275
4 lots adjoining, each	265
4 lots corner Lake and Stone avs, Boulevard, each	310
4 lots corner Williamson and Lake avs, adjoining, each	275
4 lots corner Union and Williamson avs, each	300
4 lots corner Union and Ocean avs., adjoining, each	2[illegible]5
4 lots corner Williamson and Lake avs, adjoining, each	300
4 lots corner Ocean and Lake avs, adjoining, each	270
4 lots on Williamson and Ocean avs, running through, near Union av, each	280
4 lots adjoining, each	275
4 lots adjoining, each	270
4 lots adjoining, each	270
4 lots adjoining, each	260
4 lots adjoining, each	250
4 lots corner Stone av, Boulevard and Lake av, each	315
4 lots corner Lake and Williamson avs, each	330
4 lots on opposite corner of same, each	300
4 lots corner Ocean and Lake avs, each	290
4 lots corner Duryea and Williamson avs, each	280
4 lots corner Ocean and Duryea avs, adjoining, each	275
4 lots corner Stone av, Boulevard and Stone av	290
4 lots corner Williamson and Duryea avs, each	290
4 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, near Blake av, each	2[illegible]0
4 lots adjoining, each	270
4 lots adjoining, each	270
4 lots on Williamson av, rear of above, each	260
4 lots on Williamson av, adjoining, each	255
4 lots on Williamson av, adjoining, each	250
4 lots on Williamson av, opposite, each	250
4 lots on Williamson av, adjoining, each	250
4 lots on Ocean av, near Blake av, each	250
8 lots on Williamson and Ocean avs, running through, adjoining above, each	255
4 lots cor Stone av, Boulevard and Duryea av, each	325
4 lots cor Duryea and Williamson avs, adjoining, each	300
4 lots on opposite corner of same streets, each	290
4 lots cor Ocean and Duryea avs, adjoining, each	250
4 lots, corner of Stone av, Boulevard and Linington avs, each	250
4 lots, corner of Linington and Williamson avs, each	220
1 lot on Stone av Boulevard, near Duryea av	225
1 lot adjoining	225
1 lot adjoining	225
1 lot adjoining	230
1 lot adjoining	225
1 lot adjoining	225
1 lot adjoining	235
1 lot adjoining	230
2 lots adjoining, each	225
1 lot adjoining	225
1 lot adjoining	225
1 lot corner Stone av, Boulevard and Linington av	280
1 lot on Stone av, Boulevard, rear of above	245
1 lot on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining	215
1 lot on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining	225
2 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining each	220
2 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining each	220
2 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining each	215
2 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining each	220
2 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining each	220
2 lots on Stone av, Boulevard, adjoining each	220
2 lots on corner Stone av, adjoining each	230
4 lots corner Linington and Williamson avs, each	250
2 lots on Williamson av, rear of above, each	215
4 lots corner Williamson and Linington avs, opposite, each	200
4 lots corner Williamson and Rapelye avs, each	250
4 lots corner Williamson and Linington avs, each	225
4 lots corner Union and Stoneline, Boulevard, each	345

Real Estate Notes.

The commodious mansion and an acre and a half of ground at Unionport, N. Y., belonging to Mrs. Holmes, has been purchased by Supervisor Abraham Hatfield for $9,000.

The Christian Brothers of the Roman Catholic Protectories at Westchester, N. Y., have purchased twenty acres of land from Leonard Mapes for $20,000. The property lies less than a quarter of a mile south of the proposed railroad to Portchester.

Fifth avenue lots do not come often in the market, especially under the hammer, not having of late been made the subject of speculative excitement. Among the sales announced to be held this week is one, however, of eight lots on this favorite avenue, comprising the entire front between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets. Notwithstanding the frequent reference to the "manifest destiny" of the west side, property here has all along been held firm, and the result of this sale will be important in determining in the most effective way the relative appreciation of the two localities.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester county, the following sales have recently been effected:—A house and lot, the latter 80x210, on Fourth avenue, by J. H. Johnson to Mrs. M. E. Hicks for $9,000. A lot 50x210 on the same avenue and by the same party to Mrs. W. H. Van Arsdale for $3,500. A house and lot on Sixth avenue, near First street, by James Harper to a party named Whittaker, from the city, for $4,200. William Schwartz to Darius Lyon, a lot 60x105 on Fourth avenue, for $3,500.

A lot, 50x150, with house thereon, situated on Railroad avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Morrisania, was sold at auction yesterday for $5,450.