BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Alleged Stealing from Fort Wadsworth.
Before Judge Benedict.

William Buckley was yesterday tried on an indictment for stealing paint, glass and other articles from Fort Wadsworth in September last. Buckley was a junk dealer, and it is alleged that he carried off the property when on visits to the fort on business. It was claimed for the defence that Buckley had purchased the goods not knowing they had been stolen. Verdict not yet rendered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.
By Judge Barnard.

George W. Miller vs. John P. White.—Motion to amend answer denied, with ten dollars costs to abide event.

David Atkins vs. Owen Tage.—Motion to amend answer denied, with ten dollars costs.

Walker S. Crosby vs. L. D. Towsley and another.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with ten dollars costs to abide event.

Louis Lockwood vs. Sturgis Northrup.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with ten dollars costs.

Uri T. Hungerford vs. Edward T. Blanchfield.—Motion for the appointment of a referee granted.

Thomas T. Anderson vs. Philip Schlosser and another.—Motion to set aside application for reference denied, without costs. Motion to set aside and vacate attachment granted upon judgment of costs of motion when dissolved.

William A. King, an infant, vs. Charles V. Morgan.—Motion to change place of trial from Kings to Westchester granted, with $10 costs to abide event, defendant to take short notice of trial in the Westchester circuit.

Treadwell T. Carman vs. John McNamee and Bernard Sheridan.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

E. Merritt Collyer vs. James F. Lloyd.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs.

George S. Wilcox vs. Mark M. Pomeroy.—Motion to change place of trial from Kings county to New York. Granted, with ten dollars costs to abide event.

By Judge Gilbert.

Mary M. Dakin vs. William H. Dakin.—On report of S. P. Lowell, referee, decree of divorce against defendant granted.

In the Matter of Application of William Ostrander for peremptory mandamus to Zachariah Voorhies, a Justice of the Peace—Mandamus denied.

Judah Ann Edwards vs. Mary Ann Goodenough.—Referred to N. B. Morse instead of ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, who declines.

By Judge Tappen.

Wm. H. J. Benson vs. Dwight E. Waterman.—Motion to change the place of trial to New York granted, with ten dollars costs to abide event.

CITY COURT.

Alleged Breach of a Contract.
Before Judge Thompson.

James S. Byrnes vs. Catharine Hafferty.—Defendant is a cork dealer, doing business at No. 69 Fulton street, New York. On the 6th of June, 1868, plaintiff, as he claims, entered into defendant's employ for one year at a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, in the capacity of business manager, in which position he continued up to the 1st of November of the same year, when he was discharged. This action was brought to recover damages for the loss of employment for the remainder of the year. The defence set up was a general denial of all the allegations of the complaint. Verdict not yet rendered.

A. H. Lidell for plaintiff; Troy and Place for defendants.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2 to 43, inclusive.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30 to 43, inclusive.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW GAS COMPANY FOR WILLIAMSBURG.—The People's Gas Company, a new body, are about erecting a gasometer in that portion of Williamsburg bounded by First, South Ninth and South Tenth streets.

SLIGHT FIRES AND A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the frame building No. 61 North First street, E. D., was accidentally set on fire by children playing with matches, but the flames were subdued with slight loss. While proceeding to the fire steam engine No. 7 ran over and seriously injured Franklin Zeiger, a young man of seventeen. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Graham avenue and Devoe street, and received surgical attendance. At about four o'clock the stable of Patrick Nash, Broadway, near Hewes street, took fire and was damaged to the amount of $700; no insurance.

TAX ON TOBACCO AND CIGARS IN THE SECOND REVENUE DISTRICT.—The Second district of the internal revenue, R. S. Torrey collector, is the most extensive in source of revenue accruing from the manufacture of tobacco in the country. The tax on smoking tobacco, which is sixteen cents per pound, has been productive of the following profits to the government during the first quarter of the year 1869:—

	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.	7 oz.
January	$30,428	$22,160	$10,080	$4,760	$3,066 56
February	35,647	61,583	20,628	4,967	6,022 02
March	58,552	65,304	22,324	21,815	8,675 92
Total	$124,627	$150,137	$53,032	$31,482	$17,765 30

The exportation stamps sold, twenty-five cents each, were 1,431 in number and realized the sum of $357 75.

SUICIDE AT THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.—Yesterday morning Coroner Jones was notified to hold an inquest on the body of a prisoner at the Penitentiary, Clove road, who committed suicide by hanging himself with the cording of his bedding. The unfortunate man was B. E. Phillips, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Court of Sessions last week, upon his having been convicted of obtaining money under false pretences. He had been previously arrested on a similar charge from the one of which he was finally convicted, but managed to obtain his release on bail and fell into his old habits. The keeper noticed his absence for the first time at breakfast roll call yesterday, and upon repairing to his cell found him hanging by the neck attached to a part of the bed cording, the end of which he had made fast to the iron grating of the cell door. Deceased had been in the habit of eating opium and it is believed that the rash act was committed while laboring under a fit of despondency, superinduced by that drug. He was about fifty years of age, and previous to his arrest on the 21st of March last resided in Gold street, near Concord. He was married and leaves a wife and three children, the latter being full grown. A inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday afternoon, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD.—The Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature, April 2, with power to act as a Water and Sewerage Board, and also to repair, repave and regrade the streets of the city of Brooklyn, met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Nassau Water Department. All the Commissioners, Messrs. William A. Fowler, Archibald Bliss, Thomas Kinsella and Daniel Northrup were present. Mr. Bliss was appointed temporary chairman, and Northrup secretary *pro tem.*. On motion of the Chair Wm. A. Fowler was chosen as permanent chairman and D. Northup secretary of the new board. Remarks were made by Mr. Kinsella and Mr. Fowler, in which they expressed the hope that their actions might be the test upon which the public and the press would estimate their course. They would endeavor to fulfil their duties conscientiously. Previous to the organization of the new board the old Water Board met and formally transferred the accounts, books and documents to their successors, and then adjourned *sine die*. The hope was expressed by the incoming Commissioners that their record might be as favorable at the termination of their term of office as is that of their predecessors. There are several positions in the gift of this Commission, for each one of which, it is represented, there are no less than forty applications. The employes holding positions under the old *regime* are, by resolution of the Board, instructed to make application for continuance in place, should they desire to be retained.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—The regular weekly session of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. A resolution was adopted, upon the recommendation of Alderman Bergen, entering into contract with W. S. Dick for supplying coal to the public buildings for the balance of the year at six dollars and seventy-two cents per ton. Alderman Whiting presented a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance prohibiting the use of velocipedes upon the sidewalks of the city of Brooklyn, as they are dangerous to pedestrians. The resolution was adopted unanimously. On motion of the same representative the report of the Finance Committee upon the investigation of the Clinton street improvement was taken from the table. The committee reported in favor of the payment of the Nicolson Pavement Company, finding that the work had been done in accordance with the act of the Legislature. Alderman Whiting said that the litigation in this matter ought to be discontinued, and that the matter of affixing an assessment district should be referred to the Law Committee and the claims of all parties who have worked under direction of the Clinton street commissioners. It was not right that any further litigation should be had inasmuch as the expenses had all to be borne by the property owners of the district assessed. Alderman Guck moved that as the subject was now before the Court of Appeals, that the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion before proceeding further in the matter. It was so referred. A resolution was adopted on motion of Alderman Hathaway, empowering the Park Investigating Committee to employ an expert to assist them in examining the books of the Park Commissioners at an expense of $500. The Board then adjourned for one week.

FREE TRADE.

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn—Denunciation of the Protective System—Speeches of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Professor Perry.

Last evening a large and influential meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic street, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Free Trade League, for the purpose of hearing Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, upon matters relating to labor, production and commerce. There was also present a large number of ladies.

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER presided, and in opening the proceedings said:—I have been requested to preside at this meeting and introduce the speaker of the evening. It is hardly necessary for me, therefore, to occupy your attention, at any rate for any considerable time, with remarks of my own, and yet I may be indulged with a few introductory observations. When that very eminent man and statesman, Louis Coshell, was present in this country in 1852, among striking things which he said was this, that while in Europe all thinking people were considering and disscussing great principles he found in America that men were discussing politics and not principles. This was in 1852, which was very near the close of that era of vicious policies under which the mercury sank as low as it ever has done in the history of the country. We stood upon the edge of a tremendous conflict, which might be said for the last twenty years has been culminating in war, and in those profound discussions which have filled all our hearts since the war. For the last twenty America has been busy, not discussing policies, but discussing fundamental principles regarding the rights of States and the duty of nations. After two decades of years we are coming back again to questions of policy. Already we are laying down those discussions which have divided the community for many years past. Men are beginning to tire of them, and they are beginning to feel for new themes, and they will ere long arrange themselves in parties according to new associations. It was only in this way that the great objects of liberty could be maintained. He contended that together with discussing events in relation to the civil State the industrial condition of the citizen should also receive its due share of attention. And this was in its most brief and succinct term the doctrine of the Free Trade League—complete, absolute liberty in trade and in commerce. (Cheers.) And as the government is allowed to interfere with individual liberty only at the very minimum, for it was the doctrine of government to protect the man in his liberty, so while government should protect the rights of commerce it should not undertake to meddle with the administration of it, nor with the great industrial pursuits of the country, except at the minimum. Hands off. (Applause.) The question of to-day was not of tariff or no tariff. Neither was it right for one to say "I am the tariff man;" but the great question was one of principle upon which the tariff was to be imposed and the principle on which it was to be administered. It might be said there were only two parties whose interests were at stake, for although there was a third party to which he belonged it was a mongrel one. (Laughter). One of the two parties must necessarily go to one extreme. He himself was drifting in one direction. (Laughter and applause.) The two parties representing different principles were, those desirous of having the tariff so framed that it would tend to the fostering and protection of American industry, and the other party was composed of those who believed that the tariff should be framed purely and absolutely for revenue purposes and without which they should not attempt even to protect and foster any particular branch of American industry. He was opposed to the interference of government and contended that trade should be absolutely free. It was urged by free traders that commerce and free trade in their own nature progress more rapidly by individual and unrestricted labor, than by governmental interference. He compared the protective system to a pig with a litter, the strongest got possession of the paps while the weakest squealed. Government was the worst system of protection. It had no instrument to effect the object desired in the way of free trade. The government could not meddle without political influence and where politics were mingled with trade the consequence would tend to curb its liberty. There would be perpetual mutation. Liberty of trade wanted permanent, not protective laws. If the government took care of trade the result would be a very fluctuating policy. Change was damaging to any trade in its industry. It would be impossible for the government to do what it undertook to do regarding the protection of trade. There must be a division. One party might succeed, but the other would counteract its influences. Feeble interests and weak voices would suffer heavily, having no political friends. He was opposed to a protective tariff, because it could never be sufficiently party. If a high tariff prevailed commerce was so much crippled. Nations should not be debarred from trade in this country. How could we exclude foreign sails and still expect to ship merchandise elsewhere. It was unjust. It was simply sacrificing commerce to accommodate internal interests. The attempt to protect the country by prohibitory tariff tended to demoralize the people and debauch the government. He had been called to speak on very important topics. His name would doubless be familiar as connected with slavery. But he had now laid down the black man. Government had already put him on his feet, and when a man once put upon his feet, just as he was then, could not stand he must fall. (Cheers) He dilated upon the rights of the workingmen and small capitalists in contradistinction. He, himself, could not forget what he was. His grandfather was a sadler and his great-grandfather was a blacksmith. His father was a farmer; but finding he was not good for that they made a minister of him. Now, there was more to be feared from corrupt Legislatures and the bribery of capital than from any other source. He then strongly animadverted upon the collusion which generally took place in consequence of the complete unscrupulousness of some representatives. Some men, weighed as far as their individual worth was concerned, would not sell for five dollars, but send them up to the Legislature and they will be worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Why? Because one representative held the votes of forty thousand men. The reverend gentleman concluded by expressing his sincere concurrence in the objects of the meeting. Long since he had been a whig, and, following in the suit of Webster, Calhoun and Clay, had been a supporter of a protective tariff; but now his ideas in that respect were fast dwindling into prospective bankrupcy. (Applause.) He did not desire to occupy the time of the meeting by any further remarks, as Professor Perry would address them on the subject.

Mr. PERRY was then introduced, and proceeded to give his views upon the subject. Every man had the right to life, liberty and property—the right to the powers which God had given him, and to the free exercise of those rights. The right of liberty was the right to use the powers which God had given us, so long as they did not conflict with those of our neighbors. He had the right to take a brush and brush his boots or he had the right to get a shine from the bootblack at the street corner and give him a shiner for his trouble. If he had the right to use the power directly he had the right to use it indirectly. He had as good a right to swim across the river as Leander did the Hellespont, though it might be for a different purpose. He had a right to swim across the East river to attend this meeting or pay the ferry company two cents to transport him across. He claimed that every man had the right to buy and sell, and in fact, paddle his own canoe. The right to property was the right to sell, for there never was any right of property, except by the right of exchange. It was the fact that he could give something away for its value, and any interference with the right of these things was an infingement on the right of property. It was the interest of the government to allow all exchanges to go on—to promote and foster them. There was a system which undertook to prohibit these exchanges—undertook to say how they should buy and how they should sell, as well as where they should buy and where they should sell; and, would they believe it? they called this protection. He contended that the system now pursued was wasteful and destructive to our industries. Every honest trader must come to the conclusion that certain branches of trade could live. Some departments must fail in order to support the others. We must tax our neighbors to carry on particular parts of industry. Therefore, he submitted, the system as it now stood was wasteful when the honest prosecution of trade was profitless. Our shipping was getting worse every year, because, in the first place, the government has levied duties upon materials that entered into the construction of ships and they, therefore, could not be built with profit. $8,645 were levied and collected on the materials entering into the construction of a ship of one thousand tons. What cost eighty-five thousand dollars in currency in the United States could be built in Nova Scotia for forty-five thousand dollars in gold. Under such circumstances the shipping trade was rapidly declining. The people never sanctioned this system. In 1846 we passed from a high protective tariff to a low revenue tariff. In this way we lived from 1846 to 1857. The people were discontented, but those rates were decidedly lower than at present. Subsequently certain interested parties sprung upon the country, without the least call or notice, a high protective tariff, and sustained it ever since, keeping the public mind engaged with discussions on slavery and reconstruction. The public had not had a chance to pronounce against the innovation in our policy. The speaker then cited several instances of high taxation, showing the want of discrimination in the system by which the poor suffered. How could they agitate the matter? He thought the best and most honest way was to expose it. Before the hair of its evils was told a voice would rush to Washington like the sound of many waters and rouse some Congressmen from their revelry and devilitry. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks having been unanimously tendered to the Rev. Mr. Beecher and the last speaker, the proceedings terminated.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Patriot* of the 8th says:—Some time week before last John Hodges, formerly of Maury county, was murdered by a man named Fogue, near Waynesboro. Both were intoxicated at the time. Both were murderers, the former having killed a man in Maury county, from which he fled, and the latter having committed a foul murder in Mississippi, for which he barely escaped hanging.

STRIKE OF SECOND AVENUE CAR DRIVERS.

Over Eighty Quit Work—The Cars Stopped—One Man Wounded.

The Second avenue car drivers are on a strike, and the cars have virtually stopped running. Yesterday eighty-two men as they came in on their first trip abandoned their cars and refused to go out on the run. The officers of the company, who had had no inkling of the contemplated strike, experienced great difficulty in securing men to take the cars out, and in many instances their departure was delayed from two to three hours.

By twelve o'clock all the old drivers had quit work, and, collecting upon the line of the road in the upper portions of the city, in some instances made hostile demonstrations against those who had taken their places. Between one and two in the afternoon the Superintendent of Police was informed by the Eighteenth precinct that the new drivers were being taken off by the strikers, who were obstructing the working of the line. He immediately sent out the following order:—

TO THE TWELFTH, TWENTY-THIRD, TENTH, SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTY-FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH PRECINCTS:—Afford protection to the Second avenue cars. If necessary put a man on each car and prevent drivers from being taken off by the strikers. J. A. K.

During the entire day the few cars that run were accompanied through the respective precincts by an officer of the force, and but one case of violence had been reported up to the hour when the last car came in at Sixty-third street, a quarter to nine o'clock. This was a man named McConnell, a new driver on car No. 73, who, at three o'clock, on the corner of Second avenue and Fifty-ninth street, was assaulted by strikers and so badly beaten that he had to be sent to the hospital.

The cause of the strike is an increase in the hours of labor. At the last meeting of the board of directors Montgomery Green was elected vice president. A few days ago he issued a new time table, to take effect yesterday. Heretofore they have been making seven trips per day, consuming one hour and fifty minutes on the round trip. Under the new table the time is forty-five minutes on the up trip and forty-six on the down trip, making the round trip ninety one minutes. This increase of time was established to effect an eighth run by each car. The officers of the road claim that under the new table the drivers would have to work from five to ten minutes longer per day.

The drivers, on the other hand, claim that the new table increases their hours of labor fully two hours. They claim that under it their hours on duty will be fully sixteen, and this they are determined to resist. One driver states that under the new arrangement he goes on at 9:12½ A. M. and arrives at the uptown terminus of the line on his last trip at forty-three minutes after midnight, thus consuming fifteen hours and thirty minutes, beside the time required to clean his cars and unharness. They claim that they have other grievances. Among them they say is the extra duty imposed upon them. Formerly the cars were washed and the teams stabled by men kept especially for that purpose. Now each driver is compelled to wash the outside of his car, in the morning harness one horse and in the evening unharness one. This adds half an hour to their hours of duty, increasing them to sixteen. They further assert that the rule is that each driver must be on duty fifteen minutes before starting time. Should he fail in this particular he loses his car and is put at the bottom of what is known as the "extra list"—i. e., on waiting orders, to take his chances upon such extra cars as may be run. Their pay (two dollars per day) stops, except on those days when their extra cars are run. Thus they not unfrequently have but two or three days' employment in a week, and this sometimes for a month, until they work up to the regular cars again.

The great body of the strikers are orderly, but firm in their determination to resist the extra trip, and the prospects are that for some days the difficulty will continue. The company experience great difficulty in filling the places of the strikers, and may possibly be compelled to recede from their position or compromise by paying them for the extra trip.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Mayor's Marshal After Two Spirit Photographers—Their Arrest and Arraignment at the Tombs.

A case rather out of the stereotype track of police court cases came up yesterday afternoon, before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs. Wm. W. Mumler and W. H. Silver, alleged spirit photographers, at No. 630 Broadway, were arrested on a charge of perpetrating a gross deception and swindle upon the public. The preliminaries of the arrest are best told in the affidavits made against the accused. Being unusual samples of wonderful diffuseness in the matter of words we give below only their substance, but omitting no material facts.

The first affidavit is that of Marshal Joseph H. Tooker, of the Mayor's office. He states that upon complaint of Mr. P. V. Hickey that a gross imposition was being practised at the place named above, and money obtained under the pretence of giving spirit photographs, he proceeded to investigate the matter. On the 16th of last March he went to the photograph gallery referred to and inquired for Mr. Silver, the alleged proprietor. A gentleman giving this as his name announced himself. The Marshal stated that "he was sceptical as to believing that the likenesses of deceased persons could be produced by photographic process on cards with living subjects." He asked "if it was possible such likenesses could be produced?" Mr. Silver said that "Mr. Mumler, an operator and medium up stairs (a part of the premises of this said Silver) actually produced such likenesses by spiritual means." Upon this statement, and being further told that he could have such a picture taken for ten dollars, it being stated in connection with the price given that "money was no object, but that the price was so fixed because the spirits did not like a throng and that to exclude the vulgar multitude the price was fixed at so high a rate," and Silver also reciting a multitude of instances of their being taken and the high value placed on them, the Marshal arranged to have his picture taken. He specified that he wanted taken with his photograph the spirit likeness of his deceased father-in-law. This could not be promised, but "that of the person nearest in sympathy with the deponent at the time of taking the picture." The Marshal wanted to know if a spirit likeness would be guaranteed. Mr. Silver said there was sometimes a failure, but "deponent looked like a person who would be successful in the operation. First a deposit of five dollars was demanded, but this was finally reduced to two dollars. Meantime a lady, who had been moving mysteriously about, the moment the money was paid left the room and went up stairs. Pretty soon he was shown up stairs, having been told that this lady was a spirit medium and wife of the spirit photographer, Mumler. This Mr. Mumler stated "that he produced spirit likenesses and that no other person could take such wonderful pictures, and that he (Mumler) challenged the sceptical world to produce similar miraculous productions." The conversation was kept up for some time. The Marshal was asked if he understood the photographic art, and on answering that he did not, he was taken into a dark room, where Mr. Mumler pretended to demonstrate to deponent the truthfulness of his asserted wonderful power to produce spirit pictures. At length the picture was taken—a fair picture of himself and also on it a "faint outline of a man's face." Mr. Tooker, who, by the way, had given the name of Benedict, was asked if he recognized the likeness. Mr. Tooker failed to recognize the face. Mr. Mumler "directed him to think of the matter seriously and he would come to recognize the face as that of some relative or friend." Mr. Mumler enlarged on this point of recognition. They had "produced surprising effects." "Ladies had painted," &c. Mr. Tooker was to call next day for his pictures. He did call next day, paid the balance of the ten dollars, and received his pictures, with the unknown gentleman faintly visible in the background. He took a dozen pictures, such as would ordinarily cost three dollars, and had a bill made out for them, the specification of charge being "To one dozen spirit photographs, ten dollars." The remainder of the affidavit, altogether covering eleven closely written pages of foolscap, contained a detailed statement of Mr. Tooker's visits to the photographic gallery of Mr. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, and having a precisely similar photograph taken which was not the result of any spiritual or supernatural agency, and so distinctly avowed. Having therefore satisfied himself that these pretended spirit photographs are only "the result of ordinary scientific and chemical means," he charges William H. Mumler and Mr. W. Silver, alias William Gray, with having by false pretence defrauded and cheated him out of the sum of ten dollars lawful money of the United States.

P. V. Hickey, in an affidavit covering seven pages, recites the details of his investigations in the case. His attention was first called to the matter at a meeting of the scientific branch of the American Institute. He accordingly repaired to Mr. Mumler's place, No. 630 Broadway. He met there several gentlemen and ladies, some of whom showed likenesses they had had taken with pretended spirit likenesses on the same. Some would not part with these likenesses for $1,000. An elderly man was particularly zealous on the subject. He did not have his picture taken. The parties became suspicious of him. He stated further that he had been informed prior to his visit that Mumler had practised similar deceptions in Boston until he could no longer remain there. He felt it his duty to expose the affair, and, therefore, called on Mayor Hall, who referred him to Marshal Tooker. He charges Mumler with "obtaining money by false pretence or by trick and device," and asks that he be dealt with according to law.

Oscar G. Mason, in his affidavit, states that he is secretary of the photographical section of the American Institute, and for twenty years has been theoretically and practically connected with the photographic business. He had examined the photographic likenesses of Mr. Tooker with the alleged spirit face on them. Such pictures, he stated, could be produced by several processes in use by the profession. He pronounces these pretended spirit photographs as impositions, and gives it as "his opinion that such evil and wicked disposed persons should be dealt with as by law provided."

Mr. Charles R. Boyle, a practical photographer, confirms the allegations of Mr. Mason.

"What have you got to say to these charges?" inquired Judge Dowling of the prisoners, after the reading of the affidavits.

"I have nothing to say now," answered Mr. Mumler.

"Do you pretend to say," pursued the Judge, "that you take spirit photographs by supernatural means?"

"Have no answer to make to this question, either," replied Mr. Mumler. "I demand an examination."

"How about Mr. Silver?" interrogated the magistrate.

"I have nothing to do with the establishment," spoke up the gentleman alluded to.

"That's so," interrupted Mr. Mumler, "I bought him out on the 9th of March."

"That's not the Mr. Silver I saw at No. 630 Broadway and referred to in my affidavit," observed Marshal Tooker.

"You had better find that stray piece of silver," observed the Judge, "and the quicker the better. This is probably a counterfeit."

It was finally arranged to hold Mr. Mumler in $500 bail to appear for examination on Friday. Mr. Silver was released on his own recognizance to appear at the time stated.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

Last evening, ten minutes past six o'clock, officer McLoughlin, of the Third precinct, while on post, was excitedly accosted by an individual who requested him to hurriedly call at the boarding house No. 1 College place, as it was believed that an inmate had committed suicide. Responding with alacrity, the officer was directed to the fourth floor, room No. 10, when, after trying the door and not being able to gain admittance, he burst it open, when a horrid sight met his gaze. Lying on the bed, with a large size navy revolver firmly grasped in his right hand, was the dead body of Daniel A. Dickerson, he having committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple. The wound was of the most terrible nature, the slug having torn the top of his head nearly off. Information was at once sent to the station house in relation to the self-murder, when Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest. Later in the evening the Central Office was apprised of the startling suicide, simply announcing that the deed had been committed, but giving no details. The house was then immediately visited by a reporter of the HERALD, but no information of interest could be obtained, the manner of the occupants being such as to warrant the assumption that they wished to hush the matter up entirely. This was so unsatisfactory, that he then called at the Station house on Chambers street, when Sergeant Crollius, who was on duty, vouchsaled the information that the particulars of the self-homicide were very few, but that the deceased was twenty-eight years of age, had been boarding in the house for some time, and it was alleged that he had been very imprudent of late in his habits. Further inquiry developed the fact that a letter had been left by the deceased explaining the cause of the tragic affair, and that this document was in the hands of Coroner Keenan, who had called at the house to satisfy himself regarding the case. The most strenuous exertions were then made to obtain this epistle and any other documents that had been left to explain the impulses of the deceased, but they were unsuccessful. It may not be inappropriate at this juncture, and having the startling suicide in view, to inquire why there are so few facilities for the entire press to obtain intelligence from the Coroner's office after four o'clock in the afternoon?

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The town of Portland, Conn., voted yesterday, 228 to 13, to loan its credit to the Air Line Railroad Company to the amount of $108,000.

Roesle's hotel and two adjoining buildings, at Clifton, Canada, were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss $10,000.

George Taylor's oil refinery, at Wyoming, Canada, containing 380 barrels of refined and 700 barrels of crude oil, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss about $12,000.

The building of the Portland Packing Company, in Franklin street, Portland, Me., occupied as offices and a storehouse, took fire last evening and was partially consumed. The loss will probably foot up $40,000; insured for $30,000 in leading companies.

A horse attached to a wagon in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, became frightened, and running away, a boy named Benker, five years old, was thrown from the wagon and instantly killed. The driver was badly hurt, but not dangerously wounded.

Four hundred cords of wood at Palmer, Mass., belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad, were destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday night. The mail train for Boston was delayed several hours at Brimfield, Mass., on account of a collision of the locomotive with a water tank spout. Both acts are supposed to be the work of malicious individuals. $500 reward is offered for the arrest of the offenders.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York---This Day.

Sun rises	5 25	Moon sets....eve	8 16
Sun sets	6 37	High water..eve	9 33

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 12—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	NW	Clear	39 above
Halifax	E	Clear	40 above
Portland	NW	Clear	43 above
Boston	NE	Clear	45 above
New York	NW	Clear	48 above
Philadelphia	NE	Clear	41 above
Wilmington, Del	N	Clear	45 above
Washington	NW	Clear	42 above
Fortress Monroe	NW	Clear	46 above
Richmond	NW	Clear	36 above
Savannah	NW	Cloudy	58 above
Key West	—	Clear	77 above
Mobile	NW	Clear	56 above
New Orleans	NE	Clearing	59 above
Havana	—	Clear	78 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Purserы of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Hammonia (NG), Meier, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Hudson (Br), Anthony, Antwerp—H J De Wolfe & Co.
Ship Dr Barth (NG), Brockwoldt, Bremen—Edye & Brock.
Ship Banian (Br), Chase, St John, NB—G F Bulley.
Ship Clara Wheeler (Br), Wilmarth, St John, NB—Williams & Guion.
Bark Aeolus (Nor), Mosfeldt, Cronstadt—Funch, Meincke & Co.
Bark Ganger Rolf (Nor), Hendrickson, Cronstadt—Edye & Brock.
Bark R A Allen, Farr, Cardenas—Baxter & Merrill.
Brig Christian IX (Dan), Sonne, Rio Janeiro via Richmond—Funch, Meincke & Co.
Brig Iris (Br), Simmons, Santa Martha and a market—H A Vatable & Son.
Brig Walter Lily (Br), Farnsworth, Matanzas—J W Elwell & Co.
Brig Neponset, Tracy, Cienfuegos—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Cosmos, Parsons, Cienfuegos—Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Eliza Thomson, Dill, Ponce, PR—L W & P Armstrong.
Brig Tally Ho, Chisham, Trinidad—F Talbot & Co.
Brig Wild Horse (Br), McCumber, Windsor—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Dundee (Br), Hatfield, St John, NB—Crandall, Umphrey & Co.
Brig Omaha, Toolatrer, Key West and Pensacola—F Talbot & Co.
Schr Eveline, Pierce, Barbados—D Trowbridge & Co.
Schr C E Payne, Doughty, Turks Islands—C E Goldthwaite.
Schr Frank Walter, Corson, Indianola and Lavaca—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr J S Meallon, Bradford, Elizabethport—R J Wenberg.
Schr Maria Lunt, Boynton, Rangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr R C Lane, Lane, Salem—J V Haviland.
Schr S Waterman, Chase, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Sloop Fred Brown, Baker, Bristol—H W Jackson.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S revenue steamship Hugh McCullough, Merriman, Delaware Breakwater.

Steamship Australasian (Br), McMicken, Liverpool March 20 and Queenstown 31st, via Boston 11th inst, with mdse, to E Cunard.

Steamship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse to master.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. The N has as passengers Capt Pennington and a portion of the crew of steamship Thames, lately burnt at sea.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.

U S schooship Saratoga, Upshur, New London.

Ship Lauderdale (Br), Moodie, Foochow Dec 24, with tea, to Olyphant & Co. Had strong W and NW gales from lat 19 N; passed Anjier Jan 5, Cape of Good Hope Feb 19, and crossed the Equator March 18 in lon 27 30 W; Jan 6, in Sunda Straits, spoke bark Copenhagen (Dan), from Foochow for Boston.

Ship Glenhaven (Br), Evans, Calcutta, 112 days, with mdse, to Mills, Edmonds & Co, of Boston. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 5, and crossed the Equator March 5 in lon. 30 W; had very light and variable winds from the Cape to lat. 30 N; was 12 days on the coast with very unsettled weather and NW gales; 22d Frederick Lang, seaman, a native of Prussia, died of dysentery, and was buried at sea; Jan 28, lat 32 30 south, lon 30 30 east, spoke ship Timour, from Bankok for Falmouth, 71 days out; 28th, lat 2 30 south, lon 26 west, bark General de Sluer (Br), from Rotterdam for Batavia, 49 days out; same date, &c, bark Salur (Br), from Cardiff for Rangoon, 47 days out; do do, ship Bowfell (Br), from Liverpool for Calcutta, 49 days out; March 1, brig Rosario (Br), from Newport for Callao.

Ship Edward Hyman (of New Orleans), Brooks, Boston, 3 days, in ballast, to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Magna Charta (Br), Hartigan, Cardiff, 50 days, with railway iron, to master. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; March 23 25 N, lon 42 28 W, spoke bark Ida (Nor), from ---, for Havana.

Brig Haze, Hall, New Haven.

Schr M W Griffing, Griffing, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Prince Leboo, Wilson, Virginia for Boston.
Schr Eva Holmes, Vancleaf, Virginia.
Schr Anna D Price, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr Annie S Freeman, Williams, Virginia.
Schr Matchless, Baker, Sharp's Island, Md.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore for New London.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Addison, with spars, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Peiro, Rogers, Musquash, with spars, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Julia E Newell, McIntire, Rockland, with lime, to W S Brown.
Schr Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime, to W S Brown.
Schr Albion, Shaw, Rockland, with lime, to Candia & Presey.
Schr Florence V Turner, Rockland, with lime, to W S Brown.
Schr Ella, Miller, Rockland, with lime, to W S Brown.
Schr Leocadia, Elwell, Salem.
Schr D M French, Jones, Boston.
Schr Hickman, Hall, Boston for Amboy.
Scow Southerner, Darling, Boston for Richmond, Va.
Schr Anna S Cannon, Cobb, Boston for Philadelphia
Schr Boston, Sturges, Hudson's Cove.
Schr White Sea, Taylor, Hudson's Cove.
Schr G W Cummins, Boult, Cotuitport.
Schr H Willets, Boult, Cotuitport.
Schr Henry B Gibson, Lincoln, Hyannis.
Schr Laurel, Hallock, Brookhaven.
Schr Natoaka, Stokes, Wareham.
Schr Waterloo, Smith, Clinton.
Schr Jane, Nash, Westerly.
Schr A Hall, Dimmock, Sandwich.
Schr Thos Potter, Handy, New Bedford.
Schr Fakir, Saunders, Providence.
Schr Nancy Smith, Smith, Providence.
Schr Anna Elizabeth, French, Providence.
Schr Wm Thomas, White, Providence.
Schr Brave, Crosby, Providence.
Schr Willard, Caswell, Providence.
Schr Allen H Brown, Pierce, Providence.
Schr James Parker, Sr, Kelly, Providence.
Schr Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Providence.
Schr J Predmore, Seavey, Providence.
Schr Alida, Eaton, Providence.
Schr Nat Holmes, Northrup, Newport.
Schr Elizabeth B, Hogan, Bristol.
Schr Cora, Kelly, Bristol.
Schr Elizabeth & Helen, Simmons, Warren.
Schr Agnes Reppler, McFadden, Norwich.
Schr T H Seymour, Kelly, Norwich.
Schr Kate Callahan, Smith, New London.
Schr Thos Murray, Kelly, New London.
Schr R P King, Bliven, New London.
Schr Fannie Hazard, Mayo, Chatham.
Schr F E Edwards, Edwards, Oysterville.
Schr Reading RR Co No 42, Rhoden, Mystic.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, Mystic for Rondout.
Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Hartford.
Schr