AUSTRALASIA.

Finances of the Colony—Whaling—The Chinese in Victoria—Arrival of Sir J. Ferguson, the New Governor of South Australia.

MELBOURNE, March 1, 1869.

Parliament was opened on the 11th inst. with the usual formalities. The financial statement of the Treasurer is more favorable than was anticipated, but perhaps the accounts have been cooked in order to float the Victorian securities which have just been placed on the English money market. The revenue is estimated at £3,294,161, and the expenditure at £3,293,042.

It has been discovered that Chinamen are accustomed to decoy girls to their dwellings in the "Mongolian quarter," and then keep them as prisoners. One very atrocious case of this kind has lately come to light. The morality of John Chinaman and his general desirability as a citizen is very much doubted in Victoria. He is too well known here to be very greatly respected.

A new joss house has just been opened with great rejoicings at Ballarat East. The ceremonies were of a very interesting character. At an early hour of the morning a large number of pigs and goats were brought up on trays in a cooked state, and having remained for some hours as a sort of sacrificial offering, were gobbled up by the assembled Chinamen, accompanied with fowls and other delicate fare. The animals were dressed in a very fantastic manner, with wires run through them, and with fowls on their backs. The priests were dressed in very expensive costumes, some of them costing as much as $200. The proceedings were very much interfered with, however, by the European miners, who did not hesitate to express their contempt for the ceremony to John Chinaman's face.

A gold field has been discovered at last in Tasmania.

For once South Australia has had her blood stirred by a genuine sensation—nothing less than the arrival of the Duke of Edinburg and a new Governor on the same day. The Prince, however, only stopped a few days, and was very quiet even during that short time. Sir James Ferguson, the new Governor, seems to have created a very favorable impression.

There is no other news of any interest.

The Feejee Trading Company—Progress of the Rebellion Against the French Government in New Caledonia—Interesting Details from Tahiti—The Court of Queen Pomare IV.

SYDNEY, Feb. 28, 1869.

The new Feejee trading and banking company have commenced operations in a very vigorous manner. A line of packet ships has been started to run regularly between Melbourne and Feejee, and a township has been laid out round the harbor of Suva, in the island of Viti Levu, which will probably ultimately become the commercial capital of Feejee. This is the harbor which was so strongly recommended to the notice of the British government some years ago by Colonel Smythe, the special commissioner sent out by the Foreign Office to report upon the offer of sovereignty made by King Thakombau to Victoria.

NEW CALEDONIA.

The French in New Caledonia are actively occupied in stamping out the native rebellion, the causes of which I narrated in a letter of some three or four months ago. The operations have been of a very indecisive character, and the government have their hands full in attempting to protect the outlying settlements. The rebels swoop down every now and then upon some detached party of whites or friendly natives, and are on the wing again long before the military can arrive at the scene of action. Gondo, the most celebrated and dangerous fighting chief among the rebels, has, however, been shot and his head brought into the Wygatta settlement.

A detachment of sixteen soldiers have recently had a narrow escape. They had camped on a hill and were surrounded by the hostile tribes and cut off from all communication with the main body of the forces. They were kept in this perilous situation for forty-eight hours, when the natives set fire to the scrub on all sides of the hill. The detachment then made a desperate effort to escape, and by dint of sheer hard fighting cut their way through the rebels with the loss of only two men.

TAHITI.

A private letter from Tahiti gives the following interesting details of the court of Queen Pomare IV.:—From August to October the climate is most delightful, and Queen Pomare IV., who resides with her mother and her son, Tomatoa V., at Blatea, selects this season to come to Papietee, where she is joined by the kings and queens of the neighboring islands, and is thus surrounded by a court of princes. Once a week the imperial commissioner, the Comte de la Roniere, receives the principal officers and residents of the island; but the special charm of these parties is the presence of Queen Pomare and her court. The Queen and her suite are dressed with great taste in native costume. Their long flowing robes give grace and ease to all their movements; their wreaths of white flowers spread through the rooms the delicious fragrance of the tiare and contrast well with the jet of their abundant black hair. In their own dresses the Tahiti women are charming; but disguised in European costume they lose all their grace. Princes and princesses all love cards passionately. Pomare plays ecarté with a prudence and a skill worthy of an old player, and does not at all object to win the money of the meanest of her subjects. The ladies talk and smoke their cigarettes, but keep their attention riveted on the cards, and their pleasure is expressed at times by loud and joyful exclamations. After a time somebody sits down to the piano and then dancing commences, and lasts during the best part of the night. These entertainments used to take place on Sunday evenings, but Comte de la Roniere, having learned that several English residents could not attend on that day, altered it to a Thursday, and now the large assemblage which breaks up at a late hour testifies to the enjoyment of all. One great wonder of Tahiti is the cotton and sugar plantation of Abimanono, the largest, probably, in the world. The estate covers a space of about 7,500 acres, and is worked by 1,500 men, 900 of whom are Chinese. There are workshops of every kind attached to the establishment, roads and bridges have been made without help from outside, and lately a small steamer has been constructed, hull and engines, on the estate. The boilers alone were imported from France. The Chinese have formed a perfect town on the spot, with joss house, theatre, gambling saloon, opium house, &c. The cotton produced is of a very superior quality.

Alleged Forcible Deportation of Seamen by the American Consul—The Approaching Visit of the Prince—Fenianism in the Colony—American Whalers Spoken—More About the Polynesian Slave Trade—A Captain and Two Subordinates on Their Trial for the Murder of Three Natives of the New Hebridean Group—Yachting and Theatricals—Outrages by the Blacks in Queensland.

SYDNEY, Feb. 27, 1869.

Some little excitement took place a few days ago among the American residents of Sydney, in reference to a charge brought against the United States Consul in the Assembly. An honorable member put the following questions to the Colonial Treasurer:—

First—If the government have been made acquainted with the following facts:—That Johnson and Hardy, two seamen of the American bark Penang, were ill-treated by the captain and his mates, while on the passage from San Francisco to this port. They allege that they were beaten on the head with belaying pins and tied up by the thumbs to the rigging. They commenced actions in the Supreme Court against Captain White and his two mates; but, between last Thursday and last Friday mornings, the plaintiffs were, with the connivance of the Acting Consul of the United States of this port, placed in irons on board the Penang, and forcibly conveyed out of the colony. Second—What steps will be taken by the government to bring the offenders to justice?

The whole matter, however, has turned out to be of very little importance. The men mutinied while on the high seas and were placed in irons. On the ship's arrival at Sydney the captain reported the case to the Consul, and that gentleman at once shipped them to San Francisco (at which port they had joined the ship) for trial.

Prince Alfred has again arrived in the colonies and will be once more in Sydney in a few days' time. He is expected to reach here on the 12th inst., the anniversary of his attempted assassination. His stay in New South Wales, however, is not anticipated to be a long one. This time he is to be received simply as the captain of the Galatea, and a special request has been sent out that the colonial government will not incur any expense on his account. One would have thought such a request would have been most cheerfully acceded to, but the present administration yesterday asked the House for a special vote of $10,000. Strange to say, the same body which last year voted away $165,000 of public money to entertain their new found sensation squabbled for nine hours upon this poor paltry $10,000, and at last the amount was reduced to half that sum. The Prince has now been afforded a fair opportunity of knowing his exact pecuniary value, and one insuperable obstacle in the way of his ever acceding to the wishes of a certain wealthy minority here (or rather the reported wishes) and being established as Viceroy of the Australian Confederation thus crops up to the surface. The people already grumble at the salary of the Governor—£7,000 a year—and they would never consent to go beyond that—no, not even for royalty itself.

By the way, it is as well to mention that the Prince is by no means spoken of in the same terms as he was during his first visit. The air of mysterious grandeur that once surrounded him in the colonial mind has worn off, and people now discuss his weaknesses and vices in very much the same way that they do those of far less distinguished people. They had always been told that the Prince, like the Prince's elder brother and his great uncle, was a man of doubtful morals. There is little fear now that this grand Continent will ever fall under the dominion of a hereditary potentate. The people here have very great respect for the domestic virtues, and the visit of the Prince has taught them that a man exposed to the temptations which royal blood forces upon him can only in exceptional cases exhibit the self-control of a man of honor.

To encourage the Prince the Assembly has just decided that his attempted assassination was the result of a plot and that certain portions of the country are disaffected to the British government. The evidence thus far published scarcely sustains the first proposition, but the second seems clearly made out.

Two of the gentlemen who were very prominent in receiving the Prince on his first visit, the Premier, Mr. James Martin, and the President of the Council, Mr. T. A. Murray, have just received intimation that upon payment of the usual fees, namely £115, patents of knighthood will be sent out to them.

A severe storm swept along the coast during the month, and caused some half a dozen shipwrecks of small coasters. An American ship, the Martha Rideout, had just sailed for San Francisco, and sprung a leak during the tempest, and after narrowly escaping foundering got back into port. The storm has, however, had the good effect of terminating the drought which had so long afflicted the colonies. But for this timely spell of wet weather the squatters in many districts would have lost all their sheep. As it is they have suffered very heavily.

Whaling during the past season has been extremely profitable. The American bark Stephanie, which was sold here a few months ago for £500, and was refitted by an American Sydney firm, has just returned with 1,000 barrels, paying for herself several times over. The following American whalers have been reported as lying at Norfolk Island:—The Milton, Captain Grant, three years out, with 2,700 barrels sperm; James Arnold, Captain Sullivan, twenty-eight months out, with 2,000 barrels sperm; Bartholomew Gosnold, Captain Nichols, twenty-eight months out, with 1,700 barrels sperm; Abraham Barker, Captain Potter, twenty-eight months out, with 2,100 barrels sperm; Emma C. Jones, Captain Gifford, twenty-nine months out, with 1,750 barrels sperm; Hunter, Captain Chase, thirteen months out, with 850 barrels sperm; Northern Light, Captain Baker, thirteen months out, with 800 barrels sperm; Callao, Captain Brown, three years out, with 1,050 barrels sperm.

The following have also been spoken:—Iopia, of New Bedford, eighteen months out, 60 barrels sperm, 200 do. black, 3,000 pounds of bone; Charles, of New Bedford, fourteen months out, 300 barrels sperm, 200 do. black, 3,000 pounds bone.

The American bark Lady Franklin has been sold for $4,000.

The Polynesian slave trade question is now being agitated in earnest. Its settlement properly belongs to Queensland, for whose benefit the kidnapping has been perpetrated; but a large number of Sydney vessels engaged in the Polynesian trade complain that commerce with the natives is difficult at the present time, and on many islands even already impossible, owing to the hatred engendered among the unfortunate Polynesians, whose relatives have been spirited or forced away in Australian slave ships. New South Wales has on this fairly taken alarm, and for her own sake is about to do what Queensland if she had any sense of public justice and honor would do for herself. The question has already come forward in the Assembly, and the discussion that took place shows that the people here are unanimous in their determination to have this infamous traffic abolished. It was stated semi-officially that there are now no less than 5,000 colored bondmen toiling on the plantations of Queensland, and in four months their number had increased by 1,000. This is certainly a very fair beginning; at such a rate as that the colored population would soon outnumber the white. The matter will be the subject of a long debate very shortly, and some additional specific cases of outrage will doubtless be brought forward. The result will certainly be that the Queen will be petitioned to capture any vessels engaged in the islander-traffic as slave traders. Under the provisions of the slave treaty existing between the principal Powers either of the nations who have pledged themselves to the suppression of the slave trade could at once put a stop to the traffic. It has already been decided on the authority of Robert Lowe and other able lawyers that the ships carrying these islanders clearly come under the category of "slavers."

Meanwhile one "enterprising" English captain, named Hovell, together with two of his myrmidons, are being tried for the wilful murder of three natives of the New Hebridean group. The natives had been kidnapped by force, and after they had been stowed away in the hold became obstreperous. The captain and his two worthy subordinates thereupon fired into the mob and killed three of them. This affair occurred as far back as October last and has only just come to light, the matter having been told incidentally by some Tanna natives to a Feejee missionary. The necessary evidence has, however, been collected, and the captain at any rate stands a fair chance of swinging for his crime. The supercargo, a man named Levinger, became frightened when he heard that the captain had been arrested, and offered $2,500 for a passage to Callao. He was captured, however, in time, and the three criminals are fully committed for trial.

The reported massacre at Tanna of eleven white settlers has not yet been confirmed, but it is known now that they had been engaged in disputes with the natives. The story, therefore, is more probable than it seemed before.

The Xarifa has again triumphed in a private race with the Mistral. The superiority of the new colonial model over the English lines is therefore pretty well established. In four races the Mistral has won but once, and then only in a "soldiers' wind." "On a wind" the Xarifa is undoubtedly far superior to her loudly vaunted antagonist. It is possible that some fine day the Xarifa or a vessel built on her lines may contest the palm with England and America.

Theatrically, we are very dull. Miss Joey Gougenheim, who years and years ago played in New York, and who still looks young and blooming, has been playing burlesque and comedy at the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Bartlett has just commenced a star engagement. An American minstrel troupe, consisting of Messrs. Hassey, Kelly & Co., have arrived from California and have made one or two appearances, but so far have met with but indifferent success. A good minstrel troupe, with sufficient musical talent, would, however, do extremely well.

The blacks are still on the rampage in Queensland. Near Rockhampton a shepherd named Alfred Wilson, at Taurus Downs, has been missing for some time; he was seen last at the Bonnie Don station with 1,000 sheep, but neither sheep nor shepherd can now be found. He has doubtless been killed by the blacks. The police are out trying to trace up the case, but so far without any results.

Another outrage of a very similar character has occurred at Lake Elphinstone. The blacks attacked and murdered a shepherd who was tending his sheep on the borders of the lake, and afterwards drove the flock into the bush. The police in this case are on the track of the guilty tribe, and it is fully anticipated will capture them.

ALLIGATOR RACES IN FLORIDA.

Exciting Sport.

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, April 29.]

The guests at the St. James Hotel, needing some excitement in order to counteract the effects of the hot weather, instituted, a few days ago, a new species of race, one not heretofore chronicled in the ordinary sporting papers. This was nothing less than an alligator race, a match between a number of juvenile alligators, intended to be reared by their confiding proprietors as household pets, provided the aforesaid proprietors should not be eaten up in the meantime.

ALLIGATORS ENTERED.

Nimble Jack, by J. W. Cornell, of New York.
Boston Boy, by A. H. Rhodes, of Boston.
Spotted Tail, by A. B. Hersheil, of Jacksonville.
Champion Maid, by M. A. Parker.
Gazelle, by N. Hymes, of New York.
Purse $50—best two in three.

First Heat.—The alligators, after some belligerent demonstrations, got well off together, making good time at the quarter pole. Spotted Tail bolted the track, to the consternation of the lady spectators, who incontinently fled and nimbly mounted the adjacent chairs and settees, until the ferocious monster was captured. At the three-quarter pole Gazelle and Boston Boy both dashed among the spectators, causing another amusing panic, but were soon restored to the track and made desperate efforts to regain the lead. Nimble Jack, however, came in winner, closely followed by Champion Maid.

Second Heat.—The alligators took the track well and all got a good start, dashing off in fine style. All were neck and neck at the three-quarter pole, but in coming down the homestretch Champion Maid took the lead and held it to the end, closely followed by Nimble Jack.

Third Heat.—Nimble Jack got the lead in starting and held it throughout, Champion Maid coming in second.

SUMMARY.

Nimble Jack	1	2	1
Champion Maid	2	1	2
Spotted Tail	3	4	3
Boston Boy	4	3	4
Gazelle	dis.		

The second race will come off some time next week, the animals being now in training. No alligator over four feet long will be admitted to the track.

THE LAND GRANT BUSINESS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

During the three weeks the Forty-first Congress was in session there were introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives bills granting land and money to railroads, canals and wagon roads to an unprecedented extent. The following estimate of the grants made by these bills has been published. By Senate bills:—

	Acres.
To railroads	151,424,440
To canals	2,421,200
To wagon roads	3,554,000

The House bills propose to give:—

To railroads	24,096,000
To canals	3,290,000
Add Senate bills	157,929,640
Grand total	181,945,640

In addition to these donations, the Senate bills proposed to give in national bonds $60,300,000, and the House bills, $15,000,000, or an aggregate of bonds of $114,300,000. These do not include the money and other subsidies to steamship lines. Previous to this date, the government has donated for railways 188,815,000 acres of land, or an extent of land equal to the surface of all New England and the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Fortunately for the country, the President may be relied upon to arrest, as far as he can conscientiously do so, this whole business of subsidizing private corporations and personal interests.

INTERNAL REVENUE INTELLIGENCE.

Return of Incomes of $10,000 and Upwards Per Annum in the Third District, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following comprises the list of incomes in the Third collection district, Brooklyn, for the year ending May 1, 1869, showing comparatively the relative variation in individual returns for the past two years:—

	1868.	1869.
Babcock, David B.	$5,446	$18,268
Bacon, Francis	—	12,089
Baxter, G. W.	4,352	10,070
Benham, James	—	17,368
Blossom, J. B.	—	34,154
Bulkley, E.	28,542	18,096
Brookman, Henry	—	21,932
Brown, E. H.	—	13,839
Bryan, Joseph	—	10,782
Beers, Edwin	19,024	20,217
Baich, James N.	5,740	11,928
Beams, Jos. S.	—	14,575
Babcock, Edward	—	22,723
Barber, Samuel	—	12,842
Baylis, A. B.	15,380	110,768
Beerwith, L.	12,822	11,578
Buck, R. P.	—	15,400
Bussing, Robert S.	20,071	21,066
Brookman, John	—	10,013
Brooks, Thomas	—	18,584
Blossom, Charles W.	—	32,167
Badger, D. D.	20,222	52,747
Burdon, William	—	14,722
Bradley, Jas. A.	—	16,700
Burger, Henry	—	10,584
Barnes, A. D.	—	84,499
Barr, T. T.	—	10,426
Belcher, E. H. K.	8,234	12,237
Berry, P. B.	—	11,245
Benedict, C.	—	11,353
Bianchi, Francesco	11,393	11,099
Boyle, W. D.	—	11,720
Barker, D. U.	—	11,175
Barns, A. C.	—	20,146
Beers, N. T.	—	12,510
Beebey, J. W.	5,747	12,687
Blakeman, B.	21,924	19,993
Conklin, S. B.	—	19,595
Crowell, Samuel	—	11,512
Campbell, A.	—	21,471
Chauncey, M.	6,777	10,884
Chittenden, S. B.	72,212	96,431
Cooper, E.	—	10,474
Culver, A. K.	27,768	21,784
Carey, Maria	—	35,631
Chauncey, D.	6,273	10,891
Christmas, Charles	—	18,635
Claflin, Aaron	11,100	22,854
Claflin, Henry	—	13,554
Corliss, E. W.	—	49,699
Conklin, H. N.	—	24,877
Carey, B. H.	—	10,902
Coffey, John	—	11,722
Colby, Joseph	—	12,546
Curtis, H. M.	—	14,343
Comeyer, W. H.	11,487	10,060
Copeland, C. W.	4,568	10,072
Clary, F. A.	—	13,019
Dunnell, J. W.	23,639	18,079
Dodge, Edward	—	25,525
Dorland, Sidney	—	11,170
Dick, William	—	18,429
Delaney, T. N.	—	11,052
Duryee, P. M.	—	21,067
Dennis, C.	22,474	26,685
Dodge, H. C.	3,450	32,248
Duryea, S. B.	—	14,800
Dale, G. L.	—	20,661
Daval, John	30,225	30,411
Dinsmore, C.	—	44,561
Duntin, William C.	—	12,547
Evans, William	—	13,283
Eddy, A.	4,000	14,598
Erhart, Charles F.	—	22,970
Eitet, John	—	11,871
Elliott, Henry	24,139	36,564
Frothingham, J. W.	26,575	27,182
Fellows, Charles H.	10,461	11,806
Fisher, A. A.	—	10,039
French, John	10,046	26,787
Gray, G. A.	—	19,296
Gilfillan, William	5,275	10,119
Green, Joseph W.	—	21,865
Graymere, J. A.	—	10,537
Green, R. H.	13,422	22,307
Green, Thomas	—	10,086
Henderson, J.	51,365	26,708
Hutchinson, Samuel	—	20,500
Hurlburt, M.	20,139	20,704
Hewlett, J. H.	18,279	68,470
Hall, A. B.	—	16,158
Hazen, Abraham	17,161	12,919
Hawley, O. F.	—	12,192
Hondlow, S.	—	27,829
Howell, B. H.	—	65,465
Hall, George E.	13,885	17,807
Hincken, Edward	—	14,747
Hoyt, G.	—	12,560
Hoppel, F. J.	14,275	20,186
Hewlett, John D.	—	12,128
Hatch, S. P.	—	11,354
Harway, John W.	—	15,761
Howell, T. A.	22,018	28,114
Halsey, John	—	12,576
Houghtaling, D. P.	—	13,386
James, D. H.	20,794	20,962
Husted, S. Y.	—	10,089
Ketching, G.	13,356	136,203
Knowlton, E. F.	—	12,272
Knapp, J. F.	25,844	25,215
Kimbell, C. H.	—	18,026
Kent, George L.	20,738	70,209
Keep, Herman	—	12,637
Kneeland, F. L.	9,957	13,600
Lapham, H. G.	—	40,590
Lowe, Josiah O.	—	86,564
Lowry, R. H.	11,782	13,008
Leach, A. M.	—	18,887
Lowe, A. A.	111,134	223,581
Lyman, I. H.	35,032	86,143
Austin, E.	—	23,144
Merritt, L. T.	—	21,515
Mitchell, J.	—	21,227
Moore, W.	—	14,119
McCabe, D.	16,786	11,043
McKee	—	13,251
McCardell	—	10,060
Merriam, J. J.	—	33,653
Morgan, Jas. L.	—	24,729
Marshall, Wm.	38,563	45,030
Murray, H. R.	—	19,762
Moyer	—	10,377
Messenger, H. M.	17,283	14,679
Morton, J.	—	22,073
McGee	—	120,014
Mahon, Geo.	16,180	13,781
Massury, J. W.	—	22,444
Mitchell, C. L.	—	11,725
Newton, L. H.	—	10,000
Noyes, James S.	34,411	33,692
Norris, John B.	—	11,813
Packard, M. N.	—	13,535
Pinzer, C.	14,840	22,242
Pratt, Chas.	35,248	39,118
Packard, Mrs. H. L.	—	26,092
Pierrepont, H. E.	—	23,438
Polhemus, H. D.	5,803	12,529
Price, G. A.	—	17,085
Parsons, L. A.	—	17,522
Platt, F. A.	—	10,675
Pettingill, S. M.	17,893	12,002
Parll, John A.	—	10,058
Phelps, F.	—	12,445
Polhemus, T.	—	21,290
Robbins, D.	—	11,796
Reed, J. O.	—	14,526
Reily, J.	11,274	11,135
Robbins, Ellis	28,336	20,959
Richardson, C.	48,559	79,973
Robinson, G. C.	24,994	27,501
Robbins, Amos	19,550	17,606
Rodman, Thomas	—	14,968
Richardson, H. A.	—	45,291
Robbinson, J. P.	30,277	43,394
Roch, Edward	—	14,830
Bessequie, R.	—	28,961
Rushmore, Wm. C.	—	11,888
Shipman, C. H.	16,992	17,227
Snedeker, V.	—	10,180
Spelman, T. M.	20,030	20,814
Stevens, B.	—	17,868
Straus, D.	11,917	19,920
Snook, John B.	—	19,273
Schurig, Charles	—	11,154
Statthers, C. F.	—	11,793
Snow, M.	21,685	20,625
Stephens, N.	—	11,647
Stone, Dwight, Jr.	33,817	41,194
Stohlman, F. A.	—	12,296
Schwierring, H.	22,031	13,759
Southwick, —	—	57,456
Schenfield, F. E.	—	11,561
Sproul, J.	13,888	10,473
Sloan, A. K.	—	12,641
Smith, Jos. W.	23,956	23,883
Slosman, S. H.	—	15,069
Sheldon, Henry	—	52,510
Selick, D. C.	—	19,652
Spear, R.	—	13,040
Schroder, D. A.	24,438	19,178
Stannard, E.	9,209	13,575
Taylor, DeWitt	—	31,750
Thomas, M. D.	16,743	20,009
Tebney, J.	19,300	12,000
Taylor, Franklin	—	18,537
Taylor, J. R.	—	34,126
Turner, J. S.	—	50,668
Toft, J. H.	—	20,100
Vernon, Thomas	—	12,395
Van Wick, R. J.	—	10,081
Vernon, S.	—	11,392
Waterbury, James M.	—	27,814
Wistgen, L.	—	20,208
Wood, S.	—	41,837
Wordwell, C. W.	—	15,267
Weed, W. H.	—	10,580
Walters, Horace	—	13,853
Westfall, John	15,263	38,480
Whitehouse, Ed.	18,515	14,192
White, Alex. M.	8,189	18,126
Woodruff, E.	—	21,801
Washington, F. C.	—	31,856
Wallace, Wm. H.	12,294	25,049
Wheeler, H. W.	—	15,480
Wood, A. J.	—	27,391
Wheatley, J. H.	—	17,062
Whelehouse, G. M.	1,162	10,955
Whitehouse, O. U.	12,067	22,564
Woodruff, A.	—	12,651
Wymann, L.	—	35,920
Whiting, Geo.	—	13,809
Wemple, J.	—	15,600
Wing, P. H.	—	19,191
Woodward, W. S.	9,339	206,700

The Bankers and the Internal Revenue.

Collector Cleveland, of the Thirty-second district, of this city, has received the following letter from Washington:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1869.

SIR—I have to inform you that the appeal to me by Clark, Dodge & Co. from an assessment made against them as bankers by your predecessor as assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York has been determined by me, and the assessment of both tax and penalty sustained.

You will soon be furnished with a copy of the opinion given in the case by the solicitor of internal revenue. E. DELANO, Commissioner.

In accordance with the above letter, Mr. Cleveland states that the tax on brokers' sales will be rigidly enforced by assessment in default of payment of the tax.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

A Collision Case.

The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. The Steamboat Atlas.—Plaintiffs are a New York corporation doing business in the city of New York. In March, 1868, they insured for the sum of $19,500 the cargo, which consisted of linseed, of the canal boat A. E. Hurd while on her voyage from New York to New Brunswick, N. J. Soon after the Hurd and another boat and a schooner were taken in tow on their way to New Brunswick by the steamtug Kate. When the Kate had got as far as New Brighton, S. I., the weather was so unfavorable that she remained there over night. About three o'clock the next morning the Kate again set out on her voyage, having the Hurd on her starboard side and abreast of her and the other boat and schooner between. Her course was northwest by north, directly towards Port Johnson, on the New Jersey shore. The wind was blowing north to northwest, the tide was flood and nearly high water, and the night was dark. About twenty minutes to four o'clock, when within about a hundred and fifty yards of the Jersey shore, the captain of the Kate heard the whistle of a steamboat, which seemed to be dead ahead and distant about a tenth of a mile. The whistle was blown as a signal for the boats to pass on the port side of each other. The captain of the Kate immediately answered with two whistles as a signal to keep on the starboard side, considering it unsafe for him, owing to the state of the tide and the nearness of the shore, to attempt to pass the approaching vessel on the port side, and he accordingly starboarded his helm. Within a minute afterwards the approaching vessel, which turned out to be the steamtug Atlas, struck the Kate amidships on her starboard side, her course, under the influence of her starboard helm, having been changed to the southeast. The Kate was so seriously injured as to sink in about six minutes. The Atlas continuing her course, shoved the Kate down upon the boat upon the port side of the tier in tow, and the one next to her caused a barge, which the Atlas had in tow, to run with great force into the canal boat Hurd. By this collision the Hurd had her bow stove in so that in fifteen minutes she sank in about twelve feet of water, and her cargo was a total loss. The collision, as the libellants allege, was the result of the carelessness of the Atlas and her failure to display the proper lights. She did not answer the whistle of the Kate, as is claimed, to change her course or reverse her engine until after the collision. It was also claimed by the libellants that the Kate was in no way in fault for the collision. The action was accordingly brought to recover the amount of the insurance paid by libellants to the owners of the Hurd. The answer set up to these allegations was that on the evening in question the Atlas was making her regular trip from Amboy to New York, having the barge Julia in tow on her port side. About half-past three o'clock the officers of the Atlas discovered a single white light nearly dead ahead. As no other light was seen it was supposed that it belonged to a vessel going in the same direction. The pilot blew a single whistle and ported the helm, when it was found that the light belonged to a tow. Soon after two whistles were sounded from the tow, as an indication of an intention to cross the bow of the Atlas on the starbord side. Signals were immediately given to the engineer of the Atlas to back, and to the captain of the Julia to starboard his helm, which was immediately done. The helm of the Atlas was also starboarded, but before her headway could be checked she struck the Kate. The respondents deny that the Atlas did not display proper lights, and that she was guilty of careless seamanship. After the two whistles were sounded by the Kate it was claimed by the respondents that the Atlas at once attempted to alter her course and to pass the Kate on her starboard side, and to this end the engines were reversed, and the wheels of the Atlas were actually moving backwards from the time of the blowing of the two whistles until the collision. It was further claimed that the pilot of the Kate was not a competent man, and that she was not properly manned. It was also alleged that but one light was visible upon the Kate and her tow when first discovered. The collision, as the respondents claim, was the result of the attempt of the Kate to cross the bow of the Atlas without sufficient signal of her intention and in too close proximity to her when the attempt was made. If the Kate had kept her course it was claimed that the collision would not have occurred. Case still on.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

The May term of this court was opened yesterday morning. A panel of twenty-five grand jurors was ordered to this court, but on being called over yesterday only fourteen answered to their names, and out of this number twelve desired to be excused.

John Doeman, a laboring man twenty years of age, was placed on trial on a charge of horse stealing, having stolen a horse valued at $250 from Bryan Whalen, and afterwards sold it for five dollars. The testimony of the prosecution showed that the prisoner had entered the stable of the complainant about a month since, while in a state of intoxication, and taken the horse. Mr. Isaac Marshall purchased the horse and advertised for the owner, and in this way the animal was recovered. The prisoner was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES DURING THE PAST MONTH.—The report of Assistant Fire Marshal Keady shows that during the past month there were thirty-four fires in Brooklyn, involving losses to the amount of $24,369. The losses on buildings were $19,095, and on stock and furniture $5,304. The insurances on this property were $158,700. The fires are attributed to the following causes:—Spontaneous combustion, 2; kerosene lamp explosions, 2; supposed incendiarism, 2; accidental, 16, and from unknown causes, 11.

SERIOUS FIGHT—TWO MEN INJURED.—A serious affray took place on Sunday night at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, in the course of which two men, named James Donovan and Thomas Killmade, were severely, if not fatally, injured. Donovan was stabbed in the back and was removed to the hospital of the Forty-fourth precinct. Killmade was badly wounded upon the head, having been struck several times with a club. He was taken to the Forty-first precinct, in Washington street, and subsequently removed to his house in Tillary street. There are two or three versions as to the origin of the fight. One of the injured men says he was passing the above corner with a friend, when he saw two men beating another, and he undertook to remonstrate with them, when they knocked him down and beat him until he was insensible. Yesterday officer Wonderly, of the Forty-fourth precinct, arrested a man named Robert Berry, on a charge of having stabbed James Donovan. Coroner Jones was notified to take the ante-mortem deposition of Donovan at the Brooklyn City Hospital.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, the President, Alderman Bergen, presiding. Alderman Clancy, of the Fifth ward, presented a petition from the Navy Yard Ferry Company for a lease of the ferry slip at the foot of Hudson avenue for the term of ten years. The Alderman offered a resolution that the lease be granted. Alderman Whiting thought the city had no power to grant a lease of that kind. Alderman Clancy said the city had granted them a lease ten years ago and it had just expired. If they had the right to do it then they certainly had a right to do it now. Alderman Whiting held that they should advertise it, and give it to the highest bidder. After some further discussion the lease was granted to the Ferry Company at the nominal sum of six per cent. The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication, in answer to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, setting forth that he had moved for an injunction to restrain the Brooklyn Gaslight Company from making a dock at the foot of Hudson avenue. On making inquiry in the matter he found that the Gaslight Company were not encroaching upon the property of the city. The motion was denied. Alderman Armfield, of the Thirteenth ward, stated that in 1864 a charter was granted to the People's Gaslight Company, and they located at Hunter's Point; that they had only existed in name since that time until recently, when they leased some property in the Thirteenth ward, where they proposed to erect a gas works. He now moved that the resolution granting them permission by the Board of Aldermen to lay gas mains through the city be rescinded. The motion was adopted. A resolution was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to make preparations for the celebration of the national day of independence. The Board then adjourned.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH CASE MANUFACTORY.

Confession of the Principal in the Affair—Curious Discovery and Developments.

The facts have already appeared in these columns that Gustave Kindt, the man arrested by Superintendent Warren, of the private detective police agency of this city, and Detective James Tully, of the Third precinct, had made a confession of his complicity in the robbery of the safe of Messrs. Wheeler, Parsons & Co., at their watch case manufactory, State street, Brooklyn; but the full results of this acknowledgment have not been given. As they are of considerable interest they are now presented. It appears that on Friday last one of the parties left in charge of Kindt's house and household effects, at No. 11 State street, Brooklyn, while engaged in removing his goods to a safe place for storage, had occasion to reach something upon a shelf, and to accomplish this he had to step upon the window sill. When jumping off again the board forming this sill was loosened, and tipping up a piece of the woodwork below it became displaced. Falling to the floor it disclosed a valuable collection which Kindt had hidden there, consisting of three nuggets of gold, sixteen gold watch cases and two gold seal rings. The gold and cases were a portion of the property taken from Messrs. Wheeler, Parsons & Co.'s safe in January last, and the seal rings were stolen from an establishment in Pearl street. Kindt's secret hoard was soon emptied and the contents, valued at $5,000 in gold, transferred to their proper owners. On the following day (Saturday) the fact of the discovery was communicated in such a manner to Kindt that there was no possibility of his concealing the facts any longer, and he at once made a full confession of the crime, saying that the detectives had faithfully performed their work, and he could do nothing now but make a clean breast of it. The following form the principal incidents:—He stated that the plan was made by an associate and himself to rob the safe, and it had been the intention to perform the job on Christmas night, but the keys on that occasion were not all in his accomplice's hands. Before Kindt and his confederate ventured, the first accomplice, had by rehearsal of the matter convinced him that he had found the combination and could actually lock and unlock the safe. His accomplice obtained the combination by taking off the plate inside the safe, which covered the lock.

On the night preceding January 1, 1869, Kindt and his accomplice went to the corner of Willow place and State street, where Kindt remained until his companion had opened the door of the factory; then he entered the lower part of the building. In a few minutes the accomplice handed down a heavy parcel done up in a hand towel, and then came down himself