NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Condemnations.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Orders of condemnation were issued in the following cases:—

The United States vs. two trunks, containing 53 twentieth boxes La Commercial, 18 twentieth boxes Lacoba, 50 tenth boxes Espanola, 22 tenth boxes La Elvan cigars.

The same vs. three cases, containing 35,000 cigars, 288 bottles hair oil, 42 cases jewelry, 118 meerschaum cigar holders, 2 dozen razors, 12 dozen metal forks, 300 brier wood pipes, 5 barrels snuff, 42 clay pipes, 60 bone cigar holders, 8 bags and 1 dozen and 8 pair scissors.

The same vs. 13 barrels distilled spirits found at 111 Liberty street.

Same vs. four caddies, 357 small papers tobacco, found at 162 Chatham street; two half boxes and five caddies plug tobacco, found at No. 4 Catharine slip; one case, said to contain 2,600 cigars, found in Coenties slip; 1,000 cigars, found in Broadway; 900 cigars, found in West street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Larceny by Seamen.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Benjamin Radford, John Hall and William Connolly.—The accused were seamen of the United States Navy, but were paid off and discharged at Sitka. It was charged against them that while on board the steamship Constitution, on the voyage from San Francisco to this port, they robbed one Alfred Oliver, a passenger on board, of $215 in gold. On the arrival of the vessel off Sandy Hook they were arrested by the harbor police on the complaint of Oliver. On examination the facts were such as to lead the Commissioner to commit them to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of $2,000 each.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Requirements for Admission to the Bar.

Before Judges Clerke, Barnard and Cardozo.

Thomas S. Henry and W. Wallace Snyder, two of the graduates of the University Law School, applied for admission to the General Term with the rest of their class. It will be remembered that after some little dispute it was settled that the graduates need pass no examination before the Supreme Court, but must sign the roll, and be sworn in as attorneys. An affidavit was also required of them, as of other applicants, that they were citizens of the United States, and residents of the judicial district in which they apply. These two gentlemen were not residents of the State, nor even of adjoining counties, the one living in Newark, the other in Orange. They were, therefore, rejected.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Child Love Case.

Before Judge McCunn.

In re Elizabeth Dougan.—Mrs. Dougan obtained a writ of habeas corpus to procure the return of her little girl, who had been given some years ago to a Mrs. Garvie. The sister of Mrs. Garvin brought the child into court, and in answer to the writ returned that the child was given away by its mother, and had formed strong attachments to those with whom she was living.

Judge McCunn, after waiting some time for the respondent's counsel, asked if there were any doubts about the claimant being the mother of the child. The respondent admitted that she was the mother.

The Judge then said that there was no use waiting further, as but one decision could be made. The child must be returned to its mother; but it should be done gently, and the child might be retained a few days where it now was to give time for the mother to gain its affection.

The child here burst out crying, and the respondent murmured, "That she will never do."

The mother asked leave to speak, and being allowed, declared "that that woman's sister had refused to ever let her see the child or to give her a chance to get its love; had even refused to let her provide clothing for it."

The Judge here checked her, and the other said nothing, but looked volumes.

Judge McCunn having reannounced his decision, the mother seized the child with some violence, which the Court stopped, and sent the parties to the private room to talk over the matter. As they went Judge McCunn said this was the most trying class of business and the most unpleasant to him of any.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Alleged False Imprisonment Suit.

Before Justice Barbour.

John J. Vanderweyde vs. Francis & Loutrel.—The plaintiff's father-in-law was indebted to the defendants in $1,600, and the defendants sued both father and son, and procured an order for the arrest of the son, which was served on him on his very wedding day, the Sheriff's officers accompanying him to church. The arrest was, however, quietly made. He was discharged on bail that afternoon, and fifteen days after the order of arrest was vacated. The affidavit on which the arrest was made set out that the defendants in that suit had conspired to cheat the plaintiffs (the defendants in this suit); that the present plaintiff had assumed the debt of his father, and that he was a non-resident. It appears that while this debt was being contracted the father was in negotiation for a house on Girard avenue, near Fourteenth street, Philadelphia, and that his son had paid a portion of the purchase money for him; in view of this fact the title was taken to the son. The son subsequently made a verbal promise to Francis & Loutrel to assume or secure his father's debt, but when about to be married thought he ought not to do so on his wife's account.

The Court, in charging, said the order of arrest could not have been granted on the charge of combining to defraud, and therefore it was on the allegations of the assumption of debt and non-residence that it was granted. These were true, as the words were usually used, but they were not true in law, as there can be no assumption of another's debt by mere words. The main question, therefore, was whether the defendants, in swearing to this affidavit, intended to mislead the court into a false belief that they had a cause of action. If they did so they were liable, for it was malice. What was done in executing the order of arrest, unless by their express direction, they were not liable for. The Sheriff's duties commenced then, and the defendants were not liable for any oppression they might have committed.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff of $500.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Action Against a Police Captain for False Arrest and Imprisonment.

Before Judge Curtis.

John Fallon vs. Henry Casey and Nathaniel R. Mills.—The defendant Mills is Captain of the Eighth precinct, Casey, the co-defendant, a policeman under his command. The action against them is brought to recover $500 damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment under the following circumstances, as detailed by the defendants themselves, the only witnesses examined in the case:—

Henry Casey, called, testified that he saw the plaintiff on the afternoon of the 18th of April, in Broome street; arrested him and took him to the Eighth precinct station house, of which the other defendant, Mills, was captain and in charge; the plaintiff was committing, and had committed, no offence; no complaint was made against him; Captain Mills was present at the station house when Casey arrived with the plaintiff as his prisoner; the latter was at once taken to the cells, and was imprisoned there all night, and until six o'clock the next morning, when he was marched to the Jefferson Market Police Court and was committed for examination; later in the day he was brought before Justice Dodge, who discharged him after a careful examination of the case; had no warrant for the arrest of the plaintiff; arrested him under orders given by Captain Mills; it was a general order given to arrest all the well known panel thieves that infested the corners of the streets in that neighborhood. Counsel pressed the witness to a direct answer as to the question of arrest, when he admitted that on his examination before the police justice he said that he arrested the plaintiff by "order of Captain Mills." Sergeant Schofield was the sergeant in charge of the station house when witness brought the plaintiff in there, and it was by the sergeant's order that the plaintiff was confined in a cell.

On cross-examination witness said that Fallon's (the plaintiff's) name was mentioned by Captain Mills when the general order was given for the arrest of all the well known panel thieves hanging round the corners.

Counsel put the question to witness as to whether the plaintiff was not known to the police of the precinct as one of these well known parties, when Judge Curtis interposed and ruled out the question, stating that prior reputation was no excuse for the illegal arrest or detention of a man when no actual violation of the law had been committed by him or charged against him. Therefore all questions with the intent to establish a prior reputation against the plaintiff would not be admitted into the testimony.

Counsel for defendant—Will not this testimony be admitted in mitigation of damages?

Judge Curtis—No.

Counsel then put several questions to witness with respect to plaintiff's character, occupation and associates, all of which were ruled out.

Counsel then moved to dismiss the complaint as against Captain Mills on the ground that there was not a scintilla of evidence to show that the arrest had been made by order of Captain Mills. Motion denied.

Counsel then moved that the complaint against Casey be dismissed on the ground that he had acted under orders from his superior officer, and that, according to the Metropolitan Police act, he was authorized to make the arrest of the plaintiff under the circumstances without warrant. Motion denied.

Captain Mills was called to the stand, and testified that he had given an order to Casey to arrest all parties against whom he could establish a charge of vagrancy; had given such an order half a dozen times; did not mention or connect Fallon's name with that order.

On cross-examination witness said he gave no orders or directions with regard to Fallon when he was brought to the station house; believed that the charge was made to Sergeant Schofield.

This closed the testimony on either side, and after summing up by counsel Judge Curtis proceeded to charge the jury as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—This action is brought to recover $500 damages against the defendants for an alleged false imprisonment. The facts, as they have been narrated before you, are substantially these:—The plaintiff was arrested in midday, without a complaint being preferred by a third party, without any warrant or process of law, without being detected in the commission of any offence or the violation of any law; taken to a station house, confined there for a period of time, taken thence before a police magistrate, before whom he had an examination, and by that police magistrate discharged. Now, this is a case which involves a principle that is as near and dear to you and to all of us as to the plaintiff in this action. In every act that is legal and within the scope of their authority the police of this city should be supported, not only by the voice of the community, but by the verdict of any jury before whom their conduct is placed for justification. But it is the duty of a jury, where a policeman steps outside of his authority, to rebuke his usurpation of power and to say to the police authorities that they must keep within the law. It is a matter of congratulation with regard to the Police Board of the Metropolitan district that it is composed of men of integrity, of sagacity, of reputation. But you, gentlemen, are to distinctly understand in the first place that a regulation of the police not sanctioned by an express legislative provision of the Commonwealth is not binding and operative as law. Something has been said with regard to the antecedents of this plaintiff. Now I am bound to say to you that whatever may be the antecedents of a man, conceding them to be bad, if you please, he is entitled, when he comes into a court of justice, to justice, and I venture to express the hope that the day will be far distant when any man shall be deprived of his rights in a court of justice by excitement, by prejudice or by passion. You are to try this case entirely upon the proof, and if, as was intimated by the counsel for the plaintiff, in the different rulings of the Court upon questions of testimony the Court was in error, relief is to be had at the appellate tribunal. Now the ostensible cause of the arrest of this man was that he was a vagrant. It was upon that charge he was arrested; upon that charge he was detained; upon that charge he was examined, and it was upon that charge he was acquitted. It was nowhere contended, so far as I have been able to learn from an examination of the record, that he was charged with being a thief or a robber. The simple charge was that he was a vagrant, and that is, in the language of the common law and under the statute, "one having no visible means of support." Mr. Justice Dodge passed upon that question, and he said with regard to that charge that it was not proven, and the complaint was dismissed. Now, I charge you as matter of law with regard to the charge of vagrancy, that its adjudication by Justice Dodge, so far as the probable cause is concerned that is pleaded in the defence in this case, disposes of it altogether. It is what the law terms *res adjudicata*. Mr. Justice Dodge, a magistrate having competent jurisdiction over the subject matter and over the parties to it, having passed upon that question, has taken it out of the power of the defence in this case to set it up. Therefore, I charge you that as matter of law there is no defence whatever to this action; that as matter of law that arrest was without warrant of law, without color of law, and that this plaintiff must recover some damages at your hands. Now, it is contended on the part of the defendants that but one at least is liable; it is contended that as far as Captain Mills is concerned this proceeding must terminate in his favor. It appears from the evidence that officer Casey, who is a subordinate of Captain Mills, took the plaintiff into the station house, where Captain Mills had control and authority, and that by direction of Captain Mills this plaintiff was consigned to the cells in the station house. If that be true, then Captain Mills was a party to this outrage, and is responsible also. But with regard to the verdict that is to be rendered as against these defendants you have a wide discretion. You have the right to give a verdict in any sum within the jurisdiction of this court. With regard to the amount of the verdict, that is a question for you to pass upon. One thing is sure, that there is nothing nearer and dearer to a man than his personal liberty. One thing is sure, that there is nothing that calls more for the rebuke of a jury and the courts than a wanton deprivation of that liberty. So far as Mr. Casey was concerned, it seems he first was acting under a general authority and order of Captain Mills, and that when he brought the man to the station house the man came under the control and authority of Captain Mills. Casey, so far as the proof is concerned, shows a good character. It has not been assailed. You must not allow yourselves to be prejudiced by any statement of the counsel for the plaintiff with regard to Captain Mills. Whatever his reputation in the community may be, that is not a matter for you to pass upon. He is to stand here, like the plaintiff, upon the evidence. You, as twelve sworn men, are to try the case according to the evidence. You have the power, however, if you so desire, to separate the damages. If you believe that Casey is less to blame than Mills you have the right to say so by your verdict. If you believe Mills to be more to blame than Casey you have the right to say so by your verdict. In other words, you have the right to render a verdict against Casey for six cents and against Mills for $500. Now, as I stated before, there is a principle involved in this case. It is a principle that you are to pass upon. It has been no uncommon thing in our streets that citizens of the highest respectability, of eminence even, have been stricken down under the stroke of the club. I remember within my own knowledge that one of our first citizens, now a Senator in the State Legislature, was arrested in front of his own house of a summer's evening, was placed in the cell in a station house, detained over night and set at liberty the next morning. It is the usurpations of power that you are to punish. Whenever the police discharge their duty within the scope of their authority and within the pale of the law they should be supported, but when they step outside of the pale of their authority and put their hands, without warrant of law, without process of law, upon the shoulder of the citizen, then they should be rebuked by a jury of their countrymen. Gentlemen, it is such acts of tyranny as these that have caused many to believe that we are slowly yet surely on the wave of the civil war floating out to the unknown and unbounded sea of imperialism. The safety of the people must be with themselves. The jury box of the land must be the sentry box of the general liberty. I desire that you will give this case a careful scrutiny. I first charge you, as I stated before, that so far from any excuse existing here there is none. You must find a verdict against the defendants. With regard to the amount, that is to be determined by yourselves, but I trust it will be in such an amount as will vindicate the general right of the citizen to his liberty, and as will instruct those who desire to oppress the citizen that they cannot do it with impunity.

The jury then retired, and after a very brief absence came into court, rendering a verdict of six cents damages against Captain Mills and six cents damages against officer Casey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The trial of John Howard, jointly indicted with William Varley and others, charged with robbery in the first degree, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, subjected Lawrence Graham, the complainant, to a lengthy and rigid cross-examination, but he adhered to the leading facts brought out by the District Attorney.

Thomas Varley, the brother of William Varley, was the first witness examined for the defence. He said he was the barkeeper in the saloon No. 7 Chatham square, and that on the night in question the complainant, Brennan and another man entered, Graham being very much intoxicated; they played cards and had a couple of rounds of drinks, and Graham invited Howard, who called in to see Varley, to have a drink; when the complainant was asked to pay for them he put his hand in his pocket and said he had been robbed, but could not say by whom; the unknown man pulled him by the neck up to the bar and said, "I want you to pay for those drinks;" he said, "I have no money," whereupon the unknown man paid for the drinks; Howard did not touch Graham at all the whole time he was in there; Wm. Varley came down with a friend at the time Graham said he was robbed.

Mr. Hutchings cross-examined this witness, and in reply to a question as to the whereabouts of his brother said that he did not know where he was.

Michael Sands, an assistant barkeeper, gave similar testimony, and said that Howard did not touch the complainant.

Charles Wentworth testified that about a quarter to two in the morning Graham accused a man who keeps a saloon at the corner of Catharine and Division streets with robbing him.

John Howard, the accused, was sworn and examined. He said that he had been going to sea since he was fifteen years of age; was arrested in Boston for throwing snowballs on Sunday, and that three years ago he was taken to the station house in China for being "tight," and had been in the navy four years, since which time he has been in the merchant service. He described how he went to Varley's saloon to see Thomas Varley, with whom he became acquainted in the navy; while he was talking with Thomas Varley Graham and another man came in with Brennan; they played cards and had drinks, and Graham invited him (Howard) to have a drink; when they stood at the bar he said he had lost his money; the unknown man took hold of him and scratched his neck with his nails. Howard denied having anything to do with the robbery.

After the summing up Judge Bedford delivered a clear and impartial charge. The jury retired to deliberate upon the case, and after fifteen minutes' absence they rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Assistant District Attorney Hutchings said that if the jury had rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to rob the Court could regard the recommendation of the jury, but now that the verdict was recorded the Court would have to impose a severe sentence.

Judge Bedford said:—

John Howard, I shall remand you for sentence till the July term of this court, because there have been developed at this term circumstances which convinced me that an attempt is being made to put you in the position of a scapegoat, and I think it would be monstrously unjust to send you to the State Prison for a long term, while another, whom this evidence shows to be implicated with you, is still at large.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

The Grand Jury having found an indictment against Daniel W. Van Aernam for a libel on Asia A. Selover, of this city, District Attorney Garvin issued his warrant for the defendant, who was arrested by Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, and brought before Judge Bedford in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner Van Aernam, was arraigned upon the indictment, and pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Mr. Henry Daly, moved that bail be fixed by the Court. Judge Bedford after reading the complaint stated that the alleged libel was an atrocious one, intending to vilify and defame a respectable citizen, and he felt called upon to fix the bail at a very high amount, particularly as Captain Jourdan stated that he found a number of the printed libels on the person of defendant ready for circulation. He would therefore set the bail at $10,000, and in default thereof that he stand committed. The libel is contained in a printed circular, headed "Caution to the public against one A. A. Selover, banker, now in Broad street, this city," setting forth that a pamphlet would issue detailing the private virtues and public character of an "expelled Californian" for swindling, and other matters affecting the character of Mr. Selover, all of which he alleges is false and untrue, tending to bring him to public scandal and to provoke him to commit a breach of the peace.

The prisoner Van Aernam was committed to prison in default of surety.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Lyon Will Case.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Matter of the Application of Laura A. Shepherd, Sister and Nearest of Kin to Henry C. Lyon, Deceased, for letters of administration, the case came up yesterday and was finally decided by the granting of the application. The first application was made September 11, 1868. Subsequently, on the 17th September, a similar application was made by a person representing herself as Mary E. Lyon, the widow of deceased. There being thus two claimants to the estate, Edward Schell was appointed receiver during the pendancy of the contest between the claimants. Counsel for the supposed widow applied for a commission to take testimony, which was granted, and the case was from time to time adjourned, some witnesses being produced and testimony taken at the various meetings. The Surrogate fixed yesterday for a regular hearing before him, when the contestants appeared by counsel. The case being called on, it appeared that counsel for Mary E. Lyon, the presumed widow, were not prepared with the required testimony and proofs, and the application on her behalf, after consultation, was withdrawn. The Surrogate thereupon granted letters of administration to the sister of deceased, Mrs. Laura A. Shepherd.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated motions.—Nos. 82, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 3620, 265, 1215, 993, 1179, 937, 1006, 520, 1091, 1165, 340, 1729, 1759, 1227, 792, 1611, 748, 1097, 1478, 1436, 1116.

CHAMBERS.—Reserved Cases—Nos. 167, 215, 217, 238, 248, 268, 270, 273, 278. Call 281.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 845, 881, 941, 895, 1817, 4135, 981, 953, 939, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037. Part 2.—Nos. 978, 898, 1030, 570, 156, 702, 730, 1036, 1038, 1040, 526, 644, 29, 1042, 1044.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos 3137, 2854, 3010, 3011, 3033, 3051, 3065, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3159, 3160, 3161.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	71	73	3 P. M.	74	74
6 A. M.	70	72	6 P. M.	70	69
9 A. M.	71	73	9 P. M.	69	68
12 M.	72	74	12 P. M.	69	66

Average temperature yesterday 71½

Average temperature for corresponding day last year 70¾

BOY DROWNED.—The remains of a boy, apparently about sixteen years of age, whose name is unknown, were yesterday found floating in the dock, foot of Twentieth street, North river. Deceased, who had been in the water for some weeks, had sandy hair and wore a canvas jacket. The body was removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Flynn notified to hold an inquest.

SMALLPOX.—Yesterday a man giving his name as John Smith rushed excitedly into Police Headquarters and inquired of some of the attachés of the Sanitary Superintendent's office whether they did not think he (Smith) had the smallpox. He was informed that he had the disease "badly," and this statement was afterwards confirmed by Dr. Harris. Smith was conveyed in an ambulance to the hospital.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The annual report of the Mercantile Library Association, from May, 1868, to April, 1869, just issued, contains some interesting statistics. The receipts for that period footed up $38,041, expenditures, $37,768. There are at present 10,382 active members. Upwards of 12,000 volumes were added to the Library during the year, making a grand total on the shelves of the institution of 104,515 volumes. The reading room contains over four hundred newspapers and other periodicals, and 2,000 books of reference.

THE FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY IN GRAND STREET.—In the case of August Finck, the lad six years of age, who was killed in Grand street, near Mott, on Monday evening, by being run over by car No. 100 of the Grand street line, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, Coroner Schirmer yesterday empaneled a jury, who viewed the body at the residence of deceased's parents, after which the inquisition was adjourned till to-day. All the witnesses in the case have been summoned to attend.

FOUND IN A VAULT.—An officer of the Nineteenth precinct yesterday reported to the Coroner's office that the remains of an infant, far advanced in decomposition, had been found in the vault of premises No. 922 Second avenue. A woman known to the authorities to have been sick about the 1st of May, and still living in that neighborhood, is suspected of being the mother of the child. Coroner Flynn gave an order for the removal of the remains from the sink to the Morgue, where the matter will be investigated.

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The expedition to the Arctic regions, planned by Mr. William Bradford, for the purpose of making sketches and taking views of Arctic scenery, will leave St. John, New Brunswick, in a few days. Mr. Bradford left for Halifax yesterday by the City of Boston. He is accompanied by Dr. J. J. Hays, Mr. Chricherson, Mr. Dunmore, Mr. H. B. Lockwood and Mr. Benedict as photographers and scientists. Mr. Harry W. Dodge, who accompanies the expedition as Greenland pilot, also left at the same time. Mr. Bradford expects to be away from three to four months.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.—This Board held a session yesterday, when the complaint against John Hennessy, patrolman of the Forty-third precinct, tried some weeks ago for clubbing James Haggerty, of Brooklyn, who subsequently died in the station house, was dismissed. Thomas Clougher, Fifteenth precinct, charged by Mr. Hammersly, of Fifth avenue, with arresting the colored driver of his private carriage in front of Grace church some time ago; Louis Dingel, of the Forty-third precinct, for improper conduct, and George Ackerman, of the Twenty-third precinct, for failing to arrest a burglar on his post, were dismissed the force.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—The commissioners appointed by the government to confer with the city authorities in relation to securing a site for the new Post office at the upper end of the City Hall Park have been unable to come to any agreement. It is believed that the representatives of the city think the government obtained the site for a post office for too small a sum, and they will not make a transfer, believing that the government will not build at the lower end of the Park, and that the property will revert to the city. It is not probable that this will be the case. It is said that some of the commissioners are ready to advise the government to go on and build at the lower end of the Park.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Yesterday afternoon a despatch was received at the Coroner's office from Sergeant Cromwell, of the Eleventh precinct, stating that John Thompson, a man fifty years of age and a native of this country, had died suddenly at his residence, No. 644 East Twelfth street, without medical attendance. The messenger who brought the despatch stated to Coroner Rollins that there might be something wrong in the case; that deceased had been drinking to excess of late. The messenger further hinted that in a recent quarrel between deceased and his wife she might have struck him on the head with a heavy dish, and intimated the possibility of the blow hastening death. Coroner Rollins took charge of the case, and will make the necessary investigation.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY AND RECEIVING OF STOLEN GOODS.—Louis Douglass and Herman Gillen, two boys, were arraigned before Justice Ledwith at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged by Herman Mamlok, of No. 721 Sixth avenue, with burglariously entering his store at the above number on Sunday night last by means of forcing open the front door with a jimmy and stealing four pieces of black Italian cloth, two pieces of Walton and ten patterns of cassimere pants, valued in all at $504. The boys admitted the burglary and stated they had disposed of the property to a tailor named Louis Mendelson, doing business at No. 658 Sixth avenue, for twenty dollars. Upon repairing to the place Mendelson denied all knowledge of the property, but upon his place being searched it was found concealed in his bedroom. Upon being arraigned yesterday a complaint was preferred against him charging him with receiving stolen property, to which he pleaded not guilty, stating he was a native of Prussia, twenty-nine years of age, residing at No. 685 Sixth avenue and by occupation a tailor. There was also found upon his premises a quantity of goods which were stolen from a dry goods store on Ninth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, some two weeks since. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer. The boys were remanded to the station house in order to enable the officers to find two accomplices who are implicated in the burglary, one of whom was arrested on Monday but succeeded in effecting his escape from the officers. Gillen is an old offender, having been released from State Prison but six weeks ago, where he had served out a term of imprisonment for till tapping.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES—ROUGHS ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon there were two complaints of highway robbery preferred before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, in which parties were knocked down by gangs of roughs, who are prowling about the city unmolested, seeking whom they may devour. The first prisoner, William O'Neill, residing at 57 Robinson street, a fair specimen of the New York rough, who claims to be a sailor, was arraigned upon complaint of a young man named Edward Moran, an attaché of the St. Nicholas Hotel, who stated that he met the prisoner on Monday night, with whom he had some former acquaintance, and, being friends, the two started on a stroll through the east side of town. After indulging pretty freely they started down the Bowery, it then getting in the small hours of the night. They had not gone far, however, before O'Neill suddenly seized hold of him, and being the more powerful man of the two, held him while he forcibly took his gold watch and a revolver, valued at $165, from him. Moran states that when he requested O'Neill to return the property he fell to beating him in a shameful manner, which was clearly evident from the disorganized condition his optics presented while in court. O'Neill admitted the charge, and stated if allowed to return to the station house he would indemnify his friend by returning the property. He was accordingly remanded, and in case the property is not returned he will again be arraigned this morning and a charge preferred against him. Thomas Delaney, a powerfully built man, residing in Hartford, Conn., was the next complainant, who appeared with his face horribly mutilated. He stated that while passing through Twenty-sixth street, near the corner of Tenth avenue, on Monday night he was set upon by a party of roughs, who knocked him down and beat him until almost unconscious, when they relieved him of his wallet, containing twenty-four dollars. John Cusick, residing in the neighborhood, was arrested by officer Sinclair, of the Sixteenth precinct, charged with being implicated in the affray, but, Delaney not being able to identify him, he was discharged from custody.

AN EX-POLICEMAN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Some time prior to the last Presidential election it will be remembered that Sergeant McCready and officer Sheehan, of the Seventeenth precinct, went into a house at the corner of First avenue and Third street, and asked the person living there which candidate on the Presidential ticket he was going to vote for, and that when he replied for "Seymour" they set to work and clubbed him very seriously. At the time of the occurrence considerable excitement was caused thereby, and both officers were "hauled over the coals" at police headquarters, and were severed from the force. Both men were indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; but the men have, somewhat strangely, never been punished for the offence. On Sunday it appears that Sheehan had recourse to his old tricks. At any rate the following affidavit, which was made yesterday morning before Justice Mansfield, looks very much like it:—

John McMahon, of No. 438 East Fourteenth street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the evening of Sunday, the 13th day of June, 1869, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, he was violently and feloniously assaulted and beaten by Daniel Sheehan, an ex-policeman, who upon the day named came up to deponent while he (deponent) was quietly sitting in the doorway of his own house, and accosting him in a friendly way grasped him by the hand, as if to shake hands, and at the same instant drew him (deponent) up and towards him (Sheehan) and struck him (deponent) over the head with a club, knocking him down and kicking him; and upon deponent getting up he (Sheehan) struck him (deponent) several times about the body with the club and then threw him violently upon the ground, whereupon officer Rodey, of the Seventeenth precinct, who was at the time in the company of Sheehan, interfered and took Sheehan away from deponent, remarking at the same time to Sheehan, "Come, Dan, I think you have given him enough now." Deponent further deposes that he had had no quarrel or words with Sheehan nor any difficulty of any nature whatever prior to this assault with either Sheehan or Rodey, and that such assault so made upon deponent was without any justification on the part of his said assailant.

When this affidavit had been made the Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of Sheehan.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Meeting at the Twenty-third Street Bureau—Dr. Liliput Admonishes the Sisterhood of Social Revolution—A Grand Saratoga Convention Projected.

"There'll be a slim meeting to-day, owing to the rain," remarked the Napoleon of the social revolution yesterday afternoon, by way of apology for the thinness of the audience, quite illustrative of Milton's "fit, though few;" and this remark the venerable spinster repeated several times, quite regardless of the fact that it was not raining at all and was not likely to rain. The audience was slim—so was the meeting—and in more senses than one, notwithstanding the fact that the occasion was one, as the enthusiastic expressed it, to call forth every friend of the cause, regardless of the weather. As it was, however, they dropped in by ones and twos and threes, very intermittently, from two to four o'clock, at which latter hour a sufficient number of specimens had been collected to admit of attempt at classification. Queer specimens they were—puns upon physiognomy most of them—but, as one of the enthusiastic justly remarked, earnest workers, to say nothing of talking, in which they demonstrated themselves to excel.

Mrs. Phelps now put on the dignity of president of the motley army of invincibles, and the venerable leader of the revolution stated the object of the meeting. First, it was proposed to hold Fourth of July celebrations all over the country—thus leaving the other sex with nothing whatsoever to attend to on that occasion, when every free male American is supposed to be at liberty to ventilate his rhetoric. How the quondam orators of the day of whiskey, wag-tongue and fireworks may appreciate this curtailing and usurpation of their precious privileges mattered not a whit in the speaker's estimation. Men had no business to insist upon all the talking. In fact, if women had not a right to talk, it might as well be conceded that they had no rights at all—for, of all rights, the right to talk was most appreciated (and most exercised) by the sex.

The special purpose of the meeting—viz., to make preparations for the great State Woman Suffrage Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 13th of July—was then stated, and the discussion as to the best manner of electing delegates was opened.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that Dr. Liliput, a diminutive little gentleman in black, with pantaloons a trifle too long for one of his dimensions, and hence baggy at the ankle, entered the room with the stealthy step of a cat. Having worked his way to an eligible seat the little gentleman took off his spectacles, wiped the glasses with a bit of cambric, and sat down with an "ahem" that was oracular. "Ahem" was all the little gentleman said for the moment; but presently it was seen that a master spirit was encased in that rather oddly fitting black suit of his. Presently, in fact, Dr. Liliput, having rested himself a little after the fatigue of saying "ahem," got up, balanced himself on the extreme tip of one of his box-toed shoes, placed one hand carefully in his pantaloons pocket, and asked if he could be heard. To which the elated president, glad to see a gentleman take up the cause, responded with an affectionate affirmative, and Dr. Liliput went on, gesticulating with the tips of his box-toed shoes, instead of with his hands, as is the general practice among orators. What Dr. Liliput said was less important than the air of wisdom with which he said it, and hence need not be quoted—the diminutive pundit's manner having been more than his matter.

It was sufficient to stir the ire of one of the enthusiastic, and that is enough: one of the enthusiastic springing up from her comfortable sofa seat and insisting that further argumentation was not to be tolerated. It didn't matter whether the clodhoppers of the other sex admitted the right of women to vote or did not. All the women needed to accomplish their purpose was to hang together, walk up to the polls in a body, take the ballot box by storm, and deposit their votes in spite of anybody. She for one was in favor of doing just that very thing and doing it at once, and the enthusiastic creature looked fiercely about as she reseated herself, as if bent upon the demolition or stuffing of some vagrant ballot box on the spot.

Here again Miss Susan B. Anthony took up the debate, with a protest against the taxation of women without representation, and stated that the deputy collector had become so importunate in his demands that she was about to remit him the sum of fourteen dollars and ten cents; at which Dr. Liliput expressed his satisfaction with the law-abiding proclivities of the venerable leader of the movement, with another of those "ahems" of his, and composed himself behind the barricade of his spectacles as if for a nap. Thus ended the discussion, the faithful dropping out by ones and twos, as they had dropped in.

THE MOTT STREET STABBING AFFRAY.

Dugan's Ante-Mortem Statement.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took the ante-mortem statement of John Dugan, alleged to have been dangerously stabbed in Mott street, the night previous, by John Sweeny, as heretofore reported. In his statement Dugan says he was in the saloon corner of Chatham and Doyer streets, where he was employed as cook, when Sweeny and another man, both accompanied by women, entered the place and had refreshments, for which they paid. One of the men then went up on the pavement, when Dugan followed and asked him to remain and take care of his partner, both of them being under the influence of liquor. A difficulty then ensued, in which the prisoner Sweeny and his companion assaulted Dugan and beat him. In the fight he was stabbed, but whether by Sweeny or the other man he was unable to say.

Dr. Bronson, one of the surgeons of Bellevue Hospital, deposed that Dugan, when admitted, was suffering from a punctured wound, about three-quarters of an inch in length and about an inch in depth, just beneath the right nipple; another wound on the right side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, about an inch in length, extending downwards and backwards between the ribs and integument, and another superficial wound; the first wound is the most serious, as, in the doctor's opinion, it penetrated the lung; the condition of the patient is precarious, but not desperate. Dr. Bronson is also of the opinion that the wounds were inflicted with a sharp-pointed instrument, about three-quarters of an inch wide.

The jury then rendered the following verdict:—"That John Dugan came to his wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury."

The Coroner committed Sweeny to the Tombs, as there was proof beside the statement of Dugan that he was engaged in the assault.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutual vs. Cincinnati—Extraordinary Game—The Champions Defeated.

The most remarkable game of base ball on record, for neatness and extraordinary playing, was beyond a doubt that played yesterday on the Union grounds between the Mutuals (champions) and the famous "Red Stocking" nine, of Cincinnati.

THE WEATHER,

everybody knows, was in the morning somewhat opposed to the prospect of a good game. Annoying mists and tantalizing spatterings followed each other in rapid succession, although occasionally interrupted by a little sunshine. It was a rainy day, and yet there was no rain of any account. The admirers of base ball, who had been in anxious expectation in regard to the game, entertained a fear that the heavy rain of the day before and dampness of yesterday morning would render

THE GROUND

unfit for playing on; but their fears were groundless. The grass was rendered more pleasing to the eye by the freshness imparted by the rain, and the gravelled portions, although somewhat soft, were not so much so as to interfere at all with the playing or the running. The streamers were flung to the breeze at a moment when the wind, blowing from the sou-sou-sou or some other naughty-cal quarter, brought with it a few drops of moisture, but the clouds looked thin and there were evidences of the sun's being ready to break through and cast more light on the operations. The flags were hoisted—the Mutual Club flag at the lower right hand corner of the ground, with the champion whip above it, snapping and lashing in the breeze, while the Cincinnati's banner was run up to the flag staff on the pagoda. Although the weather in the morning did look so unpromising,

THE CROWD

which was present must have numbered some 3,000 or 4,000 persons. The spectators were not quite so much packed as they were at the game on Saturday last between the Mutuals and Eckfords, but every seat was taken, and around the field, in the shade of the club house and on the platform around the pagoda, they gathered in numbers. In the adjoining streets there was the usual collection of wagons and carriages, and the people in the neighboring houses had their opera glasses again in use. Shortly before three o'clock players came from the club house one by one and mixed in the crowd or tossed the ball around until it was time to clear the field and begin

THE GAME.

Mr. C. D. Walker, of the Active Club, having been selected as umpire, play was commenced, with the Mutuals at the bat. There were evident signs of nervousness on the part of the Mutuals, while the "Red Stockings"—looking stout and hearty, each man in his own proper position and all, of course, in good practice—seemed confident of giving the champions a hard shaking. When the first ball was pitched the crowd became perfectly quiet, and remained so throughout the game, although every good hit or play in the field on either side was greeted with rapturous cheers. C. Hunt opened with a low ball to third, and was quickly disposed of by Waterman and Gould. Hatfield was cared for by Sweezey and Gould, and E. Mills nearly followed suit, but was saved by Waterman throwing the ball too high to Gould. R. Hunt got to his base on "called" balls, but both he and Mills were left by Swandell, who batted to the pitcher and was cared for by Brainerd and Gould. George Wright opened for the Red Stockings, by popping the ball up for Hatfield, and went out; Gould sent a high-flyer well off the field between left and centre, which C. Hunt was obliged to crab for, in order to get in front of it and then grab it, and make thus, by a splendid catch, the second hand out. Waterman sent a grounder to Hatfield; but the latter muffed it, and Waterman was saved. He subsequently got his run on Allison's, hit to left field and just warded off a blank as Harry Wright popped the ball up and was captured by Wolters. The game opening thus finely gave promise of being an exciting contest; and such it proved to be. The work, as may be adjudged from the score, was—to use an entirely original phrase—short, sharp and decisive. Although the fielding was so remarkably fine, yet nothing of superior excellence up to the fourth inning, save the flycatch by C. Hunt, mentioned above, and a foul bound catch also made by Hunt after a long, hard run. The playing by all of the Cincinnati nine, except the one wild throw before alluded to, was *au fait*. There was no chance missed to make a point, and the coolness and decision with which they played was remarkable. Up to the fifth none of the Cincinnati nine were put out on the bases. Ten had been disposed of on the fly and two on foul bounds, and but two chances for play to base were given, one of which Hatfield missed and the other was missed by Eggler. On the Mutual side, up to the fifth inning, there had been but one fly catch and one bound catch, both by Allison; eight were put out at first base and two at second, who had been forced along. The style of batting by the Mutuals on the whole was much safer and neater than that of the "Red Stockings," and their fielding, with one or two exceptions, was fully as good. Unfortunately for the Mutuals, however, the exceptions were most vital ones. Eggler demonstrated very forcibly that he is out of his place at short field, and, owing to that fact alone, several chances for outs were lost. In the seventh inning, for instance, McVey hit a good ball to right field, and kept right on to the second base, as Hatfield had gone to field the ball in, and Eggler did not leave his place at short field to man the second as he should have done.

Brainerd made a very pretty point in the seventh inning, as follows:—Swandell was on third base, ready to go home. It was generally thought that if the Mutuals could break through the chain of circular links with which the Cincinnatis were binding them they would creep ahead, and Swandell was anxious to make the break. Eggler had reached first by a good hit to left field, when Wolters came to the bat. The latter hit to Brainerd and started immediately for first; Brainerd picked the ball up, and instead of throwing to first he turned and sent it to second, cutting Eggler off, and it was sent back to first in time to head Wolters off, thus adding another circle to the chain, as C. Mills had previously been disposed of.

In the eighth inning McMahon was determined to burst the girdle or "perish in the attempt," and hitting the ball in good old style he made second base. C. Hunt was captured on the fly by G. Wright, and it did look as if McMahon might be left. Hatfield sent a hot grounder to short, and as soon as Wright picked it up and sent it towards first McMahon started and got to third. E. Mills then made a safe and pretty hit to right field, earning his base and giving McMahon his run. The chain was broken, and the pent up feelings of the multitude gave way in cheer after cheer. Many who looked despondent before now brightened up. The Mutuals had only one to make to tie the game, and they could do that easily. They could, but they didn't. R. Hunt sent a stinger to G. Wright while Mills was on first base, and, of course, Mills went out at second.

When the ninth inning commenced the excitement was intense—so much so that it caused an almost painful silence. R. Hunt took the bat, and after "two balls" had been "called" on the pitcher, "one strike" was called on him to warn him that he must not wait with the expectation of getting his base on "called" balls. He did not wait, however, as he hit the next ball and sent it whizzing to the centre field. Swandell followed with a pretty hit just over second base, on which Hunt made second and Swandell first. Mills gave one of the hard hits which always count, and setting the ball trimming the timothy down to the right field, sending Hunt home, Swandell to second and reaching first himself. Nobody out, one run in, the score tied, two good men on the bases and a good man at the bat. The situation certainly looked promising for the Mutuals. Pretty soon it was changed. As Eggler popped the ball up for Waterman he dropped it to make the point and passed it to G. Wright, who had taken possession of third base, and by the latter player it was sent to Sweezey at second, thus catching Swandell and C. Mills. There was some little uncertainty as to whether the point was properly made; whether Waterman did not actually hold the ball. Here is a nut for the expounders of the law to break their teeth on. How long must the ball be held? However, both men were declared out and the sharp play was well applauded. Eggler held the first base and Wolters was given the base on "called" balls, which also gave Eggler second. McMahon then hit a foul high up, and it fell just back of the reporters' table. Allison was after it in lively style, and caught it nicely, thus ending the Mutuals. The hope now was to give the Red Stockings another blank and thus force on another inning. Leonard, the first striker, got to first on a muff of Eggler's; but starting for second at the wrong time he found himself flanked by E. Mills and Hatfield, to the former of whom Wolters had passed the ball. Leonard was in a bad spot; but he dodged backwards and forwards between Mills and Hatfield, who were closing on him cooly but surely. He was close to Hatfield when the ball was passed to Mills, and, thinking himself safe, he darted past Hatfield to gain second, but Eggler had posted himself there, and Hatfield and Mills had faced him. The ball was passed to Eggler; Leonard darted back again to Hatfield, and by him passed to Mills, who touched the young red-legger, and placed a quietus on him, amid the laughter and applause of the spectators. Brainerd then sent a hot ball to third. Swandell picked the ball up and threw it wildly to Mills at first. On this throw Brainerd got around to third, and on a wild pitch and passed ball he got home, thus securing the victory. Sweezey then hit heavily to left field and made third base, and soon got home on a passed ball. McVey was taken care of at first by Hatfield and C. Mills, and G. Wright sent a heavy fly to centre field, which was successfully hunted by "Dickey," and the game closed with the score standing as follows:—

MUTUAL. Players.	O.	R.	1.	T.	CINCINNATI. Players.	O.	R.	1.	T.
C. Hunt, l. f.	4	0	0	0	G. Wright, s. s.	4	1	1	2
Hatfield, 2d b.	4	0	0	0	Gould, 1st b.	4	0	0	0
E. Mills, 1st b.	2	0	3	3	Waterman, 3d b.	2	1	0	0
R. Hunt, c. f.	2	1	1	1	Allison, c.	2	0	2	2
Swandell, 3d b.	2	0	1	1	H. Wright, c. f.	4	0	0	0
C. Mills, c.	4	0	1	1	Leonard, l. f.	3	0	0	0
Eggler, s. s.	3	0	1	1	Brainerd, p.	3	1	0	0
Wolters, p.	3	0	0	0	Sweezey, 2d b.	2	1	2	4
McMahon, r. f.	3	1	1	2	McVey, r. f.	3	0	1	2
Totals	27	2	8	9	Totals	27	4	6	10

RUNS EACH INNING.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Fly catches—C. Hunt, 1; Hatfield, 4; R. Hunt, 5; Swandell, 2; E. Mills, 1; C. Mills, 1; Eggler, 1; Wolters, 1—total, 16. G. Wright, 1; Leonard, 2; Sweezey, 1; McVey, 1; Allison, 2—total 7.

Foul bound catches—C. Hunt, 1; C. Mills, 3—total, 4. Allison, 2.

Out on fouls—Mutual, 4; Cincinnati, 7.

Base play—Put out by E. Mills, 6. G. Wright, 2; Gould, 12; Sweezey, 4—total, 18.

Assisted by—Hatfield, 2; Eggler, 2; Walters, 2. G. Wright, 7; Waterman, 5; Brainerd, 1; Sweezey, 2.

Left on bases—E. Mills, 2; R. Hunt, 1; Swandell, 2; Eggler, 1; Walters, 1—total, 7. Waterman, 1; Allison, 2; Leonard, 1; Sweezey, 1; McVey, 1—total, 6.

Passed balls—C. Mills, 5. Wild pitches—Walters, 2.

Bases on "called" balls—R. Hunt, 1; Wolters, 1.

Time of game—Two hours.

Umpire—Mr. C. D. Walker, of the Active Club.

ENGLISH YACHTING.

The Cambria Again to be Altered—Regatta of the New Thames Yacht Club—Entries—Coming Match of the Royal London Yacht Club.

LONDON, June 1, 1869.

That Mr. Ashbury is not satisfied with the performance of the Cambria is a common report, and the fact that she is now in dock at Southampton, having some alterations made to her rudder, lends strength to the rumor. It is stated that some alteration is to be made in her trim. The Alarm, 248 tons, Royal Thames measurement, is at Southampton completing her fitting out. The Aline, 216 tons, Royal Thames measurement, has had several trials and is giving great satisfaction. The lengthening of her topmasts and the shortening of her gaff and topsail yards have done wonders for her, and she is now faster than ever, which is saying a great deal. The Evadne, 210 tons, must be struck out of the list of racing craft. She is now in dock at Portsmouth, having her false keel removed.

The following are the entries for the schooner match of the New Thames Yacht Club, on the 7th June:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.
1—Druid (yawl)	80	T. Graves, Esq.
2—Flying Cloud	75	Count E. Batthyany.
3—Witchcraft	240	T. Broadwood, Esq.
4—Egeria	152	Col. J. Mulholland.
5—Gloriana	148	A. A. Wilkinson, Esq.
6—Amy	70	L. J. Crossley, Esq.
7—Cambria	188	J. Ashbury, Esq.
8—Fleur de Lys	82	H. W. Birch, Esq.

The cruise is from Gravesend to the Mouse Light and back, and the prize £100. The Cambria is also entered for the match of the Royal London Yacht Club, 19th of June.

All the vessels entered for the match of the New Thames Yacht Club are fast vessels, and all are well known except the Druid, which is a new vessel. To judge from her appearance she will do better in a sea way than in smooth water. Taking the time allowance to be given and the course to be sailed over into consideration it is probable that the Gloriana will be the winner of the race.

Mr. Broadwood, the owner of the Witchcraft, is about to give £100 to be sailed for in real blue water, and the match will come off under direction of the Royal London Yacht Club.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The rain again interfered yesterday to repress the activity of the real estate market, causing still another postponement of the avenue sale of Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., and perplexing the other auctioneers who had arranged for sales as to what it was best to do under the circumstances. In the case of two of them at least it was resolved to proceed as per previous announcement, in spite of wind and weather. Messrs. Johnson & Miller held their continued sale at Clarenceville, L. I., obtaining an attendance despite the storm, of about 250 persons, among whom were a fair representation of ladies. The balance of the lots here held over from the previous sale were all disposed of.

Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.'s sale at Rutger Park, N. J., was sadly interfered with by the rain storm. The attendance was below the average, probably numbering 100. Only a few lots were sold, the owners declining to offer any more, the prices obtained being unsatisfactory. The sale will, however, be resumed at an early day, of which due notice will be given, when it is hoped a larger attendance may be secured. The property fully justifies, for view, all that has been said in its favor and needs only the opportunity of a fine day to realize equally with other lots sold this season.

At both of these sales ample and choice lunches were furnished.

Auction Sales of Real Estate Yesterday.

The following are the particulars of these several sales:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY E. H. LUDLOW AND CO.

Building and lot s e cor of Lexington av and Fifty-third st, lot 25.5x90	$6,000

CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., PROPERTY—BY JOHNSON AND MILLER.

4 lots on Chestnut st and Washington av, 158 to 161, each	72
3 lots on Chestnut st, adjoining above, 155 to 157, each	80
1 lot on Chestnut st, adjoining above, 178	72
4 lots on Chestnut st, adjoining above, 177 to 180, each	67
12 lots on Chestnut st, adjoining above, 181 to 192, each	62
4 lots on Washington av, 150 to 153, each	62
4 lots on Sycamore place, 162 to 165, each	70
4 lots on Sycamore place, adj above, 166 to 169, each	65
6 lots on Sycamore place, adj above, 170 to 175, each	60
12 lots on Washington av and Sycamore place, 135 to 136, 129 to 132, 137 to 138, 145 to 146, each	63
2 lots on Sycamore place, 147 to 148, each	57
2 lots on Willow place, 139 to 140, each	57
4 lots on Sycamore place, 149 to 152, each	50
2 lots on Sycamore place, 153 to 154, each	50
4 lots on Willow place, near above, 141 to 144, each	60
4 lots on Washington av, Willow place, 115 to 118, each	70
8 lots on Washington av, Elm place, 111 to 114, each	60
6 lots on Willow place, 119 to 122, each	60
4 lots on Washington av, 46 to 49, each	60
4 lots on Washington av, 42 to 45, each	60
4 lots on Washington av, 38 to 41, each	60
4 lots on Washington av, 34 to 37, each	57
4 lots on Washington av, 30 to 33, each	65
6 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 105 to 110 each	62
4 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 26 to 29, each	62
4 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 22 to 35, each	65
4 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 18 to 24, each	60
5 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 13 to 17, each	68
4 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 90 to 93, each	62
11 lots on Washington av and Elm place, 94 to 104, each	55
12 lots on Washington av and Fulton av, 1 to 12, each, including house and barn	2,950

RUTGER PARK, N. J., PROPERTY—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

Washington av, 4 lots, cor Elliott av, each 50x182, each	325
3 lots, adjoining, each 50x150, each	250
Bath av, 3 lots, corner Rutger st, each 50x150, each	200
Rutger st, 3 lots, adjoining, each 50x150	175
Clarence st, 4 lots, each 50x150, each	195
4 lots, adjoining, each 50x150	175
2 lots, adjoining, each 50x150	155

Real Estate Notes.

Northern capital is rapidly investing in Southern real estate. A New York gentleman has just bought 14,600 acres of rice and timber lands in South Carolina for $40,000, and 2,400 acres of plantation land in the same State for $28,000.

The new park—not yet named—at Boston Highlands, Boston, and formerly called the "Old Fort," is now being graded by the Water Commissioners, and the tower from its summit, when finished, will give one of the finest views of Boston and the surrounding country which can be had. The lands on the south side of the park, for the whole distance on Beach Glen avenue through to Fort avenue, have lately been purchased, and five houses are to be erected thereon. It has not yet been decided whether they are to front on the park or back against it.

It is stated that Mr. John Chamberlain, of this city, has purchased ground at Long Branch for the construction of a good race course. A good course there will be one of the most popular and successful in the country. It has been long talked about, and there is now a probability of getting it.

An excursion around and over Staten Island which was to have taken place to-day was postponed on account of the unfavorable character of the weather. Should to-day prove fine it will start at ten A. M., as arranged for yesterday, and follow the same programme prepared for them.

Chicago is imitative. They have a "Washington Heights" there, which is likewise a fashionable quarter and has a future.

Among the many sales of personal property held this season none was more successful than the continuation sale of the "Archer property" at Yonkers last Tuesday. The property was sold by William H. Lawrence, auctioneer, and in a sale of fifty lots, ranging in size from 25x80 to 25x150, brought a total of $30,000 to *bona fide* purchasers.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

TRANSFERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Bloomingdale road, e s, 50.5½ ft w of 122d st, 26.9½x1 block x25.2½x1 block	$6,000
Bowery, No. 39, 25x160 ⎫ Chrystie st, No. 19, 25x100 ⎭	9,000
Bowery, No. 39, 25x160 ⎫ Chrystie st, No. 19, 25x100 ⎭	11,000
Broome st, No. 495, 21x82.6	21,000
Cherry st, No. 172, 25x91.1x25x94	11,000
Greenwich av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 10th st, 25x86.2x25.6x81.8	14,000
Greenwich av, w s, 51.3 ft s of 10th st, 25x90.6x25x86.2	10,025
Stanton st, s s, 100 ft e of Ridge st, 20x67	16,000
34th st, s s, 460 ft w of 11th av, 36x98.9x28.7x98.9	40,000
43d st, n s, 320 ft w of 8th av, 30x100.5	14,000
44th st, n s, 80 ft w of 2d av, 20x68.9	Nom.
53d st, s s, 271.3 ft e of 7th av, 18.9x100.5	15,250
74th st, n s, 125 ft w of 3d av, 25x102.2	Nom.
71st st, s s, 325 ft w of 8th av, 50x100.5	—
115th st, s s, 241 ft w of 5th av, 44x100.11	24,500
116th st, n s, 280 ft w of 2d av, 20x100.11	3,400
119th st, s s, 373 ft e of av A, 150x½ block	9,000
119th st, s s, 423 ft e of av A, 25x½ block	Nom.
1st av, e s, 22.2 ft s of 1st st, 22.2x83.2x10.6x3.9x81.8	14,100
2d av, n e corner 42d st, 20.5x80.6	26,500
6th av, n e corner 56th st, 100.5x107.8x100.5x110.4½	50,000
8th av, e s, 44.11 ft w of Bleecker st, 22.6x40	25,000

LEASES RECORDED IN NEW YORK.

Broadway, No 877, 10 years, per annum, $13,000 for the first 5 years, and for the last 5 years	13,250
Crosby st, No 11, 5 years, per annum	700
19th st, n s, 469 ft w of 7th av, 25x92.8, 6 years, per annum	1,000
47th st, West, No 117, 3 years, per annum	3,000