EUROPE.

Father Hyacinthe's Refusal to Return to the Church of Rome.

Lord Clarendon's Speech on the Irish Land Question.

Louis Napoleon in 1848 and the Emperor of France in 1869.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, from Liverpool on the 30th of September and Queenstown the 1st of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence and a mail report from Europe in detail of our cable telegrams dated to the day of sailing from Ireland.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of October 1 makes the observation that the entry of Baden into the confederation of North Germany does not seem likely to be realized, whatever certain deputies of the Grand Duchy may say:—

Orders, says that journal, have arrived from Berlin not to insist upon the matter at this moment, which is inopportune. The Prussian Court has announced at Vienna the approaching voyage of the Prince Royal in the East, and King William's representative having inquired whether the Emperor Francis Joseph would be disposed to receive the prince, has received a favorable answer. The inference may be drawn from this fact that Prussia desires to be on friendly terms with Austria.

A Dublin letter of the 28th of September says:—

Mlle. Titiens, who is at present in Dublin, lent, a day or two ago, her powerful assistance in augmentation of the funds of the St. Mary's Female Blind Asylum. At a grand fancy fair and bazaar Mlle. Titien's exertions resulted in the influx of liberal contributions.

Every one around the Empress of France at St. Cloud is anxious for the honor of accompanying her Majesty to the East. The following list of those selected will probably prove correct:—Duke de Huescar and Madlles. d'Albe, nephew and neices of the Empress; General Douay, aid-de-camp to the Emperor; M. Davillier, Count Regnault Saint-Jean d'Angely, first equerry; Count de Cosse Brissac, chamberlain; M. Poujade, Consul-General for France at Alexandria; the Countess de la Poez, lady of honor, and Miles. Marion and de Lermina, readers to her Majesty.

The London *Globe* of the 29th of September, referring to the financial news from the United States, says:—

The feverish condition of the gold market in New York during the last few weeks has given rise to gloomy apprehensions regarding the future of commerce and finance. The imports of foreign goods at New York up to the end of August show an increase of nearly $40,000,000 above those at the same date last year; but this increase does not arise from a healthy state of trade, as five-twenties have been sent to Europe in exchange for a considerable portion of the imports. The gold exported from New York this year up to the end of August was only $25,190,000. Last year, at the same date, it was $64,800,000. The difference shows the extent to which promises to pay have been substituted for hard cash.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 28th ult. refers to the Byron case thus:—

We are authorized to state that Earl Russell in no way counselled the destruction of Lord Byron's memoir, which step was decided on at a meeting held at Mr. Murray's house, and carried out by Mr. Wilmot Horton and Colonel Doyle under the circumstances set forth in the Diary of Moore, edited by Earl Russell (vol iv., page 191), from which it will be seen that Mr. Moore repaid to Mr. Murray the sum of 2,000 guineas he had received from that gentleman on account of the memoir, and also paid the interest which had accrued in the meantime on the sum thus advanced.

FRANCE.

The Bishop of Orleans to Father Hyacinthe—His Invitation to Return.

By mail from Europe we have the following text of a letter addressed by Monseigneur Dupanloup to Father Hyacinthe:—

ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1869.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE—As soon as I was informed from Paris of the step which you were about to take I endeavoured, as you know, to spare you at any cost what would prove a great fault and misfortune for yourself as well as a profound affliction for the Church. I sent off on the instant, and in the night, an old fellow student and friend of yours to prevent you, if that were possible. But it was too late; the scandal had been consummated, and from this moment you can measure by the grief of all the friends of the Church, and the joy of her enemies, the extent of the mischief which you have wrought. At present I can do no more than pray to God, and conjure you pause on the declivity on which you now stand, leading as it does to abysses which your soul, in its trouble, has not discerned. You have suffered, I know; but allow me to tell you, Father Lacordaire and Father de Ravignan had to bear more than you, and they raised themselves to a higher rank in patience and fortitude, through their love of the Church and Jesus Christ. How is it that you did not feel what an injury you were doing to the Church, your mother, by these accusing predictions? And what an insult to our Saviour to place yourself, as you are now doing, alone, face to face in opposition to Him, and in contempt of His successors! But I am willing to hope and believe that this aberration will be only a transient one. Return among us; after having caused this affliction to the Catholic world, give it a great consolation and a striking example. Go and throw yourself at the feet of the Holy Father. His arms will be open to receive you, and in clasping you to his paternal heart he will restore to you the peace of your conscience and the honor of your life. Receive from him who was your bishop and who will never cease to love your soul, this testimonial and these counsels of sincere and religious affection. FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

Father Hyacinthe's Reply.

To the above letter Father Hyacinthe made the following reply:—

PARIS, Sept. 26, 1869.

MONSEIGNEUR—I am much touched by the feeling which dictated the letter you addressed to me, and I am most grateful for the prayers you so kindly put up in my behalf, but I cannot accept either your reproaches or your counsels. *What you qualify as a great fault committed I call a great duty accomplished.* Be pleased to accept, Monseigneur, the homage of the respectful sentiments with which I remain, in Jesus Christ and His Church, your very humble and obedient servant,

Brother HYACINTHE.

French Opinion of the Pere.

The *Gaulois* of Paris says that the Pope is going to write a friendly letter to Father Hyacinthe, to get him back again into the fold. The same paper calls the gallant *pere* the Baron Haussmann of Catholicism.

The Radical Revolutionary Legislative Movement.

Subjoined is the text of a petition which was being circulated in Paris for signatures, and addressed to the Deputies of the Seine on the 30th of September:—

GENTLEMEN—Article forty-six of the constitution obliges the government to convoke the Legislative body on October 26 at least. In presence of the intention attributed to the authorities of not conforming to that prescription, one of your colleagues, Count de Keratry, has declared that at the expiration of the legal delay he will proceed to the Legislative Chamber to fulfil his mission; and this laudable initiative has been the object of general approbation. Under these circumstances, the undersigned hope that you, being chosen at the elections of May 24 and June 8, to cause the national sovereignty to be universally respected, will show yourselves, on the day in question, worthy of the mandate which has been confided to you.

Napoleon in 1848 and 1869.

The *Courrier de la Sarthe* publishes the following proclamation, which was posted on the walls of Boulogne in 1848, at the time of the landing of the future Napoleon III., when he came from England to assume the position of representative of the people, which had just been confided to him by the electors of several departments:—

FRENCHMEN! MY DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS—I have come to respond to the appeal which you have made to my patriotism. The mission which you impose on me is a glorious one, and I shall know how to fulfil it. Full of gratitude for the affection you manifest towards me I bring you my whole life, my whole soul. They belong to you, as did the life and soul of that man whose glory, the inheritance of us all, has by its reflection pointed out for your suffrages my devotion, hitherto condemned to obscurity, but which I shall know how to render conspicuous if ever dangers should threaten our common country. Brothers and citizens, it is not a pretender whom you receive into your midst. I have not meditated in exile to no purpose. A pretender is a calamity. I shall never be ungrateful—never a malefactor. It is as a sincere and ardent democratic reformer that I come before you. I call to witness the mighty shade of the man of the age, as I solemnly make these promises:—I will be, as I always have been, the child of France. In every Frenchman I shall always see a brother. The rights of every one shall be my rights. *The democratic republic shall be the object of my worship. I will be its priest. Never will I seek to clothe myself in the imperial purple.* Let my heart be withered within my breast on the day when I forget what I owe to you and to France. Let my lips be forever closed if I ever pronounce a word, a blasphemy, against the republican sovereignty of the French people. Let me be accursed on the day when I allow the propagation, under my name, of doctrines contrary to the democratic principles which ought to direct the government of the republic. Let me be condemned to the pillory on the day, when, a criminal and a traitor, I shall dare to lay a sacrilegious hand on the rights of the people—*whether by fraud, with its consent, or by force and violence against it.* Believe in me as I have faith in you. Let one cry issue from all our breasts, as a prayer addressed to heaven,

Vive a Jamais la Republique!

LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Fear of an Imperial Coup d'Etat.

Just previous to the sailing of the City of Washington from Europe M. de Jouvencel, Deputy for the Seine-et-Marne, France, addressed a letter to Count de Keratry, in which he refuses to join, not only in a manifestation, but even in a simple protest, in the event of the non-convocation of the Chamber on the 26th of October. He fears to furnish the government with a pretext for a new *coup d'état*, and appears to think that the proposed step would produce no serious results *unless supported by an insurrectional movement*, which he does not believe possible, and which he would not inconsiderately provoke.

On the tenor of the letter the Paris *Siècle* remarks:—"These apprehensions on the part of M. de Jouvencel appear to us to be at least very much exaggerated. No one, we believe, has any idea of transferring to the streets the constitutional debate going on between the Ministry and a portion of the Chamber. The question is not as to whether on the 26th of October the Deputies will appeal to force to terminate the prorogation, but rather as to whether they should allow to be committed, without raising their voices, what they consider a flagrant violation of Parliamentary rights. Silence gives consent."

The Pantin Murders.

When the City of Washington left Europe, October 1, the atrocities of the horrible Pantin family murders in Paris engaged universal attention.

From the papers we learn that the rumor circulated on the 29th of September, to the effect that the corpse of Kinck (father) had been discovered in Langlois' field was incorrect. The immense crowd which thronged the place during the day rendered fresh researches almost impossible. The discovery of the body of Gustave Kinck was the important fact that will have the inevitable result of facilitating the inquiry into this terrible affair. The system of defence which Traupmann adopted breaks down, and the whole question may be thus expressed—Did Traupmann act alone, or with the assistance of one or more accomplices? Letters received from Roubaix state that the population was unanimous in thinking that the father was assassinated in the provinces, and only some days before the son.

Traupmann's "Ideal" from Eugene Sue.

The London *News* of the 29th of September reports from Paris thus:—"The additional particulars which have reached us respecting the Pantin tragedy clearly establish that the seventh body discovered is that of the younger Kinck. It has been identified by the prisoner Traupmann. As in the case of the other bodies, it was found quite accidentally by one of the passers-by. Directly the news became known, the crowd, which was already considerable, rapidly increased, and in a short time 30,000 persons, it is estimated, were on the spot. Military assistance had to be obtained before the corpse could be conveyed to the Morgue. The place where it was lying was about thirty yards from that where the other bodies had been buried. The *Temps* of yesterday evening, in another leading article on the subject, draws attention to a statement in a journal published in Havre, which represents that Traupmann, while in that town, remarked to an acquaintance whom he casually made there, that the Abbé Rodin in Eugene Sue's 'Wandering Jew' was his *ideal*. The object with which that character is exclusively occupied in the novel is the extermination of the scattered members of a whole family in order to obtain their inheritance. The *Temps* says that it does not, in consequence of this circumstance, charge the memory of Eugene Sue with part of the responsibility in Traupmann's crime, as it is not in such a narrow and superficial manner that the influence of fiction is to be judged. But it thinks that Eugene Sue must be considered one of the initiators of a class of works which abound at the present time in France, and which, becoming every day more vulgar and more coarse, appeal to the popular taste through so many agencies. The illustrations everywhere displayed of these works, it adds, might make a stranger suppose that the French imagination fed only upon assassinations."

ENGLAND.

Lord Clarendon's Speech on the Irish Land Question—The Coming Social Revolution—Rights of Property—The Foreign Situation.

As already announced by special cable telegram to the HERALD, Lord Clarendon addressed the members of the West Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, at Watford, England, on the 27th of September, elaborating in his speech the main points of the government position and argument on the Irish land question, and reviewing, towards the close, the foreign situation. After a few preliminary remarks Lord Clarendon referred to the position of the House of Lords towards the people, and continued as follows:—

* * * I agree with Lord Ebury that when men of different opinions meet together for one common purpose it would be injurious to the harmony which is essential for that purpose, and a grievous sin against good taste, to introduce political subjects, and they are therefore, as a general rule, excluded. I say "as a general rule," because that proverbially implies exceptions, and I know no rule in which exceptions are more often made. (Hear and laughter.) But the speaker always knows he can be called to order, and he always obeys the call when made, however important he may think it may be for mankind to learn his views and opinions. (Laughter.) I say, then, that I feel some difficulty in not making an exception to this rule, because this year the House of Lords has been subjected to vehement attacks. It may be said that it has been put upon its trial, and I feel that I could neither vindicate nor blame nor explain the course of policy which has been pursued without adverting to that great question which, almost to the exclusion of every other, occupied the attention of Parliament last session, and which ought not to be brought into the arena of discussion on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) But having been a member of that House now for more than thirty years, having been a regular attendant in it, and to the best of my ability having observed the spirit in which its proceedings have been conducted, I will say, without any odious comparisons, that in respect of knowledge, eloquence, ability and experience, it stands second to no other legislative assembly in the world. (Cheers.) Nor can this be wondered at when we consider how the House of Lords is recruited, and the amount of new blood which is constantly being poured into that body. The House of Lords has been jeered at for not more often initiating measures, and still more jeered at for the brevity of its debates. With respect to the first, I believe the fault lies mainly with the House of Commons, who are naturally jealous of the right inherent in them, as representatives of the people, to impose taxes. But I think that with a little good will a proper and useful understanding might be arrived at by which the initiative might be taken in the House of Lords on measures which, though they might contain money clauses, were not in reality bills for taxing the people. (Cheers.) With respect to the second matter, the brevity of our debates, I think that is mainly attributable to a laudable custom in the House of Lords of not speaking when we have nothing particular to say. (Laughter and cheers.) An imitation of that example in what is called "another place" would be of advantage, and might be attended with very great economy of time and no less efficiency in the transaction of public business. (Laughter.) The House of Lords, gentlemen, is not a representative body, but it is a responsible body. It is responsible to the country—(hear, hear)—it knows it and it feels it; and three months ago it gave a signal proof of it. (Cheers.) I say, therefore, that there is nothing in the long run to be apprehended from the House of Lords. There is no reason for the assumption that after a due course of time the House of Lords will ever oppose itself to what is the acknowledged and the admitted opinion of the country. (Cheers.) I say, therefore, that there is no apprehension on that score. But the House of Lords has been reproached, and I must say with some kind of reason, with not going fast enough—that it did not, in fact, seize the realities of public opinion and was not alive enough to the enormous progress—*the astounding progress—of intellectual activity in everything which distinguishes the age in which we live, and which makes us live a century in thirty years.* (Hear, hear.) I will ask anybody here what would have been thought of a man who, thirty years ago, had predicted that we should, with ease and convenience, go across Europe, from Marseilles to London, in twenty-four hours; *that the traveller, on arriving in London, should be able to learn, by means of a bit of wire 2,000 miles long, buried at the bottom of the ocean, that a friend of his had had his leg amputated in Philadelphia or New York five minutes before, and that by taking two or three sniffs of a vapor he was unconscious of pain.* What would have been said of a man who asserted that he would command the sun to take our portraits, *or that a conservative government would establish household suffrage?* (Much laughter and cheers.) I think that such a man, only thirty years ago, would have been considered fit for Bedlam; and we know from history, and not such very ancient history, that many men have been tortured at the Inquisition, and even burnt alive, for expressing views and opinions far more sober than these. But what would you think of the man who, when these benefits had been realized, would say, "No; I prefer to go to Marseilles in six days in my own diligence. Nothing would induce me to receive a bit of information by telegraph; I greatly prefer agony to chloroform, and rather than have household suffrage, I firmly believe that a finer measure to make things snug and comfortable would be the restoration of rotten boroughs." (Laughter and cheers.) But, gentlemen, this power has been given. It will be exercised. It will be recognized by all; and I am sure it will be recognized by none more than the House of Lords. (Cheers.) But the House of Lords must remember that *when one house travels by express and the other by the Parliamentary train one set of travellers will arrive at the terminus very long before the other*, and impatience will be exhibited and feelings of ill will and bad blood will be created that might be avoided by more steam. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, *a little more steam* seems to me all that is wanting in the House of Lords, and I am sure that there is not any one here present who is a well wisher to that institution who will not desire for the interests of that body and for the country that a little more steam should be applied. (Cheers.) There is coming on a great occasion on which the two houses may unite in harmonious action. The question of the tenure of land in Ireland is a momentous, a vital and not a party question. (Loud cheers.) I do not say that it is not a party question by way of modifying opposition. The party that is in power always preaches to the party out of power moderation, and not to be factious. That is a very old system, and one that is systematically disregarded. (Laughter.) But I say that it is not a party question, because each successive government, liberal or conservative, has faithfully promised, has sincerely attempted and has signally failed to legislate for Ireland upon the question. The necessity still exists. It is notorious. It is acknowledged more and more every day, and I therefore do not see why men of all parties, with honest purposes and calm moderation, should not unite together to produce a measure that would be perfectly satisfactory. (Loud cheers.) There is no evil without a remedy; and there are evils connected with the tenure of land in Ireland *that must be abated*. (Great cheering.) The great problem to solve is to do justice to the many and to do injustice to no one. I admit that the solution of such a problem is difficult, but it is not impossible. Indeed, I think that the word "impossible" should be erased from the vocabulary of every public man when remedial measures are in question, and more especially when the question is the application of them to Ireland. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you will not expect to learn from me what course the government intend to pursue, and, indeed, I think that if I told you that their minds were made up and that there was a bill ready, you would receive the information with surprise and dissatisfaction, because you would feel sure that in the two months which have passed since Parliament was prorogued the amount of information of statistics and of data necessary for the formation of a judgment could not have been collected, and that if any determination has been taken already it would be crude and imperfect. (Hear, hear.) But, although I will not tell you what the government will do, I will tell you what they will not do. They will not adopt any of those wild and subversive schemes of which we have heard so much during the last few days. (Cheers.) I cast no blame upon those who bring them forward. They, likely enough, may believe in the possibility of the accomplishment of what they propose; but I say, gentlemen, that they are enemies of equitable settlement, which is the only settlement we can look forward to; and those who strive and labor to excite expectations that are extravagant and cannot be realized are no friends of the Irish people. (Loud and continued cheering.) But the Irish people, whatever may be their faults, are not fools. They are a quick-sighted people, and when the time comes I shall expect they will be amenable to reason, if that which is just and practicable is offered to them. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I have now the honor of addressing practical men, and I would ask any gentleman here present to take a farm at will on which the landlord never did and never intended to do anything. *Then, suppose that he built upon that farm a house and homestead, erected fences, and drained it, and was then turned out at six months' notice by the landlord, who took to himself the whole benefit of the tenant's labor and expenditure; I ask if there could be language strong enough in this country—in those meetings that are now being held and in the press—to condemn the felonious act of such a landlord as that.* (Loud cheers.) Far be it from me to say that any such proceedings are resorted to on the large and well managed estates in Ireland, of which I could give you a long list. But the power does exist. It is too often exercised, and it ought to be abated, because so long as it exists there can be no confidence between landlord and tenant. (Cheers.) I do not say that exceptional legislation may not be necessary with reference to the wants, the wishes and the usages of an agricultural people like the Irish; but I believe that if the rights of property are scrupulously upheld and its duties rigidly enforced by law, a measure will be produced which will entitle the government and Parliament to say they have fulfilled their obligations and entitle them to the support and praise of every honest man. (Cheers.) I think I have already detained you more than enough. (Cries of "Go on.") At agricultural meetings nothing should be more cultivated than short speeches. (Laughter.) But before I sit down I ask leave to break your rules. I ask your leave to be an exception to that prohibition of alluding to political matters, but at the same time I promise you it shall produce no dissent and not call for any reply, because the word I wish to say is not upon domestic, but upon foreign politics. In the office I have the honor to hold I am not only enabled but compelled to know much of what passes in foreign countries and in the councils of foreign countries. I have been for some time on the Continent and I returned last week. I had there the opportunity of collecting opinions, and I have seen some persons who exercise no little influence on the destinies of Europe, and although I have not the gift of prophecy, though I do not pretend to see further into futurity than other men, yet I cannot help, on this occasion, expressing my belief that at no time within the last three years—at no time since the war between Prussia and Austria—*have we had a fairer prospect of maintaining the inestimable blessings of peace.* (Loud and continued cheering, amid which the noble lord resumed his seat.

The county members also responded to the toast, and after some speeches the proceedings were brought to a close.

SPAIN.

The King of Portugal Declines the Throne.

The following is the complete text of the letter addressed by King Louis of Portugal to the Duke de Loulé relative to the Spanish throne, already referred to in our cable telegrams:—

PALACE OF MAFRA, Sept. 27, 1869.

MY DEAR DUKE—Observing that certain journals persist in affirming that in consequence of combinations made in Paris I am about to abdicate the crown of Portugal in favor of my son under the regency of my august father and to accept that of Spain; seeing besides that this ill-founded report is assuming a certain consistency, and that resolutions of such gravity and so foreign to my ideas are attributed to me, I request you, my dear Duke, to contradict that statement as promptly as possible. If Providence has reserved days of painful trials for Portugal I confidently hope that with the love of the country and with the sincere alliance between liberty and the throne I shall be able to resist these terrible eventualities. Honored in being at the head of your nation I shall know how to accomplish the duties which a regard for our institutions and devotedness to my country impose on me. Born a Portuguese I desire to die the same. Your affectionate

LOUIS.

LAMENTABLE DROWNING OCCURRENCE.

Two Children Walk Into a Trap—Dangerous Pier.

The fact of the drowning of Patrick and Ellen Cully, brother and sister, aged respectively six and twelve years, at the foot of Tenth street, East river, on Friday last, has already appeared in the HERALD. Their mother, a poor but worthy and industrious woman, was nearly frantic when she heard what had befallen her children, and commenced immediate search for the bodies. It continued without intermission till late on Sunday afternoon, when the remains were recovered by grappling and taken by an officer of the Eleventh precinct to the residence of the almost heart-broken parent, at No. 634 East Ninth street, where Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest. It appears that the deceased children went down to the river to see the high tide which had been predicted on that day. While walking on Tenth street pier, which is represented to be in a very unsafe and even dangerous condition, they stepped into a hole about twenty inches in width by nearly twenty feet in length, caused by the removal of a plank, and were drowned.

The strong ebb tide which prevailed at the time carried the bodies out of sight immediately, and rendered all efforts at rescue futile. By those who have examined the pier it is pronounced to be dangerous for persons to venture upon at either day or night. Many planks had been removed from the floor, besides which others had been broken, thus making numerous "mantraps," and, considering the length of time the pier has remained in its present condition, it is somewhat remarkable that other casualties of a similar nature have not occurred there. Who owns or has charge of the dangerous pier seems to be somewhat uncertain, but the owners of the Dry Dock Bank are represented to be the responsible parties. Those having possession of the pier, however, yesterday set to work vigorously making repairs, and soon, doubtless, it will be made perfectly secure. A jury was empanelled, and, after viewing the remains, Coroner Keenan adjourned the investigation until Wednesday morning. In the meantime several witnesses will be summoned to testify in the matter. The widow has two children left, but they are too small to do anything towards earning a living.

A CHEERFUL BOARDER.

On Sunday night Joseph Benger, a German, twenty-three years of age, entered his boarding house, No. 206 West Thirty-fifth street, intoxicated, and commenced abusing his landlady, Mrs. Mary Hunt, at which she remonstrated and ordered him from the house. Benger became exasperated, seized a knife from the table and, grasping her by the head, made a desperate attempt to cut her throat. In her struggles to free herself the infuriated man succeeded in completely girdling her arm with the knife, inflicting a severe wound.

William Guest, also a boarder in the house, hearing the cries of Mrs. Hunt, came to her assistance, when Benger let go his hold of the woman and seizing him inflicted a wound of a similar character on him. Officer Campbell, of the Twentieth precinct, hearing the shrieks of the woman, entered the house and arrested Benger, whom he conveyed to the station house. He was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, but Guest refusing to make any complaint against him he was discharged.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Formal Opening of the October Term—Judge Ingraham's Charge to the Grand Jury—The Laws Against Usury, Obscene Literature, Patent Medicines and Carrying Concealed Weapons, &c., Strongly Urged on the Notice of the Grand Jury.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was formally opened yesterday morning, when Judge Ingraham delivered the following important charge to the Grand Jury:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—I know of no more responsible duty that the citizen can be called upon to discharge for the public benefit than that which now devolves upon you. Selected from among your fellow citizens as men best suited for such a purpose, you are called to pass upon matters affecting the life, liberty and reputation of individuals, and at the same time to protect the public against the commission of crime and the violation of the laws. You stand between the people and the accused, and while on the one hand you should present for trial all persons who are shown by the evidence to be presumptively guilty of offence you should not suffer either prejudice, hatred, malice or popular clamor to lead you to find an indictment unless the evidence fully warrant you in the conclusion that the accused is guilty, unless he can remove the impression which the evidence produced before you makes on your minds of his criminality. Such testimony, by way of defence, is not to be received by you, but your duty is to present for trial by a petit jury when the presumptive evidence of guilt is furnished to you. You will see, therefore, the importance of acting cautiously, of examining thoroughly the evidence which the District Attorney will submit to you, and of being convinced that you have good grounds to believe the accused guilty before you find a bill of indictment against him. But while this duty requires care and caution on the one side, it is equally obligatory on you not to permit your minds to be influenced by fear, favor or affection, to withhold an indictment when you have reason to believe a crime has been committed. The statutes of this State require the judges of the criminal courts, in charging grand jurors, to call their attention to several matters, with special instructions to inquire into the violation of such statutes:—

First—The constitution of the State and the laws passed in compliance therewith prohibit the getting up and drawing of any lottery within this State and the sale of any tickets in lotteries, whether drawn in this State or elsewhere.

Second—The act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. Subsequent statutes prohibit the sale of liquors without license and regulate the mode and time of selling. The violation of this law is made a criminal offence.

Third—There is also a statute intended to prevent fraud in the sale of passage tickets on steamboats and other vessels—mainly intended for the protection of emigrants from other places—and you are to inquire into any violations of that act.

Fourth—The violations of the act respecting elections by persons illegally voting are declared to be offences, calling for examination by you if brought to your notice. There is also a law which I understand has been passed this session which is said to be an act for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature or articles for immoral use and obscene advertisements of patent medicines. The laws of this session have not yet been published so as to reach the judges. I know nothing of the contents of the law further than the title; but I understand I am directed by it to call your attention to this statute also, and to say that it is your duty, if any violation of it is brought before you, to present the party for trial.

Fifth—It is also a criminal offence for a public officer to demand, charge or receive fees greater than allowed by law. If any violation of these statutes is brought to your notice and the evidence shows the person charged to be *prima facie* guilty, it is your duty to find an indictment against him.

Sixth—I am also directed to call your attention to the statute against usury and to instruct you to inquire into any violations of the provisions of this law. Of the wisdom of continuing the law in all its provisions as to the rate of interest for the use of money there is great difference of opinion, while out of the large places of business the value of money may be more stationary, and these restrictions do not operate injuriously to either borrower or lender; yet it is not so in the great marts of trade or commerce, where, from a variety of causes, the value of money is constantly changing, and higher rates of interest than are allowed by law may be advantageously paid by borrowers.

But while we may doubt as to the beneficial effects of this law in all its results the power of amendment is not with us, but with the Legislature. Our duty is to enforce the law as we find it, and your duty requires you, if any complaint is made of its violation, to inquire into such complaint and present the guilty parties for trial. Notwithstanding, some time since, the passage of a law prohibiting the use of concealed weapons and the carrying of them about the person the law seems to be disregarded; and the numerous homicides that occur in this city are to be traced mainly to the violation of this law. It is seldom that there is brought to your notice a case of deliberate murder in this city; I mean a deliberate murder prepared beforehand and committed with weapons prepared for that purpose. Most homicides that take place in this city occur from the result of passion at the moment; the party being armed with a knife, pistol or some other concealed weapon in the heat of passion draws it and the life is taken. There is a statute of this State also which makes it a criminal offence for any person for a gratuity or reward to agree to compound or conceal a felony or to abstain from any prosecution therefor or to withhold any evidence thereof. It has become a very general practice of late where felonies have been committed and large amounts of property stolen to negotiate with the criminal and make the restoration of the whole or part of the property a condition upon which the injured party agrees not to prosecute the offender. While this does not come directly within the provisions of the statute, its demoralizing effect on the administration of justice and the prevention of crime is very apparent. It is not uncommon for parties who have thus obtained the property of others feloniously to negotiate with the injured party for a return of his property on a specified gratuity on a promise not to prosecute the offender. The aid of the police officer is also invoked for the same purpose, and we thus have the officers of justice negotiating between the criminal and the injured party for a return of the stolen property and for immunity to the offender. While all proper exertions to recover the stolen property are commendable, yet when such exertions are coupled with a promise of immunity to the offender it seems rather to encourage than to prevent crime, and to hold out to offenders the prospect of avoiding punishment by returning part of the stolen property, and at the same time receiving a reward for so doing. The numerous cases which have occurred in which such negotiations have taken place and the property been partially restored, while the criminal escaped punishment, must be fresh within your recollection. Although most of these cases may not be criminal, still the evil consequences of such compromises of felonies are so great as to call for a strict enforcement of this statute in every case which may be presented to you and what comes within its provisions, and at the same time to render caution necessary in making such arrangements, lest they should expose the parties making them to a criminal prosecution. I do not feel at liberty to omit calling your attention to a provision of law making it a criminal offence for two or more persons to conspire together to commit any act injurious to the public morals or to trade and commerce. It is not of unfrequent occurrence that acts of this character, by agreement between two or more persons to control the rates of freights on canals, or an association among carriers for the purpose of increasing their charges, or agreement to prevent bidding for articles or property sold at auction, are contrary to the public interests, and are void. In one of these cases such an arrangement to fix rates of freight in the different lines of boats on the canals, from which neither should deviate, and all to share in the profits, was held to be a conspiracy to commit an act injurious to trade, and came within the provisions of the statute. So an agreement to raise wages and to prevent any from working for less sums than are agreed on has been held to be a conspiracy injurious to trade.

The offence consists not in doing an act to raise the price of an article or in doing any other act with such an intent, but in agreeing beforehand to do such acts and in preventing the associates from doing otherwise. You can see from the nature of this offence the bearing it has upon matters that have come within the notice of everbody for some time past. I do not say to you that any of the late occurences in this city which have caused so much distress and alarm through the community came within the provisions of this statute and expose the parties concerned to the liabilities under it, because the facts connected with those transactions are not sufficiently within my knowledge to warrant me in expressing any opinion thereon; but where transactions of this character take place, causing so much derangement of business, and inflicting such injuries on the trade and commerce of the country, it may well be the duty of the Grand Inquest of the county, as it is undoubtedly within their province, to inquire whether such occurrences have been brought about by any unlawful combination, and if so, to present the guilty parties for trial. I believe, gentlemen, these are all the subjects that have occurred to me and to which it is necessary I should call your attention at the present time. In the transaction of your business you will remember that you must have not less than sixteen present. Twelve of you must agree before you can find an indictment. Unless twelve do agree it is your duty to dismiss the complaint, and it is also my duty to tell you when you do find an indictment against a person for felony and such person is not under arrest you are to keep it a profound secret. If you should disclose it it would expose you to an indictment for misdemeanor. With these remarks, gentlemen, you will please proceed to the discharge of your duties.

THE GRAND JURY.

The following are the names of the Grand Jury:—Foreman, Charles H. Haswell; Jurors, John K. Cowperthwaite, John Dunker, Spencer R. Green, Jacob Goldsmith, Michael G. Hart, Samuel A. Lewis, George W. Powers, William T. Salter, William Schaus, John B. Thompson, Charles A. Contort, Charles A. Denike, Joel A. Fithian, Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, Charles H. Jacobus, William Lynch, Cornelius Matthews, Patrick Moloney, William J. Merrill, Jesse Oakley, Jacob Vanderpoel.

After the charge the jurors retired and the court adjourned until this evening.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Necessity of Demand Before Suit.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Fay vs. Strauss.—An interesting trial, involving the question of the right of a merchant to recover goods obtained from him by means of fraudulent representations, came up yesterday for decision before Judge Ingraham. The plaintiff claimed to have been induced by the fraud of one Max Moral, to sell him a lot of tobacco on a credit of thirty days. The day after Moral assigned the tobacco to the defendant in payment of a debt, and the plaintiff thereupon executed a bond and obtained a redelivery of it to them. It appeared, however, that they had failed to demand the return of the goods before the commencement of their proceedings, and on this appearing by the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses, Judge Ingraham dismissed the complaint and rendered judgment for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, Judge H. C. Van Vorst; for the defendant, Royal S. Crane and A. C. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motion to Wind Up the Affairs of an Insurance Company.

Before Judge Cardozo.

An application was made yesterday to the Court to wind up the affairs of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, doing business at 65 Wall street. Francis M. Bixby was appointed receiver in the matter and the motion now was to show cause why his appointment should not be made permanent. The papers show that in 1860 the company became merged in the European Insurance Company, which company has failed and is now in bankruptcy. The British Life Insurance Company has virtually done no business for the last five or six years, but there is said to be a fund amounting to $266,000, which is amply sufficient to cover and protect all American policy holders.

The hearing of the motion was postponed until to-day.

The Gold Injunction Dissolved.

Denny vs. Dater and Others.—The motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in this suit has been granted on the ground that the injunction was obtained merely on the verified complaint, without being supported by the affidavit of the facts, which the rules of the court require.

Decisions Rendered.

Brakely vs. Tuttle.—Motion denied, without costs.

Pomeroy et als. vs. Cook, &c.—Motion granted, upon applicant's giving security, &c. Ten dollars costs and costs of entering judgment, &c.

Knowles et al. vs. Wright et als.—Motion granted, on payment of ten dollars costs to plaintiff.

Hess et al. vs. Kauffer et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Gurnee vs. Odell et al.—Papers still incomplete.

Challis vs. Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.—Motion denied, on the ground that the application was not made before but during the trial. No costs.

Pauline Marks vs. Samuel Marks.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Beekman vs. Chalmers et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Borst, Jr., vs. Stearns.—Motion denied, with ten dollars cost to plaintiff, to abide event.

The People of the State of New York vs. The New York College of Dentistry.—Memoranda for counsel.

Marvin vs. Browning, &c.—Motion denied.

Horn, &c., vs. Allen et al.—Evidence wanted.

Denny, Jr., vs. Dater et als.—Motion granted; ten dollars cost, to abide event.

Bartlett vs. Shirley.—Re-argument ordered.

In the Matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Suit of the Actress Against the Hotel Keeper.

Before Judge Friedman.

Krestie M. Dunham vs. Charles S. Billings.—In this case (which has already appeared in the HERALD) the jury yesterday brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff, assessing the damages at $655 50.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Baron De Riviere Released on Bail.

Judge Jones has released from custody the Baron Henri De Riviere, on his giving bonds in a sum covering the demand made on him by Helene Stille.

The Dutchess County Insurance Bond Robbery.

Before Judge Jones.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Walter Williams.—The prisoner, who was arrested on the charge of purloining bonds from the office of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, was brought before the court yesterday morning on habeas corpus, when his counsel consented to a dismissal of the writ, and the prisoner was accordingly remanded to Poughkeepsie.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Fight Over the Custody of a Child.

Before Judge Brady.

In the Matter of the Petition of Maria T. Rivers for the Custody of Lena Rivers, a Child Six Years Old.—The facts of this case are succinctly as follows:—Some four years since the husband and wife separated, and at the time of such separation Judge Dikeman, of Brooklyn, made an order awarding the custody of the child to the petitioner in the present case. Shortly thereafter the husband and wife made up friends, and having lived some time together, again quarrelled and separated the second time. In fact, they came together a number of times and went through the same process of separation, until finally the husband gained possession of the child, whose custody the mother now seeks to obtain.

Counsel for petitioner objected to any proceedings in the absence of the child.

Counsel for the relator said that after the case had been adjourned from Saturday his client stated to him that he had been advised to remove the child beyond the jurisdiction of the court; that he (counsel) had advised his client not to pursue that course; but nevertheless he had reason to believe that the child had been taken by its father to South Carolina.

Judge Brady, on this state of facts, adjourned the further hearing of the matter to Wednesday next.

It should be stated that both husband and wife are "of the colored persuasion," although the latter is so fair that one could hardly tell her from a white woman. For petitioner, Mr. Robert M. Andrews.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A "Cuban" Swindler Sent to the State Prison—Minor Offences.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The principal case disposed of yesterday in this court was an indictment against Manuel Cortez, who was tried and convicted of obtaining money by false pretences. The complainant, David Tilton, a provision dealer, testified that on the 3d of August the prisoner called at his establishment and said he wanted to buy a lot of hams, &c.; that he had a schooner at one of the piers, and was engaged in the Cuban trade. After negotiating for the purchase of 300 barrels of flour, amounting to $2,400, the prisoner expressed a desire to buy some other kind of goods, and Mr. Tilton introduced him to other parties, and while in one of the stores the prisoner asked him for a loan of thirty dollars, tendering him a check for $2,400, purporting to be drawn by Geronimo Hernandez, payable to the order of Cortez by Reynolds & Co., 27 Water street. It was afterwards discovered that there was no such firm in existence at that place. The prisoner offered no defence, and the jury convicted him of receiving money by means of a false token.

Assistant District Attorney Hutchins informed the Recorder that Cortez attempted to swindle a number of merchants, and that he had been previously convicted and sent to the State Prison. The Recorder imposed the highest penalty the law allowed, which was three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

William Giedea, who was charged with stealing on the 30th of August $150 worth of groceries the property of the Pasque Island Association, was employed as cook and took the property from Massachusetts to this city where he was arrested. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Annie Dugan pleaded guilty to petty larceny, the indictment against her alleging that on the 21st of September she stole a silver watch from John Thompson. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Peter Navarie, who was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Miguie Broint, 384 Pearl street, on the 23d of July, and stealing $13 worth of cigars, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Taylor and Henry Taylor were tried upon a charge of assaulting Henry P. Jones on the 27th of May. The evidence for the defence showed that the defendants endeavored to prevent the complainant from assaulting another party. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Charles Fort was charged with stealing a cow on the 6th of August, valued at $200, the property of Frederick Schear. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the indictment, and the accused was acquitted.

The following is the calendar of the General Sessions this day:—The People vs. Frank Adams, robbery; Same vs. Albert Yegerman, rape; Same vs. Francis Gallagher, James Fitzpatrick, James Hosden, Caspar Sawyer, burglary; Same vs. Richard McMekin, forgery; Same vs. Minnie Watson, grand larceny; Same vs. James Gray, grand larceny; Same vs. John H. Trapp, August Suppe (two cases), obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Charles Franklin, larceny from the person; Same vs. John T. Felix, grand larceny; Same vs. Ernestine Solomon, grand larceny; Same vs. George C. Scott, assault and battery; Same vs. Patrick Stafford (two cases), assault and battery.

CIVIL COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Before Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 4247, 263, 1517, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837. Part 2.—Before Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 2340, 730, 1066, 892, 594½, 1256, 792, 520, 1520, 340, 564, 1062, 1400, 1522, 1528, 1534, 1536, 1540, 1544.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.—Nos. 59 and 124.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—By Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers, Nos. 33, 31, 7, 23, 25, 26, 27, 44. Law and fact, Nos. 154, 211, 212, 214, 115, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Before Judge Barbour.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1065, 1089, 1099, 983, 1021, 945, 951, 231, 1081, 1087, 1117, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127. Part II—Before Judge Freedman.—Call of calendar at 10 A. M.—Nos. 884, 1112, 1144, 1108, 1058, 1092, 1051, 1052, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1232.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Before Judge Gross.—Call of calendar at 10 A. M.—Nos. 3688, 3828, 3541, 3257, 3384, 3546, 3585, 3612, 3680, 3723, 3763, 3767, 3772, 3773. Part II.—Before Judge Curtis.—Call of calendar at 10 A. M.—Nos. 3793, 3758, 3798, 3813, 3857, 3887, 3883, 3889, 3890, 3898, 3891, 3892, 3894.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—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.	57	60	3 P. M.	72	68
6 A. M.	59	57	6 P. M.	67	65
9 A. M.	62	58	9 P. M.	64	63
12 M.	57	64	12 P. M.	62	60

Average temperature yesterday.......61⅜

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......63⅜

A NEW FAT RENDERING COMPANY.—The Fat Men's Association will hold a meeting at Revere House, Broadway, on Friday evening next, when an account of the condition of the organization will be "rendered" and an opportunity offered for some of "our weighty men" to slip in as members.

THE MITCHELL SUICIDE.—In the HERALD of yesterday, in the report of the suicide of William Mitchell, it was erroneously stated that deceased resided in the apartments on the floor above his place of business, corner of Prince and Wooster streets. The deceased resided in Thompson street, and the apartments referred to are occupied by Mr. M. D. Myers and family.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Flynn in the case of Thomas Hanley, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries. On the 2d inst. deceased while much under the influence of liquor jumped upon the front platform of car 116 of the Belt line and sat down. At the corner of Fourteenth street and avenue D he fell off upon the track, when one of the car wheels passed over his leg, crushing it terribly and causing fatal injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age and a native of Germany.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the German Hospital, corner of Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, on the body of Jacob Scheurer, a German, forty-five years of age, whose death resulted from injuries. Deceased had been in poor health for a long time, and at intervals exhibited indications of aberration of mind. Nearly a week ago Mr. Scheurer fell from a third story window of premises 239 West Twenty-sixth street to the pavement, thus receiving a fracture of the thigh and other injuries, which resulted fatally as stated. The jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—A meeting of this association was held at the rooms of the society, in Seventh street, last night, Dr. S. J. Prime in the chair. It was resolved that the president of this association be requested to appoint a delegation of such persons as he deems advisable to represent the social section of this association at the meeting of the American Social Science Association in this city on the last day of October. The following were named by the chairman and appointed:—Dr. Lambert, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Dugdale, Mr. Moran and Mr. W. B. Scott. A paper on "Ventilation" was then read by Dr. Griscone, and a committee appointed to report to a future meeting as to the advisability of inviting Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher, to deliver two lectures, under the auspices of the society, at the Cooper Institute.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The late order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue forbidding the use of standing casks, and ordering the use of nothing except original packages in drawing spirits for immediate distribution and consumption, meets with opposition from the whole liquor interest. It appears to be an extremely inconvenient order to be complied with, and requires almost an entire change in some of the minor details connected with the business. A meeting was held yesterday at the Astor House, at which many of the largest rectifiers and wholesale dealers were present, and efforts will be made at once to procure a modification of the regulations alluded to. A committee was appointed to draft a remonstrance against the enforcement of this order, and to proceed to Washington to lay the remonstrance before Commissioner Delano.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Daniel Kirsch, of 158 Third street, charged a young man, his neighbor, named Frederick Dresher, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, with having committed on him a felonious assault. From the statements of the complainant it appears that the men had a little trouble, in the course of which Dresher drew a dirk knife and cut Kirsch in the arm. The wounded man, although badly cut, was well enough to appear in court and make his complaint. The prisoner was held for examination.

THE BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.—Charles Grandjean, a Swiss, seventeen years of age, employed as hallboy at the New York Restaurant, No. 734 Broadway, who was arrested Sunday afternoon, charged with stabbing a night watchman named Frank Klein, employed at the same place, was arraigned before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market yesterday by detective Ladgate, of the Fifteenth precinct, and removed to the station house, as the injured man was unable to appear to prefer a charge against him. The boy states he was acting in self-defence, as Klein was beating him because he threatened to expose some of his alleged shortcomings to his employer.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Two tradesmen named Lewis Reed and George Reed, Nos. 352, 354 and 356 West Twelfth street, residing at 26 Abingdon square, were brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, in the custody of officer Gillen, on the complaint of Mr. Abner Baker, 63 Dey street, who deposed that on the 14th of June last he advanced to the above men $1,000, on the representation that Lewis Reed possessed a house and lot in the city of Buffalo, that it was clear of all encumbrance and was worth $5,000. This $1,000 has not been repaid, and it has been since ascertained that the representation then made by the two Reeds was false in every particular. Judge Dowling committed both men to the Tombs for examination.

THE BOGUS PLUMBER.—Joseph Roddy, arrested by detective Reilly and officer Corkey, of the Fifteenth precinct, on Sunday, charged with representing himself as a plumber, and gaining access to different houses, under the pretence of making repairs at the order of the landlord, and robbing the inmates, an account of which has already appeared in the HERALD, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, when two complaints were preferred against him, to both of which he pleaded guilty. Mrs. Almina Pease, a widow, residing at 125 East Twelfth street, charges that on Wednesday last he stole from her a gold chain and cross, a gold necklace, one gold pin, one diamond ring, a pair of diamond and gold earrings and one gold chain, all valued at $270. Mrs. Jannett Strauss, of No. 3 6 East Seventeenth street, also preferred a complaint, charging him with stealing two pairs of pantaloons, a coat and vest on Tuesday last, the property of her husband, Henry Strauss, valued at seventy-two dollars. Amelia Lusa, a servant girl in the employ of Mrs. Pease, who detected him leaving the house with the property of her mistress in his possession, also preferred a complaint against him, charging that he assaulted and knocked her down with his fist. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail in each case of larceny, to appear and answer at the General Sessions, and in default of $300 to answer the charge of assault. On his informal examination he stated he was twenty-three years of age, born in Ireland, residing at No. 165 First avenue, by occupation a plumber, and guilty of the charges.

ADVENTURES OF HUMAN HAIR.

Burglary in Cincinnati—Three Persons Arrested in This City.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon unearthly yells resounded through the halls and corridors of the Central Police Office. The Superintendent, Inspector and Chief of Detectives rushed about pell-mell in search of an explanation. A visit to the detective's rooms a few minutes after found Chief Kelso behind the desk and a criminal lawyer in conversation with him. Criminal lawyer, on hearing a reporter ask for the particulars of the larceny of human hair, said the victim of the robbery was a friend of his. Kelso could not at that moment give the facts to the press, but would do so as soon as his officers returned from the "fence." At three o'clock he gave the following particulars:—

About the 1st inst. the extensive human hair establishment of Sternburgh & Meyer, Cincinnati, Ohio, was entered by burglars, and $5,500 worth of hair stolen. The property was traced to Philadelphia and from Philadelphia to this city. On Saturday a hair dealer, for whose honesty Mr. Kelso vouches, called at the Central Office and reported that the stolen hair had been offered to him for sale. Kelso detailed detectives McCord, Dusenbury and Radford to recover the property. Yesterday afternoon they secured over $3,000 worth of it at No. 44 East Broadway, and arrested Mrs. Julia Leenan, Jacob Lampert and Jacob Urt on the charge of being implicated in the transaction. They were all locked up at the Central Police Office, and will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning. The female was the party who disturbed the equanimity of the Central Office officials, and at four P. M. she was still making the building ring with her lamentations