TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

Meetings of the Strikers Yesterday—They Still Stand Firm—The San Francisco Strikers' Theory—Letter Explaining the Cause of the Strike.

The telegraph operators still hold out, and feel more confident of bringing the monopolists to terms than ever. They express their determination to stand by each other and fight it out to the bitter end. New members are constantly joining their ranks and the strikers assert their ability to get in a day or two every operator in the city to join them.

The Western Union is constantly sending into the country for railroad operators, who, as soon as they arrive, are picked up by the committee of "snatchers," who in almost every case induce them to join the strikers.

Colonel Marshall Lefferts, Chief Engineer of the Western Union, was present at the meeting of the operators yesterday morning, which was held at the usual place, 210 Grand street. He endeavored to effect in some way a settlement between the company and themselves, but did not accomplish anything.

A committee from the National Labor Union, consisting of Messrs. Browning and Troup, also visited the disaffected and presented on behalf of their society the following:—

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL LABOR UNION, NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

Whereas it has come to our knowledge that the Western Union Telegraph Company have caused three employes, located in San Francisco, to be discharged, simply because they belonged to the Telegraphers' League, an organization formed for their mutual aid, benefit and protection; and whereas the telegraphers of the United States in the employ of the said Western Union Telegraph Company have resolved to sustain their brothers in San Francisco by striking all the offices of the company; therefore,

Resolved, That the strike of the telegraphers is just, and that we extend to them our heartfelt sympathies and earnest hope that they will demonstrate, for all time, that labor has its rights as well as capital, and that those rights must be respected.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Telegraphers' League in this city.

Telegrams were received from Indianapolis, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Toledo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston, Cleveland, Hartford and many other points assuring the strikers of sympathy and support, and evincing anything but a disposition to give up the fight until the Western Union should accede to their just demands.

The following telegram was read amid great applause:—

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6—11 P. M.

ALEXANDER TROUP—
The boys are firm in Cleveland. Give the strikers all the aid in your power. R. F. TRAVELLICK,
President National Labor Union of the United States.

The following letter was received from San Francisco, which gives the strikers' side of the story as to whether they had just and sufficient cause for taking the step they have taken:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27, 1869.

RALPH W. POPE, G. C. O.:—

DEAR SIR—Yours of December 15 received. (We omit a portion which is unimportant to the public.) I am sorry to inform you that reductions have been going on on this coast ever since the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific State Telegraph Company with the Western Union. Operators in Sacramento and Virginia City have already been reduced ten dollars per month each, and several in San Francisco have received notices that reductions will take place on June 1, 1870. Nearly all are in favor of resistance. Office Foreyator in Virginia City agrees to quit, leaving only the agent and clerk (both operators) in the office at Sacramento. To use their own words, "you only have to say stop, when Clowes, the chief operator, will be on the first train to run the office." Oreka, although not sworn in, has promised us his aid, thus effectually cutting off all northern business. All we need now is the aid of Corinne or Omaha to cut off communication with the East, and we are satisfied. As yet we hardly know what will take place, but all urge immediate action, and should you hear of a strike before this reaches you, you will know we are but defending our rights, and do not intend submitting to the whims of an overreaching manager, who on his last visit East had his salary raised from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum, and no doubt intends it shall come from the operators. Should we consider on resisting we certainly hope to be assisted by our brethren in the East. We do not ask for pecuniary aid, but desire that operators will prevent as far as in their power our places being filled. * * * It is said our general superintendent receives ten per cent on every dollar reduction made. As to the truth of this I cannot say; but as it was done several years ago by the same party I have no doubts on the subject. * * * The heads are getting "powerfully" nervous, and they remark they don't like "those telegraphers" around the office. * * *

Should we resolve on a strike I shall keep you posted on all movements either by telegrams or mail.

L. S. JACOBS,
Secretary Circuit No. 52, P. P. L.

This letter called forth tumultuous and prolonged applause, and hand-shaking was the order of business, showing the gratification of the operators that their confidence in their San Francisco officer had not been misplaced.

The representatives of the Labor Union were again present and addressed the meeting. A communication was also received from George Francis Train.

If the assertions made in the following letter are well founded the strikers must be disturbing the regular course of business of the Western Union Sadly:—

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I see by your paper of this date that the strike of the telegraph operators has not been adjusted. I notice that the Western Union Telegraph Company say that a large business has been promptly put through. It is strange that we countrymen cannot send a message from here to New York. The operator is on hand, but refuses to take messages for New York and points beyond, giving the pole circuits as a decline business because of the strike. I had one to send, and saw others that could not get them off. Messages that have been received (from New York) are twenty-four hours behind time in every instance. This is putting business through with a rush. Let us have fair statements from both sides, and give us telegraphic facilities that will be reliable and prompt.

FAIR PLAY.

The Western Union Company's Congratulations and Appeal.

The Western Union Company have issued a bulletin "to all offices and operators" of the company, congratulating themselves upon the failure of the strike and that no crisis has resulted from it; but regretting that some of their most trusted employes were identified with the movement. They believe that the full effect and purpose of the obligations which the strikers took upon themselves were not at the time fully appreciated by them, the performance of their obligations being so utterly at variance with their manifest duty to their employers. Only one person had left the company upon a question of compensation; but the force in the San Francisco office being too large two men were "relieved," and among them one Jacobs, who appears to have so misrepresented the facts as to have precipitated the strike. The company express their thanks to those operators who have remained faithful to them, assure them of consideration and ask the strikers to reflect whether they are irrevocably "enslaved" by their league obligations to such an extent as to abandon their independence and sink their individual manhood.

Evils of the Monopoly—Derangements to the Business of the Country.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 6.]

The strike is most unfortunate in its effects upon the business of the country. To a large class of men, engaged in heavy operations, the telegraph has become an indispensable means of communication. They keep it in constant use, and govern their daily transactions, between widely separated points, by the intelligence it furnishes them. Although the company assert that they have sufficient force to meet all demands upon them, those who have occasion to transmit messages learn, from provoking delays and irregularities, that such is not the case. In common with other members of the Associated Press, we fail to receive our usual news despatches, and the reading public is thus temporarily deprived of a very important means of intelligence.

As to the merits of the controversy it is hardly possible to judge amid the conflicting statements put forth. If the company had decided upon a general reduction of salaries, and the measures adopted at San Francisco were the initiation of this plan, the public generally will agree that the operators were quite right in refusing to work with such a prospect before them. The wages now paid to telegraphers are ridiculously small when compared with those usually earned by men possessing the average ability required of them. The Western Union has been a monster monopoly, and a profitable one. The latter fact is shown by the immense fortunes of its largest owners, by the handsome dividends it has paid upon watered stock, and by its ability heretofore to swallow up rival lines. The Atlantic and Pacific Company seems to present the first healthy opposition it has encountered. If the Western Union has determined to crush this competition by a reduction of rates, and consequently of income, it should make the cut upon its stockholders; not upon its hard-worked and poorly paid operators. This corporation has fattened too abundantly upon the public to have any claim upon its sympathy in any niggardly policy it may choose to adopt.

No Southern Despatches.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Jan. 5.]

* * * The public now share the sufferers, and the inconvenience which this state of things entails cannot be over-estimated. To are being no competing line in the Southern States the commercial interests of the South will suffer greatly if the trouble continues many days. It will play the very wild with business. After the strike here yesterday all messages were refused. In fact there are no operators to receive them at the points of destination if sent.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Jan. 5.]

In consequence of a "strike" among the operators against an attempt to lower their wages we received no despatches after three o'clock yesterday.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel, Jan. 5.]

Owing to the strike among the telegraph operators we had no despatches last night. We had no quarrel with the operators on this account; we would say they have our sympathies, if saying so will have no influence with the company in making them charge higher hereafter for despatches.

The Post Office Department the Proper Custodian of the Business.

[From the New Haven Journal and Courier, Jan. 5.]

* * * Of course it is easy to understand that when this great corporation shall have broken down its present rival, as it has many that have gone before, prices will be put up again, and the public will have to pay them. The surest remedy for all this monopoly and fleecing is to place the whole business in the hands of the Post Office Department.

No Sympathy for the Monopoly.

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, Jan. 5.]

We know little of the merits of the case on either side, and while we think strikes are generally attended with bad results, we can have but little sympathy for what has been such an exacting monopoly as the Western Union Telegraph Company, and of the two can but express our wishes for the success of the operators in their endeavors to protect their labor.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

The Telegraphers' Strike—A Delegation from the Telegraphers' Protective League—Election of Officers.

A meeting of this organization was held last night at Early Closing Hall, in the Bowery, Mr. Nelson W. Young in the chair.

Mr. Troup, before the opening of the regular business, said that they had present with them to-night a committee from the Telegraphers' Protective League of the city of New York. It had been asserted that no reduction of wages was attempted, but the Telegraphers' Protective League had abundant proof that a premeditated attempt had been set on foot not only to reduce the wages of the telegraphers, but a scheme was on foot looking to the destruction of the league itself. He hailed, therefore, the strike of the Telegraphers' Protective League as sounding the death knell of the most tyrannous monopoly in the United States. Mr. Troup concluded by introducing to the meeting Mr. R. W. Pope and Mr. Hutchinson, of the Telegraphers' Protective League of New York.

Mr. YOUNG, in welcoming the two gentlemen, said it was not only the representatives from the different trade organizations here whose sympathies were with their movement, but those of the great mass of the workingmen throughout the country, as well as many of the capitalists and men of property, who all realized the fact that the telegraphers were fighting against one of the most gigantic monopolies ever allowed to exist in this free country—a monopoly which sought to crush a free press. They knew by sad experience what the power of this Western Union Telegraph Company was and how they had been trying to crush their employes. But they also knew that the independent men who composed the Telegraphers' League had not been idle and that they were marshalling an army to day which was able to compete with the Union Telegraph Company. It had been customary for people to denounce the Associated Press also, but they knew that the Associated Press also groaned under the tyranny of this monster. In conclusion Mr. Young urged on the telegraphers to go on with the strike they had undertaken and they would assuredly be successful.

Mr. POPE, President of the Telegraphers' League, then addressed the meeting, giving a history of the troubles existing between them and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and stating that the organization felt confident and it would be but a few days before this grand national strike would be a decided success.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months was then gone into, with the following result:—

President, Nelson W. Young; Vice Presidents, James R. Purdy and S. Bruner; Recording Secretary, Robert Blissert; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Jessup; Financial Secretary, Bernard Rice; Treasurer, John Wood; Sergeant-at-Arms, Alexander Troup.

Mr. YOUNG then took the chair as president, and made an address, in the course of which he thanked the Union for the honor conferred upon him, and severely denounced the Tammany leaders for their unsuccessful attempt to defeat his re election.

THE RAILWAY WARS.

Another Move in the Albany and Susquehanna Fight—Motion to Vacate Judgment—The Contest to be Carried to Orleans County.

Another return to the charge has been made by the attorneys in the employ of the Courter and Church faction, in the Albany and Susquehanna directorship fight. This warfare has grown to be an intolerable nuisance, and can result only in staining the ermine of the judiciary, cramming the court calendars and filling the coffers of the legal "filters" who are so earnestly working for the vindication of justice (?) and their fees. It will be remembered that on the last Thursday in December, 1869, a decision was rendered by Judge E. Darwin Smith, in the Supreme Court, in Monroe county, in favor of the Ramsey faction, deciding that the board headed by J. Pierrepont Morgan and Joseph H. Ramsey were the duly elected and legal directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and referring the matter to Samuel L. Selden, of Rochester, to pass upon the accounts of the receiver, and upon a hearing of the parties at Albany to ascertain what would be a proper extra allowance to be made to the Ramsey party, and ordering the Church "gang" to let the "directors," declared to be the duly elected party, into immediate power in the railroad, and directing the receiver to transfer to them all the property and assets in his hands belonging to the corporation, retaining only the proper allowance for fees.

The attorneys of the Church—or Fisk—"gang" now give notice that they shall move at the Supreme Court, at Albion, in the county of Orleans, on the third Monday of January inst., to set aside the proceedings and judgment entered on the 31st of December, 1869, and to require Robert L. Banks, the Fisk-Church receiver, to retake possession of the property.

The attorneys in the employ of the Church men (Fisk's party) intend to move for the setting aside of the judgment upon the following grounds:—

That the said alleged judgment determined no right and authorized no proceeding except a reference, without the further direction of the Court; that an appeal had been duly taken and perfected, and that orders had been duly made and served staying proceedings. And we shall also, at the same time and place, and upon the same papers, move to set aside, vacate and take from the files the said alleged judgment, or paper purporting to be a judgment, and the decision therein mentioned, and the papers purporting to be a judgment roll, as irregular and improper, upon the grounds, among others, that the said alleged judgment is not a final determination of the rights of the parties in the action; that the same was entered without notice to any of the parties adversely interested; that it awards costs without stating their amount; that its recitals are incorrect; that it was entered without proper or sufficient findings of fact and of law, that neither the said decision nor the said judgment embraces all the issues in the actions, and particularly the validity of the 3,500 shares of stock subscribed by Joseph H. Ramsey and others in August, 1868; that the said alleged judgment does not pursue the decision, and particularly in these respects—that it omits those parts of the decision which purport to decide the validity of the election of inspectors for the next year, and who were the stockholders entitled to vote at the election of September last, and the validity of the contract made with Grosbeck & Co. for 2,400 shares of stock; that the said alleged judgment refers to a referee questions the determination of which is essential in a judgment, and that the alleged judgment provides for an extra allowance in addition to costs, when no motion has been made therefor. If the motion to set aside, vacate and take from the files the said alleged decision, judgment and judgment roll be denied, a motion will be made at the said time and place and upon the same papers, that the said alleged judgment be set aside and the said decision and findings sent back to the judge who tried the cause for re-examination and resettlement; and also for such other and further relief as may be just.

Accompanying the notice of the motion to set aside are numbers of the usual style of affidavits and orders from a friendly justice, in favor of the Fisk-Church crowd. Robert L. Banks, the receiver of the latter party, states in his affidavit that he was served with a certified copy of Judge Smith's decision on the morning of January 1, at two o'clock, and that at ten A. M. of the same day he was served with a copy of affidavit and notice of motion and stay of proceedings made by Judge Barnard, and that in the conflict of orders and judgments he is ignorant of what his duty is in the matter. On the 1st of January Justice Peckham, at Chambers, in the city of Albany, on affidavits made before him, ordered as follows:—

Ordered that said Robert L. Banks, as such receiver, deliver to Joseph R. Ramsey, president of the board of directors of said company, the keys to the safe thereof, and the books and papers of said company, and all the property and assets thereof in his possession, or under his control, or in his hands, belonging to said corporation, retaining from the money in his hands all proper allowances for fees, expenses and other charges, to be adjusted pursuant to the judgment of this Court in the case of The People vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, entered in the Monroe County Clerk's office, on the 31st day of December, 1869.

The Church-Fisk attorney concludes by stating as follows:—

It is the intention of the parties whom my said firm represent in this action to prosecute a review, before the General Term, of Mr. Justice Smith's decision and alleged judgment. I have examined the opinion of Mr. Justice E. Darwin Smith in this case and have no doubt that it can be shown to the General Term to be in every material respect erroneous, either in fact or in law. No notice whatever was given to my said law firm or any of the defendants whom they represent of any of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Peckham on the 31st of December last. Yesterday (6th of January) for the first time I got access to the statement of facts and conclusions of law filed in this case. The statement is in my opinion erroneous in all material respects, not only in what it states, but also in what it omits to state, and if the alleged judgment is to stand a resettlement of such statement is in my opinion indispensable to the justice of the case and the maintenance of my client's rights.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1870.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for January 8:—18, 18½, 19, 20, 21, 22, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Logan Tragedy—Death in Prison—The Kelly Medals Awarded—Emigration Returns—A Slungshot Job—Taxes—Every Day Crimes and Incidents.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather 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, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	40	38	3 P. M.	50	28
6 A. M.	40	28	6 P. M.	50	29
9 A. M.	44	26	9 P. M.	47	30
12 M.	48	28	12 P. M.	46	31

Average temperature yesterday 29¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 45¾

Deputy Coroner Shine made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the deceased James Logan yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital. The inquest will be held to-day.

At four o'clock yesterday morning the blacksmith shop of Dennis Mars, on the corner of Sixty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, was destroyed by fire; loss $350—upon which there is no insurance.

The Board of Police Justices held a meeting yesterday. Judge Dowling was elected president. The following assignments were made for the ensuing year:—Tombs Police Court, Justices Dowling and Hogan; Jefferson Market, Cox and Shandley; Essex Market, Ledwith and Scott; Fifty-seventh street, Bigsby and Conlter; Harlem, Justice McQuade.

About half-past seven Thursday morning Dr. Brunnighauser, of 46 Lexington avenue, while passing through Twenty-fifth street, near Third avenue, was attacked by four men, one of whom struck him on the head with a slungshot, inflicting a severe wound. The doctor could give no description of them, and no arrests have been made.

In the absence of Coroner Flynn Coroner Keenan yesterday concluded the investigation in the case of George Reimberger, the German who was killed at 59 Ann street by a steam elevator falling upon him, as heretofore reported. The jury, in their verdict of accidental death, consider the entrance to the building is dangerous, it being directly under the elevator.

The drawing for Gunther's country seat, in Jamaica, L. I., for the benefit of three benevolent institutions, has been postponed till January 20, to bring a participation into the reach of everybody. Messrs. Loewenherz, Daniel & Co., advertising agents, 133 Nassau street, are prepared to take subscriptions for one-tenth, one-fifth and one-quarter shares, at ten, twenty and twenty-five dollars respectively.

Branch offices of the Doré Art Union have been opened in various parts of the city for the accommodation of subscribers, and an important measure has just been taken by the proprietor, who undertakes to hand over to a committee of gentlemen the prizes offered by the Art Union as soon as three-fourths of the tickets are taken up. The following are the names of the gentlemen who form the said committee:—Messrs. L. A. Jerome, W. A. Marsten, J. McB. Davidson, Launt Thompson, J. McGinnis, Jr., and Frank Chickering. All subscribers to the Art Union for fifty dollars and upwards will be requested to assist this committee in the distribution of the prizes.

The annual election of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary was held on Friday, January 7, 1870. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan; vice president, Dr. Verranus Morse; secretary, Dr. J. P. Lomos. This association is composed of the present members of the board and the ex-members. Among the latter will be found the names of some of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in this city. The meetings are held monthly in the trustees' hall of the Dispensary, and the objects are of a purely literary and scientific character.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last evening at the Society Library, University place, but transacted no business other than the ordinary routine. The semi-monthly statement was presented and ordered on file. The statement shows as follows:—

Emigrants arrived from January 1 to December 31	258,789
Arrived to same date in 1868	213,686
Increase in 1869	45,303
Cash balance in bank January 1, 1869	$8,041
Aggregate receipts since to December 31	827,489
Total receipts	$835,530
Disbursements	756,159
Balance to credit of the Commissioners	$79,371

Coroner Keenan, who has just returned from his Southern tour much improved in health, yesterday resumed his official duties. His first case was that of John Hoolahan, a man about forty years of age and born in Ireland, who died in Essex Market Prison. On the 3d instant Justice Scott committed deceased on a charge of intoxication, and latterly a man named Murphy has been in the cell with Hoolahan, and on Thursday evening the latter was observed taking copious swigs from a bottle of whiskey which had been smuggled into his cell by an outsider. Becoming grossly intoxicated, Hoolahan lay down on the floor, and yesterday morning was found dead in his cell by Murphy. How Hoolahan obtained the liquor of which he drank to such excess has not transpired. The body was carried to the Morgue for post-mortem examination by Wooster Beach, M. D. As far as known deceased had no home or friends.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, accompanied by a large party of visitors, including several public school officers, repaired yesterday morning, on board the Commissioners' handsome steamer, the Minnehawnock, to Hart's Island. Arriving there the party assembled on board the school ship Mercury, where the pupils were drawn up ready to receive them. The boys, to the number of some 150, looked quite neat and "natty" in their sailor costumes, and went through the exercises and evolutions laid down in the *regime* with much credit. At the conclusion of the exercises the venerable, philanthropic and munificent lover of educational enterprise—Mr. James Kelly—presented handsome silver medals to the two boys who had shown most efficiency and progress during the term in which they had been connected with the school ship. The various departments of the school and ship were inspected by the visitors and fully explained by the Commissioners, who exerted themselves most successfully to make the trip as agreeable to their guests as they could make it, and in that regard their ability is too well known to be questioned.

Mr. Bernard Smyth, Tax Receiver, has reported to the Comptroller the receipts made through his department since the commencement of the collection of taxes in October. From the receipts it may be judged that the attaches of the department have been kept pretty steadily at work, and that the duties devolving upon the Receiver and his assistants have been promptly and satisfactorily discharged. The amounts reported are as follows:—

October	$7,781,827
November	8,783,054
December	1,952,741
Remitted by the Supervisors	29,789
Total	$18,547,441
Amount of taxes to be collected for 1869	$21,888,968
Balance remaining unpaid January 1, 1870	3,341,527

Those who have neglected to pay their taxes up to date will find that twelve per cent per annum will be charged against them. The fact that so small an amount, comparatively, remains unpaid shows that the method adopted by Mr. Smyth of receiving checks, payable to his order, has been most efficacious, and also that neither he nor his assistants have been at all derelict in their duties.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Edward H. Wellner went into the store at No. 415 Broadway, on the pretence of purchasing a ring, and while looking at some rings he put one into his pocket. On searching him the ring was found, which was of the value of $52. He was brought before Judge Dowling and committed to answer.

Charles Hemminger, a respectably dressed and intelligent looking man, was charged by Frederick W. Smith, of No. 20 Water street, with embezzling $150. Hemminger was employed as a clerk, and received the money from Henry Ruchelhausen, of No. 425 First avenue, on the 23d of September, in payment for goods sold by Smith, and he failed to account for it. He was held by Judge Dowling, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

John Smith and John F. Shepherd were brought before Judge Dowling yesterday morning, charged with being in a state of intoxication and creating a disturbance in the public streets. Both men were found to have pistols upon them. The Judge said it was now deemed necessary that anybody found in a street brawl with a pistol must be dealt with as severely as the law would allow. He therefore sent both prisoners to the Penitentiary in default of $1,000 bail.

THE ALLEGED BOND SWINDLE.

Examination at Jefferson Market Yesterday—The "Lie Direct" and a Sensation Tableau—A Lively "Mill" Between Lawyers.

The examination in the case of Benjamin F. Sawyer, Mayor of Hudson City; Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman was continued before Justice Ledwith at Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon. The accused, it will be remembered, are charged by one Cornelius W. Campbell, a broker doing business at No. 60 Broad street, with obtaining a large amount of North Carolina railroad bonds from him on the 3d of October last by means of false and fraudulent representations. The first witness called for the defence was J. J. Bowman, one of the accused, who testified as follows:—

I never had any dealings with the complainant Campbell; I was requested by a Mr. Morgan, a broker, to obtain a loan of $35,000 on some North Carolina railroad bonds; Mr. Sawyer made inquiries as to the responsibility of Campbell, and ascertained he was good; Morgan asked Sawyer if Campbell would sign the contract for the disposal of the bonds; Sawyer said he would; Morgan came to me a short time after the loan had been made and handed me a check for $750 as my commission on the loan; I gave the check to Sawyer; $200 of the check was to go to Campbell, $325 to Sawyer and the balance to other parties who were interested in the loan; Sawyer acted as attorney in the matter, and received the $325 as an attorney; he had no interest in the loan; I had a conversation with Campbell last night in reference to the suit; he stated to me that he had been promised $500 as his commission, which had not been paid him, and he brought the suit for the purpose of collecting the money; that if it had been paid he would not have caused the arrest of Sawyer and myself.

Cross-examined by Mr. James F. Morgan, counsel for the prosecution—I know Sawyer; his name is Benjamin F. Sawyer; I first became acquainted with him in February last; I do not know of any loan having been made by Campbell to the North Carolina railroad; I received as my commission from the loan $125; same from the check of $750 paid by Morgan; it was drawn by General Littlefield; I received the check for $750 and handed it to Sawyer; I received from Sawyer $425, $200 of which was paid to Campbell; Mr. Sawyer received $325 as his commission; Sawyer never transferred a check to me from proceeds of loan; Sawyer never gave me any money resulting from the loan; I am a broker; I was once arrested at the instance of Mr. Ropes, but discharged without being locked up; never was arrested before nor since.

At this stage of the examination Justice Ledwith, becoming disgusted at the incoherent and monotonous questions of the attorney, refused to allow him to proceed any further with the witness.

Mr. Sawyer next took the stand and testified that on Thursday afternoon he informed the complainant that he would rather give him twenty-five dollars than to appear in the case, as it would damage his business more than that amount every day he was compelled to leave it to attend to the suit.

The counsel for the prosecution then rose and asked for an adjournment of the case until three o'clock this afternoon, in order that he might produce Mr. Sheppard, who was an important witness. Justice Ledwith informed him that he would postpone the case until the hour mentioned, and if the witness was not present to be examined he would render his decision.

About an hour previous to the examination all the parties interested in the case were assembled in one of the side rooms connected with the court discussing the merits and demerits of the case, when Sawyer, Jr., who is a limb of the law, and Morgan, the counsel for the prosecution, engaged in a war of words, during which the latter was given several times by both parties, in consequence of an assertion made by young Sawyer, that Morgan had illegally extorted fifty dollars from a client of his. This was more than Morgan could stand, and, drawing back his fist, planted it plump in the left optic of young Sawyer, who made an effort to retaliate, but was prevented by his friends. The tall and majestic form of Baron Von Schliesher, the interpreter, at this stage of the proceedings darkened the door, and in tones that made the old court room ring he called upon the court officers to interfere. Both parties were put in charge of officers and conveyed before Justice Ledwith, where each side related their version of the affray, Morgan's friends claiming that he did not strike sawyer at all; but from the appearance of his eye, which was somewhat discolored and scratched, it was plainly evident that some one had struck him.

Two witnesses, who were uninterested parties, being examined, proved that Morgan was the aggressor, and Justice Ledwith ordered the clerk to take a complaint against him, informing them that had the row happened outside the ante-room he should have held them both for contempt of court. At the solicitation of Sawyer, Sr., Sawyer, Jr., refused to prefer any complaint, and the parties adjourned to the examination room, where the above testimony was taken.

Balm for Injured Reputations.

JANUARY 7, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your reporter, in your issue of this date, has done me great injustice in the report he made under the head of "An Alleged Heavy Swindle." The facts in the case are these:—General Littlefield, of North Carolina, as I was informed by my client, J. J. Bowman, in October last, wished to make a loan on North Carolina bonds, and asked me if I knew of any one who could do it for him. I told him that a Mr. Ropes said he could control a large amount of money, and Mr. Bowman spoke to him and Mr. John Morgan (Mr. Littlefield's broker), and Mr. Bowman made negotiations with said Ropes for the loan, Mr. Ropes agreeing to furnish the money through a Mr. Cornelius W. Campbell, whom he represented as a moneyed man and of large wealth, and I have no doubt he believed he was. I acted as counsel only for Mr. Bowman, having not the slightest interest in the transaction, having no acquaintance with Mr. Littlefield and having no interest in the results of the loan except the fee charged for professional services and drawing the contract between the parties at the request of Mr. Bowman. After the loan was made some facts came to my knowledge which led me to suspect that Mr. Campbell was not the wealthy man he had been represented, and at the request of Mr. Bowman I investigated the matter with a view of placing the facts in the possession of Mr. Littlefield. I obtained ample proof that Campbell was insolvent, which facts I gave to Mr. Littlefield's attorney, and Mr. Littlefield immediately went to Mr. Sheppard, who had received the bonds, and they ignored Campbell as a fraud and settled the matter between themselves, and the proceeds of the bonds were passed to the lawful owner. Failing to get any money from his broker, Campbell said I had agreed to give him $500, which was false, as I had no authority to do anything of the kind, and threatened me with a prosecution if I did not pay him that sum. Believing this was an attempt to "blackmail" (thinking, doubtless, I would pay it in view of my position) I determined not to submit to it, and he made an affidavit before Justice Ledwith, who refused to grant him a warrant, but sent word to myself and other parties that had been named. I immediately called upon him with the other parties and demanded an examination, so did all the other parties, and the matter was adjourned by the attorney for Campbell from time to time, though I was ready and anxious to have the matter investigated, knowing that I had done no wrong whatever, or attempted to do any. I was never arrested, gave any bail, nor any of the other parties, the justice simply examining the matter to see if any wrong had been done, and the result of such examination so far exculpates the parties charged as well as myself from either fraud or wrong. When the case is concluded, which will probably be to-day, myself and others honorably discharged, I shall take legal steps to punish all who have been the means of attempting to injure my reputation by this prosecution.

E. F. SAWYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg to request you to correct an accusation against me in your paper of this morning under an article headed "An Alleged Heavy Swindle." The charges made by Mr. C. W. Campbell against me in the article mentioned above are utterly untrue, and another of the many cases now so common to extort money from the innocent.

To avoid controversy and a lengthy article I will only say that Mr. Campbell swore in court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, that I acted as his broker in the transaction, and in accordance with his desire, which is true, and not having signed any papers or agreements I desire to make this correction and receive justice.

S. W. ROPES, JR.

THE TRIGGER.

Pigeon Match of Fifty Birds Each, Between Ira A. Paine, Jr., of New York, and Charles Morgan, of New Jersey, for $1,000—Paine the Victor.

The match between Ira A. Paine, Jr., of New York, and Charles Morgan, of New Jersey, to shoot fifty birds each, according to the rules of the New York Sportsman's Club, from H and T traps, for $500 a side, took place at Dubois' track, Eighth avenue and 145th street, yesterday. One hundred anxious spectators were present and the betting was in favor of Paine by odds. Samuel Spencer was chosen referee. Paine led off, missing. Morgan followed, killing his first. At the twenty-eighth bird Morgan had gained a lead of three, when a wrangle arose among the betting fraternity as to the fact whether the last bird of Morgan was gathered within the eighty yards boundary or not. Finally, it was decided against Morgan, and his friends did not hesitate to call it unjust. They charged, among other things, that many matters of an inimical nature had existed, chief of them being that Paine's friends had unset, *en route*, a basket of birds, with a view of diminishing the number on the ground, so that the match could not be shot out. Frequent wrangles subsequently occurred, and at last there was such an interruption by Morgan and his allies, at his forty-second bird, that the shooting was stopped, although Paine was willing to continue. What Morgan wanted to gain by his conduct is not apparent, as the match was decided against him as soon as he intimated his purpose to desist. The following is the score:—

Paine—0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1. Shot at, 43; scored, 36.

Morgan—1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0. Shot at, 42; scored, 33.

Judge for Paine, Mr. Marshall, of Providence; for Morgan, Mr. Ryan, of New Jersey. Referee, Samuel Spencer, of New York.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 80¾; 1865, old, 80¾; 1867, 85⅝; ten-forties, 84¾; Erie Railway shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 74f. 15c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 7.—United States five-twenty bonds opened quiet at 91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 270,000 bales, of which 186,000 are from the United States. The stock in port is estimated at 352,000 bales, of which 91,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 7.—Cotton closed quiet, both on spot and afloat.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER, Jan. 7.—The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan 7—4:30 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 4d. a 9s. 5d. per cental for California white and 8s. 9d. a 8s. 10d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 are American. Flour, 22s. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—4:30 P. M.—Lard, 71s. per cwt. Bacon, 61s. 6d. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 7.—Linseed oil firmer at £39 8s. per ton. Tallow dull. Turpentine, 28s. a 28s. 3d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET—ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f. for standard white.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Moon sets.....eve 11 38
Sun sets..... 4 50 | High water..morn 12 36

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Geo Washington	Jan 8	New Orleans	86 West st.
Caledonia	Jan 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Jan 8	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Idaho	Jan 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Malin	Jan 13	Bremen	69 Broad st.
Mariposa	Jan 15	New Orleans	86 West st.
Columbia	Jan 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Jan 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Union	Jan 20	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 27	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship England (Br), Grigs, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Jones, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Lemarie, Havre—Geo Mackenzie.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua—Waydell & Co.

Bark Ida F Taylor, Anderson, Portland, Oregon—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Brig Harry & Aubrey (Br), Hammond, Barbados—T T & F A Dwight.

Brig John McDonald (Br), Stiles, St John, NB.

Brig Harriet (Br), Frout, St Johns, NF—Kowring & Archibald.

Schr Naonta, Smith, Campeche—Miller & Houghton.

Schr William (Br), Outhouse, Kingston, Ja—P L Nevius & Sons.

Schr M Brooks, Jones, St Jago de Cuba—Waydell & Co.

Schr M T Staples, Coffin, Cardenas—Brett, Son & Co.