THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

At Work in the Submarine Chambers of the Brooklyn Caisson.

Breathing in an Aerial Pressure of Twenty-five Pounds to the Square Inch.

Sensations Novel, but Not Delightful—Laying the Foundation Blocks of Granite—Excavating Below the River's Bed—The Huge Boulders—The Scene in the Subterranean Compartments.

The mammoth East River Suspension Bridge, to extend from the City Hall in New York to the City Hall in Brooklyn, is undergoing the incipient stages of construction. Its magnitude will best be expressed by its dimensions:—

Length of river span 1,016 feet.
Length of each land span 940 feet.
Length of New York approach 1,441 feet.
Length of Brooklyn approach 941 feet.
Total length—terminus to terminus 5,878 feet.
Bridge above high tide 268 feet.

The building of this vast bridge throughout its entire construction will be one of the most difficult feats of engineering ever undertaken in the world. The preparation of the caisson, built by Mr. Eckford Webb, and the work of excavation for the East river pier is the only progress thus far made; but the public at large knows little of the difficulties that beset the labors of the engineer, the impediments at the river's bed, the dangers attending the excavation, and yet the great progress already made in penetrating the soil and rock below the water.

By taking a Fulton ferry boat and disembarking on the East river side the observer has the great caisson, submerged on May 3, before his eye. It is situated just northward of the ferry house and is at present the scene of activity and animation.

ON THE SURFACE,

covered over with a solid and substantial planking, the foundation stone blocks are now being laid. They consist of huge, symmetrical, oblong blocks of hard, flinty bluestone of the most obstinate crystallization, and are being carefully joined and cemented, so that the sub-stratum of masonry will be admirably calculated to sustain its heavy superimposed burden. The two most prominent objects sighted at once are the

CAST IRON ELEVATORS,

by which the excavated earth and rock is drawn from the bottom. With all the usual attachments these elevators are conduits for the passage of two catch-basins, which, upon being lowered to the bed of the river, scoop up their loads and, by steam power, immediately ascend to the surface. The movements of these two tireless workers are rapid, methodical and indispensable. It is by them alone that the sub-soil can ever see daylight, and their curious operation is an interesting study. As fast as the basins arrive at the top, cars, moving on

TRAMWAYS,

are ready at the open aperature to receive the soil, which is dumped by a simple movement of the clamp. The soil is then carted away.

The reporter on visiting the caisson yesterday found Mr. Roebling, the constructing engineer, about to descend into the stomach of the earth. He politely invited the reporter to accompany him, and the invitation was accepted. Let the reader descend with him, bearing in mind, however, that his safe distance is his best safeguard.

Colonel Roebling climbed up a ladder standing at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and after reaching the top of a large tube six feet in diameter, at a height of twenty feet above the surface of the caisson, lowered himself down through a man hole about twenty inches in diameter. Below was a chamber made in the shape of a drum, with the man hole already mentioned and another opening through the iron floor below of the same dimensions. Once in this

DRUM-SHAPED CHAMBER,

both outlets of the cylinder were closed. In this delightful department, eight feet high and six feet in diameter, the party was hermetically sealed. It was a gloomy dungeon; but presently there was a loud, sharp hissing sound, and then a thick vapor, as of steam, overspread the compartment.

Colonel Roebling—If you feel a disagreeable sensation, swallow (pointing to Adam's apple).

Hiss! Hiss! Hiss-s-s-s-s-s! and the deafening din continued. Presently the ears felt

A STRANGE OPPRESSION,

the canals and passages of the head were filled with a deadening rumbling, and the acoustic tubes seemed to be shaken by a sharp vibration. There would be a strong concussion, the head would seem to expand, and then followed a sudden collapse. These not altogether agreeable sensations continued in rapid succession until their effect proved rather enervating, and the impression immediately enthroned itself upon the mind that the entrance to the caisson was

NO IRON-BOUND PARADISE.

Some people affirm that these physical manifestations are akin to drowning, but as that pastime was never practised by the reporter it is impossible to state accurately as to its truth. No doubt, however, it is true, for this change in the physical being was merely the effect of adding an extra pressure of ten pounds to the atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds, thus making a person breathe in an element of compressed air of the density of twenty-five pounds to the square inch. This sudden change is no joke. It is liable to prostrate those persons who would be effected by the action of such extreme physical forces.

The hissing sound and thick fog in the chamber was caused by the admission of the compressed air from below, which was ten pounds heavier to the square inch. When the pressure was equalized the trap door under foot was swung up on its hinges and Colonel Roebling descended through

A LONG IRON TUBULAR UPRIGHT,

by an iron ladder, to a second manhole, thence through this manhole to the subterranean chambers below the entire structure.

You are now below the bed of the river, with water all around you on the exterior of the caisson. You are in an artificial light, breathing the heavy, dense atmosphere saturated with foul odors, poisonous gases and vapors arising from the mineral and animal and vegetable decomposition which has been going on for centuries. The scene is interesting. You stand in a chamber whose ceilings and sides are built of heavy timbers, iron bolted, now covered over with dampness and slimy wet—dark, nasty and forbidding.

The chambers are six in number, and are respectively twenty-eight feet wide, eight feet high and 102 feet long, are built with inclined sides, thus presenting the casement of a huge room. The southerly chamber is No. 1, and the rest, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, to northward. There are two doorways in each bulkhead, by which communication is kept up between the compartments. Men are engaged in excavating the bed—which is simply the floor of the chamber—of a soft, water-soaked, drab-colored clay found all along the East and North rivers.

The men are

HARDY AND STRONG WORKMEN,

accustomed to exposure, and they are clothed in pants and woollen shirts only, with long rubber boots reaching to the waist. This style of garb is absolutely necessary.

The work itself is difficult, and is, from its character, slow. Pickaxes, shovels, and all manner of digging implements are employed in forcing the gradual depression of the caisson, and the work of excavation proceeds directly under the base timbers of the different chambers. As these timbers are the foundation pieces upon which the structure rests, the important operation of ditching to either side is the principal portion of the submarine labor. This leaves

HEAPS OF SOIL

in the centre, which is borne to the elevators on wheelbarrows.

Surrounding the mouth of the elevator is a deep pit, into which the soil is emptied, and the catch basin as it descends takes it in and bears it aloft.

During this excavation numerous boulders, of the granite gneiss species, abounding all over the island, have been encountered, particularly in the southern compartments of the chambers. When too large to be lifted by the elevator it is necessary to split them and send them up in piecemeal. A theory exists that these boulders in the olden time rolled down from the Brooklyn Heights and settled in their present snug, resting places.

The chambers are lighted by some 100 tallow candles and

SIX OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHTS,

of dazzling intensity. The gas is manufactured in coppered retorts, which have to stand in all sorts of odd positions.

NOW IMAGINE THE SCENE.

The men are digging, wheeling, sweating, crawling through mud, water, and dumping their cargoes; the lights burning in the midst of a compressed medium of oxygen, have plenty to support a brilliant combustion, but the confines of darkness are so limited that the rays of light diminish in intensity with strange rapidity as they proceed further from the flame. A deep haze and

A MILKY MISTINESS

surrounds the jet, and the area of illumination is therefore very small. Then the splashing of water, the apparent change in voice and the excessive heaviness of the air are important elements, and all told the visitor would scarcely select this retreat for a submarine residence.

The workmen are divided into three watches, with about seventy-five in each, and work eight hours a day (the men toiling all night), for two dollars a head. It is frequently found necessary to provide the men with

STIMULANTS.

The work has now proceeded to a depth of twenty-one feet below high water, and but twenty-three feet remains to be excavated. It will depend upon the formation whether the completion of the foundation is remote or near at hand. If rock be the impediment, of course there will be delay. Air is being constantly pumped into the chambers, and fourteen pumps are employed for that purpose.

Let us examine overhead.

Immediately

ABOVE THESE CHAMBERS

is the body of the caisson, the whole of which weighs 2,800 tons. It is 102 feet by 168 feet, and is built of heavy yellow pine timbers, each thirteen inches in diameter. In shape it is like an inverted tumbler, and the lower rim standing on the soil below the river's bed is fitted with an iron shoe, which is constantly sinking as the work of excavation goes on. Of course the water is excluded and kept from pouring into the chambers by the air pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch. The top, that is, the inverted base of this tumbler-shaped caisson, is made solid of strong and firmly knit timbers, and the sides are caulked. It is fifteen feet through on a perpendicular measure to the chambers. The sides are inclined, and the caisson differs only from a tumbler by being nearly square. The foundation stones are now being laid on its surface as described above. When the caisson is down as far as desirable, the chambers will be filled with concrete, thus making a solid mass. Upon such a base the pier, 268 feet high, will be built. Then the outside crib, and all loose attachments, will be turned adrift; but the caisson proper will remain.

There are many interesting scientific features connected with the work—the air pressure necessary to exclude the surrounding matter, the construction and minute details.

The bridge, complete, will not be finished for six years, and then at a cost of $7,000,000.

THE SCANNEL HOMICIDE.

Empanelling a Jury—Investigation Next Monday—Surrender of Donohoe and His Release—Statement of Counsel.

The excitement growing out of the Scannel homicide which was raised to so high a pitch on Monday owing to the contention between Coroners Rollins and Flynn as to which of them should conduct the inquisition on the case was allayed yesterday because of the forcible withdrawal of Coroner Rollins from the investigation, to whom it by right belonged. Rather than have an unseemly and unprofessional wrangle over the remains of the deceased Alderman, Coroner Rollins gracefully retired from where duty called him, leaving the matter in charge of his associate. Yesterday Dr. Shine summoned the following named gentlemen to view the body and act as jurors in the case:—

Samuel Holmes, merchant, 36 Park row; William Oliphant, 34 Park row; Edgar Patterson, merchant, 27 Park row; James Fognon (with Knox, the hatter); Edward Edgatts, Astor House; Alfred Lawson, No. 7 Astor House; H. Bangs, 231 Broadway; Charles B. Overton, 235 Broadway; Eugene Charm, Delmonico's, Broadway; Dudley Sutel, 72 Duane street; M. Otto, 64 Chatham street; Daniel Sweeny, Chatham street; Alexander T. Woodward, 64 Duane street.

Dr. Shine announced that after viewing the body late in the afternoon the jury would be discharged till eleven o'clock next Monday morning, when the investigation would be proceeded with at the Coroners' office, City Hall.

SURRENDER OF DONOHOE.

Late yesterday afternoon Thomas Donohoe, accompanied by his counsel, appeared at the City Hall for the purpose of surrendering himself to Coroner Flynn to abide the result of the inquisition. Earnest search was made for that official, but without effect, and in his absence Coroner Keenan, who was present, took the responsibility of releasing Donohoe on his parole till eleven o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning, when he will appear for further disposition. On behalf of his client the counsel submitted the following written

STATEMENT.

Mr. Thomas Donohoe presents himself to Coroner Flynn, having understood that he has been charged with being the cause of the death of the late Florence Scannel, and public attention having been directed to him as more or less connected with that event. As a law-abiding member of society Mr. Donohoe has only to know that the suspicion of such a thing rests upon him to tender himself to the authorities for the fullest investigation of his conduct. The charge, if it is made, he utterly denies, firmly and honestly believing that he in no way contributed to the death of deceased on the occasion in question. Whatever he did on that occasion was forced upon him by its necessities, was demanded by self-defence and will be fully developed at the proper time.

Donohoe is a tall, finely developed young man, about twenty-eight years of age, and bears the impress of a gentleman.

Resolutions of Sympathy by the Andrew Jackson Club—A Letter from a Friend of the Deceased Alderman.

At a meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club, held last evening at the club rooms, corner of Thirty-third street and Lexington avenue, Lander Buck presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in respect to the memory of the late ex-Alderman Florence Scannell:—

Whereas the hard hand of death has again fallen in our midst and stilled forever the noble and generous heart of an honored member of our association, and

Whereas it has pleased Him who "doeth all things well" to remove from our companionship our once genial and cherished brother, Florence Scanned, who in the prime of life and in the fulness of his strength was suddenly stricken by a wayward hand.

Resolved, That while accepting in meek submission the awful decision of the Great One, we cannot refrain from mingling our sorrows with those of the mother, brother and sisters and friends of deceased, nor from expressing our last sad tribute to the memory of one who in life we admired for his truth, constancy and devotion to principle, and who in death leaves no enemy behind him.

Resolved, That the members of the Andrew Jackson Club attend in body the funeral of our deceased brother to-morrow (Wednesday, July 13, at ten o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be engrossed and a copy thereof forwarded to the relatives of deceased.

The funeral of the late Alderman will take place to-day at ten A. M., from St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, where a high mass and the usual ceremonies will take place.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I find in the HERALD of this morning an article relative to Florence Scannell, deceased, to be buried to-morrow. In that article I find many things not truthful or just to the dead Alderman, and I hope as you claim to be independent and just towards all those who seek political preferment you will give room to this communication.

I have known Florence Scannell well for several years, and during that time I have never known or heard of his doing a mean act. He has never wronged any man of a dollar, and never attacked a human being for the purpose of plunder; and when he was arraigned before Congress it was only because he would not speak in regard to his friends, although he answered everything in regard to himself without hesitation.

He ran last fall for Alderman of the wealthiest ward in the city, and was elected, though on his back from the wounds that finally proved his death. The fact was that Florence Scannell had never in his lifetime closed his heart, his hand or his pocket against those poorer than himself, and when the poor demanded and his own pocket gave out he applied to his friends who were able to help those who were poorer. This was the practice of Scannell for years, and hence a strong love grew up in the hearts of the workingmen for Florence Scannell, and in the contest of last December for Alderman he received the almost, if not entire, vote of the workingmen of the Aldermanic district.

This communication is not written for the purpose of influencing public opinion on the question of who killed Florence Scannell, about which this writer knows nothing, but to vindicate the character of the dead—a man who, though without the advantages of education, yet in the native nobility of his character was not capable of a mean act, and died the victim of assassination. Without wealth or patronage, and with every political and positive influence against him, Florence Scannel, a youth of twenty-four, was able to carry the most wealthy and aristocratic ward of New York. Such a man must have something of brains or of heart reaching to popular sympathy—some virtue above ordinary comprehension—or he could not have been a leader.

RIFLE.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The July Extra Meeting—Capital Trotting Contests to Come Off.

The management of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association have decided to hold an extra meeting of two days this month, the 21st and 22d inst. The premiums are first class and of a nature to call together horses of a superior character. On the first day, Thursday, the premium and stake of $3,500 is for teams, for which Dan Mace has entered Kirkwood and License, and Budd Doble the black team, Jessie Wales and Darkness. The same day a premium of $2,000 is offered for all horses, except Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn, the first horse to receive $1,300, the second, $500, and the third $200. On Friday the sport will begin with a contest between Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid, the premium being $5,000, all to go to the first horse. The second race this day is for horses that never beat 2:26, the premium of $1,500 to be divided as follows:—$1,000 to first, $350 to second and $150 to third horse. The entries for the premium race of $2,000 and that for 2:26 horses will close this evening at nine o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the association, No. 149 Montague street, Brooklyn. Each race to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness. It is also stipulated that a horse distancing the field will be entitled to the whole of the premium.

With these attractions the extra meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds will, undoubtedly, be attended by vast crowds and prove one of the best contested and most satisfactory of the many entertainments of the kind that the association has ever held.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

The New Rate of Quarantine Charges for Lighterage, Stevedorage and Cooperage—Arrival of Vessels with Yellow Fever on Board.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday at their office, No. 2 Exchange court, for the transaction of business; but owing to the absence of the secretary nothing of any importance was done.

The Board are about to print, for the information of the merchants and all concerned, a list of the charges for lighterage, stevedorage and cooperage, based on the resolution passed at the last meeting. Section twelve of the act of 1863, arranged, for the purpose of levying quarantine charges, merchandise into three classes—First, merchandise to be submitted to an obligatory quarantine and to purification; second, merchandise subject to an optional quarantine, and third, merchandise exempt from quarantine. Under the former *régime* one hundred per cent above harbor rates on all merchandise was levied, no matter whether it was of a nature likely to retain infectious disease or not, but by this new arrangement one hundred per cent on the first mentioned class will be the rate; on the second class, fifty per cent, and on the third class, twenty-five per cent above the harbor rates. The first class comprises clothing, personal baggage and dunnage, rags, paper rags, hides, skins, feathers, hair, and all other remains of animals, cotton, hemp and woollens. The second class comprehends sugar, silks and linen and cattle. The third class comprehends all merchandise not enumerated in the other two classes. The following is the list of the Quarantine charges for lighterage, stevedorage and cooperage adopted by the Commissioners:—

LIGHTERAGE.

Sugar, hhd	$0 75	Logwood, ton	$1 50
Tierce	0 53	Hemp, bale	0 40
Box	0 30	Coffee, bag	0 10
Barrel	0 25½	Flour, barrel	0 11½
Molasses, hhd	0 75	Hides (dry), each	0 03
Tierce	0 53	Green, each	0 07
Barrel	0 30	Cotton, bale	0 60
Cigars, 1,000	0 10	Wool, bale	0 65
Tobacco, hhd	1 50	Rice, tierce	0 43¾
Bale	0 22½	Resin, barrel	0 10

STEVEDORAGE.

Sugar, hhd	$0 50	Cotton, bale	$0 25
Tierce	0 28	Wool, bale	0 50
Box	0 15	Coffee, bag	0 04
Barrel	0 12	Hides (green), 1,000	28 00
Molasses, hhd	0 55	Dry, 1,000	25 00
Tierce	0 28	Logwood, ton	1 25
Barrel	0 14	Flour, barrel	0 06
Tobacco, hhd	0 48	Resin, barrel	0 08
Bale	0 06	Rice, tierce	0 35
Box	0 05		

COOPERAGE.

Sugar, hhd	$0 50	Molasses, hhd	$0 50
Hoops	0 10	Banging	0 07
Staves	0 09	Extra hoops	0 04
Sugar, in boxes	0 15	Empty hhds., each	0 50
Straps	0 03		

The following is a list of the charges for lighterage during the season of 1869:—

LIGHTERAGE FROM UPPER BAY.

Sugar, hhd	$1 10	Tobacco, hhd	2 00
Tierce	0 85	Bale	$0 50
Box	0 40	Logwood, ton	2 50
Barrel	0 26	Hemp, bale	0 30
Molasses, hhd	0 10	Coffee, bag	0 18 a 24
Tierce	0 80	Flour, barrel	0 16
Barrel	0 40	Hides, dry, each	0 05
Cigars, 1,000	0 10	Green	0 08
		Cotton, bale	0 70

For articles not enumerated double the customary city rates may be charged.

The following communication from the Health Officer to the President of the Commissioners of Quarantine was received:—

QUARANTINE GROUND, Staten Island, July 12, 1870.

SIR—The following, having cases of yellow fever, either at the port of their departure or on the passage, have arrived at the lower quarantine since last report:—

Brig Typhoon, forty-nine days from Rio Janeiro, arrived July 8. May 23, on the passage to this port, Peter Callender, second mate, died of yellow fever.

Bark Elizabeth, fifty-five days from Rio Janeiro, arrived July 8. Had four men in hospital at Rio, of whom two died of yellow fever.

Brig Calsow Steaow, fifty days from Rio Janeiro, arrived July 8. Left one of the crew in hospital at Rio with yellow fever.

Brig Dauntless, fifty-seven days from Rio Janeiro, arrived on the 9th inst. Left one of the crew in hospital at Rio with yellow fever. May 17, on the passage to this port, George French, seaman, died of the same disease.

Bark Evening Star, seventeen days from Santiago, arrived July 9. Had one of the crew in hospital at Santiago.

Brig M. A. Henson, sixteen days from Zaza, arrived July 10. Discharged cargo at Santiago. May 19, on passage to Zaza, James Neville, seaman, died of yellow fever. Had no sickness at Zaza or on the passage to this port.

Brig Henry & Louisa, ten days from St. Marcus, Hayti, arrived July 10. Was twenty-one days in Port au Prince before going to St. Marcus. Had two men sick at Port au Prince. All well on arrival. J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The lights of the dramatic profession are now shedding their effulgence in Europe and at our summer resorts. The exodus to the Old World this year is immense, and the knights and dames of the buskin may be found in every place of note ayont the water.

Mlle. Fanny Janauschek, who has reigned for so many years on the German stage without a rival, is now stopping in this city, and prosecuting her studies in the English language with unabated zeal. Her success so far is extremely gratifying. In passages from "Deborah," and other great plays which we heard her declaim, we failed to detect the slightest mispronunciation or tinge of foreign accent, and she communicates to each passage all that warm, impulsive passion and artistic flush so well known to her myriad admirers on the German stage. Her debut in the new line to which she has devoted her great talents will be one of the most interesting events of the next season. During her last visit to Europe she steadfastly resisted the most liberal and flattering offers ever made to an actress by potentates and managers to appear in some of her well known German roles. We can safely predict for her as great and as lasting triumphs on the American stage as crowned her during her brilliant career in the plays of Fatherland.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is devoting herself this summer to the study of oratorio—a noble subject for her signal talents.

Tom Thumb and the other little digits are exhibiting themselves in Australia.

The celebrated première danseuse, Mlle. Rita Sangalli, sailed in the steamer Pereire on Saturday last for Paris. She had just returned from California, having finished a long and brilliantly successful engagement there. She contemplates returning to the United States in a few months.

Monsieur Dubois, the manager of the troupe of French wrestlers, now performing at Wood's Museum, sustained a severe accident to his knee by an unexpected fall, upon his first appearance on the 4th inst., which has rendered him unable to appear since that time. Having recovered, he will appear again to-day, and will introduce his cannon feat, which is, having a cannon weighing 700 pounds placed upon his shoulders, in which position it is fired off, self-sustained and self-supported.

Charles Matthews is starring with success in Australia.

The Fifth avenue theatre has just secured a promising assistant manager for next season, Mr. Daly having been presented by his young wife with a bright little boy, who will, doubtless, play leading juvenile parts next season. Daly, Jr., was the immediate successor of "Fernando."

It is now ten years since the famous Buckley Serenaders appeared in this city, and their return to the scenes of their former triumphs has insured them a hearty welcome. They appear every evening at the San Francisco Minstrel hall.

Agnes Ethel is summering at Lake Mahopac.

THE LATE JAMES W. LINGARD AND BARNEY WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The following paragraph recently appeared in one of the New York daily papers, and has since gone the rounds of the press, which does me an injustice:—

Mr. Lingard felt grieved at Barney Williams and others to whom he repeatedly applied for assistance in not assisting him to get up a benefit.

This statement is an impertinent falsehood, and is but the imagination of false friends. The facts are briefly these: I visited New York on Tuesday of last week for the purpose of attending a special meeting of the Dramatic Fund. Stopping at Niblo's for a moment I was accosted by the late Mr. Lingard. Our interview lasted not more than two minutes, for I was pressed for time, having only a quarter of an hour to reach the office of the Fund. He said he was desirous of getting up a complimentary benefit prior to his departure for Australia, and asked me to volunteer on the occasion. I did not refuse, as stated. On the contrary, I gave him to understand that I would, and requested him to inform me in due time when the benefit was likely to take place and the names of the artists who were to appear. Here our conversation ended. It is highly improbable that I should deny him the use of my name in his hour of adversity. My record as a volunteer is too well known to need comment at this late date, and if proof were necessary it could be easily furnished that I have, with my wife, originated, planned and performed for more charitable and complimentary benefits than any other five artists in the profession. I always entertained for the deceased a respectful regard, and would have done anything in my power to have averted the sad calamity which has befallen him. He was a sincere friend, an upright man and a social companion and deserved a better fate.

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

KATHLEEN VILLA, BATH, L. I., July 11, 1870.

THE CENSUS.

Marshal Sharpe's census enumerators are beginning to hand in quite briskly the products of their labors. The following returns were made yesterday:—

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Ward.	Dist.	Pop.
8	5	2,500	17	19	3,171
8	3	2,300	18	7	2,200
8	24	1,200	19	1	2,500
11	7	2,430	19	3	2,300
13	4	3,800	19	6	2,800
17	5	2,400	19	7	2,700

THE COURTS.

The Sub-Treasury Embezzlement Case—The English Erie Stockholders Again in Court—The Galloway Will Case—Grand Larcenies—Burglaries and Sentences in the Court of General Sessions—Business in the Court of Special Sessions.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Sub-Treasury Embezzlement Case.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. C. Merriam.—The defendant is charged with having embezzled a sum of $1,500 from the Sub-Treasury. The particulars of the testimony heretofore taken have been published in the HERALD. Yesterday the defendant was brought up for further examination, but on account of other duties requiring the immediate attention of the Commissioner the examination was postponed till to-day.

The Alleged Forged Government Bonds Case.

The case of the United States vs. Kendie and Marshall, who are jointly charged with having in their possession forged government bonds, valued at $1,500, was set down for hearing yesterday, but was postponed till this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The English Erie Stockholders Again in Court.
Before Judge Brady.

John Nyce vs. The Erie Railway Company, Robert Heath and Others.—The original motion in this case was for an injunction restraining the Erie Railway Company from transferring certain shares of stock on their books to the names of Heath and Raphael. It was claimed that this transfer was being made with a view of obtaining a controlling influence in the management of the Erie Railway. On this motion a preliminary injunction was granted. Subsequently the stock was sent to the company's office for certification previous to being registered. Plaintiff then moved to have this prevented, and also to punish defendants for trying to avoid the injunction. The Court denied these motions as not being material to the case at all. Yesterday the case came up for argument on a motion by defendants to dissolve the injunction. William M. Evarts appeared for the motion, and argued that the registration of the stock was not intended by the defendants to obtain the control of the company, but that they may have a voice in its affairs, and that it was harassing to them to prevent such registration. Ex-Judge Pitman, for plaintiff, produced affidavits testifying to the fact that the stock was registered for the purpose of conspiring for the control of the management of the company, and he argued that, such being the case, the injunction should be made perpetual.

At the conclusion of counsel's address the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Galloway Will Case—Final Summing Up.
Before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings.

On Wednesday last the testimony in the case of the contested will of Dr. Galloway was concluded, and yesterday was fixed upon as the day for the summing up of counsel. Accordingly the contending parties were in court, and at one o'clock ex-Judge Beach, counsel for contestant, rose to explain his views to the Court. He reviewed the testimony of the different witnesses, referred to the position of the child Lizzie Dolby, who, he said, was thrown upon the world until Mrs. Perrisom took care of her. After looking over the evidence calmly he said that he had come to the conclusion that Dr. Galloway was not conscious when he made the will.

Mr. Noah Lugwell, for the will, said that the question for his Honor's consideration was whether, at the time the will was made, the testator was in a fit state of mind. Several uninterested witnesses, who were present at the making of the will, testified that Dr. Galloway was conscious when he signed the will and when it was being made. The remarks he made while it was being drawn up were sufficient proof of his consciousness. The witnesses called by the contestants were clearly able to testify to his state about an hour and a half before the will was drawn up. Surely their evidence would not be taken in preference to that of persons present at the time. With regard to the child being unprovided for, he would merely recall her own testimony that she was, while living with Dr. Jackson, treated with the greatest kindness by him and his wife. The conduct of Dr. Jackson in the whole affair was above reproach, and he hoped his Honor would come to the same conclusion.

Counsel then handed in their points, and the Surrogate reserved his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

GRAND LARCENIES AND SENTENCES.

The first case disposed of yesterday was an indictment for larceny from the person preferred against Cain Mansfield, who, on the 29th of June, stole a pocketbook containing eighty dollars from Agnes Ledgett. He pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Louisa Miller was convicted of stealing, on the 15th of April, a black silk suit and other property from Catharine Volker, in whose house she was employed as a domestic. The sentence was imprisonment in the State Prison for three years.

John Coffee was tried and found guilty of grand larceny, in stealing, on the 1st of July, from Robert Haddock, 147 East Fifty-ninth street, a gold watch, value 1 at $200. He was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months.

John McQuade, charged with stealing $100 worth of carpenters' tools on the 29th of June, the property of Charles F. Malloy, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Richard Folks was convicted of stealing two barrels of whiskey on the 28th of June, the property of Richard Kolb. The accused was a carman and took the whiskey to Williamsburg, where it was recovered. Having shown a previous good character the Recorder sent him to the State Prison for one year.

ONE OF THE "CROSBY STREET CROWD" SENT TO THE STATE PRISON.

Thomas Brennan was tried and convicted of stabbing John Casey in the temple with a pocket knife, on the 19th of June, while he was passing through Crosby street. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm. The evidence showed that the accused and the complainant had no quarrel, but it was developed that Brennan's friends had assaulted Casey's friend. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the Crosby street crowd were a dangerous set of fellows, and that it was his duty to set an example to the young men of our community who had a reckless disregard of life by sending Brennan to the State Prison for five years.

NOT GUILTY.

Rachel Weisenberg, a domestic in the employ of Abraham Kasinskie, at 553 Eighth avenue, was tried upon a charge of stealing a gold watch from the bureau drawer, on the 17th of last month. The jury took a merciful view of the case and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Frank Burns pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, he having, on the 25th of June, broken into the grocery store of Isaac Van Benschoten, 299 Delancey street. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

DISCHARGED.

Ann Williams and Catharine Smith were charged with stealing $150 from Martin Connolly at a disreputable house in Water street on the 18th of last month. The statement of the complainant was too "shaky" to be relied upon, and the unfortunates were bid to go in peace.

Edward Berrigan was charged with stealing twenty-eight dollars from John Campbell on the 4th of June, but the prosecution broke down for want of competent proof, and the accused was discharged.

Chauncey Davis was tried and convicted of stealing a horse and wagon on the 31st of May, the property of James H. Day. He was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. Francis Rauclear, who was jointly indicted with Davis, was discharged.

BIGAMY.

James Leonard pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with bigamy, he having married Elizabeth Reilly on the 24th of January, 1869, while his first wife was alive. He was sent to the State Prison for three years.

The Recorder and Assistant District Attorney Fellows are heartily co-operating by sitting till a late hour every afternoon so as to finish the business of the term this week.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. William Molloy and John Daily, burglary; Same vs. William Miller, burglary; Same vs. Perry Bowley, burglary; Same vs. Perry Rowley, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. George Palmer, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Smith, grand larceny from the person; Same vs. Nettie Allen, grand larceny from the person; Same vs. John McCarthy, petty larceny from the person; Same vs. Henry Lee, grand larceny; Same vs. John Hanahan, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Carr, grand larceny; Same vs. Samuel Hart, robbery; Same vs. John Carrin, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Katen, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Judge Dowling Gets a Chance at a Little Swindle and Settles it Handsomely—The Delinquent's Doings to be Laid Before the Supreme Court.

Before Judge Dowling.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Judge Dowling presided, and with his customary penetration elicited some very important facts out of a case that seemingly had nothing more than ordinary interest in it. The case was that of Anne Scott, a concert saloon girl, against Charles Schlatter, a resident of Brooklyn, for assault. The assault occurred in the concert saloon No. 150 Chatham street, and while Schlatter was giving his testimony in answer to Mr. Hummel, his counsel, Judge Dowling caught hold of an idea which induced the following colloquy:—

Judge Dowling—Did you have any lawyer before you had Mr. Hummel?

Witness—Yes, sir, Mr. Anderson.

Judge Dowling—Did you pay him anything?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Judge Dowling—How much?

Witness—Twenty-five dollars, and he wanted fifteen more to give the Clerk of the Court in order to have the case adjourned.

Judge Dowling—He is not in court now? Has he done anything for you?

Witness—Nothing. Since I refused to pay him the fifteen dollars he has done nothing for me; he is not in court.

Judge Dowling—Did you get a receipt for the money you paid him?

Witness—No, sir; the same friend who bailed me out paid Anderson the money, and I gave my friend a check for the amount.

Judge Dowling—Which Anderson is it you allude to?

Witness—He is a sleepy looking kind of man.

Judge Dowling—Do you mean by that the same man that has a defect in his eye?

Witness—Yes, that's he.

Judge Dowling—Well, as you don't seem to be one of these fellows who go round to concert saloons for the purpose of beating the girls in these places I discharge you.

Judge Dowling to Mr. Veitch, stenographer of the court—Mr. Veitch, make out a copy of these proceedings from your shorthand notes, so that I may send them to the District Attorney for the purpose of having them laid before the Supreme Court. I consider this a necessary course to pursue in this instance. The Supreme Court is the only court having the power to make lawyers and is the only court with power to break them.

Judge Dowling deserves great praise for his course in this matter, as a swindling lawyer around the Police Court or Court of Special Sessions has the greatest facility for practising imposition. In this case of Anderson there can be no doubt of his having abandoned this client when he failed to extract more money, and that money for a purpose, too, which would implicate others. It is evident that a proceeding like this is calculated to bring odium on the Special Sessions Court and Police Courts, and Judge Dowling expressed his resolve to do all he can to break up this sort of thing, and protect the public and the courts over which he presides from being imposed upon.

There were about fifty cases in all on the calendar in the Special Sessions Court yesterday morning, but except the above they were of the usual routine character.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 14, 58, 59, 65, 77, 80, 123, 145, 160, 168, 174, 177, 183, 184, 188, 189.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Friday, July 15, is the last day to file notes of issue for the third Monday, July calendar.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

E. P. Larkin, of Lima, Peru; Captain H. P. Connor, of steamship Ocean Queen; Cadet Frederick Grant, of West Point; R. Harrison, of California; Judge N. P. Chipley, of Alabama; Colonel G. F. Babcock, of the United States Army, and G. M. Randall, and eight Sioux Indian chiefs, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. La Roche, of Philadelphia; Rev. H. T. Lee, of Baltimore; P. Paravacenia, of Cuba; J. E. Pendleton, of Kentucky; Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania; George Dudley, of Connecticut, and Thomas S. Nickerson, of Savannah, Georgia, are at the New York Hotel.

General J. E. Johnston, of Savannah; General D. H. Kelton, of the United States Army; ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, and Colonel L. D. Childs, of Colombia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Townsend, of Washington; Captain E. S. Goodwin, of Boston; Captain W. C. Squire, of Ilion; Professor J. S. Schenck, of New Jersey; Judge Gedney and G. M. Grier, of Goshen; E. P. Seward, of Florida, and E. Welkinson, of Europe, are at the Astor House.

W. B. Shaw, of Charlestown, S. C.; W. Griggs, of Aiken, S. C.; J. H. Phinzey, of Alabama; Captain W. S. Long and John S. Darcey, of North Carolina, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

General G. S. Spaulding, of the United States Army; Professor R. Simpson, of Cambridge, and Dr. D. R. Scott, of Schenectady, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Governor McCook, of Nevada; Colonel J. S. Loomis, of New York; Augt. Ganslandt, of Porto Rico, and W. Elliott, of Philadelphia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

W. L. Scott, of Erie; Willard S. Pope, of Detroit; General Frisbie, of California, and Colonel R. A. Johnson, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor A. C. Williams, of Sacramento, and Rev. Dr. Murdock, of England, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Count de Turenne, of the