THE PORTION OF POVERTY.

Inquest in the Case of the Tenement House Horror.

A Household in the Sleep of Death—Four Dead Bodies in One Bed—What was the Condition of the Deceased at Retiring—The Coroner's Inquest and Rendering of the Verdict—The Landlord Censured.

The HERALD of yesterday contained the particulars of the appearance at midnight of the bodies of four persons—two women, a child and a man—a little time before found lying dead in a wretched bed, in a still more wretched looking tenement house in Third avenue. By a typographical error the name of the man was given incorrectly as Scanlon instead of Laughlin. The fact of the death of these persons was not discovered till in the evening of Monday, and was reported a little after dark to Captain Byrne, of the Twenty-third precinct station house, in Eighty-sixth street. The landlord of the tenement house was the first to communicate the fact to the authorities, and he appeared much excited and pale, evidently feeling that no little of the responsibility for the death of these poor beings morally rested upon his shoulders. When Captain Byrne accompanied him to the house they found the victims in the same position in which they were found by the HERALD reporter at midnight. Entering the room, a small one, there was to be seen in one corner a bed containing four dead bodies. In the room was scattered about clothing, scanty articles of furniture and dishes, all unclean. A small piece of candle was furnished by the police, and with this a hasty inspection was made of the premises. Sticking the piece of candle on the head of the bed the bodies of those it contained were examined by its uncertain light. All of those upon it wore the full everyday dress. Evidently the room had got cold and they had, as poor folks often are compelled to do,

RETIRED WITH THEIR CLOTHES ON.

On the further side of the bed, and near the wall, was a man, some twenty-seven years of age, and very good-looking, whom the police knew to be one John Laughlin, with black hair and half-open eyes and a beard some three days old; he was dressed in a dark coat, dark pants, light-colored vest and a grayish woollen shirt. A pair of woollen stockings were on his feet, half covered by an old quilt. From his mouth there had escaped a quantity of foam, and it hung upon his lips in a great white cloud. His right hand was thrust into the upper part of his pants and the left hung over the head of a little child creeping up on his breast. The child seemed creeping away from the asphyxia of death which surrounded it. It was scantily clad in a woollen jacket and striped skirt of cotton stuff. Next to this lay the mother, *enceinte*, with a placid and listless look. She wore a dingy dressing gown, of purple color, and a gray serge underdress. She was about twenty-eight years of age. Next to this woman, and on the outside of the bed, lay another—a sister, named Susan Sands. She wore a maroon colored dress and a black and white plaid shawl. Her face was red and her nostrils and mouth were covered with blood, evidently

THE EFFECTS OF SUFFOCATION.

It was one of the most horrible spectacles that one can imagine, and even the police, accustomed to every horror, refused to enter the room.

One of the morning papers reports the quartette—man—women and child as drunk. Indeed, the inquest before the coroner gives to John Laughlin and Susan Sands a bad character for intemperance. From the appearance of the bodies, however, with the exception of that of Susan Sands, the lower half of whose face was covered with a bright red glow like

THE SUFFUSION OF BLOOD,

and whose lips were stained by the crimson fluid, there was rather the appearance of huddling close together of the bodies to secure from animal heat an immunity from the coldness of the room. Possibly they were overcome by the effects of the escaping gas, and, without knowing or suspecting the cause, felt the sleep of death creeping over them and retired one after another, too languid and drowsy to remove their clothing. Thus

INCAPABLE OF EFFORT TO SAVE THEMSELVES

by opening the door or window, they perished in that state of morbid languor produced by asphyxia.

The following contains the developments elicited by the inquest:—

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODIES.

Owen Reilly was the first witness sworn—He resides at No. 162 East Eighty-sixth; he married a sister of Mrs. Laughlin, and identified the bodies lying in the room at No. 1,497 Third avenue as John Laughlin, Ann Laughlin, his wife, and Bernard, their child, and Susan Sands; Mrs. Laughlin and her child were at his house last Saturday night; heard of their death last evening; John Laughlin was intemperate in his habits.

THE BODIES DISCOVERED.

Charles Wilson, of No. 1,451 Third avenue, sworn—am a laborer; I went to visit the club house of the Oriental Social Club at half-past four o'clock Monday afternoon, and while in the room smelled gas; one of the members asked me to call a plumber and stop a leak in the pipe; I went for John Halpine, in Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue; he went ahead of me, and on reaching the club room I found Mr. Halpine had examined the burners of the chandelier and found there was no leak in them; I smelled the gas very strong; Halpine thought the leak must be under the floor; on going to a glass door leading from the hall into the back room I smelled the gas very strong through a hole; I found the door locked; told Mr. Moeller; he gave me a screw driver, and I took off the lock of the door communicating with the back rooms; I went into the room with the plumber and found a bracket but properly closed; found the bodies of four persons lying dead on the bed; I went down and told Mr. Moeller, who came up with me; he opened the windows; I told him to unlock the door which led to the hallway, which he did; Moeller opened the skylight before going into the room; I told Mr. Moeller to notify the police.

EVIDENCE OF THE LANDLORD.

Charles Moeller, being sworn, says—I reside at 1,497 Third avenue, where I keep a bakery; I rented the back room on the second story; my wife rented the room to Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin before Christmas; there was no gas in the room, but the pipe terminated in the ceiling, the gas being cut off; Mr. Rosenberg hired the front room on the second story eight days ago for the purpose of holding meetings of a club; he hired the room with the privilege of using the gas; he engaged plumbers and had a chandelier hung; I did not know whether the termination in the pipe in the ceiling in the room occupied by the deceased persons had a plug in it or not; on Saturday afternoon last the plumbers put up the chandelier and turned the gas on; this was about four or five o'clock P. M.; I did not know of anything having occurred until about six o'clock last evening, when Mr. Charles Wilson told me that he smelled gas up stairs; I went up, and finding the door locked, had it forced and found the room filled with gas and Laughlin, his wife, child and Susan Sands lying dead on the bed; I opened the door and windows, and then found gas leaking from the pipe in the ceiling; I placed a cork in it; I then went to the station house and notified Captain Byrnes of the facts; the gas was turned on by the plumbers; for the three years that I have occupied the house there was no gas used on the second floor; I saw the child alive on Sunday afternoon.

EVIDENCE OF THE LANDLORD'S WIFE.

Magdalena Moeller was next sworn and testified as follows:—I am the wife of Charles Moeller, the previous witness; I rented the back room on the second floor of our house two days before New Year's to Mr. Laughlin, wife and child, at the rate of six dollars per month; we had leased the house for the last three years and bought it yesterday; I did not know Susan Sands; the contract for the house was made on the 19th of January; the first instalment of the purchase money was paid yesterday; on Saturday last the gas was not flowing, owing to the freezing of the pipe; a plumber was called, who thawed the pipe out; this was about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening; the plumber turned the gas on himself; since we have lived in the house no gas has been used on the second story; the club in the front room burned oil.

THE LEAK DISCOVERED.

Suspire Rosenberg, of 242 East Thirty-third street, sworn—I am a cigar maker, and am a member of the "Oriental Social Club" at 1,497 Third avenue; we assembled there on Saturday last to open our rooms; we hired the room of Mr. Moeller by the month; I asked him for the privilege of using the gas while we put up the fixtures; I sent for Halpine, the plumber, who sent a man to place the chandeliers in the room; I returned about half-past seven o'clock; the plumber had been there between four and five o'clock; the gas was used that night till about one o'clock; I noticed a slight smell of gas, but found the burners did not leak; I turned the gas off myself; I did not go there again till about four o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon, when, smelling the gas very strong, I went to the plumber, with Wilson, and we told him to send round a man to stop the leak; I was aware that a family occupied the back room.

EVIDENCE OF THE PLUMBER.

John Halpine, of 441 East 119th street, testified—I am a plumber and my place of business is in Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue; on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past two o'clock, George Wilson came to my place and inquired for a gasfitter, saying that he wanted two gas fixtures screwed on; I told him that I would do it and went there; I found that two caps were required to be taken off, one in the hall and another in the second story; I sent one of my workmen there, who screwed the fixtures on; about half-past four o'clock some one came to me, stating that the gas would not burn in the bakery; I sent a man there who, finding that the service pipe had frozen, thawed it out; about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Rosenberg told me there was a leak in the gas; I went there and examined the fixtures which I put up and found them all right; I smelled the gas very strong; I then thought it was the pipe under the floor that was leaking; I examined the rooms and found the gas pipes capped; when I came to the back room found the door locked; Wilson went down and obtained a screw driver with which he forced the door; on entering the room found it filled with gas and four persons lying dead in bed; I did not consider it my duty to go into the back room to see whether the pipes were capped or not.

THE PLUMBER'S ASSISTANT.

Michael Colwell, sworn, testified—Reside at 185th street and Fourth avenue; I am a plumber by trade, having been employed by Mr. Halpine for three years; I screwed on two gas fixtures in the front room of the second story of 1,497 Third avenue on Saturday last; I turned the gas on and found it came through.

THE POLICE INFORMED.

Captain Thomas Byrnes, of the Twenty-third precinct, testified that about half-past six o'clock last evening, while in Third avenue, near Eighty-fifth street, he met Mr. Moeller and two officers; asked them where they were going and was informed that four persons had been found dead in the room at 1,497 Third avenue; went there and found the room filled with gas; found the windows near the bed closed; these he ordered to be opened; also found the gas leaking out of a pipe on the ceiling; thinks it was Moeller who handed a cork, with which he plugged the pipe; sent for Dr. Thomas, who said they must have been dead about thirty-six hours; he at once notified Coroner Schirmer, and detained all the witnesses at the station house over night; I found no cap in the room; the gas might have forced out any cork which may have been in the pipe.

SUSAN SANDS' CHARACTER.

James Garland, an officer of the Twenty-third precinct, testified that he had known deceased, Susan Sands, for years; she was of loose and intemperate habits, and had been several times arrested.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Joseph Cushman, M. D., testified that he made an examination of the bodies of the four persons lying dead in the room at No. 1,497 Third avenue; found the body of a man lying on his back near the wall, dressed in ordinary clothes; next to the man, and resting upon the body, he found that of a child; next he found the body of Ann Laughlin, and on the outside the body of Susan Sands, huddled up; both of the females were dressed in ordinary clothing; from an examination of the thoracic organs he was of the opinion that death was caused by asphyxia from the inhalation of coal gas.

This closed the testimony, and the case was given to the jury, who, after fully an hour's deliberation, returned with the following

VERDICT:—

That John Laughlin, aged 27; Ann Laughlin, his wife, aged 30; their child, Bernard Laughlin, aged 4 years, and Susan Sands, aged 25, came to their death by asphyxia from the inhalation of gas, at No. 1,497 Third avenue, and we censure Charles Moeller for not having caps put upon the end of the gas pipe in said room.

Below we give the names of the jurors:—James Garland, 211 East Eighty-seventh street; Theodore Holt, 1,564 Third avenue; H. Bierbaum, 1,455 Third avenue; Thomas Hughes, 1,709 Third avenue; William H. Morris, 1,508 Third avenue; Augustus Callez, corner Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue; Edmund Smith, 297 East Eighty-seventh street.

A YOUNG NEW YORK THIEF IN MISSOURI.

He is Trapped and Sent to the House of Refuge.

[From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, Jan. 25.]

There arrived at the Union depot, in Kansas City, yesterday morning, from Cheyenne, one of those rare cases of youthful villany that every few months set the press of the country ablaze with interest. It was in the person of one Tom Clifford, alias Harry Ferrin, alias Dashing Charley, who made a brief halt at the depot, securely ironed, and under care of a United States detective named T. S. Gledden, of Cincinnati, by whose politeness and affability we were enabled, says the *Bulletin*, to glean the following facts connected with

THE HISTORY

of one of the most daring boy impostors ever caught by the authorities. His name is said to be Dennis Harrison, and is the youngest son of a machinist, living in Columbus, Ohio. At an early age the boy developed a vicious disposition and was detected in an attempt to rob the United States mail car on the Pan Handle road. For this offence he was

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Finding the accommodations of this establishment unsuitable to his fastidious taste, he made such earnest protestations of piety and repentance that he was allowed to return to his parents, at Columbus. Here he again developed his vicious instincts by beating his mother, setting fire to the house and running away. The next heard of him

HE IS ENLISTED

as a bugler in a cavalry regiment, *en route* to the Rocky Mountains. Here he proved himself such an incorrigible young thief that after one year's service in the guard house he was drummed out of the army at Fort Laramie. He was soon afterwards taken, disguised as an Indian, in an attack upon a supply train, together with another white renegade, who was forthwith hung to a tree. Harrison was spared on account of his youth and taken to Fort Halleck, whence he soon afterwards escaped.

He became acquainted in Denver with a desperate gang of stage robbers, and took part in their attacks upon the overland mails in 1864–5. He soon after left the West and returned home to Ohio, and joined the Methodist Church. He became acquainted with a young country girl and married her, but deserted her soon after.

HE BECAME A BRAKEMAN

upon the Central Ohio Railroad, but was discharged for laziness. He was married again in Zanesville, and was arrested in Newark for seduction, but managed to escape the deluded victim with some nine hundred dollars in money. He

CAME TO KANSAS CITY

in the winter of 1867, and assuming the character of a wayward son of a wealthy banker East, made his way into good society both here and at Wyandotte. Being good-looking and free with money, he "took well," and became engaged to two of Kansas City's fair daughters (whose names were given us). He remained here a brief period and left the city, and a respectable family in Wyandotte cursing him and his deception. His next scene of rascality was at a

COUNTERFEITER'S DEN

in Houston street, New York. Here he became acquainted with the thieves, gamblers and counterfeiters, and being naturally smart and intelligent, soon became a leader of his fellow criminals. He established a saloon, which became the headquarters of all the counterfeiters and "shovers of the queer" in the country, and in due time became

AN EXPERT IN THE BUSINESS.

When the counterfeit fifty dollar Treasury notes first made their appearance, he "shoved" seventeen of them in one day, purchasing a sufficient amount of clothing to supply himself and mistress for over two years. Shortly after this he became one of the leaders of one of the worst gangs of counterfeiters in the United States, and was connected with the stealing of certain plates from the United States Treasury office. In 1868 the gang to which he belonged went into the fractional currency business, and to them the country is indebted for the innumerable fifty and twenty-five cent notes with which every community, both East and West, were flooded, and it was while in this business that he was detected. In November, 1869, his gang had agents in all parts of the country, to whom they sent their worthless currency for circulation. His boldness getting the better of his discretion he was detected and arrested by Colonel Wood, Chief Detective of the Treasury Department.

HE ESCAPED FROM A TRAIN

from the New York and Albany Railroad and made the best of his time and started West. He has made some successful hauls and scattered "the queer" in Omaha and St. Joseph and was traced up and arrested a few days ago upon a train between Cheyenne and Denver.

HIS APPEARANCE

is that of a meek, inoffensive young man; a clean, smooth face, pale blue eyes and light, curly hair, led us to believe him younger than he really is. In age he is about twenty-three, but does not appear more than nineteen or twenty years of age. His conduct was quiet and gentlemanly. During our conversation with him he laughed heartily at the tricks he played upon Kansas citizens, mentioning the Southern Hotel as his old place of resort; but said he had beat the Sheridan, Gillis and Planters' Houses while here. He seemed indifferent as to his fate, but says he intends to escape again if possible.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The attendance at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, though large, was mainly made up of spectators anxious to ascertain the tone of the market. The prices realized were not in accord with the views of owners, who still entertain high notions. The property offered was not first class; but real estate in valuable localities and on the backbone of the island shows no depreciation. The sale announced by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of a plot of land in Suffolk county, L. I., situated about forty-eight miles from New York, near the Club House stream, in the town of Islip, was postponed for about a fortnight in consequence of the storm. The following are the full particulars of the other sales:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY, BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

116 Bowery, w. s., between Grand and Hester sts., lot 25 x100, to J. Lee.......................................$31,700

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

85 Canal st., lease for 21 years from May 1, 1860, annual rent of $250, lot 25x50, to M. Munson........... 8,450

BY ROGERS AND M'GUIRE.

18 and 20 Platt st., each four story brick buildings, lot about 20x65, buildings cover entire lot, to Lewis Bernard... 27,100

303 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., lot 16x100, house 16 x35, to B. Lehmaire................................ 8,450

305 24th st., adjoining above, east, same size, to B. Lehmaire... 8,600

THE PARK PLACE EXTENSION.

In the matter of the extension of Park place from College place to West street the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have about completed their labors. It is understood that all irregularities and inequalities in the assessment have been corrected and that a general reduction of the assessments on property outside of the property fronting on the line of the improvement has been made to the extent of one-half.

The report will be presented for confirmation on Monday next before his Honor Judge Barnard.

DRANK HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Whether from joy at the crowning success of German arms in the capitulation of Paris, or some other cause, is yet a mystery, but certain it is that Conrad Hauer, a candy maker, of Newark, went on a wild spree on Monday night and wound up about one o'clock yesterday morning by making away with three weiss beer glassfuls of "Kümmel brandy." By noon yesterday he was a corpse. He leaves a small family.

CALENDAR OF CRIME.

Yesterday at the Special Sessions.

Review of Social Criminals and Scenes and Incidents—Interesting Cases of Beating—Robbery of $800 of Jewelry by a Blonde—Erie Flour—Juvenile Centenarian.

Before Judge Dowling.

It is evident that a certain portion of the population of the city of New York are as much interested in the manner in which the penalties of the law are meted out to transgressors as though they were witnessing a grand sensational drama. It is true that there is a great deal of information to be obtained in the criminal courts, because in these places every phase of human life is at some time brought under the observation of the magistrates and judges, eliciting facts that are frequently as startling as they are romantic and interesting. Lovers who cannot agree to differ in their opinions, or who, after having passed a certain term of "courting," discover they have been mistaken in the object upon whom the affection has been concentrated, but who cannot break off the engagement, which has been

SEALED WITH THE ENGAGED RING AND MANY SWEET KISSES,

without violating some promise made in one of those moments when love's young dream was at the height of its hallucinating fascination—seek the counsel of a magistrate and first whisper into his ears their tales of wrong and sufferings, heartaches and blighted hopes, and afterwards tell to the open court how, when and where the rupture occurred. Every day, without exception, whole histories, some of them betraying the secrets of the domestic circles in which both parties have moved, are brought out, though seldom published. Next in order comes the unfortunate and

DISASTROUS INFELICITY OF MARRIED COUPLES,

where they wrongly coupled. The difference between these cases is that where the former only present imaginary wrongs, anxious forebodings, loss of a "chance" and broken vows, the latter produce broken heads and bruised, disfigured and emaciated features. Murderers, abortionists, burglars, pickpockets and night marauders, who indulge in those fatal nocturnal orgies, and every kind of crime, can also be seen and understood. As a proof that all these things are looked upon as highly dramatic, instructive occurrences, may be cited the fact that every day the court of

SPECIAL SESSIONS

is opened an eager, and frequently well dressed crowd, rush into the hall of justice, take possession of the place, and await with a sort of curious, breathless anxiety the fate of each prisoner brought before the court. Yesterday morning the crowd was of that composition known under the common appellation of "motley"—partly respectable and partly disreputable. In one place a well dressed gentleman, with all the latest fashions represented in his own person, and gnawing at the gold knob of a walking cane, sits, attentively listening to

ALL THE LAUGHABLE AND EXCITING INCIDENTS

adduced on the trials, relishing them amazingly. Next to him is an old *habitué* whose dress presents a strange contrast with that of his neighbor, placing him totally in the "shade," and who looks upon the scene from an entirely different standpoint. Instead of enjoying the fact of a man being sent to wail for six months "across the river," he smiles in the same sense that Shakspeare represents the dreadful Richard III.; he could "murder while he smiles," and wishes he had "that 'ere Judge in some down town alley; wouldn't he go for him, that's all." He belongs to the "bummer's brigade" and knows how it has been with himself.

The calendar contained twenty-eight cases. Assault and battery upon policemen appears to be increasing. There were four cases of this sort, two of which ended in the parties being despatched to the Penitentiary, the remaining two being dismissed for lack of convicting evidence.

James McHugh, of 64 West Houston street, charged Charles Richardson, a fierce, ill-looking fellow, with beating him severely and cutting his head,

LAYING OPEN A PORTION OF HIS SKULL.

The complainant presented a frightful appearance, having sufficient sticking plaster and linen about his head to stock a small infirmary. It appears that the prisoner is one of four rowdies who entered the house referred to, of which the complainant is manager, and after raising a "muss" took up a large bottle and battered him on the head with it until he had well nigh "settled his hash." The manager screamed and fainted on receiving these wounds. The prisoner made a vigorous defence through his counsel and endeavored to prove he had been attacked by McHugh, but it was evident to the Judge that the only attack on him was the alcoholic fever, as a cure for which a month's treatment at the Penitentiary was assigned to him.

HIGH LIFE AND DIAMONDS.

Millie Rosenfield, a showily dressed young brunette, who rejoices under the title of "Miss," residing at 132 West Thirty-sixth street, came before the Court charging Maggie Bryson with stealing a coat and also a diamond ring, some silver knives and forks and other articles, amounting to about $800. Millie was a very attractive complainant. Maggie was also an interesting-looking blonde. Millie said that the diamond ring and other things had not been found upon the defendant, but the coat had been discovered among her clothing. She didn't know if Maggie was about to

BECOME A SORT OF DR. MARY WALKER

and don the male attire, but in any case she didn't wish Maggie to commence on the cheap in that way. The coat was not new, either; it was a sort of family relic, one which had formerly belonged to the young lady's father—a pattern of "Schneider" architecture of the seventeenth century, with all the point and fashion of that antique period. Perhaps it was its antiquity that tempted Maggie, who probably thought that it was like an old violin, valuable for its age.

"Well, Maggie," said Judge Dowling, "what did you intend to do with the coat; did you intend to wear it?"

Maggie (with great indignation)—I don't know to what she has referred; I did not steal the coat; did not know where it was; besides, what could I do with the old rag?

Judge, to complainant—Are you sure she took the coat? "I didn't see her take it, but it was missed, and found up stairs, as I have said."

Judge—Are you positive she took

THE DIAMOND RING VALUED AT $500

and the other articles?

"That is only our suspicion, sir," said Miss Rosenfield.

Maggie denied all knowledge of these latter articles, and was vehemently denunciatory in her remarks as to the motives of Miss Rosenfield in making the charges.

Judge—Well, Maggie, I must detain you in order to give you an opportunity of either producing the articles named or find such proof of your innocence as will convince the court of your ignorance of their whereabouts. It is important, on the one hand, that the Court should not convict any one without the fullest proof in such a case; on the other hand, the fact of the coat being found among your clothing seems to be against you.

MAGGIE WEPT.

As she was led away she gave a last reproachful look at the pretty complainant, and passed "over the iron."

ERIE FLOUR.

The Erie Railroad Company charged William Galvin with stealing a barrel of flour from the depot in Coenties slip. William saw an immense number of barrels of this staff of life piled up, and considering that no one had a greater right to it than himself, selected one and commenced rolling it away. Having succeeded in secreting it near the spot, Galvin next sought for a vehicle to convey it to his habitation, somewhere in Water street. The night watchman didn't see him take it, but a policeman had watched my "nibs" and arrested him.

"What! did you want some doughnuts at the expense of the Erie Company, defrauding Mr. Fisk and others?" asked the Judge.

Prisoner (in an erratic style)—I was "tight" and didn't know I had been rollin' away the barrel. I don't know Mr. Erie anyways, and should be sorry to rob him of his flour. I'm pretty partial to "nuts." If you'll let us went this time I'll see I don't go near that crib again."

"Let him have one month to get the illusive visions of flour and doughnuts out of his head," said the Judge, and Galvin bowed his "crest and went."

A YOUTHFUL CENTENARIAN.

"I keep a place at 289 Grand street," said Henry Peck, a German dealer in soiled hosiery. "Ven I was sick dee leetle boy here, George Schultz, come to my sthore. He take nine pair glof, und een he run up dee sthreet and my boy catch nim wit de glofs."

George is fourteen years of age, but his appearance and the manner in which he defended himself, holding forth, with his right hand extended to the court, in a most forensic strain, it might be imagined he was forty. He was an old youth.

Judge—"What age are you?" "Fourteen, sir." "Fourteen! why you look a hundred," remarked his Honor.

George next described his history with great fluency, stating that he had only been sent up twice before, and that owing to his mother's efforts he had just been released from the Juvenile Asylum. A little girl had been weeping bitterly in the court all the morning, and when this lad was brought up the Judge inquired why she sobbed so. "I have noticed you weeping for an hour," remarked the Judge, "and I thought it was an expression of tenderness or regard for some of the prisoners sentenced." "No, sir," said the girl; "George is my brother."

After some further remarks, during which the Judge advised the lad as to his bad behavior and the manner he had abused his parents' efforts at reforming him, he said, "I will allow you to go now, but if you steal gloves or anything else in the future, neither the tears nor entreaties of your sister nor the prayers of your mother shall prevent my sending you to the House of Refuge."

ANOTHER KEROSENE LAMP WARNING.

In Elizabeth, on Monday night, through careless handling, a kerosene lamp exploded in the residence of John Valois. The house caught fire and was with difficulty saved from utter destruction. As it is $1,000 will not more than repair the damage.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

"The Best Custodian of the Property was She Who Helped Him to Make It."

George Duryea on the Stand—Important Testimony.

The Surrogate Court was greatly crowded yesterday, and among the curious and somewhat excited audience were a number of ladies, sympathisers with Mrs. Taylor and the fair contestant, Mrs. Howland. Immediately behind the former lady the Fox sisters, whose connection with the case has been heretofore mentioned, occupied prominent seats. They were exceedingly attentive observers. The important feature of the session of the court was the examination of George Duryea, whose character would have suffered severely at the hands of opposing counsel but for the watchful care of the learned Surrogate, who, ever since the case has been before him, has firmly prevented the admission of irrelevant testimony.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES W. BAKER.

Mr. Charles W. Baker, being sworn, was examined by Mr. Andrews—I reside at No. 178 Madison avenue; I knew the deceased, James B. Taylor, for thirty years, and our relations were always of the most intimate character; during the last few years I was in the habit of seeing him two or three times a week and had a great many business transactions with him; during the time his family was absent in Europe I frequently dined and breakfasted with him at his residence; on the Monday preceding his death I breakfasted with him, and we had a conversation in reference to his will; he said

HE LEFT THE BULK OF HIS PROPERTY TO HIS WIFE,

who helped him to make it, and who, he believed, would be the best custodian of it; he remarked that after her death he did not care what became of it; he also told me he had left

KATE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR

in her own right; I have seen Mr. Taylor write so often that I think I would know his signature; I have no doubt whatever that this signature (the signature to the alleged will) is genuine.

Cross-examined—I was not in partnership with Mr. Taylor in any business, but we both had a joint interest in certain transactions; I was at the house of Mr. Taylor daily for a week or ten days before his death; I did not see himself, and called merely to ascertain his condition; from 1860 to 1865 I received frequent letters from Mr. Taylor, probably averaging one a week; from 1865 to 1867 I received quite as many letters as before; I have had checks of Mr. Taylor on the Shoe and Leather Bank, and they were generally signed James B. Taylor; I never saw this will until this morning and made no examination of it until placed on the stand.

GEORGE DURYEA CALLED.

Mr. George Duryea was called and examined by Mr. Anthon. He gave his testimony in a very cool, confident manner. I reside at No. 20 East Fifty-ninth street; I am now superintendent of the Post office, and have charge of the entire office from six in the evening until five in the morning; I have held that position since 1869, and obtained it through the deceased, James B. Taylor; I knew him for about fourteen years; I was his insurance clerk; I remained with him until the summer of 1861, when I went to the war and served until the spring of 1862; I received an honorable discharge by special order of the War Department, at the request of Mr. Taylor; I returned to New York and continued in his employment until the time of his death; I was more familiar with Mr. Taylor's handwriting than any man living, and was his confidential clerk; I sat at his desk for hours together, when he would write whole sheets of paper of his signatures; I see the signature to the will; it is the handwriting of James B. Taylor; I have no doubt about it; the latter portion of the body of the will is also written by him; it is too plain to admit of doubt; I first saw this will the day it was found by Mr. Sweeny, in 48 Pine street; I was in the outer office and when it was found I came in and saw it; I don't know whose handwriting is in the body of the will; no part of the will is in my handwriting.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE."

Cross-examined—My first acquaintance with Mr. Taylor was through an advertisement in the newspapers for an office boy; I cannot now tell with whom I lived at that time; I did not live in Great Jones street; I lived in No. 7 Great Jones street for about three years after I entered Mr. Taylor's employ; I also lived at 123 West Twenty-third street, and none of the residents of that house had anything to do with my release from military duty; I became Mr. Taylor's confidential clerk about 1862 or 1863; I kept Mr. Taylor's books and they were a complete record of his financial transactions; general memorandums were laid away in Mr. Taylor's desk and in my own; I never saw him file away papers in any other place; I was at the office regularly in the months of July and August last; I sometimes went to his office on Sundays; from the death of Mr. Taylor to the 22d of September I visited the office in 48 Pine street and my name was over the door; during this period I never saw Mr. Jackson or Witherell at the office; it was nearly five months after the death of Mr. Taylor when I saw any of these men at the office; I might have had some special reasons to keep me away a week from the office, but if I had it was some business transaction; I saw Jackson at the Post office several times, but I have no definite recollection of any conversation that took place on any subject whatever; I do not remember hearing him say

IT WAS STRANGE THAT NO WILL WAS FOUND

from the death of Mr. Taylor to the 22d September; I do not remember having said anything to him in reference to a will, but I might have forgotten it if it did occur; during that interval I don't remember ever speaking to him, and our personal relations were not very intimate; on the day of Mr. Taylor's death I don't think I met him at No. 48 Pine street, nor am I aware we had any appointment there; I don't remember having any conversation with Jackson on the subject of Mr. Taylor's will within ten days after his death; I was never in the office of Mr. Taylor, after his death, with Jackson and Witherell for any purpose whatever; I often saw Mr. Taylor

PRACTISING WRITING HIS SIGNATURE;

he often wrote whole pages of signatures; I don't know what he did with them afterwards; I never saw the handwriting in the body of the will before; don't know who wrote it; Mr. John Owen, the lawyer, writes like this; it's a common hand; I thought it was Mr. Owen's handwriting the day the will was found, and so remarked; I would not like to say that this is Mr. Owen's handwriting; I don't think it is; I am on my oath now; I continued to believe it Owen's handwriting for one month; I never heard anybody say that the writing was that of Mr. Owen; I don't remember having said within the last two weeks that I could break the will in a minute or anything to the effect; I cannot be mistaken as to who wrote that signature to the will; I was Mr. Taylor's confidential clerk for seven or eight years; I had one of the keys to his safe.

CONTRABAND QUESTIONS.

Counsel here asked a number of questions, with a view of eliciting answers showing that the witness was frequently denounced by Mr. Taylor as a scoundrel, a dishonest man, &c. They were excluded by the Court. Questions intended to bring out the facts of the relations between a Miss Weston, one of the legatees, and Mr. Taylor were also excluded by the Surrogate. The efforts of Mr. Clinton to obtain answers to these questions caused considerable feeling among the ladies in court.

Cross-examination continued—I have had no consultations with Wetherell or Jackson concerning this case; the last time I saw Wetherell was in this court.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN JONAS P. LEVY.

Captain Jonas P. Levy examined by Mr. Andrews—I knew Mr. Taylor intimately for the last twenty years and am acquainted with his handwriting. (The will was here shown the witness.) I believe that this is James B. Taylor's signature; I have no doubt about it.

Cross-examined—I followed the sea for a living and am now a real estate agent; have been merchant, shipchandler and everything else; sold allspice, pepper and such; I knew Mr. Taylor since 1846; have had letters from him; have seen him write frequently at his store in Wall street; Mr. Taylor always called Mrs. Taylor the "Queen," and I knew her by that title.

MR. EDWARD H. TRACY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Edward H. Tracy was then called and examined by Mr. Andrews—I am engineer in the Department of Public Works; I was very friendly with Mr. Taylor and knew him for a number of years; I was very intimate with him for the last few years of his life; I often saw him write; have occasionally received letters from him and am familiar with his handwriting (the will was here shown); I have no doubt that this is the signature of James B. Taylor; Mr. Sweny found the will in a book—Benton's Thirty Years in the United States Senate; I had a conversation with Mr. Taylor about his books before he died; he wanted to give me some of his; he said he would give me two volumes of Benton, and I replied never mind now, wait until you get well; we were interrupted in our conversation and the subject dropped; I am the E. H. Tracy named as executor in the will; on the night Mr. Taylor died he gave me his keys to keep; next morning Mr. Marsh and I went down to the office (the witness here described the search for the will as already given by other and previous witnesses); Mr. James M. Sweeney, Mr. Van Schaick and myself handled all the papers; I took the unexecuted will out of Mr. Taylor's drawer myself; we went through all the papers a second time, and made a thorough examination; we examined the bookcase thoroughly, and found in "Benton's Thirty Years," where some leaves were turned down, this will. Mr. Sweeney said:—

"I HAVE FOUND THE WILL,"

and handed it to me; he said, "that is Mr. Taylor's signature;" I read it to all present; Mrs. Taylor was much affected; we made two copies of the will; I took one and Mr. Jones the other; the copies were correct.

Cross-examined—I have not had many letters from Mr. Taylor within the last fifteen years; I had no business transactions with Mr. Taylor and never had his checks.

MR. ROBERT MURRAY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Robert Murray, late United States Marshal, was next called and examined by Mr. Andrews—I got acquainted with Mr. Taylor in 1843, when he was a dry goods clerk in a store in East Broadway; he boarded with Mrs. Wetherell, the mother of Mr. Wetherell, a witness to the will. (Witness named all the places where Mr. Taylor lived up to the time of his death.) I was very intimate with him and saw him two or three times every week for the last fifteen years; I generally saw him at his office and at his house; had but one business transaction with him; he was my bondsman when I was confirmed as United States Marshal; I appointed Mr. Wetherell Deputy Marshal at the solicitation of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; when Mr. Taylor called—and he often called—at my office he always asked for old Ned, meaning Mr. Edward Wetherell; I always saw his wife when I called to see Mr. Taylor; the relations between them (Mr. and Mrs. Taylor) were very cordial up to the day of his death; Mr. Taylor said to me that he always consulted his wife in business matters and took her advice; on the last day I saw him at his office he was very sick; we had a conversation about business; he said his affairs were in good shape; we then got into a carriage and I took him home; I was present when the examination was made of Mr. Taylor's effects the morning after his death; Mr. Mudgett had very little to do with the examination; the examination was not thorough. (The witness corroborated the evidence of Mr. Tracy as to the persons present while the search was being made for the will.) I first saw this document (the will) on the day on which it was found; I saw it next at the Surrogate's office. Mr Marsh was present, took the will in his hand, turned to the signature and said, "This is James B. Taylor's will and I'll swear to it; when he read the will he turned round and said "How much it is like him;" Mr. Van Vechten also looked at the will very attentively; I had a conversation with him subsequently in Broadway; he told me that he had no doubt that the signature to the will was genuine; I remember meeting Mr. Field and Mr. Wetherell in Taylor's office in 1867; I think General Spinola and General Boynton were also there; when Wetherell had left they commenced joking Taylor about Mr. Wetherell's sister; I am familiar with Mr. Taylor's handwriting; (will produced) I have no doubt about the genuineness of this signature.

THE SURROGATE IN DEFENCE OF A WOMAN'S REPUTATION.

Cross-examined—I have taken no part in procuring witnesses in this case; my visits to Mrs. Taylor were not generally in reference to this case; sometimes they were; I know Adeline Weston; never met her before this case commenced.

The Surrogate here interposed, and said that he would not allow any aspersions on the character of Miss Weston. There was no foundation for it, and questions concerning her were quite irrelevant. He would rule out all the evidence in which her name was mentioned.

I have received some of Mr. Taylor's checks, not over a dozen; the signatures were sometimes Jas. B. Taylor and sometimes James B. Taylor.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN BOARDMAN.

Mr. Boardman examined—I knew Mr. Taylor for twenty years, and frequently exchanged notes with him; have seen him write very often; (the will shown) I am certain that this signature is genuine.

Cross-examined—I have had no business transactions with Mr. Taylor since 1864; I have not seen his signature within the last ten years, except on a few occasions, probably two or three times; never saw this will until now.

The Surrogate announced that he would certainly close the testimony in this case this week. The court then adjourned to this morning, at ten o'clock.

FRAUDULENT BONDS.

Important Case Affecting the Execution of Bonds in the United States Court.

One of a number of cases that continually come up in the United States Court of the District, and which give considerable trouble to the officials in the first place, in assuring themselves that professional bond givers are in fact the possessors of the property on which they justify, and afterward on effectually prosecuting them, came up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn in the United States Commissioners' Court. This class of offenders have done incalculable injury to the administration of justice in the federal courts during the whiskey ring *régime*, and their exposure, whenever a case is really made out against them, is a public requirement. The case in point is that of the United States vs. Stephen Sherlock. The defendant is charged, under the act of Congress of the 5th of April, 1866, with having forged and caused to be uttered and published a false and fraudulent bond, with intent to defraud the government of the United States. The bond purported to have been signed by one John Brennan, and given on property belonging to him in East Thirteenth street.

Mr. A. H. Purdy appeared for the government. The defendant was also represented by counsel.

THE TESTIMONY.

The bond in question and the official record of it were given in evidence by the United States Assistant District Attorney.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BRENNAN.

John Brennan sworn—I never saw Mr. Sherlock, the defendant, to my knowledge, till I saw him three or four days ago in this court; I see the signature of "John Brennan" on page twenty-eight in bond book; it is not my signature; I do not write my name in that way; there are two letters left out; I never signed a bond in this court in my life; I have lived at No. 23 West Thirteenth street up to June, 1869, when I left; I kept a shop there for repairing wagons; I had a house and lot there which I sold about fourteen days before I left; the place was heavily mortgaged; the signature to the justification, dated 20th day of July, 1869, is not in my handwriting.

Not cross-examined.

COMMISSIONER BETTS ON THE STAND.

Mr. George F. Betts, Clerk of the Court, was called by Mr. Purdy, and the justification handed to him. Mr. Betts said he recognized his signature to this document. From the fact of signing the paper he recollects that some person swore to the paper before him, but he has not the least recollection of the incidents of the transaction.

Cross-examined—It is usual for persons swearing to bonds to sign the bond and then come before me and acknowledge the signature thereto to be their signature; it is not my custom to particularly notice or ascertain the identity of the parties; I always see in the execution of these bonds that the District Attorney is represented and satisfied with the bond, and if it is opposed I hear the parties and take the evidence.

TESTIMONY OF MR. EMERSON.

Mr. Emerson, of the District Attorney's office, deposed that the body of the justification was in his handwriting; from this fact he was able to say that a man came before him, gave him statements and he put them in writing; parties on the part of Mr. Sherlock offered to bond this property, found at No. 402 East Twenty-fifth street; Mr. Brewster and others appeared with the sureties; examined the party who represented himself to be John Brennan and also a man representing himself to be John Moser; have seen Moser since; he is the same person who signed this bond; I have no recollection as to the identity of Brennan.

Commissioner—Is the John Brennan who is present the person who signed the bond?

Mr. Emerson—I cannot say.

The Commissioner—Was Mr. Sherlock, the defendant, present?

Mr. Emerson—I cannot say; but there was a person present representing himself to be Mr. Sherlock.

Cross-examined—There was another party present, but I do not recollect who it was; I was not personally acquainted with any of the sureties.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. CLYNE.

John H. Clyne sworn—I remember the seizing of the property of Stephen H. Sherlock at 402 East Twenty-fifth street; I recognize Mr. Sherlock as the person who claimed the property; he is the person who was examined here before Commissioner Osborn for doing business on these premises as a wholesale dealer without a license.

Cross-examined—I knew from the records that Mr. Sherlock was connected with this property at 402 East Twenty-fifth street; knew nothing about this property being the same as that referred to in the bond; I am part informer in this case; I reported the facts of the case to the collector; I have no earthly reason to expect anything for giving this information; what I may expect is something more than they may be disposed to give me.

Redirect—I think I first saw Mr. Sherlock, the defendant, the day of the seizure on the premises referred to; I believe I saw him there afterwards.

This was the case for the government.

MOTION TO DISMISS.

Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it had not been proved. Mr. Purdy opposed the motion.

The Commissioner denied the motion, stating there was proof given that a crime had been committed, and that it was probable Mr. Sherlock had committed it. It was, therefore, for the defendant to explain his part in the transaction.

The further hearing of the case was postponed till to-morrow.

THE DEATH OF MR. WATSON.

Resolutions of Condolence and Respect by the Attaches of the Comptroller's Office.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Comptroller for the purpose of giving a formal expression to the feeling of sorrow entertained for the death of their late associate and friend, Mr. James Watson, the County Auditor.

Mr. J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY moved that Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs be appointed chairman and Mr. Stephen C. Lyons secretary. Carried.

Mr. JOHN D. KELLOGG presented a series of resolutions, offering their condolence to the family of the deceased and expressing the high regard entertained by the attaches of the Comptroller's Office for the late James Watson, both in his official and social character. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. RICHARD MOTT addressed the meeting in reference to the life and character of the deceased.

A committee of three, consisting of Colonel Thomas Dunlap, Daniel P. Smith and Stephen C. Lyons, was appointed to make arrangements for the members of the department to attend the funeral in a body.

THE COURTS.

A Collision Case in Admiralty—Custody of Bankrupt Property—Alleged Violation of the Revenue Law—Motion to Change the Venue in an Erie Suit Denied—The Peruvian Gunboat Case—Landlord and Tenant Case—Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision Case—Counter Complaints.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Eleazer Penny, Owner of the Sloop Wave, Libellant, vs. R. E. Allen, Owner of the Propeller J. G. Stephens and H. Crary, Owner of the Steam Propeller Gladiator.—In this case the libellant seeks to recover from the respondents $8,000 for the sinking of the Wave. The Wave was being towed past Peck slip by the propeller Stephens. It is claimed that the Gladiator came out of Peck slip under a full head of steam, and ran into the Wave, sinking her in the course of a very short time. The libellant alleges negligence on the part both of the Stephens and the Gladiator. The respondents set up the usual denial, and further state that the Wave was unseaworthy and comparatively worthless, and that the damages claimed are excessive. The case has not concluded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Custody of Bankrupt Property—A Complicated Mortgage Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of Samuel Hanna, a Bankrupt.—In this case Judge Blatchford has rendered the following decision:—An order will be entered appointing the register in charge of this case to be special custodian of the property advertised for sale under the mortgage to A. T. Stewart & Co., and directing him to sell the same under general orders Nos. 19 and 20 and rule No. 11, of this Court, with such other advertisement of sale as shall seem to him proper, and receive the proceeds of such sale and pay them into this court, and such proceeds of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company on interest to the credit of these proceedings, as a separate fund, subject to the further order of this Court. The deed to be given by the register to the purchaser will convey a title under the order of this Court, free from the lien of the mortgage of September 30, 1869, in pursuance of section 20 of this act, and the sale will be made free from such lien. The order will recite the application of A. T. Stewart & Co., and will direct that the lien of the mortgage be transferred from the property to be sold to its said proceeds. If it shall be thought desirable, in order to obtain a better price for the property, the injunction may be so far modified that the sale may take place also under the judgment, and the referee may unite in the deed. An order will be settled on notice to carry out these proceedings.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Selling Cigars Without Stamps.

Before Commissioner Shields.

R. Lopez, No. 85 Canal street, was charged with selling cigars without stamps. He was held in $2,000 bail to await an examination.

Uncancelled Stamps on Whiskey Barrels.

Bernard Rourke, distiller, No. 35 Forsyth street, and Daniel Corrigan, also a distiller, at No. 351 Ninth avenue, were held in $3,000 bail each to await an examination on a charge of not having obliterated or cancelled stamps on empty whiskey barrels. They gave the required amount of bail to appear for examination.

John P. Boyle, No. 44 Broadway, on a similar charge, also gave bail in $3,000 to await an examination.

Charge of Using Illegal Tobacco Stamps.

The United States vs. Joseph, Edward and Albert Scheider.—The defendants, who are extensive tobacconists, carrying on business at 73 and 75 Bowery and 53 Chrystie street, are charged, as already reported in the HERALD, with having put on parcels of tobacco sold by them stamps which had been used before; and they are further charged with having entered into a conspiracy with one John Ramsey for the use of such stamps, with a view to defraud the government. Ramsey's statement is to the effect that he had had several dealings for tobacco with the Scheiders, and that or at about July, 1869, he made an agreement with Joseph Scheider that if he (Ramsey) returned the tobacco stamps he would allow him sixteen cents on every thirty-two cent stamp returned. From time to time he returned such stamps and received the amount agreed upon, and there was a further agreement that goods received by Ramsey for stamps returned were not to be entered in either Ramsey's or Scheider's books. He further states Edward Scheider kept an account of these transactions in a memorandum book which he carried in his pocket.

The defendants deny these statements and declare that Ramsey, who now accuses them, was arrested some time since for selling tobacco with counterfeit stamps on it, and that it was suspected at the time that he bought this tobacco so stamped from the Scheiders. On this suspicion Scheiders' place of business was examined by the collector and assessor of the district and by Supervisor Dutcher and released. James Brooks, a detective, is reported to have told Ramsey that if he (Ramsey) brought a charge against the Scheiders he would get clear. The defendants, within the past two years, have paid duty on tobacco to the government to the amount of $580,000.

The examination will be resummed to-day at twelve o'clock.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Fisk-Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Litigation—The Motion to Change Venue Denied.

Before Judge Brady.

In the suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the motion made by plaintiff to settle the order changing the place of trial to Rensselaer county, Judge Brady rendered the following opinion:—

DECISION.

This case is now before me for the third time, in reference to the order directed by me changing the place of trial herein. I resettled the order, which was entered by the plaintiffs, and on the appearance of the counsel for the plaintiff and defendants, who stated that they had been referred to me by the General Term, I reported to that tribunal what had occurred in relation to the order and resettlement, and the plaintiff's appeal was heard. I have now only to add that in res[illegible]ing the order and in making it declaratory of an [illegible] on the part of the plaintiff, I passed upon [illegible] sion to what I regarded as the legal [illegible]dressed in plaintiff's expressed preference for [illegible] Rensselaer, and it was not done without due appreciation of the question presented. On reflection I do not feel called upon to modify the order as resettled. I entertained no doubt when the resettlement was made, none when this motion was made, and do not now entertain any doubt that the legal effect of the preference employed by the plaintiff is as stated in the order. To prefer is "to have rather, to choose, to regard more than another," and a preference is an "election of one rather than another; the choice or election of one thing before another;" to elect is "to take in preference," "to choose," and the synonym of "prefer" and "elect" is "choose." When the plaintiff preferred he "elected," and the use of the latter word in the order, as resettled, was the adoption of language used in legal phraseology and properly employed for the purpose to which it was applied. I do not consider it proper to discuss the subject further, inasmuch as the whole matter is now before the General Term. It is not necessary for me either to consider whether there is any precedent for an application the object of which is to modify an order from which an appeal has been taken and argued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Brady.

In the Matter of the Claim of Martin L. Finch vs. The Estate of Reuben Lowe.—Motion granted, but without costs.

Emily C. Watson vs. Herman B. Babcock, Impleaded.—Case settled.

Peters et al. vs. Delaplaine et al.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Peruvian Gunboats Case.

Before Judge McCunn.

Antonio Millon vs. Captain John Graham.—All of yesterday was occupied hearing the testimony of the defendant. His evidence in almost every particular was in flat contradiction of the testimony of the plaintiff. All the conversation between him and the plaintiff, he said, were in Spanish, and therefore there could be, he alleged, no misunderstanding regarding the same by the latter. The contracts as to the purchase of the gunboats, he further testified, were originally drawn in Spanish and afterwards transcribed in English by Dominguez. The testimony of the defendant will be resumed to day.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Oscar F. Bacon vs. Joseph P. Pierson.—Order granted.

Ethan L. Watson et al. vs. David R. Martin.—The same.

Alfred Roe vs. Warren S. Barlow.—The same.

James L. Titus et al. vs. David Macdonald.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

MARINE COURT.

Action for Rent.

Before Judge Alker.

Anthony McReynolds vs. Mayer Eisemann and Solomon May.—This was an action for two months'