SENATOR CONKLING.

His Views on the Situation and the Prospects of the Republican Party.

GRANT'S RE-ELECTION CERTAIN.

Collector Murphy Vindicated and His Detractors Rebuked.

THE REPEAL OF THE CHARTER.

Horace Greeley's Course Governed by the Changes in the Moon.

BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

The result of the recent election has proved beyond all cavil that the administration party is the only real republican organization in this State, and that Senator Conkling is its acknowledged head. Until lately many were wont to look upon Mr. Conkling as only a leader of a faction, but whatever difference of opinion may have existed on this point, the verdict of the majority has clearly shown that he is the foremost leader of that party in this State, while the faction headed by his wily opponent has been reduced to a mere clique of office-seekers. Under these circumstances Senator Conkling's voice is a power in the land, representing, as he does, the majority of the Empire State in the Senate of the nation, independently of being, by his great powers of oratory, naturally one of the leading members of that great body. Observing the signs of the times, the HERALD authorized a member of its staff to call upon Senator Conkling and to obtain an expression of his views on the situation.

Finding the Senator, by previous appointment, in his parlor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last Saturday, the HERALD representative at once proceeded to business. The interview ranged over a wide field of topics, and was an unusually long one, the HERALD reporter naturally wishing to make the most of a rare and valuable opportunity, expanded the conversation over many subjects of national and local interest. The Senator was careful in expressing himself, well knowing that his utterances will be subjected to vigilant examination by his critics, but still he spoke with his usual frankness and fulness of language.

His remarks are characterized by fairness and moderation, even towards his most bitter detractors. When the interview took place the resignation of Collector Murphy was not yet publicly known, although Senator Conkling must have clearly foreseen it. His vindication of the Collector's course acquires, therefore, a fresh significance from this fact. In justice to Mr. Murphy it should be stated that Senator Conkling said still more in his commendation than is here reported, giving details in proof of his successful administration of the Custom House. The interview began:—

THE FRAUDS IN THE CITY.

REPORTER—What does the result of the late election prove?

Senator CONKLING—It proves the popularity of the administration. The canvass brought into prominent view the measures of the administration and the charges against it, and the verdict was unmistakably in reference to these measures and charges.

REPORTER—But did not the Tammany frauds have something to do with the success of the republican party in this State?

Senator CONKLING—The frauds in the city helped in the country by arousing resentment and bringing out the republican vote. The republicans succeeded by their own strength, and not by the weakness or dissent of their adversaries. The aid received from democrats was from individuals merely, and, in this respect, the democracy was more partisan than the republican party; for example, in the Nineteenth Assembly district Governor Seymour was nominated and supported by the republican organization and the whole body of republicans in that district. But where in the State did the democratic organization nominate or endorse any republican? In the city the democrats gave the Tammany State ticket as many votes as were counted last year for Governor Hoffman, less about four thousand, and the Tammany State ticket this year received three thousand more votes on Manhattan Island than it did two years ago. These and other facts show that the twenty thousand majority now for the republican State ticket does not come from the democratic party, but from republicans. Heretofore many republicans were non-voting from despair, owing to the apprehension that the election would be determined by

REPEATING AND COUNTING

in the city, however the vote might be. In this election all republicans were stimulated by the importance of the issue, and the belief that the frightful disclosures in New York would insure and approach to a fair vote and a fair count. I say, therefore, in answer to your question that the election shows the State of New York to be republican and to approve and endorse General Grant in his present administration and as his own successor. The advantage derived in votes from individual democrats came largely from the Germans, who are unalterably against stealing and tax practices, and that vote will remain as long as the republican party proves itself worthy of the support of honest men, and that is as long as any votes ought to remain with them.

REPORTER—Do you not include the Irish as co-operators in the party of reform?

Senator CONKLING—The Irish did not organize for reform by themselves; but this does not show that they will not come as manfully as any other citizens to the rescue of republican institutions. My faith is that Irishmen, Germans and Americans will see, in the punishment of Hodge, the defaulting paymaster, the expulsion from Congress of unworthy members, the prosecution of Stokes, and the earnest effort made to purge the service of dishonest men, proof that the republican party is the true exponent of reform, and, therefore, from our foreign citizens and others, I look for increasing strength.

THE PROSPECTIVE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

REPORTER—What do you think, Senator, will be the republican policy in the State as to matters generally, and especially as to the city?

Senator CONKLING—I think the aim will be to reform abuses in the management of the canals and prisons and public expenditures. The democrats try to identify themselves with low tolls and to impute to the republicans hostility to cheap transportation. In this way they try to cover up the real canal question. The true canal question relates to prodigate expenditures upon repairs, in the continuance of ruinous contracts, in the maintenance of an army of patrolmen and emissaries and such like abuses. The republicans will strike a blow at all this, and prove themselves the friends not only of cheap, but of honest transportation. This is a great matter. Bringing the products of the West to the Atlantic seaboard at the least cost of time and money is one of the leading problems of the age. The prisons afford a field of great reformation, and the whole public service of the State, from the harbor of New York to the smallest theatre of extravagance and abuse, gives us an opportunity to improve the existing condition of things. As to the city of New York, I think the republican party in the Legislature will seek earnestly the best measures of reform, and will be guided largely by the sentiment and judgment which may be formed locally in the city touching details of legislation.

THE REPEAL OF THE CHARTER.

REPORTER—I suppose, now that the reform party has obtained a foothold in the Legislature, the repeal of the charter may be considered a matter of certainty. Is the Legislature likely to leave things as they were before the enactment of the charter, or will there be some substitute for it?

Senator CONKLING—The present charter, which was a calamity and a blunder, if nothing worse, must go down. What the substitute will be it seems to me no one now can definitely foretell. The conflict of plans and provisions is up to this moment irreconcilable, and the result, to be wise, should be the average wisdom of all. Much of the trouble grows, not out of the system, but out of the persons who administer it. The best system will fail in the hands of bad men, and the worst system could be tolerated in the hands of good men.

REPORTER—But should not a law be framed to meet all conceivable emergencies, that if bad men should get into power their evil designs could be paralyzed?

Senator CONKLING—By all means. Laws should be made looking to the worst contingencies; and, after the lesson of recent experience, any republican will be disgraced who is unwilling to adopt a constitutional provision to ensure purity, integrity and economy. If worst comes to worst the people of the State will find a way to justify honest men in Manhattan Island, even if it should become necessary to enlarge the city, politically speaking, and make it include rural counties enough to counterbalance the evil forces of an urban population.

REPORTER—In framing the new charter, or whatever the substitute may be for the present one, ought there not to be a fair division of offices, to include democrats as well as republicans, in the same manner as republicans were apparently admitted to office by the charter now in force?

Senator CONKLING—If you say a "fair division," I answer yes; if you say such a division as occurred under the present charter, I answer no. The present charter has been the vehicle of putting in office men devoted wholly to one party; and this has been done by selecting for the purpose some of the most unfair men in both parties. Under pretence of placing republicans in office men have been taken whose action was most pernicious to the republican party and most advantageous to the democratic party, for the reason that they fought for the democracy under republican colors. We have just gone through a painful contention in the republican party, with good men sometimes misunderstanding each other, and we have succeeded in weeding out the influences through which Tammany Hall tampered with the republican organization, and I should think it a misfortune to get up any legislative contrivance now by which new collusions and false pretences of the old kind should be set on foot.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S POSITION.

REPORTER—What will be the position of Governor Hoffman, confronted by the present two-third republican majority in the Legislature?

Senator CONKLING—I think it is not one of Governor Hoffman's faults needlessly to assume dangerous responsibility. In the face of the popular verdict just rendered he cannot be called upon to interpose his veto against anything covered by that verdict. He must regret that he did not veto some of the monstrous enactments of last winter, but it would be repentance in the wrong direction to attempt to hinder legislation designed to obliterate laws which have disgraced the State. There will be little need, probably, of a two-third vote in reference to the veto power.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

REPORTER—I suppose, Senator, you consider the re-election of President Grant a matter of absolute certainty?

Senator CONKLING—As the case now stands I do. If there was a doubt before the election in this State that doubt is dispelled. The men who six months ago were competing for the democratic nomination have vanished. Tammany Hall, which was the heart of the democratic party, sending vitality to its extremities, if not dead, is paralyzed beyond recovery in season for the next national contest, and the contrast between the war records and the peace records of the two great parties is brought into a new blaze of light, and the people see clearly that, without sensation, noise or pretention, they have now the best practical administration and the soundest condition of public affairs at home and abroad which has been seen for many years. Events cannot be resisted by discontented individuals, and the result is so inevitable that I do not believe a Democratic National Convention will nominate a democrat for the Presidency. The natural expedient will be to get up in some way a disaffected or half-way republican, and that must result in defeat and disintegration. The democratic party lives and moves in the earnest men, usually called the violent men, belonging to it. They believe in dogmas and positions held in the war and since the war, and if their party requires them to vote for a republican they will make their own choice and vote largely for General Grant. President Grant's success seems involved in only one chance—that is, the chance of his life: unless Death's arrow hits him he will be re-inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1873.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

REPORTER—Will the San Domingo question be brought up again this winter?

Senator CONKLING—Not on the motion of the President or those representing him. The democratic party having heretofore advocated possessions in the West Indies, even to the point of obtaining by theft, has wheeled round and opposed even an honest acquisition there, almost without price, and with the aid of individuals and presses in the republican party has succeeded in so beclouding and befogging the San Domingo question that the judgment of the people is required to clear it up one way or another. This needs time and discussion. How long the matter may sleep, or what in the end may prove its merits or its fate, will hardly become a question now, unless it is seized upon and made use of by those who seek everything, however far-fetched, which can be used or abused to the injury of the national administration.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

REPORTER—Do you approve, Senator, of Secretary Boutwell's management of the national finance?

Senator CONKLING—Secretary Boutwell, as the HERALD and some of the great journals of the country have proved, has maintained a policy which, had he consulted his own popularity merely, he would have abandoned long ago. He believes, however, that the best way to relieve the country is to cheapen the interest on the public debt, and he thinks that the quickest and surest way to do this is to lift higher the public credit. Therefore he has persisted in opposing rapid reduction of taxes, and all must admit that upon his view of the case the result has been successful. He will not be found, I think, hereafter, objecting to liberal dismissal of taxes, and the relief which the coming session will afford must, I believe, go far to reconcile the most earnest opponents of the Secretary to the coming condition of things. My own judgment differed with the Secretary's as to the income tax, which I thought should have been repealed long ago, and with regard to some other things which are pretty sure to be promptly dealt with now. Many things for which the Secretary has been assailed have vindicated themselves. The Funding bill, for one, was opposed by all the democrats in Congress and scoffed at generally; yet under the Funding bill he has placed $200,000,000 so as to save forty-eight millions of interest during the next twenty years. The price of our securities at home and abroad, the near approach of our currency to gold, the avidity of foreign capitalists for our securities, while France and other countries have been in the market offering higher rates, the reduction of the debt and the collection of the revenue, are facts which must give Mr. Boutwell great and lasting fame as a minister of finance.

HORACE GREELEY'S VAGARIES.

REPORTER—What is your opinion, Senator, of Horace Greeley's course in general?

Senator CONKLING—Mr. Greeley's course is so absolutely beyond comprehension that the rules by which other men are judged seem to have no application to him. Mr. Greeley is a great writer for the million and has large powers as a public teacher. His capacity to do good is enormous, and——

REPORTER—And his capacity to do mischief is equally great.

Senator CONKLING (resuming laughingly)—If his ambition were confined to the great spheres I speak of he would be a great man. If he could divorce himself from the influences and aspirations which make him unjust and unwise and live in his own identity, content to be the editor of a great journal and the exponent of large truths, his fame would be great enough to satisfy the highest ambition.

COLLECTOR MURPHY.

REPORTER—The opinions about Collector Murphy are very much divided. There are some who say that he has weakened, others that he has strengthened and purified the republican party of this State. Is he likely to hold much longer the position of Collector?

Senator CONKLING—I can speak of Murphy as impartially as any one, because his appointment did not originate with me and because I have never asked or advised the President to remove or to appoint any man to office. He was selected by the President upon his personal knowledge, and after, as I was told, he had consulted many men. The President believed that, being a man of leisure, with experience in business, he would be able to bring energy and attention to the Collectorship. The great object was to secure a more thorough and effectual collection of the revenue. The statements given by the Secretary of the Treasury go far to show that the result has not disappointed the expectation in this respect. Months by months, as compared with the same months previously, the collections have been largely increased, with usually a diminished percentage of cost. This account is very favorable to Mr. Murphy's official career. The difficulties of Mr. Murphy's position have all along seemed to me to grow largely out of his determined support of the administration party and his opposition to those with different plans in view. The assaults made upon him grow out of his pronounced antagonism to men and schemes hostile to the President and to his re-election. This, of course, gives him the sympathy of many who originally did not prefer him as Collector, and at the same time has rendered it difficult and unjust in the judgment of the President to do anything which would seem to ignore his official and political fidelity.

REPORTER—Then his fidelity only and not his abilities and his help to the republican party made him available for the office?

Senator CONKLING—I do not say that. Any other man acting with the same earnestness and on the same side would have exposed himself to the same antagonism and would have been assailed from the same motives. Mr. Murphy, as I understand, did not seek the office originally, and, as far as is known to me, has been willing always to lay it down, whenever the interest of the party required it. And if any opposition to resigning has existed on his part I should judge it grew out of the charges made against him and an unwillingness to appear to admit their truth.

REPORTER—Then you think, Senator, that there is no truth whatever in the charges published in one of the journals in this city?

Senator CONKLING—Those charges, I understand, were twice thoroughly investigated before tribunals which heard both sides and which acquitted Mr. Murphy.

REPORTER—Your friends, Senator, consider your re-election as absolutely certain as that of President Grant.

Senator CONKLING—The event you speak of belongs to the future, and there are so many better men that, should the choice fall on another, no harm will be done.

CITY RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

James Bedford, thirty-seven years of age, and born in New York, died in Bellevue Hospital on Monday night. On the 4th inst. deceased, while running after a Second avenue car, near the corner of Twenty-fifth street, stumbled and fell on the rail track and was run over by a car going in an opposite direction, crushing one of his legs. After admission to the hospital the limb was amputated, and, pyemia setting in, death was the result. Deceased was married and lived at 419 Canal street. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case.

Coroner Herrman has under investigation the case of Frederick W. Knight, a lad thirteen years of age, late of 231 West Fifty-first street, who died from the effects of injuries. On Saturday morning deceased was at play with some other boys on Seventh avenue, near Fifty-second street, when he accidentally ran against a team of horses attached to a car, and, being knocked down on the track, was run over before the driver could brake up and stop the car.

THE BANK TROUBLES.

The Situation Yesterday—Better Prospects for the Depositors—The Receiver of the Bowling Green Bank Hopeful—Statements Yesterday.

The panic which prevailed very extensively in the city among the poorer classes relative to savings banks has been greatly lessened by the statements of the various companies yesterday, and public confidence has in some measure been restored. The smash of two or three of the smaller banks raised apprehensions in the minds of the unthinking that all kindred institutions must necessarily collapse, and in consequence wild rumors have been freely circulated about different companies, some of them the strongest in the city, which have turned out to be utterly unfounded, all having proved thoroughly solvent except the two or three which have been controlled by the Ring. The old standard banks of the city have maintained the even tenor of their way, though a number of them were more or less affected by the stories which have been mooted abroad. It now seems as if the crisis is over, and probably when all is known the loss to the depositors will not prove so serious as at first represented. The measures which have been so promptly taken to guard their interests cannot fail in securing all the available assets of the banks which have suspended, and the sums may possibly be large enough to cover, or nearly so, the indebtedness.

A BRIEF SKETCH

of the situation yesterday will explain how matters at present stand, and show the condition of the various banks which have already burst, and the others whose names have been associated with the flying rumors of Monday.

THE GUARDIAN.

No new developments have taken place relative to the Guardian Savings Bank, the receiver not being in a position as yet to give a correct opinion upon the state of affairs. The offices yesterday remained closed the entire day, various parties who were desirous of procuring an entrance being met by a padlocked door, the officers having completely deserted the building. It is not at all probable that this company will resume business, as the heads of it have completely lost the confidence of the people, and, besides, the present state of their finances prohibit anything like a resumption.

Mr. Tweed states that his connection with the bank is very slight, he having only allowed his name to appear as President from the supposed influence it had with the people. It is likely, however, that the old man is more deeply implicated than he is willing to confess; but it is difficult to gain particulars, the other officials of the bank preserving a strict reticence on the subject.

THE BOWLING GREEN

was visited by a HERALD reporter, who, after considerable difficulty, procured admission. Mr. Selmes, the secretary, was found in the office, and a number of clerks, busily engaged in squaring up the accounts, with a look to settlement with the depositors. Mr. Selmes states they expect to be able to pay every dollar, or nearly so, as soon as the receiver has concluded his research of the business. He says both Mr. Smith and himself feel the failure of the bank very deeply, as they took a deep interest in its success. They do not intend to resume business again for a variety of reasons, chief among them being the partisan adherence of the present members of the Committee of Management to the Tammany Ring. Mr. Knapp, the receiver, expects to declare a dividend before the 1st of January, and if possible all depositors will be paid the full amount owing them. There was no excitement around the office yesterday, the people finding it useless to make any further exertions to procure their money under existing circumstances.

THE YORKVILLE

has so far weathered the storm, its distance from the atmosphere of the City Hall accounting for its solvency, the banks situated near headquarters having received a larger amount of Tammany deposits. The amount of business done in this bank is small, the whole amount of deposits being under one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Genet has no fears but it will prove all right. The depositors also seem to have confidence in the company, contrary to report no run having taken place more than usual at any time since the Guardian suspended payment.

THE NATIONAL

still continues to pay, and the cashier states that there are abundant funds on hand to meet all liabilities. Business was progressing yesterday in a very quiet manner, there being no indication of any unusual amount of money being withdrawn, though it is reported large sums were taken out during the week. The company express their intention to go on paying all who wish to withdraw, but do not anticipate that any further drain will be made upon them. The risk for the time seems to be at an end here, and the officials are confident that all will be right in a few days.

THE CITIZENS'.

This old established bank has proved solvent, the rumor of a run upon it, in circulation yesterday, being entirely untruthful.

THE MANHATTAN

is also square, the report concerning it being also unfounded. Wall street is responsible for the stories in connection with the two banks, but, like many other sensations emanating from the same source it has turned out to be a canard. Nothing has transpired relative to the other savings banks, their names not figuring in the excitement in any way.

The situation, it will be seen from the above, has become more encouraging, and the people who supposed they were about to be fleeced in a wholesale manner may cease to be so much alarmed as they have been about the safety of their funds. The receivers appointed are good men and true, who will doubtless discharge their duties faithfully, without favor or affection, preserving strict impartiality to both the companies and the depositors. In a very short time they expect to publish their statements, and they are hopeful of clearing up all their accounts satisfactorily.

The Guardian and Bowling Green will appear upon the scene no more as companies, the support they have depended upon so long having entirely failed. How it will be with the National in the event of another crisis remains to be seen; but all the other banks are perfectly sound.

THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

Judge Hogan's Statement—The Bank Officials Hide Their Diminished Heads.

The only gentleman connected with the above bank who has spoken out manly and openly on the subject, and who has expressed himself heartily ashamed of the whole proceedings, is Mr. Justice Edward Hogan. The honest indignation expressed by the Judge will be sympathized in by every right-minded person if only a tithe of his statements are correct. The substance of the information he has furnished is as follows:—

"My name was put in among the incorporators of the Bowling Green Savings Bank without my knowledge. I allowed it to stay because I then thought well of it. I attended only one meeting of the directors. I placed my funds there on deposit; many of my friends did the same. I know very little of how things have been managed, but I believe that unless those who were running the bank have actually stolen the money there should be securities and vouchers enough to satisfy all demands."

It may be here explained that the Judge's opposition to the Tammany party two years ago caused him to fight shy of the gentlemen who were prominent in the management of the bank: consequently he was kept in the dark as to its affairs, and if at any time he ventured to make inquiries as to loans or other matters connected therewith, he never could obtain satisfactory information.

Yesterday a HERALD reporter had a conversation with the Judge as follows:—

REPORTER—Can you say from your own knowledge that the people's money had been loaned to Tammany politicians by the bank officials?

JUDGE HOGAN—I have been informed by the Secretary, Mr. Selmes, on Saturday last, when I discovered that the bank had suspended payment, that Walter Roche, the Vice President, had loaned money to his political associates without having any security deposited in the bank for the money so loaned.

REPORTER—Mr. Roche must have placed himself in a very dangerous position by thus exceeding the powers of his office?

JUDGE—Certainly; he has rendered himself personally liable for the moneys so loaned. But at the same time he must have had the checks countersigned by the Secretary, Selmes, before the money could be obtained from the bank. If such has not been the case, and checks have been paid without being thus countersigned, then the case is, indeed, serious, for any one of the officials might draw all the money on deposit, as he thought fit.

REPORTER—Do you really think that the appointment of a receiver, in the first instance, was for the interest of the depositors?

JUDGE—James Lee informed me on Saturday night that he had been advised to make the affidavit on which the receiver was appointed by Mr. Selmes, the Secretary of the bank. I accused Mr. Selmes of this, and he denied having done so. At all events, the affidavit was made by Lee, not in the interest of the depositors. It was upon that affidavit, made before Lee's counsel, that the receiver was appointed.

REPORTER—How do the bank officials conduct themselves as regards the affairs of the concern since its suspension?

JUDGE—They have none of them as yet put in an appearance since the suspension, and I cannot understand why they do not.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that at the request of many depositors Judge Hogan has called a meeting of both officials and depositors, to be held at 72 Greenwich street, at five o'clock on Thursday next, and it is to be hoped the worthy Vice President, who is evidently bent on doing his duty thoroughly and well, may succeed in bringing officials and depositors face to face, and of eliciting facts and information which will ultimate to the future benefit of all parties therein concerned.

THE COURTS.

Decisions in Admiralty—A Bankrupt Suit in Equity—Violation of the Internal Revenue Law—Action Against the Corporation—Duke Alexis in Court—Decisions—Business in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decision Relating to Common Carriers—Ruling in a Case of Collision at Sea—Proceedings in Bankruptcy—A Suit Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1871.

No. 191. Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Swift.—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—In this case the Court hold that when an army surgeon is travelling as part of a command of the army, and as such has with him his personal baggage, surgical instruments and table silverware, the carrier is responsible for the loss of the surgical instruments as a part of his baggage and for the silverware, as a part of the property which the carrier received as a common carrier of goods, and against the loss of which, from any cause but the act of God or the public enemy, he is an insurer; and this notwithstanding the property was not placed specially in the care of the baggage master in the proper car, but was transported with the consent of the carrier in a common passenger car, in such cases, says the Court, it is to be presumed that when the compensation for transporting the command is fixed the company take into consideration, not merely the peculiar kind of property carried by the troops, which could hardly be treated as simple baggage of travellers, but also the quantity, besides such baggage possessed by individuals of the party. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 184. Sharp et al. vs. Hammond et al.—Appeal from the Southern district of New York.—This was a case of collision, the libellants, owners of the schooner Brothers, bringing suit in persom against the respondents, owners of the schooner R. H. Huntley, alleging the accident to be in consequence of unskilfulness and neglect in the management of the Huntley. The Court below found from the evidence that Hammond, the captain of the Huntley, had exclusive possession and control of the schooner, and that he manned, victualled and navigated her at his own expense, and held that such being the case he must be deemed a charterer under the act of 1851, which exempts the owner from personal liability, and leaves the injured party to seek his remedy against the colliding vessel and those who carelessly handled her. This Court hold that Hammond must be regarded as the owner, because he was the charterer, and as such he was responsible for the tortuous acts of the vessel, and that if the libel was rightly dismissed as to the other respondents the libellants were entitled to a decree against him. The decree is reversed, with directions to the Court below to order a reference as to damages and to decree that the libellants recover against Hammond. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 193. Smith vs. Mason, Assignee in Bankruptcy—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case the Court held that in a summary proceeding in bankruptcy, the Bankruptcy Court is without authority to adjudicate the rights involved in the controversy, but should put the parties contestant to their remedies at law or in equity, and that in such a case, where the bankruptcy courts had assumed to adjudicate the right and ordered a distribution of a fund claimed by the assignee and others, and an appeal was taken to the court in banco, the latter court erred in considering the merits and decreeing a different disposition of the fund, but instead thereof should have remanded the cause to the Bankruptcy Court with directions to proceed no further summarily, but to put the parties to their remedies as above stated. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 206. Scott vs. United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The plaintiff sought to recover for transportation furnished the government in pursuance of a contract with the Quartermaster's Department. The government declined to pay a balance claimed on the ground that the amount was for transportation not within the route covered by the contract. The Court below sustained this defence and dismissed the petition, and that judgment is affirmed here. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 174. Rogers vs. Ritter et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of lands in San Francisco. The questions were of fact, to be decided by an array of documentary evidence. The verdict and judgment were for the defendants below and here, and they are affirmed by this Court. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 189. Edwards vs. Gannerot—Error to the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana.—In this case the Court held that an order of the Circuit Court below dismissing the case, which was transferred from the Provisional Court, was correct holding, that under the act of July, 1866, it belonged in the District Court and was never legally transferred to the Circuit Court. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

Suit Against Internal Revenue Officers for Damages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1871.

No. 273. L. W. Mason vs. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Allen, Collector, and Ferguson, Assessor.—No. 274. P. R. Mason vs. Delano, Commissioner, and Allen and Ferguson, and The Same vs. Delano and Plassen, Collector; Webster, Assessor, and Hart, Deputy.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—These were actions brought to recover damages for the seizure of the plaintiffs' rectifying establishment and for incidental damages. The bills were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and that question is brought here for final adjudication.

In the first of the cases the plaintiff and the defendants Allen and Ferguson are described as citizens of the State of Illinois. The other defendant, Rollins, is said to be of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and a citizen of the State of ——, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In the second case the bill describes the plaintiff and Allen and Ferguson as citizens of Illinois, and Delano is described as Commissioner of Internal Revenue and no citizenship assigned. In the third case the plaintiff is described as a citizen of Illinois, and the defendants are named in their respective official characters, nothing being said as to their citizenship.

Upon this description of the parties the appellants contend that the Court below had jurisdiction to hear and determine the issue presented by the pleadings, and the government contend that neither of the bills contain sufficient allegations to give the Circuit Court jurisdiction under the act of 1789 or subsequent enactments, and that they were properly dismissed.

E. Roby for appellants, B. H. Bristow for the government.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1871.

Judgments affirmed, with costs.—Stewart vs. Drake, Sturges vs. Bissell, Hill vs. Day, Williams vs. Sarjeant.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide events.—Collins vs. Bennett, Woods vs. Lafayette, White vs. Corliss, Hutchings vs. Miner.

Judgment modified by directing a modification of the judgment of the Court below, &c.—Florence vs. Hopkins.

Judgment of Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions reversed and judgment for defendants.—McCord vs. The People, &c.

Order of the General Term reversed and that of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.—The People ex rel. Blossom vs. H. A. Nelson, Secretary of State.

Motions denied, with $10 costs.—The People ex rel. Fowler vs. Bull; Sage vs. Volkening.

Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.—Fellows vs. Heeman.

Motion granted.—Berrian vs. Berrian.

Appeal dismissed, with costs.—Carey vs. Grant.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1871.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for November 22:—343, 372, 365, 375, 408, 409, 337, 391.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Decisions in Admiralty.

Judge Blatchford has rendered the following decisions in admiralty suits:—

John E. Chase vs. The Bark Alice Taintor.—Libel dismissed, with costs.

B. F. Sherman vs. J. W. Mott.—Decree for libellants, with order of reference.

New York Harbor Protection Company vs. Schooner Clara.—Libel dismissed, with costs.

Augustus M. Cox vs. Steam Propeller Clara Clarita.—Decree for libellants, with order of reference.

Henry Benary vs. The Ship Prince Albert.—Decree for libellants, with order of reference.

Harlem Navigation Company vs. John Tucker.—Decree for libellants, with order of reference.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Suit in Equity.

The bill in equity of Warren & Roe, assignees of Sanger & Scott, bankrupts, against the Tenth National Bank, for the recovery of about ten thousand dollars, on the ground that the bankrupts, by alleged collusion, gave the bank a fraudulent preference over other creditors, has been dismissed by Judge Blatchford, who holds that the proofs do not sustain the allegations made in the bill.

Condemnation.

Twelve hundred pounds of leaf tobacco seized at 343 Eighth avenue were condemned by default yesterday in the United States District Court, there being no claimant for the property.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Unstamped Tobacco.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. J. Grunewald.—The defendant, who carries on business at 27 Duane street, was held in $2,000 bail for examination on a charge of having sold tobacco without internal revenue stamps upon it.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Fatal Fall Into an Excavation.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Mary A. John vs. The Mayor, &c.—On the night of December 24, 1866, the husband of the plaintiff fell into an excavation in front of 212 East Seventy-eighth street, sustaining injuries from which he died. Suit was brought by the wife, claiming damages from the city on account of his death. The evidence showed that the Croton pipe in front of the house mentioned burst; that a plumber was sent to repair it; that he dug the excavation and the man fell into it and died from the injuries sustained. Motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the city had no notice of the excavation; that the digging of it was a trespass in fact, and that the city could not be held responsible in damages.

Decisions.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Mr. J. Emmet vs. The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.—Same.

THE PRINCE IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Bar and Jury Desire to be Allowed to Pay Their Respects to the Duke.

COMMON PLEAS—PART 2.

Before Judge Larremore.

After His Honor had called the calendar Mr. Orlando Stewart moved that, owing to the reception of Prince Alexis, an event that would not take place again, the Court adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said he had a case ready on the calendar he desired to try.

Judge LARREMORE said he was ready to hold court and try any case ready. He merely desired to accommodate the jury and the bar.

JURORS' VIEW OF THE CASE.

Several jurors intimated that they understood this would be a general holiday, and desired to have an opportunity of viewing the procession.

Counsel observed he was ready to proceed with his case, but would much rather see the Duke.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said he would not press his case on under the circumstances.

Judge LARREMORE—I will not take the responsibility of adjourning. I came here to hold Court to-day, but as the profession and the jury desire it we shall adjourn till to-morrow. The Court was adjourned accordingly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Brumstead vs. Brinckerhoff.—Motion granted.

Abbott vs. Van Winkle.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes granted.

Martin vs. Gales.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs and without prejudice to renewing the motion.

The People ex rel. James Hazel vs. The Superintendent of the House of Refuge.—Writ of certiorari quas ed.

Spielman vs. Dingee.—Order supplementary to execution vacated and set aside.

By Judge Robinson.

Cambios vs. Butterfield.—Demurrer sustained and complaint dismissed with costs as to defendant Butterfield.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Arnold vs. Ashfield.—Action on note. Defence, no value. Trial by Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $125 and costs and $25 allowance.

Ware vs. Cone.—Action for money received by defendant on sale of plaintiff's carriage. Defence, counter claim. Trial by Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $189 57 and costs and $25 allowance.

Alling vs. McCollogh.—Action for goods. By consent judgment for plaintiff for $31 64 and costs and $25 allowance.

Bailey vs. Snow.—Action to recover a loan of $950, which was denied. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff for $950. Judgment accordingly, with costs and $25 allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Few Minor Cases—Adjournment in Honor of Alexis.

Before Judge Bedford.

Joseph Howard, charged with stealing cotton goods valued at $32, the property of Casserly & Co., pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Peter Finley pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, committed upon Abraham Samuel on the 15th of June, and was fined $50.

Frank Coalman, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny on Monday, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Michael Campbell, John Higgins and Michael Milan, were tried upon a charge of stealing a box of musical instruments, valued at $140, owned by Charles Lockman. Campbell was found guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and the other boys were acquitted. Judgment was suspended in the case of Campbell.

After a few prisoners were arraigned Assistant District Attorney Fellows remarked to the Judge that he believed jurors, witnesses and officials were all desirous of paying their respects to our distinguished visitor by looking at the procession, and therefore suggested that the Court discontinue its labors for the day.

Mr. Howe facetiously said, "I hope Your Honor will adopt the suggestion, so that the Grand Duke may have the opportunity of looking at us."

The Court then adjourned.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 176, 178, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 251.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 6, 13, 14, 28, 34, 42, 43, 47, 52, 58, 66, 67, 70, 73, 74.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 191, 573, 535½, 169, 473, 275, 341, 332, 731, 1905, 4971, 499, 501, 503, 1713, 503, 603½, 505, 507.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1161, 1645, 665, 869, 1211, 1233, 1235, 1241, 274, 243, 237, 1091, 979, 637, 789, 1165, 272.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 812, 893, 1028, 1829, 69, 332, 1027, 408, 467½, 1129, 1130, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 1065, 1064, 1101, 1102, 1109, 447, 1044, 1301, 1302, 787, 1083½, 1084, 1042, 1077, 1085.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 6892, 6455, 7380, 6064, 6936, 6971, 6978, 6897, 7016, 7029, 7030, 7032, 7035, 7034, 6934. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7129, 6636, 6789, 7249, 7205, 7413, 7405, 7237, 7366, 7385, 341, 7393, 7399, 7357, 7341. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 7975, 8053, 8057, R. vs. B., 7328, U. vs. V., 7201, 7797, 7910, 7963, 7965, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7973, 8061, 8062.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Filthy Appearance of the Court Room—Arraignment of Shoplifters and a Young Man Inclined to "Borrowing" Other People's Goods—Pickpockets at the Procession.

The misery which is daily apparent at the Tombs Police Court is made more disagreeably prominent on a damp day. At the best of times there is an odor by no means pleasant pervading the place, and the unwholesome prison smell is heightened by the dampness. The barred windows look much more gloomy, the cracks in the wall seem to gap much more than usual, the ugly-looking breaks in the ceiling show the lathing more disgustingly plainly than at other times, and the elaborate(?) frescoes of the entire room show all their ugliness to perfection. An emigrant ship's hold would be an improvement on the room in which the Justices of the First and Second districts sit to adjudicate as to the probable cause on which to commit or hold thousands of prisoners weekly.

Another crying nuisance, and one which should have attracted the attention of the proper authorities years ago, is the way by which prisoners are obliged to go from the court room into the prison. Instead of there being any direct passageway from the room to the prison office, or yard, the officers are obliged to convey their prisoners along a narrow, enclosed passageway, and down a narrow winding stairway, which leads to an open door facing on the street. Going down this miserable stairway must necessarily be attended with danger if the prisoner be viciously inclined. Should the officer go ahead of the prisoner he might suddenly find himself going down stairs head first from the effect of a kick or a blow, or should he allow the prisoner to precede him the former, if at all lively, could easily break away and escape. Why this has not been attended to before is a mystery, and it is to be hoped that the progress of reform will cause a reform in the style of this Police Court, if it does not result in having an entirely new place fitted up.

JUDGE HOGAN

is the presiding magistrate this week. He preserves a quiet, steady dignity and seldom, if ever, raises his voice so as to be heard beyond the immediate vicinity of the desk.

Yesterday was, to a great extent, remarkably quiet. There was the usual number of cases of "drunk and disorderly;" but as most of the culprits had slept off the effects of their potions they (with the exception of a few "regulars") had become duly penitent. The only cases of any special interest were one of larceny of a watch and chain and another concerning the operations of a gang of shoplifters.

Colonel Harry Rockafellar, of the gay Seventy-first regiment, appeared early in the morning and made complaint against a young man named Francis Carolan. This young man, it appears, was a clerk in the employ of Carr & Rockafellar, and had been in the habit of "borrowing" articles of various kinds from his employers and forgetting to return them. Yesterday morning he went to Colonel Rockafellar's desk and took therefrom the keys of the safe. In one of the private compartments of the safe was a watch, a chain belonging to Mr. Carr, and this young Carolan—as he expressed it—"took a loan of." He did not return it before it was missed, nor before an officer of the Third precinct had laid his hands on him and found the "chronometer" safely lodged in his pocket. Francis was committed for the felony to answer at the General Sessions.

John O'Conor, porter and salesman at the establishment of Messrs. Lowitz & Co., No. 499 Broadway, was engaged in opening the store on the morning of the 28th of October, when two young men entered and insisted on being shown some goods. While O'Conor was engaged in showing the goods another young man came in and asked for a Mr. Hayes, one of the salesmen. Mr. Hayes was not in, and, after waiting some time, the young man said he would not wait, but would call again. Shortly after the other two young men went out without making any purchases, and in a few minutes Mr. Hayes, the salesman, came in and immediately missed a quantity of valuable laces. Yesterday morning the three young men were walking down Broadway when O'Conor saw them. They saw him and separated. He called his employer and they followed the young men until they reached the City Hall Park, when the followers saw a police officer, whom they immediately requested to arrest the culprits. On being arraigned, the two who had gone into the store first gave their names as Henry Schmidt and James L. Morton, and the fellow who came to ask for salesman Hayes gave the name of James L. Wallace. They were fully identified by O'Conor and by a couple of storekeepers from Howard street, who stated that the "gentlemen" had entered their store, and after leaving the firm missed a quantity of laces and feathers. The prisoners are not by any means prepossessing and are said to be expert shoplifters. They had a capacious satchel in their possession yesterday when arrested, and evidently intended to make a haul while the police and others were engaged in seeing the Grand Duke. Judge Hogan committed them for examination. A young

PICKPOCKET

was arrested by officer Little, of the Sixth precinct, at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, immediately after the procession had passed. A young gentleman named Leavis, from Nashville, felt a tug at his watch chain and then was suddenly hit in the face. He saw a young man attempting to run away. He immediately felt his pocket and found that his gold watch was gone. He started in pursuit and succeeded in touching the prisoner once or twice, but could not hold him. The policeman saw the chase, and grabbing the fugitive, held him till the young Nashvillian came up. On the person of the prisoner were found the watch of the complainant, which had been taken from the chain by the process known as "ringing," and a small silver watch, which had been taken in the same manner. The prisoner gave his name as Isaac Jacobs, and stated that the watch had been put in his hand by somebody, and he only got frightened and ran away. A bold looking young fellow, who gave his name as Murphy, was arrested on suspicion of being a "pal" of Jacobs, for the reason that as soon as the prisoner saw that he was caught he called to Murphy and told him to tell his (Jacobs') brother that he was arrested. Judge Hogan committed the two enterprising youths to answer the charge.

BLACK FRIDAY.

Further Inside View of the Clearance House—Three Hundred Millions of Gold Required to Clear the Transactions of Black Friday.

The suit in which Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, Jr., are the principal defendants, and through which J. O. Davis and others seek to recover $8,250, alleged damages growing out of non-fulfilment of a little gold transaction on the famous "Black Friday," was resumed yesterday before Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. As on the opening day, there was a numerous attendance, including some of the most conspicuous on the street and in the Gold Room and stock board of our great money mart. Neither Mr. Gould nor Mr. Fisk have, however, thus far put in an appearance. There was not much testimony taken, but most of the day was consumed by the opposing counsel in finely drawn out arguments on delicately subtle legal points.

INSIDE THE CLEARING HOUSE.

Mr. Westcott, Secretary of the Clearing House, was recalled, and gave in his testimony a further inside view of matters in the Clearing House. He first explained the rule of the Board of Gold Brokers providing for the resale of gold at the risk of the purchasers in any case where the purchaser neglects to fulfil his contract after notice. He added that this rule being found to have existed before 1867 it was ruled out by the judges as irrelevant. Gold, he continued, is delivered in two ways—one through the Clearing House, by means of a ticket, and the other ex-Clearing House. Borrowers and lenders of gold usually agree to keep it at the same price, the increase being only the interest agreed to be paid. He knew of no difference between a loan of gold and a loan of currency. When a transfer of gold is made through the Clearing House there is no actual transfer of the coin, except as represented by the ticket, which passes current the same as the actual delivery of the coin. Gold coin is rarely drawn from the vaults of the bank, except for special use, but is represented by gold certificates or certified checks for gold on the Gold Exchange Bank or Metropolitan Bank. There is daily on deposit in the banks of New York from ten to thirty millions of gold and seventy millions in the Sub-Treasury. On the Friday in question the clearances would have amounted to

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF GOLD.

Q. Was there gold enough in the city or in the country to make this delivery? A. Yes; with ten millions of gold I can make a delivery of one hundred millions.

Q. Supposing a man was compelled to make actual delivery of twenty millions of gold on that Friday, was there gold enough in the city to do it? A. Not outside the Sub-Treasury.

His remaining testimony elicited no facts of special interest.

LETTER OF ADVICE.

John A. Macpherson, one of the plaintiffs, was next called as a witness on his own behalf. He testified having sent a letter of advice to the defendants of the sale of the gold specified in the complaint. He did not distinctly recollect whether he signed the ticket of sale, but saw it after it was signed. The clerk had authority to sign them.

CHARGED ON THE BALANCE BOOK.

Wm. R. Mathews, clerk in the Clearing House, testified to the amount of the claim being charged on the balance book of the Clearing House in favor of the plaintiffs.

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS ON BLACK FRIDAY.

John E. Messerole, Register of the New York Gold Exchange, testified that at half-past twelve on the Friday in question gold was selling at 136; at half-past one at 135; at eleven A. M. at 155½; at a quarter past eleven at 155¼. The highest price during the day was 162½. At eight minutes past two o'clock gold was at its lowest, 133. On the next day of sale, the 30th of September, gold was at 124.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE CLAIM.

An assignment of the claim of plaintiffs to Mr. John Bonner was offered in evidence. It was objected to as indefinite and imperfect, inasmuch as it merely states on its face that it assigns plaintiffs' claim against Albert Speyer and his associates. The Court, after a lengthy argument, admitted the document, which closed the case for the plaintiffs.

MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT.

Mr. BEACH moved to dismiss the complaint and enforced the motion by a lengthy argument. He urged that Mr. Bonner, by the assignment, had only acquired the right to superintendence of the action. On the other hand, if the assignment was absolute, then he insisted Davis and Macpherson were not the proper parties to the action, and as to them the complaint should be dismissed.

Ex-Judge EMOTT contended in opposition to the motion that the effect of the assignment was merely to convey one-half interest in the claim to Mr. Bonner reserving the other half to Messrs. Davis and Macpherson.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD also made a lengthy argument for the motion to dismiss, after which the Court adjourned.

MADISON SQUARE.

More Protests Against the Disfigurement of the Park.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A word from your columns in disapprobation will save the residents of the neighborhood of Madison square from the great nuisance and outrage now proposed of having urinals under their eyes whenever they look upon or pass through that magnificent park. No neighborhood has less use for such provision, and no part of the city is so crowded with hotels, where such convenience is open to all. Such places would, therefore, be used only by the meanest class, and loafers and such men would not hesitate to make offensive demonstrations to ladies passing or to the many nurses guarding the children while playing around. The effect of example, too, to these young ones can be easily anticipated. Although Paris tolerates the nuisance in the streets, still such an outrage has never been permitted in the Tuileries grounds. No decent lady could pass through our park. The windows of all the houses of Madison avenue would have to be closed against the unpleasantness which would be continually brought to mind. In City Hall Park it is very well, as only men congregate there; but to convert our most beautiful and popular square into a filthy sluice for the convenience of vagabonds, probably inclined thereto only by seeing the opportunity or novelty, is a most wanton insult to the tastes of New York men, and the doom of Madison square. It has just been made perfect; let it not now be ruined.

A RESIDENT.

Another Resident Speaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I was glad to see the article in your Sunday issue complaining, very justly, of the intended nuisance, by placing three public urinals on so small a place as Madison square. This square is, perhaps, one of the greatest resorts as a playground for children and nursery girls in this city, and, consequently, many mothers frequent this place to care for those children. It is a pleasant resort for that purpose, and, being a central point of a large neighborhood of genteel family residences, many ladies are constantly passing through the same, fully as large a number as any other class of our inhabitants. Do they, or a large proportion of the gentlemen who are constantly passing through this park, require such places? No, they would not use them. Who, then, would resort to these urinals? Most certainly a class of men and loafers who prowl about this square in search of lewd women, making it now quite difficult for any lady to pass there after sunset without receiving insults from some of these prowlers. Why do so much to accommodate a class of men who are already themselves a nuisance there?

With so many offensive places there, with the class of men resorting to them, this square, instead of being pleasant and delightful as a resort for children and their female protectors, and a promenade for ladies and gentlemen, will be shunned as a pestilence and bawdy ground.

We trust this matter of desecration has been overlooked by the honorable Board of Commissioners of Parks, and that they will take measures for relieving this square and neighborhood from the offence that will be created by establishing the three urinals, designed to be so conspicuously located.

A LOVER OF DECENCY.

BILLIARDS.

Dion Beats Miller in a Game for $500.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1871.

The first of three match games of billiards, of 500 points, for $500 a game, was played last night between Joseph Dion and Henry Miller. Dion gave Miller 150 points on each game. One hundred innings were played, which resulted:—Dion, 500; Miller, 479.

FOOLISH FRANK OCHS.

In Newark yesterday Frank Ochs, a young German jeweller, recently married and employed in Krementz's factory, was committed to jail to await trial on a charge of having stolen gold at various times during several months, aggregating in value to about $800. When arrested $25 was found on his person. This is the second time he has been caught, having previously been not only forgiven but allowed to continue working for his robbed employers, they hoping that he would do better. On information he gave a dentist named John Wergrand was arrested, charged with purchasing from Ochs some of the stolen property. He was held to bail for trial.