THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States Supreme Court and in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Cases in Bankruptcy and Admiralty—The Callender Trial Postponed—The Central Savings Bank in Court—Yorkville Police Justice Case—Acquittal of Parties Charged with Violations of the Election Law—The Old Hackley Contract Litigation Revived—Important Trials in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Reducing the Legal Tender Question to a Fine Point—A County Alleged to Have Repudiated Its Bonds and Refused to Honor Coupons at Maturity—Important Suits Against the Washington and Jefferson College as to the Removal of the Classes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1872.

No. 51. Dooley vs. Smith—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—In this case the Court of Appeals of Kentucky affirmed a judgment of the lower State Court without passing upon the legal tender question said to be involved in it; but inasmuch as the Court below passed upon that question it is maintained here that this Court may review the question. The case was this:—In 1869 Dooley tendered a balance due in legal tender notes, which Smith refused, although he had all along received interest in that currency. Dooley sued Smith in equity to compel him to receive the money and surrender the note, and Smith sued Dooley to recover the amount in coin. The Court sustained the demurrer to Dooley's petition on the ground the equity was without jurisdiction where there was an adequate remedy at law, as there was in this case. In the latter case Dooley answered, setting up his tender and the refusal to accept, and the fact that he had previously sued Smith concerning the same matter. A general demurrer was filed to this answer, which the Court sustained (although holding that the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, decided in this Court, had rendered the legal tender question *res adjudicata*) giving judgment against Dooley for the number of dollars demanded in lawful tender. Dooley appealed to the Court of Appeals, where this question was affirmed on the technical ground that the tender was defective, the merits of the case not being touched upon. It is here insisted that this Court has no jurisdiction, because the legal tender question, which the lower State Court held to be the only question involved, was not decided by nor in any way before the Court of Appeals. On the other hand, it is submitted that the pleadings in the case and the judgment of the State Court below show conclusively that the legal tender question was involved as the principal question, and, therefore, this Court has jurisdiction to review it. Garrett Davis for plaintiff in error; W. W. Wadsworth for defendant.

No. 52. The County of Bath et al. vs. Henry Amy—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. This was a proceeding by Amy against the county of Bath and its County Court, County Judge and other officers, to compel the levy and collection of a tax to pay certain coupons, or interest warrants, attached to bonds alleged to have been issued by the county in payment of a subscription of $150,000 to the capital stock of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company. The Court, sustaining the validity of the bonds and holding that the county was liable, ordered the issue of the writ, and this writ of error was sued out to reverse the judgment, and it is maintained that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to award the writ, there being no prior judgment therefor and the writ not being necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction; that the Circuit Court erred in ordering the mandamus because the manner of providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds was by the express terms of an act of the Legislature, left to the discretion of the County Court, and that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, the bonds and coupons being issued by one Kentucky corporation to another Kentucky corporation. James B. Beck, John G. Carlisle and Montgomery Blair for plaintiff in error; John W. Stevenson and Harry Myers for defendant.

No. 55. Trustees of Jefferson College vs. Washington and Jefferson College; 56. Francis J. Collier and Others vs. Same; 57. David C. Houston vs. Trustees of Jefferson College, and Washington and Jefferson College—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—These three bills, relating to the same institution and involving considerations common to all, were argued together and decided as one, and are here heard together. The case of Houston and others raises the question whether the contract of scholarship between the complainants and others and Jefferson College did not interpose a constitutional barrier to any legislative grant of authority to the trustees of the college to surrender its former charter and accept a new one, by which the college was eventually removed from Connorsburg to Washington, in the same county.

The case of the trustees of Jefferson College raises the same question, and in the case of F. M. Collier and others—some of the members of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College—they complain of the college that its trustees are, under pretence of authority conferred by an act of the Legislature of February 26, 1869, about to violate the provisions of an act of 4th of March, 1865, by which the college was authorized to provide for the instruction of the senior and junior and sophomore classes at Connorsburg, and students in the freshman classes, and in the Scientific and Preparatory Departments and the Department of Agriculture and Art at Washington, and to remove thither the library and other movable property of the college, and to sell or dispose of its real estate—charging that such intended acts and doings would be and are in contravention of the rights, duties and obligations conferred by the act of the 4th of March. In the case of Houston and others the Court held that the legislation complained of did not, in point of fact, infringe the complainant's contracts of scholarship; but even if the contracts were set aside or annulled by the legislation, yet their obligation cannot be said to be impaired in a legal sense, because the acceptance of the obnoxious legislation by the trustees, included the plaintiffs, and that at all events the acts of Assembly in question were passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the exercise of a power so to do reserved in the original charter of Jefferson College. In the case of Collier and others, a minority of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, it was held that the removal of the college, under the act of 1869, did not impair the contracts of scholarship by simply changing the location, and that the act was valid. It was also held that as the complainants did not reply to the answer of the majority of the Board, alleging an intention to remove the classes of the college to Washington, and dispose of the realty in strict pursuance of the act of 1869, the allegation must be taken to be true, and the bill must be dismissed. All the bills were dismissed, and it is here insisted that the Court erred in these views. Messrs. Woodward, Beach, Sharos and Corwine for plaintiffs; John A. Wills for defendant, college.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

De Lunatico Inquirendo.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, the inquiry touching the alleged insanity of William Messick, who had been indicted for forging a name upon a bail bond, was resumed before Judge Benedict. The trial lasted a considerable portion of the day. The jury, after some consultation, found a verdict to the effect that Messick is a person of sane mind. The Court adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In Admiralty.

Judge Blatchford tried two admiralty cases yesterday—John P. Brown vs. The Brig Annie Linsley, and the suit of Lucien B. Keen vs. William G. Audenried and others, the latter being an action on a charter party to recover demurrage. In both the decisions were reserved.

After some further discussion the Commissioner adjourned the examination until Thursday next, at half-past two o'clock.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Case of Charles Callender.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Charles Callender.—There was another adjournment in this case yesterday. At the hour appointed for the examination District Attorney Davis was present on behalf of the government, and Mr. William Fullerton and Mr. Joseph Bell for the defendant.

Mr. DAVIS said he was not able to attend to the case to-day, as he had been summoned to appear before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Mr. FULLERTON stated that in a few minutes he would have to appear at the inquest in reference to the murder of Fisk.

Mr. JOSEPH BELL remarked that the defendant had now very little evidence to offer. He merely wanted to ask Mr. Stevenson one or two questions, and after that would close the case. He was most desirous to go on, as it was a great hardship to drag Mr. Callender out in this way.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Another Savings Bank Law Trouble.

Before Judge Barrett.

Valentine Spies vs. The Central Savings Bank.—An application was made yesterday in this Court by the plaintiff for a temporary injunction against the Central Savings Bank, enjoining it from further exercising the business of banking. Upon the filing of the proper undertaking the application was granted, which will compel the bank, at its peril, if unsatisfactory, will probably lead to the appointment of a receiver and permanent suspension of its functions as a banking institution.

Suit for Slander Against Morgan Jones.

Martin J. Keyes vs. Morgan Jones.—The plaintiff claims to have been grossly slandered by the defendant at a late meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee. It is alleged that the latter, among other opprobrious terms, designated him as a "bounty jumper." The plaintiff applied yesterday for an order of arrest against the ex-Congressman, which was granted.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

Murray vs. Coulter.—At the resumption of this trial yesterday several additional witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff. Their testimony, however, elicited no new facts of interest; and, in fact, the only point of interest connected with it was the fact, that it closed the evidence for the prosecution—a strong sign that the suit at some remote day will reach its termination. After the plaintiff's lawyers rested, and after their protracted arduous labors they certainly needed rest, the defence opened their case. This was done by Mr. Garry of counsel, who occupied an hour and more telling what in the first place he was going to disprove of the testimony offered on the other side, and, secondly, the new state of facts he would prove. There is no show of the suit reaching a conclusion for a week or ten days yet. The interest in the case, however, increases, as the crowds in attendance continually increase instead of diminishing.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Alleged Violations of the Election Law.

Before Judge Ingraham.

This Court yesterday began the trial of persons charged with violations of the Election law—a matter, the preliminary investigation of which and finding of indictments, has so largely occupied the recent attention of the Grand Jury. Thus far the charges preferred do not seem to be very well sustained. Three persons—John Sanders, Wm. H. Ratigan and V. W. Howe—were tried yesterday and acquitted. A fourth party, Patrick Quinn, was arraigned and after pleading not guilty was remanded for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Quackenboss vs. Struckman.—Motion granted.

Finlan vs. Low et al.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Peter H. Walsh.—Memoranda for counsel.

Wilson vs. Boot.—The application should be made upon notice, or if ex parte to the Justice who granted the order.

Earle vs. Ross.—Memoranda for counsel.

Golder vs. Crowley.—Affidavit of service is insufficient; it should show the absence of the attorneys.

Pollion et al. vs. Anrim (or Casey).—Motion granted.

Same vs. Byer et al.—Same.

By Judge Cardozo.

Penfield vs. James et al.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barlow.

Launitz vs. Vutti.—Motion granted.

Finn vs. Ennis.—Order granted.

Sayer vs. O'Brien.—Same.

By Judge Monell.

Philbrick vs. Valiet.—Case settled.

McCall et al. vs. The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Same.

By Judge McCunn.

Cushman vs. O'Brien.—I find nothing in the evidence to disturb the verdict of the jury.

Boudenot vs. McCahill.—Motion for new trial on the minutes denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Mr. Montgomery Quinn Does Not Come Up to the Scratch.

Before Judge Monell.

Montgomery Quinn vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.—This was a suit to recover $6,000 damages for alleged violation of contract. The plaintiff was formerly vice president of the company, and through some regulations issued by himself a strike occurred among the conductors and drivers. The affair terminated in the new orders being rescinded and Mr. Quinn being dismissed. It was stated that his original claim for damages on account of being discharged was $60,000. On the case being called yesterday for trial the plaintiff failed to put in an appearance, and the complaint was dismissed by default.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Hackley Contract Redivivus.

Before Judge Loew.

Charles Devlin vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, J. R. Platt, Samuel Donaldson, Thomas Hope, Anthony S. Holly, T. R. Pratt and Charles D. Bush.—This was a case arising out of the well known Hackley contract for cleaning the streets of the city of New York. The plaintiff, Charles Devlin, claims, as assignee of Hackley, and the defendants other than the Mayor also claim under Hackley, declaring, however, to join Devlin in the suit as plaintiffs, and they are therefore made defendants. The case has been pending since 1864. It was referred in 1866 to Homer R. Stuart, who, by his report, dated July, 1870, found in favor of the plaintiff, Devlin and the defendants, other than the Mayor, in amount of $4,000,000; but $300,000 of this was for prospective profits, which Hackley's assignee claimed would have been made if he had not been prevented by the city authorities from continuing work under his contract. On the part of the city it was claimed that he was only prevented from doing his work after repeated breaches of his contract, and his utter failure to keep the streets in good order. The case yesterday came before the Court on a motion on the part of the Mayor to set aside the judgment entered on the referee's report and to have the case sent for trial by a jury, in compliance with the act of April 19, 1871. It was claimed on the part of Devlin that judgment was entered in his favor on the 18th of December, in compliance with an order of the Court dated April 12, 1871, allowing judgment to be entered as of that date. It appears that motions had been noticed for the 12th of April, 1871, by one of the defendants for an extra allowance, and also for judgment. The motion for an extra allowance was adjourned from time to time until July, 1871, when it was argued by Corporation Counsel O'Gorman in opposition to the claim of the plaintiff and the various defendants having a joint interest with him, and is still undetermined. The order for the entry of judgment, however, was, it was claimed on behalf of the city, entered without the knowledge or consent of counsel for the city, without due notice, and without an opportunity being given to oppose the same, and the existence of such an order was unknown to the said counsel until within the last few days. It was also argued that, even if the order was not irregular, it could have no effect in enabling the entry of judgment on the report of a referee after the passage of the act of April 19, 1871, which prohibited the entry of a judgment against the city in an issue of fact unless upon the verdict of a jury. The case was argued at great length, occupying the entire day, and Judge Loew directed counsel to submit written points to him.

Messrs. O'Gorman, Trull and Dukes were heard in behalf of the city, and Messrs. Luther R. Marsh, Cronin, Marrin, Starbuck, Schenck and Scott appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and various of the contemnants, who are, in fact, complainants with Devlin.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART 1.

Ejecting a Pretty Cigar Girl from the Spingler House.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

Rosa Horn vs. John M. Cannon.—The defendant is the late proprietor of the Spingler House, opposite Union square, and the plaintiff kept a cigar stand in the barroom of the establishment, her husband attending to it for her. On the 15th of March, 1870, the defendant forcibly ejected her and her cigars, and she now sues to recover damages. The defence was that the ejection was justifiable, and was carried out under summary proceedings for holding over; that the husband of plaintiff was interested in the business, and, therefore, should be joined with her in the action, and that the tenancy was from week to week. Case on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Dingle vs. Jordan—Motion granted.

Nolan vs. Leamy—Motion granted.

Kempner vs. Sink—Motion granted.

Backman vs. Orcutt—Judgment for plaintiff ordered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Minor Cases—An Alleged Vender of Obscene Literature Forfeits His Bail and Is to be Arrested.

Before Judge Bedford.

The first case called for trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was an indictment against John Hays, charged with burglariously entering the provision store of Philemon D. Haight, 590 Washington street, on the 21st of November, and stealing nine hams; was found guilty of petty larceny. The officer gave Hays a very bad character, and the Judge remanded him for sentence, to find out positively his antecedents before disposing of him.

Robert Wilson, a boy, was placed on trial for the crime of burglary in the first degree. It appeared from the evidence that the residence of Charles Wilmot, No. 320 West Forty-sixth street, on the night of the 25th of December, was burglariously entered and two overcoats and a pair of fur gloves stolen. On the following morning Wilson was arrested with one of the coats in his possession. He then said that he knew nothing of the burglary and that a boy named Donnelly gave him the coat to pawn it. The prisoner repeated the same statement to the jury, and his manner and story so favorably impressed them that a verdict of not guilty was rendered. Judge Bedford, in discharging Wilson, advised him hereafter to avoid the company of bad boys, for if ever he was brought into Court again the Judge said he would remember him.

John Peterson, an old Swede, was tried and convicted of petty larceny from the person, in stealing, on the 12th of December, a silver watch from John L. Heller, also a very old man. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, with characteristic humaneness, asked the City Judge to be lenient, stating that Peterson was old, very poor, a stranger in the country and unable to speak our language.

Judge BEDFORD said that the fact that this was the first time he was arrested spoke greatly in his favor, and he would therefore suspend judgment.

AN ALLEGED VENDER OF OBSCENE LITERATURE TO BE TRIED.

The last case on the calendar was an indictment against William Simpson, charged with selling obscene books. He failed to answer to his name, and Mr. Sullivan remarked that he hoped judgment would be promptly entered and a bench warrant issued for the rearrest of the defendant. Simpson belonged to a class of offenders in this city who corrupted the very fountain of social morals. He (the District Attorney) had been apprised that some of the obscene books had been recently circulated among the scholars of our public schools, which was traceable in the first instance to such men as Simpson who dealt in such literature. The accused had been in court during the morning and through his counsel offered to plead guilty on condition that the punishment should be light, but he (Mr. Sullivan), under his official oath, peremptorily refused to make any such arrangement.

Judge BEDFORD to the Clerk—What is the amount of bail?

The CLERK—One thousand dollars.

A bench warrant was ordered by the Judge, who instructed Officers Van Buskirk and Fitzmaurice (witnesses in the case) to arrest Simpson wherever they found him and lock him up, "and," added the Judge, "we will see if he will not be tried." His Honor said he would hold the officers responsible for arresting and producing Simpson. It appears that reputable gentlemen have taken more than ordinary interest in this matter of endeavoring to suppress the circulation of obscene books and prints disposed of in large quantities by Simpson, which is undermining the morals of thousands of the youth of this and adjacent cities. Judge Bedford and Mr. Sullivan will heartily co-operate with these good citizens in suppressing this gigantic evil, and if the prosecuting officer succeeds, after an impartial trial, in securing a conviction of Simpson, the community may rest assured that Judge Bedford will do his duty fearlessly.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 13, 55, 64, 67, 84, 132, 137, 140, 163, 179, 187.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 133, 135, 136, 138, 140, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 781½, 51½, 235½, 337, 835, 141½, 217, 411½, 521½, 861, 865, 867, 864, 877, 881½, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Freedman, J.—Nos. 1215, 1137, 901, 903, 995, 907, 909, 911, 585, 539, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265. Part 2—Held by Judge Morell.—Nos. 1068, 65, 448, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 1038, 798, 244, 470, 964, 760, 782.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Robinson and J. F. Daly.—Nos. 18, 7, 9, 24, 60, 51, 71, 49, 74, 33, 36. Part 1—By Judge Larremore.—Nos. 893, 1142, 1143, 589, 1144, 774, 1064½, 1065½, 346, 347, 1023, 845, 68, 847, 897.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7459, 7215, 7424, 6690, 7100, 7384, 7476, 7534, 7536, 7610, 7650, 7661, 7653, 7666, 8108. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7185, 7552, 7177, 7699, 6771, 7669, 7662, 7663, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7655, 7669, 7670, 8537. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8137, 8385, 8407, 8486, 7201, 7357, 7917, 8224, 8538, 8539, 8540, 8541, 8542.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 170, 171, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A Question of Alienage.

Before Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

Joseph and Alexander Campbell vs. George Birbeck.—In 1819 one James Hays married Elizabeth Gourley in Ireland, and subsequently came to New York, where he was naturalized. He died in 1828, leaving a will by which he gave all his property to his wife for life, and after her death to his three children—William, Mary and James. These children never married and all died before the mother, and the mother died in 1870. She never was naturalized. Upon her death the Campbells, who were nephews of James Hays, entered into possession of the real estate in Greenwich street, in New York. Shortly after they contracted to sell one of the lots to Mr. Birbeck for $5,000. Mr Birbeck refused to take the title, on the ground that the mother inherited from the children and it therefore passed to her heirs and not to the Campbells. The Campbells contended that as she was an alien she could not inherit from her children any real estate, and the Campbells claimed that they, being next of kin to her husband, had a perfect title. The Court held that Mrs. Hays, being an alien, could not inherit from her children, who were citizens; and that the Campbells, being next of kin to her husband, succeeded to the property. In 1854 an act was passed by Congress enabling the wives of citizens to inherit property the same as if naturalized; but as Mrs. Hays was a widow previous to the passage of that act it did not apply to her.

CITY COURT.

Suit Against the Sheriff.

Before Judge Nelson.

William H. Kemp vs. Anthony Walter, Sheriff of Kings county.—The plaintiff brought suit for $3,000 under the following circumstances:—Last fall he received judgment against his brother, and the Sheriff sold his brother out. Plaintiff was the purchaser. Previous to the sale the brother cleared out and some of his creditors, thinking that the whole thing had been "put up," attached the property and the Sheriff sold it again. Plaintiff estimated the value of the property at $3,000, and the jury gave him a verdict against the Sheriff.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2½, 33, 44, 68, 88, 100, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118 to 123, inclusive; 125. Inquest 94.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 90, 92, 109, 117, 118, 121, 120, 134, 136, 137, 144, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 39, 49.

A DIAMOND THIEF.

Sarah Grovier, a colored domestic, employed at 122 Madison avenue, was arrested by Officer Whisker, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, upon complaint of John Anderson, residing at the same place, who charges that on Sunday morning she entered his room and stole a diamond stud, valued at $100. She denied the charge upon being arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, but was fully committed for trial.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suite, in reps, for $38 and $50; rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Chamber Furniture, in rosewood and walnut; Sideboard, Extension Table, at a sacrifice. Call at residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, POMPADOUR style, covered brocatel satin, cost $450, for $200; one do., $50; Paintings, Bronzes, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Silverware, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; sacrifice. M. H. DRAKE, 56 West 15th, near 5th av.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR CASH, PARLOR SUITS in rich brocatel, $75; rep, $60; Bedroom Suits, $40; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yd., and 300 Lots cheap, at private residence 124 West 26th st.

A.—PARTIES IN WANT OF A MAGNIFICENT PARlor Suit, made by Schendler, Broadway; 2 Sofas, 4 Side Chairs, 2 Arm, covered in satin brocatel, $175; 2 Suits at $50; 10 Bedroom Suits, 400 yds. Carpet, less than half cost. At 129 West 23d street, near 6th avenue.

A.—COMPLETE BEDROOM FURNITURE FOR SALE at a very low price. 58 East Twenty-ninth street, third floor.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense Stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAITS, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
894 and 396 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

BILLIARDS.

WM. H. GRIFFITH'S BEVELLED TABLES, WITH the patent wire cushions, are taking the lead of all others for correctness of angles and durability. Second hand tables for sale. 40 Vesey street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

12 ORCHARD ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable German girl as good cook, washer and ironer

14 IRVING PLACE.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; good reference furnished.

23 COMMERCE ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AN EXperienced woman as cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; best references.

25 PRINCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city or country; best reference. Call for two days.

32 ELIZABETH ST., CORNER CANAL, THIRD floor, front room.—A respectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a genteel boarding house; best city reference.

33 LEWIS ST., ROOM 4.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

49 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook in a private family or in a boarding house; can come well recommended from last place. Call for two days.

76 3D AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A WOman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; reference given. Call for two days.

102 WEST 49TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS first class woman cook in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house; city or country; or would go by the day.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman as professed cook; prefers a good home to wages; best city reference. Call for two days.

119 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as cook; understands it thoroughly; has good city reference.

126 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, NO. 2.—A respectable Protestant woman as first class cook; is willing to assist with the washing if required; is a good baker; city or country.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as good cook in a private family; city or country; excellent city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; no objection to washing.

150 UNION AV., GREENPOINT, L. I.—A COMPEtent woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing, or would do light housework; good reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; excellent washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; good city reference.

166 3D AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; two years' city references.

200 WEST 26TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family; would do coarse washing; best city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first class cook; no objection to coarse washing in a small family. Call for two days.

208 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

209 WEST 23D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron; has good city reference.

210 EAST 28TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; would assist with the washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

212 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, friends; one as first class cook, the other as first class laundress; understand their business thoroughly; would go separately; will be found trustworthy; good city reference.

213 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED woman as good plain cook; excellent reference.

214 EAST 117TH ST., HARLEM, AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family or boarding house. Call for two days.

226 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a small private boarding house; best city reference.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 33D ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

247 EAST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer or ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

248 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands French cooking; 16 years' reference from last employer.

250 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, German or American.

251 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references.

256 9TH AV., IN SHOE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; no objection to coarse washing.

259 WEST 26TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook in a restaurant, oyster or chop house; best reference. Ring the bell.

300 45TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESpectable girl in a private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is economical and neat in the kitchen; city reference.

303 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., one pair of stairs, back room.—A respectable, Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and pastry; would assist in the washing if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

308 EAST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

309 EAST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; has no objection to coarse washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

313 EAST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG PROtestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework; good city reference.

315 BOWERY.—A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GERman cook as housekeeper; well recommended.

316 EAST 32D ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable woman as professed cook in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; best reference.

318 MOTT ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AS PLAIN cook; is a first rate washer and ironer and good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

318 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; willing to assist in the washing; desires a good home; has best reference from her last employer. Inquire for two days.

325 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

328 WEST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as cook; understands her business; five years' city reference from last place.

331 EAST 81ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days.

336 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

339 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced woman as cook and to do washing and ironing in a small family; good city reference.

340 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., IN THE REAR.—A widow to do cooking or housework for a small family, with a little boy 3 years old; willing to go a short distance in the country; references from last place.

341 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing.

372 WEST 11TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as plain cook, excellent washer and ironer or to do housework, five years' reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress, good reference.

387 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist in the washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

388 BROOME ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, OR meat or pastry cook, in a hotel or restaurant.

404 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference.

404 WEST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to a boarding house; will assist with the washing and ironing; excellent city reference.

408 EAST 15TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference.

409 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; is a good baker; will assist with washing; good city reference; no objection to the country.

422 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., IN THE stands meats, soups, game, desserts and baking; no objection to do the coarse washing; the best city reference.

431 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

432 3D AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT girl as cook; will assist at washing; or as cook alone; good reference.

513 9TH AV.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is a good pastry cook and bread maker; can get up orders in a restaurant. Apply for two days from 9 to 12.

596 3D AV., CORNER 30TH ST., OVER DRUG store.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker, and good washer and ironer; best city references from last place.

835 3D AV., CORNER 51ST ST., OVER THE liquor store.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for one day.

920 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman as first class French and American cook in a private family; best reference. Address M. P., box 214 Herald office.

EINE TUCHTIGE DEUTSCHE KOCHIN SUCHT EINE stelle in einer hotel oder restaurant. Nachzufragen 263 Forsyth st., zimmer 2.

Chambermaids, &c.

42 EAST 32D ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG WOman as first class chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference from last place.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

66 CANAL ST., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTABLE English girl to do upstairs work, light housework or take care of children in a private family; references.

78 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or would assist in washing; good city reference. Call from 10 till 4.

113 WEST 10TH ST., UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG GERman girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small American family; best city reference.

118 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children, in a private family; good reference.

120 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—As first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman as first class chambermaid and laundress, or as seamstress; best references.

132 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress or to take care of children.

134 WEST 24TH ST., REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL TO do chamberwork and plain sewing.

136 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city references.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

147 WEST 23D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; has been four years in her last place. Call for two days.

151 WEST 12TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A genteel American Protestant girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; a good home preferred to good wages. Address only S. A. H.

161 WEST 33D ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—A RESpectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family.

199 EAST 2D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid in an American family; good city reference.

200 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

217 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—AN AMERICAN widow to do upstairs work or housework for a small family; city or country; excellent reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress or to do light housework in a private family; good reference.

222 WEST 20TH ST., BETWE