THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

More Cases of Star Chamber Seizures of Books and Papers by Treasury Agents.

How a Deputy Collector Set About Ruining a Man.

GEN. PALMER ON CUSTOM HOUSE POLITICS

Murphy's Management of the White House.

Protest Against Custom House Manipulation of the Committee.

The Custom House Committee resumed their investigation at the Astor House yesterday morning. A number of additional instances of the shameful abuses of liberty perpetrated by Custom House officials were brought out.

The following was the evidence taken:—

Francis Payson sworn—In the early part of 1871 the books of our firm were seized on a charge of entering false weights of wool; subsequently Mr. Jane, the special agent who investigated the seizure, made a charge of a mistake in entering teas; we were also charged with bribing Custom House officials; on the wool question Mr. Jane said the whole cargo, worth $140,000, would be forfeited; Mr. Jane said that unless we were very sure of our ground we had better take some other course; I understood that that meant a compromise; I had three interviews on [illegible] were not offensive in their demeanor when making the seizure; at the last interview Mr. Jane said, "If you go to the District Attorney's and pay $800 you will get your books back again;" we refused to pay this, but got our books back all right.

Q. You paid no money then at any time? A. Only for the cartage of the books; some of our books were kept three months and others five months; whenever we wanted to refer to them we had to go to the Custom House; they were kept in Mr. Jane's room.

Q. Was there any need for the books to have been kept five months? A. It would not have taken a competent person more than one hour to have seen all there was in the books bearing upon this subject; the cause of the wool dispute was a discrepancy between the weights of the weighers and our weights; when the last offer of $800 was made I said we might, perhaps, pay that, if he freed us from the imputation of fraud, but that he declined to do; the Custom House weigher who passed the wool never weighed the wool at all, but estimated it.

Ezra Wheeler, having been sworn, testified that his books had been seized in the latter part of 1869, in consequence of an alleged mistake in the weights of a shipment of teas and sugar. The difficulty was adjusted, however, in four or five days, and his books were returned to him.

John D. Terry sworn—Am a Custom House officer; am clerk in the Impost Office of the Auditor Office; was Inspector of Election at the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association; I had a conversation with Mr. Grant, but did not tell him that there were fraudulent votes at that election, nor that I had used my power to sign or to refuse to sign the credentials of election to force the Custom House authorities to promote me; I believe that there were irregularities in the election; I turned away one man for attempting to illegally vote; it was claimed that a number of illegal votes were cast, and that the election was illegal.

John S. Beecher sworn—Am an importer of teas and wines at 98 Front street; some goods of mine were seized in the fall of either 1865 or 1866; we made a compromise with the government by paying $35,000; the goods seized was sherry wine; we settled the case, not because we thought that there had, in fact, been an undervaluation on the invoice, but because our business suffered so terribly by the loss of our books; I do not know that there was ever a lawsuit about it; I never was summoned to appear in a Court; do not know who the money was paid to.

John B. Mackenzie sworn—Am in the tea business; have been for twenty-five years; I think there are frequent irregularities at the Custom House, though I never had any trouble there; the government weighers do not, I believe, weigh the goods that come to this port; the teas that come here are [illegible] by the City Weigher, who then gives the [illegible] the United States Weigher, who never [illegible] himself; I think that is the general prac[illegible] I had a cargo of teas, but had great [illegible] clearing them, owing to the trouble we [illegible] them weighed; I have never paid [illegible] clerks for doing work, but about [illegible] ago my clerk told me that our busi[illegible] not get along unless I paid the [illegible] clerk the same as other [illegible] I went the next morning and [illegible] the Deputy Collector, about the [illegible] issued a short order about it, and [illegible] have never had any trouble; fifteen [illegible] of which I was then a member [illegible] clerks; it has always been the [illegible] that when goods entered quickly [illegible] to the clerks; I think I know [illegible] paid weighers, though I never [illegible] I don't think myself that United [illegible] weighers are even present when the City [illegible] is weighing goods; when my firm used to [illegible] gratuities I think the amount was $250 to $300 a [illegible] to be divided up among the clerks; I should [illegible] that a great many of the entry clerks take [illegible] papers home with them and work over-night, so that the business may be run through in the morning; this week I was told that I was to be summoned before this committee; soon after I [illegible] several other merchants, and I warned him that I should tell the committee what he had himself told me; he had told me that when he was a grand juror he examined a case against the government, and having examined the books he had found that a fraud had been committed of over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and that there were the clearest evidences of it; soon after this case was settled by the agents of the government for less than fifty thousand dollars; there are not sufficient clerks now to enter goods, and the commerce of the port has suffered from this cause; I would suggest that there should be more clerks and fewer politicians, and that there should be more ample accommodations provided in the way of office room; there are objections of a very [illegible] kind against merchants coming forward [illegible] stating their grievances; merchants very nat[illegible] object to having the brand of an informer [illegible] upon them; such a reputation would certainly [illegible] the transaction of their Custom House [illegible]; I do not mean to charge that the present [illegible] House clerks are incompetent, but simply [illegible] there are not enough of them.

[illegible] B. Clarke sworn—I am a general com[illegible] merchant; my books and papers were [illegible] by a man named Clifford Thompson, on or [illegible] the 11th of January, 1870; Thompson was a [illegible] collector of internal revenue; I was attend[illegible] to a customer, when two men came in and one [illegible] them desired to see my government book; he then said he wanted to look over my stock; he then showed me that he was a deputy collector, and took possession of my premises; a warrant was issued the next day for my arrest; he sent a verbal notice through an informer named Elliott, who had been in my employ, and was Thompson's brother-in-law, that a compromise could be effected for $12,000; I had discharged Elliott for embezzlement, and I found out that he had previously been caught stealing a roll of silk; the offer of compromise was made to my brother; I refused it, saying that I was not one of that class of merchants; I contested the case in the United States Court, and the result was that the Court decided in my favor; the [illegible] were worth $25,000, and it cost me [illegible] to try and get them back; after the [illegible] the Court I only got back $2,500 from [illegible] the goods had been sold; Thomp[illegible] word through another firm that he would [illegible] if I did not consent to the compromise; [illegible] was dismissed by General Grant in con[illegible] of some doubtful transactions in regard to [illegible] Central Railroad scrip; the men who [illegible] my goods were more or less intoxicated and [illegible] many private articles disappeared [illegible] office; the first charge against me was that [illegible] rectifier without a license, but finally they [illegible] that and took up others; I have heard [illegible] compromises being effected; my Custom [illegible] informed me recently that our business [illegible] facilitated at the Custom House by paying [illegible] clerks, and that this was a customary [illegible] among New York merchants.

[illegible] George W. Palmer sworn—Am a lawyer; [illegible] the early part of Mr. Murphy's adminis[illegible] Superintendent of the Appraiser's Depart[illegible] [illegible] Mr. Murphy coming back from Long [illegible] saying that the President took a great [illegible] New York politics, and particulary de[illegible] to retain a man named Corrigan, who [illegible] interest in what was known as the [illegible] in the employ of the government as [illegible] $3 a day; remember also the re[illegible] gentlemen under my administration [illegible] difference of political opinion; on the evening of the day on which the meeting of the General Committee was to be held a year ago a gentleman came to me and said that he understood what the administration wanted; this gentleman was General Alfred Pleasonton; he said further that three gentlemen under me were members of the committee and asked me to influence them in reference to aiding Mr. Murphy's views; I declined to do this; he said that he was a friend of mine, and that all men would certainly be turned out who did not vote as requested; in order to let the men know how they stood, however, I thought it best to let them know how they stood; I said to one of them, "Major Forbes, what would you say if I asked you to vote for Mr. Murphy this evening?" he said he should be sorry to go against my wishes, but if he went for Mr. Murphy he should be going against the wishes of his constituents; all the three men alluded to voted that night against Mr. Murphy, and two days afterwards I received instructions from Secretary Boutwell to discharge them; Major Forbes was an especially useful officer, as he was an expert in dry goods, and I did not know how to replace him very well; I wrote a letter of remonstrance in regard to two of the men and submitted it to some friends, but was counselled not to send it; there were many other discharges of other officers about the same time, and, as I suppose, for the same reason; I believe Mr. Grinnell was ordered to discharge one man at least under him; since Mr. Murphy has come into power the Custom House has been used in the interest of a particular political faction in a way that I do not believe ever existed before; in my office I never dismissed a man for political reasons; I retained some democrats in office; I appointed several Conkling men; I took little part in politics myself; I attended the Syracuse Convention once, and was a member of the regular republican organization before the split; after the split I declined to belong to either of the factions; I made a few speeches during the campaign in behalf of General Woodford; I was removed owing to misrepresentations made to the President that I was a Tammany republican—even a democrat; I went on to Washington and had great difficulty in seeing the President, in consequence of the difficulties thrown in my way by General Porter; I waited half an hour at the White House to see General Porter, but at the end of that time a card came out that the President would see no one that day except Mr. John Russell Young and Mr. McGee; I waited, however, another half hour, at the end of which time Mr. Boutwell came out, and said, after I had told him the case, that it was very strange, and he would see about it; he went in and came out, and said the President would see me soon; at last a young gentleman—Mr. Douglas, I think, a very short gentleman—came out and told me the President would see me; the President was alone, and seemed friendly; I told him what I had heard had been represented to him; he said he had been told I had worked in the interest of the other side and was personally opposed to him; [illegible] he should confront me with these false accusers; I offered my resignation, but I added that if I was to be removed for political reasons I wished to be heard about it; I told him the reason for these misrepresentations was that I was supposed to be a friend of Mr. Fenton, but my friendship for Mr. Fenton did not prevent my being also a friend of his; three weeks afterwards I was removed; the first notice I had of the removal was in the *Evening Post*; the President did not keep his promise; I came under the notice of the department first, I believe, by my connection with the Blatchford case; that case involved about a million of dollars; the guilty parties have never been convicted; I think that if they had been unknown men they would not have escaped so easily.

Here a little interruption occurred, owing to Mr. Bliss' persistent interference in the business of the committee. Observing this gentleman passing questions to Senator Howe, Senator Bayard suddenly said to the witness—

"Do you know the gentleman behind you?"

The witness responded at once, "Yes, that is Colonel Bliss."

Q. Is he one of the counsel for Mr. Blatchford? A. I do not know.

A "scene" then naturally ensued. Mr. Bliss explained, Senator Howe explained and Senator Bayard explained, the latter two gentlemen growing indeed very warm and earnest and personal.

Senator CASSERLY said that at the Custom House sessions the activity of the Custom House agents had been very unpleasant. This was the great reason for the removal of the investigation to the Astor House. He did not see why six Senators could not get along without so much active interference on the part of the officers of the Custom House and of their friends and followers.

Senator BUCKINGHAM said the session was open to all, whether an office-holder or a private citizen.

Senator CASSERLY admitted this, but objected to the business of the committee being interfered with as it had been.

The witness then resumed—There were no assessments made under me in my department for political purposes; at one time, I think, the money was advanced by some persons and then collected subsequently; when the application for a certain amount came to me I refused to order the assessment, but I called the men together and told them to subscribe if they chose, but that if they felt unable to afford it it should make no difference whatever in their chances of keeping their office; there can be no doubt that Custom House officials controlled the last two conventions.

The Committee then adjourned until this morning.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Reorganization of the Board of Education—Bernard Smyth Re-elected President.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. Mr. Wood was chosen President *pro tem.*, and on taking the chair said a few words about the standing of the Board, showing that they have a very good record in financial matters, as they have called for less money than they have been entitled to. During the time of the administration of the present Board they have been entitled to over $9,000,000, and have used something over seven millions of dollars. Mr. Wood referred to the various changes in the schools under the Board and to the success of the Normal College, a success which Mr. Wood thought reflected a great deal of credit upon the Department of Instruction. He would grudge no reasonable expense in keeping up the Normal College, and he expected at the close of the first three years of its existence that there would be such a corps of teachers turned out as had never been seen in New York before.

After Mr. Wood's remarks the Commissioners proceeded to ballot for President. Nine votes were cast, resulting in the unanimous re-election of Bernard Smyth.

Mr. SMYTH gracefully acknowledged his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by his election as presiding officer for the fourth time. He affirmed that the Board was in a most flourishing condition, that economy had been practised, that the schools were well sustained and that the present Board first inaugurated reform.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved the usual business proceeded.

Communications were received from the Mayor appointing trustees and inspectors.

Communications were received from trustees concerning repairs, excuse of teachers for absence, furnishing, &c.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Jarvis and adopted by the Board, making the number of sessions of the schools for a year 422 instead of 426.

A report was offered by Mr. GROSS, in pursuance of a former resolution, providing that any children meeting with accidents or attacked with sudden illness be attended by the police surgeon of the nearest station. The report stated that inquiries had been made and the police surgeons responded cheerfully to the arrangement. A resolution was passed by the Board ordering a correct list of the police stations to be furnished to the principals, and thanking the surgeons for their prompt kindness.

The resolution empowering teachers to call on the police surgeon was amended by providing that in the absence of the surgeon the nearest medical assistance should be called on at the expense of the Board.

A resolution was adopted appointing Miss Sarah E. Cooley and Ellen J. Clark as Principal and Vice Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 45.

Caroline Hamilton was appointed Principal of Colored School No. 2.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution providing that such teachers as should report twenty per cent absences from their classes be discharged, the teachers being required to report every month.

A resolution was offered providing that no pupil be allowed to enter the Normal College under fourteen. Referred to the Committee on Normal College.

Resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted, thanking Bernard Smyth, President; Lawrence D. Kiernan, Clerk, and John Davenport, Auditor, for the able manner in which they had performed their duties. The Board then adjourned, to meet one week from date.

THE OAK STREET MYSTERY.

Another Fractured Skull.

The mystery connected with the death of the man found in the hallway of the premises No. 60 Oak street, about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, as previously reported, grows deeper and deeper as the investigation proceeds, and there now remains but little doubt that the individual, whose name is thought to have been Moass, was foully dealt with. Two men were seen carrying Moass down Monroe street, across Catharine, and lay him down in the hallway of 60 Oak street, five minutes after which he expired. The men who had deceased in charge walked or ran away, and were seen no more. It is believed that they brought their victim from a groggery in the Seventh ward, took him across the line into the Fourth, in order to direct suspicion from themselves and lead to the suspicion that the crime was committed where the body might be found. Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, has the case in charge, and, with his detectives, will make vigilant efforts to solve the mystery, and doubtless some arrests will be made.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Late yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman, M. D., made a post-mortem examination on the body at the Morgue, and found that deceased had compression of the brain from an extensive fracture of the base of the skull, the result of violence. Coroner Schirmer will make an investigation of the case to-day providing all the witnesses can be secured.

THE COURTS.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy—Charge of Counterfeiting—The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Collision Case in the Central Park—An Old Municipal Ring Case—Liabilities of Warehousemen—Business in the General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

A Property that Has Passed Through Many Hands—Interesting Decision of Judge Blatchford on the Service of Subpœnas and the Jurisdiction of the Court.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered an interesting decision in the case of Thomas Hyslop, assignee in bankruptcy of Ely Hoppock vs. Ely Hoppock, Caroline Hoppock and Erastus S. Brown. The question disposed of relates to the proper service of subpœnas so as to bring parties alleged to have made conveyances and assignments of property in fraud of their creditors within the jurisdiction of the Court. We print the main portions of the decision. The Judge says:—

The bill in this case was filed on the 5th of October, 1871. The prayer of the bill is that a conveyance made by Ely Hoppock, the bankrupt, November 15, 1867, of a lot of land on Thirteenth street, in the city of New York, to me. Samuel Cary, and a conveyance made by said Hoppock, October 4, 1867, of a lease of a lot of land on Fourteenth street to one Walter Barnes, and which lease was assigned by Barnes on the same day to Caroline Hoppock, the wife of the bankrupt, and assigned by her November 15, 1867, to Barnes, and assigned on the same day by Barnes and the bankrupt to Cary, and the properties covered by which conveyances, lease and assignments were devised and bequeathed by Cary by his last will and testament, made November 29, 1870, to said Caroline Hoppock, may be decreed to have been fraudulent and void as against the creditors of the bankrupt, and that the properties and the proceeds thereof, and the right of action therefore may be decreed to have vested in the plaintiff, and that the defendant Brown, who is alleged to be receiving the rents of the properties may be decreed to account to the plaintiff for such rents from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the bankrupt and his wife may be enjoined from parting with or encumbering the properties and from receiving the rents thereof, and that the plaintiff may be appointed receiver of such rents. On the filing of the bill a subpœna to appear and answer was issued on the 5th of October, 1871, returnable on the first Tuesday of November, 1871, and directed to the defendants. On the 6th of October, 1871, the Marshal, in writing, deputed Charles L. Clarke to serve the subpœna. In an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Clarke on the 7th of October, 1871, and filed on the 9th of November, 1871, he deposes that "on the 6th day of October, 1871, he served the subpœna on Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock, his wife, two of the defendants, by leaving copies of the subpœna for each of the defendants at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of Hoppock and his wife, No. 38 West Fourteenth street, with a free white person, a member or resident in the family." This service purported to be made under the provisions of rule 13, in equity, which says:—"The service of all subpœnas shall be by a delivery of a copy thereof by the officer serving the same to the defendant personally, or, in case of husband and wife, to the husband personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of each defendant, with some free white person who is a member or resident in the family." On such service a rule was entered on the 9th of November, 1871, taking the bill as confessed against the defendants, Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock, his wife, for want of an appearance. Those defendants have come into Court without appearing generally in the cause, and move the Court that the order *pro confesso*, and the subpœna and its alleged service, and the affidavit thereof and all subsequent proceedings of the plaintiff on the subpœna and order, be set aside on the grounds among others:—

First—That the subpœna was not made returnable on a rule day, but was made returnable on the first Tuesday of the month.

Second—That the place mentioned in the affidavit of service, 38 West Fourteenth street, was not the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendants or either of them.

It is satisfactorily shown by the affidavits that neither of the two defendants has been personally served with a subpœna; that 38 West Fourteenth street was not on the 6th of October, 1871, the dwelling house or usual place of abode of either of them, and has not been their abode since the 30th of April, 1868. Where the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendants has been since June, 1868, or is now, is not shown; but it would seem to be indicated that it is now in Canada, if anywhere. Although the bankrupt may have fled from the jurisdiction of this Court in Bankruptcy to avoid the consequences of frauds committed by him on his creditors, and although his wife, the recipient of the benefits of such frauds, may have accompanied him in his flight, and although he and she may be hiding just over the lines in Canada, and venturing into the State at Niagara Falls, only for the purpose of making an affidavit for the purposes of this motion, yet this Court, sitting in equity, for the purpose of this suit, has acquired no jurisdiction over the persons of the defendants by such service of the subpœna as has been made. This Court cannot decide, on the evidence, that 38 West Fourteenth street has been at any time since the 30th of April, 1868, the dwelling house or usual place of abode of either of the defendants. The question is one of the jurisdiction which this Court, sitting in equity, in this suit [illegible] acquired over the persons of the defendants [illegible] in this suit by process issued and served [illegible] herein. I see no irregularity in making the subpœna [illegible] returnable on the first Tuesday [illegible] subpœna in this case returnable on the first Monday of the month, and not on the first Monday [illegible]. There is a new term of this Court on the [illegible] first Tuesday of each month. There are but two [illegible] or three terms of each Circuit Court in the year, and hence the general equity rules provide that the subpœna shall be returnable on a rule day, that the first Monday of every month shall be a rule day, and that the return day of the subpœna shall be the next rule day, or the next rule day but one occurring after twenty days from the time of issuing the subpœna. The motion must therefore be granted in respect to setting aside the order *pro confesso*, and the alleged service of the subpœna, and the affidavit of such service, and all subsequent proceedings of the plaintiff on the subpœna and order, and denied in respect to setting aside the subpœna. The plaintiff also moves that he may be appointed receiver of the rents and profits of the said properties. Inasmuch as Mrs. Hoppock is the person alleged to hold the properties adversely to the plaintiff, and she has not been served with process, and the defendant Brown is not alleged to have acted otherwise than as agent for others in receiving the rents, the motion for a receiver must be denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Criminal Cases.

Judge Benedict sat yesterday, and proceeded to dispose of cases on the criminal calendar.

Counterfeiting Internal Revenue Stamps.

In the case of Benoni Howard, who is already indicted for counterfeiting internal revenue stamps, a new indictment has been found against him for substantially the same offence.

Mr. WILLIAM FULLERTON, who appeared as counsel for the defence, objected to the defendant pleading to the new indictment until he had an opportunity of arguing against two indictments being allowed to stand against his client at the same time for substantially the same offence. He did not want to go to trial on one indictment while another of substantially the same character was pending against him. Time for pleading to the indictment was extended in order to give Mr. Fullerton opportunity to submit the argument which he desired to address to the Court.

Counterfeit Nickels.

Charles E. Radke was indicted for passing a few counterfeit nickels.

Mr. GOODLET, who had been assigned as counsel for Radke, informed the Court that Radke stated to him that two lawyers who had promised to appear in the case on his behalf, and to whom he had paid fees amounting altogether to $30, had deserted him, and he had lain in jail six months expecting to be tried.

Mr. DE KAY, of the District Attorney's office, spoke to the accused in German, and was informed that the names of the counsel referred to were Russell and Feuchwanger.

Judge BENEDICT animadverted upon the circumstance, observing that if the facts were as stated by the defendant, it would be the duty of the Court to consider what should be done in the matter—whether or not the names of the counsel alluded to should be stricken from the rolls of the Court.

The trial of Radke was postponed, and he was allowed to go with a Deputy Marshal to obtain the attendance of witnesses who, he said, would clearly prove his innocence.

It was subsequently ascertained that the names of the lawyers mentioned are not upon the rolls of the Circuit Court, and if the statement of the defendant is true as regards them, they took his fee, as he says, without rendering service for it; and, moreover, they had no right to practice in the Court, never having signed its rolls.

Attachment for Contempt.

A man named Michael Stiner, who had been attached for contempt by Judge Blatchford in the bankruptcy suit of one Ulrich, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday and was held in $3,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

Before Judge Brady.

Murray vs. Coulter.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday, the court room, if it were possible, being more compactly crowded than on the previous days. The defence entered upon their evidence by placing Judge Coulter himself on the witness stand. He denied, in the most emphatic manner possible, the statement of Hamlin about the making out of new election returns in a private room at Lovejoy's Hotel; he met Hamlin in front of the City Hall, who there gave him the returns, and afterwards went with O'Brien to the bar of the hotel and, no farther; he never meddled with the returns at all. On his cross-examination he stated that he knew nothing of the returns for Police Justice until after the City Canvassers finished their canvass. He receive the returns of the Twenty-second ward as Alderman of that ward; he knew nothing of the carrying of the ballot boxes to the station house and did not apply to the Police Commissioners to send canvassers there; with the getting up of the Hugh Murray ticket he had nothing to do, and made no arrangement with Mr. Farley about it; he had been an office holder for the past ten or twelve years; he had been a Harbor Master, Police Clerk, Warden of the Tombs, an Alderman and School Trustee; he resigned as School Trustee and John Stacom was appointed in his place, but it was through no arrangement of his.

Q. Did you say to Mr. McKeon that you was afraid Hamlin was sorry for what he had done relative to making out new election returns and would tell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell Mr. McKeon to promise Hamlin a place in your court if he would keep quiet? A. No, sir.

Mr. J. O'Brien was the next witness called. He testified that he was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district; he was canvasser of the Fourth district of the Twenty-second ward; he saw Coulter all the time he was in Lovejoy's Hotel; he saw Hamlin give Mr. Coulter a return before going into the hotel, and the latter put the paper into his pocket and never took it out while in the hotel. On his cross-examination he stated that he was not quite sure that he was canvasser of the Fourth district at the charter election in 1869.

Q. Did you not once keep a place on Eighth street? A. Yes, about twenty years ago.

Q. What sort of business did you carry on? A. Oh, a very respectable business.

Q. Did you have a place for dog fighting? A. No; but I had a place for rat killing (laughter); gentlemen brought their dogs there and we gave them a show at the rats (renewed laughter).

Q. Did Judge Coulter bring his dogs there? A. The Judge had no dogs, but he frequently came with other gentlemen to my place (laughter).

The witness was subjected to a much longer cross examination, after which the Court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

One of the Risks of Driving in Central Park.

Before Judge Freedman.

Joseph Fleischl vs. Stephen H. Mason & Co.—This was a suit brought to recover $10,000 alleged damages for personal injuries. On January 23, 1870, the plaintiff and his wife were driving in a light wagon in Central Park. A hack belonging to the defendants, who are livery stable keepers, collided with the plaintiff's vehicle, throwing him and his wife to the ground, and, as claimed, severely injuring both of them, besides breaking one of the wheels of the buggy. A suit by the wife for damages for the injuries she sustained is still to be brought. The testimony showed that plaintiff received a cut on the eye, and also injuries to his hip and right side—the last injury interfering with the normal condition of his respiratory functions. For the defence the evidence showed that there were several vehicles driving rapidly in a line, that the plaintiff was driving immediately in front of the defandant's hack; that he brought his horse to a sudden stop, and that the driver of the hack reined his horses to one side, when the plaintiff's horse backed, the wheel striking the flank of one of the defendant's horses, causing them to become unmanageable, and thereby entangling the hind wheels, upsetting the plaintiff's vehicle. The jury are still out.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Probable Cause Sufficient Ground for Arrest for Theft.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Patrick Dempsey vs. Appleton & Co.—The defendants, on February 22, 1868, were engaged in moving their bookbinding establishment from Franklin street to Williamsburg. The plaintiff was employed in assisting the removal, and it was alleged that he took some of the parcels to a grocery store in the vicinity, upon which a policeman was called, who arrested him and took him before Judge Dowling, by whom he was held on a charge of robbery and his trial set down for the Court of General Sessions. Two alleged confederates were arrested at the same time, and similar disposition made of their cases. The result of the trial was suspension of sentence against his alleged confederates and dismissal of the complaint against him. The present suit was brought to recover $5,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. The plaintiff on being called to testify in his own behalf swore that he never took the goods as charged, and several of his workmen also testified that he could not have taken the goods beyond the wagons at the door without their knowledge. On the part of the defence it was testified that the arrest was made in good faith and from a belief from the facts communicated to them that the plaintiff was guilty of felony. In charging the jury the Judge stated that it was not necessary to find the plaintiff guilty of the theft charged against him, but that the defendants had probable cause for supposing him guilty of the theft, and upon this caused his arrest. The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

An Old Municipal Ring Case.

Before Judge Barrett.

The People ex rel [illegible] Phinaes H. Kingsland vs. John J. Bradley and [illegible] A. H. Green.—This is an action for a mandamus to compel the payment by the defendants of $3,208 to the relator, who is the assignee of William H. Bell, Superintendent of Printing of the Commissioners of Record, appointed pursuant to an act of the Legislature in 1855, to examine into the condition of the records, indexes, maps, &c., of the Surrogate's, County Clerk's, Register's and other public offices of the city.

It was claimed for the plaintiff that the act referred to empowered the Board of Supervisors to raise money to pay the Commissioners, and, further, that Bell performed his duty as Superintendent, and at one time procured an order from the Court directing the payment to him of $833 and interest.

Mr. Dean, representing the Corporation Counsel, submitted affidavits of Mr. Storrs and Mr. Wetmore, setting forth that the meetings specified by the plaintiff had not been held by the Commissioners since July 12, 1864.

Mr. Trull insisted that these affidavits were merely upon information and belief, and did not affect the merits.

Mr. Dean urged further that the plaintiff had no right to ask for a mandamus now, one having been heretofore granted in the case, and that being sufficient. In addition he insisted that the act under which the commissioners were appointed was unconstitutional, because of the appointment by the Legislature of officers who, under the constitution, must be appointed by local authority or be elected by the people; that the work performed by the commissioners belonged to the incumbents of the offices in question; that the mandamus will not lie against the Comptroller, and that under the act of 1857 no money can be paid except upon vouchers, properly audited by the County Auditor.

Mr. Trull said that the application was withdrawn against the Comptroller.

After hearing the argument the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Reisser vs. Reisser.—Motion denied.

Norton vs. Townsend.—Motion granted upon payment of term fee and $10 costs of this motion.

Ryan vs. Taylor.—Motion to strike out, &c., granted, with $10 costs.

Woodson et al. vs. Larkin.—Motion granted.

Franklin Manufacturing Company vs. Holman et al.—Motion granted upon payment of term fee and $10 costs of motion.

Norwood vs. Rathbone.—Motion for injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Allen et al. vs. Porter et al.—Motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Knapp et al. vs. Caldwell.—Motion denied, and injunction vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Johnson vs. The Ocean National Bank.—Order granted.

Kech vs. Werdlr.—Reference ordered.

Nelson vs. Kopp.—Motion granted.

Walker vs. Gilbert.—Order granted.

Hinchman vs. Hinchman.—Order vacating judgment.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Liabilities of Warehousemen.

Before Judge Spaulding.

Travers et al. vs. McBean.—The plaintiffs, during the years 1869 and 1870, collected a large amount of jute tow, amounting in all to about twenty-four thousand pounds, which they stored, as collected, with the defendant, a warehouseman, at Peck slip, it being placed on the fifth floor. On the fourth floor a quantity of bleaching powder was stored, which, during the very hot summer of 1870, worked, and the odors emitted so acted upon the jute tow as to destroy the fibre to a large extent and cause it to deteriorate in value. This was not seriously disputed. Plaintiffs claim that the loss amounted to about two cents a pound, for which they seek to recover in this action. The state of facts testified to by defendant was that he received the jute, as plaintiff testified, but that in July, noticing that the parts of the jute appearing through the bags were changing color he called on Mr. Travers and notified him of the fact, but that he allowed it to remain until December, excepting a single bale of it, removed in August. Plaintiff admitted the notice, but claimed that the delay grew out of negotiations in regard to settling the damage. A large number of warehousemen testified to constantly storing bleaching powder in close proximity with jute tow and other goods, that it was a general custom, and that they had never known of any damage arising therefrom.

At the close of the testimony defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, which the Court granted, on the ground that there was no negligence established on defendant's part, and that negligence was shown on the part of plaintiff in allowing the goods to remain in a place of danger after receiving notice in July of the probability of injury. For plaintiff, David McAdam; for defendant, Wetmore and Jenner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

THE OBSCENE LITERATURE CASE.

Counsel for William Simpson, indicted for selling obscene pictures and books, stated that he was not in Court on Tuesday when the bail of the defendant was forfeited, and reminded the District Attorney of the understanding he had with him that the defendant should appear on Friday.

Judge Bedford directed Officer Fitzmaurice, to whom the bench warrant was given, to have Simpson arrested the moment he came within the jurisdiction of the Court. The officer informed His Honor that Simpson could not be found at his store or place of business.

John Russell, colored, was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm to David Palmer on the 23d of December. The evidence showed that these colored men and their friends had a difficulty in Baxter street, and in the course of the disturbance Palmer was stabbed by Russell in the shoulder, the blade entering the arm. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

John Hays, who was found guilty of petty larceny on Tuesday, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

David Mitchell (an old man) was convicted of stealing a small quantity of rope from a coal barge, and the Judge, having some doubt as to his guilt, suspended judgment.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Henry Moody was tried and acquitted of receiving $100 from Mr. Lord, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, on the 15th of November, by means of a check purporting to have been drawn by Livingston, Fox & Co. upon the Fourth National Bank, in favor of William E. Ward, for the payment of $200. The accused testified in his own behalf, stating that he was a commission merchant, doing business in South America, and only borrowed $100 from Mr. Lord to loan to a friend; that another check he received from Ward in part payment of a debt. The jury credited his story, and rendered a verdict of not guilty. After the defendant was discharged and left the court room Assistant District Attorney Sullivan learned there was another indictment against Moody for a similar offence.

Mr. McClelland explained that case to the Court, informing His Honor that District Attorney Garvin had examined it and pronounced it a doubtful one, believing that the accused, if tried, could not be convicted.

THE GRAND JURY IN COURT.

The Grand Jury came into Court in the afternoon, and the foreman in handing a batch of indictments to the Judge, make use of the following significant remark:—"All these cases, Your Honor, have been passed upon by a committing magistrate."

This, it will be remembered, is in accordance with a resolution passed some days ago, not to act upon the municipal fraud cases during the session of the Oyer and Terminer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 34, 44, 45, 52, 54, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 87, 88, 90, 96, 115, 117, 121, 130, 137, 154, 158, 163, 179, 187.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 138, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 781½, 51½, 223½, 337, 141½, 217, 893, 895, 897, 899, 899½, 903, 905, 907, 911, 913, 917, 919, 921.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1138, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 585, 1125, 1131, 129, 1269, 1273, 1275, 1283. Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1068, 60, 448, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 1638, 244, 780, 782, 832, 888, 950.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 893, 1143, 589, 1144, 772, 1064½, 1065½, 346, 847, 1028, 68, 846, 847, 1076, 241.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, C. J. Ingraham and Robinson.—Nos. 12, 22, 32, 35, 42, 86.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7584, 7610, 8108, 8472, 7049, 7482, 7488, 7542, 7657, 7658, 7659, 7667, 7671, 7672, 7673. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7365, 7475, 6288, 7678½, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 8125, 7683, 7684, 7329, 7600, 7546, 7685, 7686, 7689. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8383, 8541, 8385, 7823, 8467, 8534, 8535, 8536, 8543, 8544.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan 10, 1872.

The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, January 11:—Nos. 281, 282, 284, 41½, 134, 246, 264, 277, 300, 311, 313, 314, 160½, 297, 305.

THE ALLEGED CLUBBING OF HENRY SWANSEY.

No Foundation for the Report—Coroner Keenan's Investigation.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan took up the case of Henry Swansey, a baker, late of 1,134 Second avenue, who, some days ago, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a fracture of the skull, alleged to have been received by a club in the hands of an officer of the Nineteenth precinct. On what authority such a report gained circulation did not appear, but it is certain there was not the least foundation for it. It was impossible to learn in what manner deceased received his injuries, but probably they were the result of a fall while intoxicated. A brief synopsis of the evidence and the verdict of the jury will be found below.

William Swansey, of 151 Elizabeth street, deposed that on New Year's Day he was called to take his brother out of the Yorkville prison; went there, paid his fine of $10 and took him to his home in Second avenue; his face was bruised, and the witness talked to him about getting drunk; next day was informed by an old woman that his brother was very ill, and was told that he had been clubbed by a policeman; other parties, among whom was deceased's employer, said he had been clubbed; a doctor attended him till Thursday, when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died the next day; never struck deceased; he often interfered to make peace between the witness and his wife; deceased was not injured at the house of the witness; don't know how he received his injuries.

Alexander Bower, of 1,134 Second avenue, deposed that deceased was in his employ; he was a temperate and industrious man; on Saturday deceased left to see his brother; on Monday morning heard that deceased had been arrested; an officer gave the information to Charles Smith; deceased was subsequently released by paying his fine, and came to the house of witness with his brother and sister; deceased then appeared to be sick and complained of great pain in his head; he ate his supper, lay down, and, after crying out once or twice "Oh, my God!" became unconscious; did not tell the brother of deceased or anybody else that the latter had been clubbed by a policeman; on Monday night the brother of deceased and his wife quarrelled, when she said to him, "God damn you! why did you take him out?" Swansey, pointing to his brother, said, "I ought to have given you more" or "You ought to have got more."

Catharine Rupert, of No. 320 East Thirty-third street, deposed that at two o'clock on Sunday morning she saw deceased lying on the landing in front of her door, and he lay there shivering till six o'clock; he appeared to be drunk; the brother of deceased and his wife then lived in the same house with witness.

Officer Rennie, of the Nineteenth precinct, deposed that on Sunday morning about one o'clock he found deceased lying on the pavement in Sixty-second street, near Second avenue; lifted him to his feet; asked him what was the matter; he said nothing, only that he was a little drunk; took him quietly to the station house; he made no resistance and I did not club him; he had a black eye and a slight cut on the back of the head; Dr. Swan was called and attended deceased, who was allowed to lie on the sofa in the back room; the wounds seemed to have been inflicted at least twenty-four hours previously; deceased was rational and perfectly able to make a statement, but made none; did not complain of receiving any violence.

The medical testimony was then read, and Coroner Keenan submitted the case to the jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That Henry Swansey came to his death by fracture of the skull, caused probably by a fall received on or about January 1, 1872, and we exonorate the police from the charge of clubbing deceased."

JUMPING FROM STEAM CARS.

The fact of a stranger being found lying between the rail tracks of the Harlem road near 121st street, on the evening of the 1st instant, in a state of insensibility, with blood on his face, and his subsequent death in Bellevue Hospital, has already appeared in the HERALD. Since then the body has been identified as that of Michael Garmon, a rockblaster, who worked in 116th street. Coroner Keenan yesterday examined the witnesses who found deceased and took him to the Hospital, but none of them knew how he received his injuries. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination on the body and found a fracture of the skull. His injuries are supposed to have been received by falling or jumping from a train of cars while in rapid motion.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall in the case of Mr. Henry Jean, the milkman, late of No. 265 Second street, who received fatal injuries on Tuesday morning by driving his wagon against a team of horses attached to car 74 of the avenue B line, corner of Essex and Grand streets, as previously reported. Mr. Jean was driving his milk wagon towards the Grand street ferry, and on crossing Essex street John Connor, driver of the car, called on him to stop, but he heeded not the caution, and a collision with the car horses, resulting in the upsetting of the wagon, was the result. In striking on his head Mr. Jean fractured his skull. The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Connor, driver of the car, was discharged by Coroner Schirmer.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Sanitary Condition of the Metropolis.

SMALLPOX ON THE INCREASE

Meeting of the Board of Health—Vital Statistics—The Record of Deaths—Comparative Statement of Dangerous Diseases.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following reports from the various bureaus were received and adopted:—

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report for the week ending January 6, 1872:—

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,357 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows, viz.:—1 public building, 593 tenement houses, 95 private dwellings, 49 other dwellings, 7 manufactories and workshops, 11 stores and warehouses, 82 stables, 3 lard rendering establishments, 56

SLAUGHTER HOUSES,

2 markets, 2 head cleaning establishments, 48 sunken and vacant lots, 60 yards, courts and alleys, 24 cellars and basements, 50 waste pipes and drains, 165 closets, 8 streets gutters and sidewalks, 35 other nuisances, 2 piggeries, 6 dangerous stairways, and 71 visits to

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 328. During the week 24 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that during the week the disinfecting corps have visited 65 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have

DISINFECTED AND FUMIGATED

61 houses, 61 sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Thirty-nine cases of smallpox were removed to the hospital and 1 dead body to the Morgue by the ambulance corps. His report also shows that 53 sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board, and 153 loads of soil removed from the city. Permits have been granted to 25 vessels

TO DISCHARGE CARGOES

on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port. The vaccinating corps have visited 11,037 families, and performed 5,121 vaccinations, of which 663 were primary and 4,458 secondary. There have also been 1,812 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which 37 were found bruised and 11 badly bruised; one complaint was referred to the Department of Public Works.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending December 30, 1871, and January 6, 1872:—

	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Relapsing.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
December 30...	1	15	62	0	10	12	61
January 6......	1	10	63	0	14	14	68

During the past two weeks several cases of smallpox have been sent to the hospital, coming from beyond the city limits. This will explain some of the sources by which this contagion is brought into our very midst. Two cases were sent here by a physician in Passaic, N. J., who had contracted the disease from a patient in

A BOARDING HOUSE

in Passaic. One came from Trenton, N. J., and three were recently arrived emigrants from Europe by the steamers Europe and Hansa, who had contracted the disease on board those vessels probably, as they were taken sick in from one to seven days after their arrival.

The Register of Records reports as follows:—During the past week there were registered 433 deaths, being an increase of 24 upon the previous week and 6 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 121 deaths; constitutional, 116; local, 214; developmental, 21, and violent causes, 26. The

FATAL CASES OF SMALLPOX

decreased from 18 to 15, those of scarlatina from 23 to 14, those of whooping cough from 17 to 14 and those of typhoid fever from 9 to 3. The mortality of diphtheria and croup together increased from 19 to 21, that of typhus fever from 0 to 1, that of remittent fever from 1 to 6 and that of the diarrhœal affections from 18 to 24. Intermittent fever caused 2 deaths and phthisis pulmonalis 75, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. Eighty-three deaths were due to the

LOCAL RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS,

an increase of 8. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this department at the Cooper Union:—Maximum temperature, 51.5 degrees; minimum temperature, 29 degrees; mean temperature, 36.87 degrees, being 4.88 degrees higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean reading of barometer, 30.062; mean degree of humidity, 71.6.

The Attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, 48; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 57; number of complaints by inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 109; number of such complaints examined and returned for additional statement, 18.

Captain Yule, of the Sanitary Corps of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food:—Sheep, 16; hogs, 16; veal ("bob"), 23; poultry, 235 pounds; beef ("cut"), 250 pounds; fish, 6,350 pounds; pig, 1.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter houses of the city as being in good sanitary condition.

Several applications were made to the Board for a change of the names of deceased persons on the records of the departments. Two such applications were sent from London, England, but they were denied in all cases by the Board, as any alteration in the entries on the books would interfere with the value of the records.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the cleaning of the streets, attached to which was the following comparative exhibit of the work done for the week ending January 6:—

Wards.	Number of Miles Cleaned.	Number of Miles Not Cleaned.
1	2¾	5¼
2	¾	5¾
3	5	¾
4	None.	—
5	—	5 71-100
6	4½	—
7	3½	17
8	4	5 96-100
9	8½	8
10	None.	6 70-100
11	4½	6¾
12	None.	8 139-100
13	1	4 58-100
14	2	2 163-100
15	6	3 110-100
16	None.	13 154-100
17	None.	13
18	4¼	14
19	6 1-16 gutters.	19
20	3¾	14
21	¾	16¾
22	No report received.	

Total amount of cleaning done, 55 15-16 miles; not done, 176¾.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Reports and Election of Officers.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union was held at 805 Broadway, Mr. H. D. Rolph presiding. Rev. Dr. De Puy read reports, which showed that the receipts at the treasury in this city amounted to $22,000, but as there are half a dozen sub-treasuries throughout the United States the full amount of receipts do not appear here. The disbursements in the shape of grants reached $19,226, leaving a balance in the treasury here of $2,773. One thousand dollars in gold were appropriated to Sunday school work in Germany, a similar amount to India and nearly as much to South America. The Sunday school paper's circulation is nearly four hundred thousand copies annually and nearly half a million Sunday school books are published and circulated. Officers for 1872 were elected as follows, together with a Board of Managers:—President, Bishop Morris; Vice Presidents *ex-officio*, Bishop Janes, Bishop Scott, Bishop Simpson, Bishop Ames; Vice Presidents elect, H. D. Rolph, O. H. Applegate; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Vincent, D. D.; Recording Secretary, W. H. De Puy, D. D.; Treasurer, S. J. Goodenough.

The Tract Society.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Sunday School Union the Tract Society met, Mr. William Truslow presiding. The reports showed that grants of tracts of the value of $11,269 had been made during the last quarter; that the circulation of their paper monthly averages 72,000 copies; that 610 12mo tracts are published, 450 handbills, 18 book tracts and several leaflets, making altogether more than 1,100 different tract publications issued by the society. The treasury has received during the quarter $1,040 and paid out $1,118, and there are bills still due amounting to $3,349. The Executive Committee had appropriated tracts, &c., valued at $1,054 during the quarter. The special committee previously appointed reported minutes regarding the death of Bishops Baker and Clark, which were ordered to be entered on the journal and copies sent to the families of the deceased.

Mr. GOODENOUGH called attention to the discrepancies existing between the reports of collections for Sunday school and tract purposes as made by the pastors to the annual conferences and as received by the treasurers according to their reports. He read extracts covering five years, from 1866 to 1870, in which the discrepancies amounted to over thirty thousand dollars. The Sunday School Union had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter and seek its rectification. He asks for a committee of conference of the Tract Society also. Messrs. Sammis, Howe, Applegate and Truslow, laymen, and Rev. A. K. Sanford were appointed such committee.

Some general remarks followed on the work of the Society, Mr. Applegate thinking the Society was not doing all it could or should. Rev. Mr. Hollis and Dr. Wise showed that they were doing a great deal, though additional "steam" might be put on. The following officers were elected:—Bishop Morris, President, and the other bishops Vice Presidents *ex-officio*, with Mr. W. Truslow and T. A. Howe Vice Presidents elect; Dr. Wise, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Denham, Jr., Recording Secretary; Dr. Lanahan, Treasurer, and the usual committees on finance, applications, &c. Adjourned.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

The Knights of St. Patrick of Jersey City held their annual election of officers on Tuesday evening, at St. Peter's Hall. The following are the officers elected:—Æneas Fitzpatrick, President; James M. Brann, First Vice President; John Ignatius Cullen, Second Vice President; P. E. O'Brien, Recording Secretary; John McLaughlin, Corresponding Secretary; James Crowley, Treasurer; John C. Bailey, Sergeant-at-Arms. Committees were appointed to make preparations for the banquet and festivities on St. Patrick's Day.