WASHINGTON.

The Ku Klux Reports in the House.

WADE HAMPTON AND HIS SYMPATHIES.

The Tariff, the Deficiencies and the Income Tax.

FORNEY'S PROSPECTS IN THE CABINET.

CONFIRMATION OF CHARLES HALE.

The Philadelphia and Savannah Collectorships.

SETH JOHNSON SENTENCED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1872.

The Custom House Investigating Committee—No Quorum.

To-day was assigned for the meeting of the New York Custom House Investigation Committee, but no quorum was present. Senator Buckingham is at home sick. Senator Howe is convalescent from scarlatina, and Senator Stewart is in Nevada. Those present adjourned until next Monday, unless sooner convened by the Chairman.

The Tariff and Ku Klux Reports in the House.

The tariff debate in the House to-day is generally regarded as settling the fate of most of the measures for a radical alteration of the duties on imports. Mr. Dawes, who is never quite pleasant when addressing the House, got unusually irritable over the efforts of individual members to dictate the reports of his committee, and was not let all mollied by the votes on Hale's defeated salt and coal resolution, and Mercur's successful bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee. After Mr. Frye's Civil Rights bill had been put over till next Monday by the democratic tactics a violent scene followed on the reading of the minority report on the Ku Klux investigation. The majority of the committee, represented by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, and Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, were so skilfully championed in the debate as to gain what was on all hands acknowledged to be a substantial victory. The four democratic giants—Beck, Kerr, Morgan and Niblack—seemed so possessed with blind rage that nothing like justice was done by them to their side of the controversy. When the tumult had measurably subsided, Messrs. Cox, of New York, and Banks, of Massachusetts, in some sensible remarks, carried a proposition to print the minority report, shorn of its unparliamentary language.

Not in Sympathy with Ku Klux.

Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler and Mr. Kershaw, of South Carolina, have reached Washington to ask for a hearing before the Ku Klux Committee to defend themselves against the charge made in the Senate that they were in active sympathy with Ku Klux in that State.

The Postmaster Generalship—Forney to Succeed Creswell.

There is no longer room to doubt that important changes will soon be made in the Cabinet. Mr. Creswell is to give place to some one who, while personally no more acceptable to the President, will bring to the administration that support which he does not command, and it is understood Colonel John W. Forney will be Postmaster General—a position which he has long desired. However much he may desire to retire to the care of his press duties he will be solicited to accept the portfolio of the Post Office Department.

The New Assistant Secretary of State.

The confirmation of Charles Hale as Assistant Secretary of State, vice J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned, is regarded here as a triumph for the administration and is the theme of conversation in political circles to-night. Mr. Hale will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

The Income Tax.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a long session to-day, at which the question of the repeal of the income tax was discussed at length and a decision reached to recommend to the House that it be not repealed. The prevailing argument at the meeting was, that the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee was a fair offset to a tax that reached many who would otherwise escape their share of the burdens of taxation. It is not believed that the income tax repeal has many chances of success against the report of the committee.

Putting the Deficiencies Forward.

At the session of the House Committee on Appropriations this morning it was decided to take up the Deficiency bill, out of its regular order, and put it at once upon its passage. This is rendered necessary on account of the longer number of appropriations that have run out, leaving several of the departments without the means to pay some classes of their employes or pay some portion of their current expense.

The Homestead and Geyserland Park Bills.

The Committee on Public Lands of the House had a meeting this morning for the discussion of the Homestead bill and heard the argument of Mr. Laughlin, of California, in favor of the rights of actual settlers. It also decided to report in favor of the bill to set apart as a public park forty miles of territory at the head of the Yellow Stone River.

New Post Offices.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at their meeting this morning, decided to report in favor of the new government building for Post Office, &c., at Albany, N. Y., at a cost of $350,000; also a similar one at Hartford, Conn., at a cost of $300,000, and another at Indianapolis, Ind. It also agreed to recommend the purchase of a site for a similar building at Cincinnati.

Civil Service Reform.

The House Committee on the reorganization of the civil service of the United States agreed to-day to report a bill to preserve the freedom of the several departments of the government and to ask the House to assign a day for its consideration. The bill makes it a penal offence for a member of Congress to ask for a civil appointment, and provides that they can make recommendations only when requested to do so in writing.

The Iron Horse for the Hunting Grounds.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had before them for consideration to-day a bill for the right of way for a railroad from Shreveport through the Choctaw and Chicasaw reservations, in the Indian Territory, in the direction of Santa Fé.

International Copyright.

The Joint Committee on the Library met this morning and had under consideration among themselves the questions concerning the proposed International Copyright law, but reached no conclusion.

The Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

A Republican Senatorial caucus will be called this week, at which an effort that promises to be successful will be made to oust the Sergeant-at-Arms, John R. French, ex-Congressman from North Carolina. There has been a constantly growing dissatisfaction with Sergeant French, for a year past at least, both with the Senators and the employés of the Senate who are under his charge. The proposed caucus is said to be the result of a combination among the doorkeepers, messengers, &c., whose services and pay, it is charged, he has endeavored in the interest of economy to dispense with during the recesses of Congress. These employés are nearly all personal friends or political agents of Senators, and these latter do not favor the stopping of the pay of these servants while they are taking their summer holidays.

Rice Culture and the Rice Duty.

The efforts of the rice trade of New York, Boston and Baltimore for a repeal of the duty on that article are not likely to meet with much success. The Senate Committee on Finance will not go further than a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the present tariff rate, and the committee are very doubtful about recommending that. But the Tariff Committee of Congress have been patiently going into the subject of rice culture in Georgia and South Carolina, and their conclusions seem to be that the duty is no higher at present than is necessary to sustain the home interest. Though a reduction will be possible in three or four years, the plantations which cannot be used for other purposes than rice culture suffered great depletion of material and machinery during the war, and have been in great part restored by the aid of Northern capital. It is alleged that the culture gives a good support to at least 50,000 negro families, and that when the cultivation is extended to its full capacity not less than 75,000 such families will be supported by it.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

A delegation, consisting of about a dozen prominent business men of Philadelphia, all of whom were volunteers in the army during the late war, called at the White House and interviewed the President to-day in the interest of David Houston, the present Deputy Collector of Customs, for succession to the Collectorship in that city. The delegation also called on the Secretaries of War, the Treasury and the Navy; also on Commissioner Douglass, Vice President Colfax and the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, relative to the same matter. General Warner, of Philadelphia, was their spokesman.

The Savannah Collectorship.

The fight over the Collectorship of the Port of Savannah has broken out again, Secretary Boutwell this time taking the lead against Robb, the present incumbent, in favor of the brother of Mr. R. S. Hale, American agent before the British Claims Commission at Washington, and a close and influential friend of Mr. Boutwell. The new candidate is a special agent of the Treasury Department, and has been for about a year on duty at Savannah. Collector Robb and Special Agent Hale are both in Washington, the former on official business and the latter for the purpose of forwarding his interests with the Secretary of the Treasury and insuring his confirmation by the Senate, if nominated. Each gives a very gloomy account of the state of the republican party in and about Savannah, consequent upon the war of the factions that has now been raging for a considerable time.

Johnson, the Treasury Clerk, Sentenced.

Several days ago Seth Johnson, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, charged with embezzlement of government funds, was supposed to have been acquitted, he having testified before a committee of Congress, and thus, under the law of 1857, escaped prosecution. But it was subsequently discovered that in 1862 the law was amended, and, as Judge Carter said to-day, the repealing statute appeared to have been passed for the purpose of preventing a witness' testimony before a committee from being used against him in a criminal prosecution. It qualified the effect upon the witness, but did not qualify the prosecution. He therefore held that there having been no conclusive acquittal, the accused would be held for trial. Johnson, at the instance of his counsel, then pleaded guilty to the indictment. His counsel made a few remarks in extenuation of the offence. Judge Carter said the accused had borne a good character, especially in the eyes of his superiors at the Treasury Department, the head of his bureau having as much confidence in him as in his son. If it was not for the public consequences he would make the penalty different; but he was obliged to look at the effect it would have on public morals and the public service. He had failed to find any other feature in the investigation of this case than weakness. He would impose a sentence of imprisonment in the jail for one year, and the prisoner to pay the amount embezzled, namely $40,000.

Belgian Ships and Tonnage Dues.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Convention with Belgium, of 1858, must be construed to exempt the vessels of that government from the payment of tonnage dues when sailing directly between Belgium and the United States at stated times; or, in other words, forming part of a regular line between the countries mentioned. Vessels of the United States are subject to the payment once a year of a heavy tonnage tax, and the exemption of Belgian vessels is likely to lead to dissatisfaction on the part of American owners, and probably to additional legislation on the subject.

Condemned Navy Tobacco.

The Secretary of the Treasury writes to the Paymaster General of the Navy, in reference to the proposed sale of certain condemned tobacco, that, if sold, stamps must be affixed to it, as with the tobacco of private individuals. If not worth the thirty-two cents per pound duty he would advise that the tobacco be destroyed.

Fishery Bounties.

It appears from the records of the Register of the Treasury that the bounties formerly paid to the cod fishing interest during the last three years it was granted—namely, 1863, 1864 and 1865—amounted to an average of $353,000 per annum. The privilege of withdrawing salt free of duty, which was substituted for the bounties, has, during the past two years, amounted to only $120,000 per annum, or only about one-third of the bounty.

Presidential Nomination.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate David C. Cox to be pension agent at Washington, D. C.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—

Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; E. L. Deane, of Maine, to be Captain in the revenue marine service; John McCross, Register of Land Office, Huntsville, Ala.; George M. Radcliffe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Illinois; Albert M. Barney, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Texas; William F. Gilmore, receiver of public moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio. Also the following Postmasters:—J. S. Lozier, at Hackensack, N. J.; E. B. Dawson, at Boonton, N. J.; William L. Bigby, at Newnan, Ga.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANDITS.

Lowry and His Gang Defy the State Government—Holding High Carnival at Moss Neck—The Next Man They Have Determined to Murder—Unparalleled Villany—Firing After a Train Leaving a Station.

MOSS NECK, Robeson county, N. C., Feb. 16, 1872.

Henry Berry Lowry, the notorious outlaw, and his confederates, have been holding a carnival here for two days, sleeping at a store near the railroad station. When the down train for Wilmington arrived here to-day they had a barrel of cider rolled out of the store, and were treating a large crowd. They were particularly active in inviting (?) the passengers out of the cars to drink, familiarly tapping several of them on the shoulders and shaking their hands. When Lowry was told that he had better keep a good lookout, or some one would kill him or some of the gang for the rewards offered by the State, he replied that "any one who might kill him or any of the gang could never prove that he had done the killing; all they asked was to be let alone, and they would leave everybody else alone; if they wanted provisions they would go where they could be obtained; if they had money they would pay for them; if not they would demand them and take them." They were, he said, determined to kill one man, who was travelling backwards and forwards on the train. They had warned him several times not to come up here, "and," continued he, "we would have killed him yesterday right in the car, if it had not been for the number of ladies who were in it."

While he was saying this the individual whom they had doomed was at that very moment crouched under a seat in the rear car. He has incurred the terrible anger of the outlaws, from the fact that he volunteered last winter as the executioner of Oxendine, one of their gang who was hung at Lumberton. They told the conductor that if he came up here again they would murder him right on the train.

As the train moved off they saluted the conductor in military style and took a deliberate aim at the train with their rifles, and continued to fire until it was beyond gunshot distance. The audacity of these outlaws out-Herods Herod and is unparalleled in the history of any State.

This man whom they have threatened is known in Wilmingt on by the name of Frank Marsden, and is a sailor-boarding-house runner.

At the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-fifth street, near Broadway, this day's services, with music, are at half-past ten A. M. and four and half-past seven P. M., the Rev. Fathers Brown and Noyes officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stimson, of Canada. Strangers and residents are alike welcomed at this church.

SWINDLING.

Arrest of Two Women for Defrauding Shopkeepers.

How the Work Was Planned and Executed—Shadowing the Operators—The Furnished Room Dodge—Prepared for Escape in Men's Clothes—The Victimized Firms.

Two women, named Eva St. Valerie, alias Le Sage, and Libbie Davis, were arrested on Sunday evening by Detectives Wooldridge and Lilly. These women have been going around among the different stores in the city for the past three months buying goods, ordering them to be sent to a certain residence and, when the property was delivered there, disappearing with it. They were usually assisted by a man, who is not yet, however, in the hands of the police, although there is little doubt that he soon will be, as he is known. This man generally laid the plan of

THE INTENDED SWINDLE,

and the women carried out the details. From one of the morning papers he would select a house that advertised furnished rooms, and going to the place in the course of the day, he would hire rooms for two ladies, and then inform them of the locality of their new residence. The next thing to settle would be the store that should furnish the material, and in the course of a stroll through the principal thoroughfares this was decided upon. As soon as everything was in order the ladies, or sometimes only one, went into the store and purchased a quantity of goods, invariably laces or such light, valuable materials as could be easily disposed of, and gave directions to the person from whom the purchase was made to send them to the house, giving the address. When the porter of the establishment where the goods were bought, went to the house with the articles, one of the ladies would receive him in the parlor politely, ask him to wait a moment while she was showing the merchandise to her sister or husband, and

THEN TAKING THE GOODS

from the unsuspecting messenger the ladies would disappear from the house with the booty and leave the porter airing his expectations at the stove in the parlor. It was only when the amounts of the purchases were trifling that both the women engaged in it; but when they intended to go largely into the business one remained at the house and the other went to the store where the purchases were to be made. For months past these parties have been carrying on this trade in the city, but Mrs. St. Valerie is an old hand, and has been operating for years in almost all the principal cities in the country. In Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago she is well known, and has no doubt appropriated a large quantity of property in those places. The workings of the trio in New York first became known to the police here through the medium of the merchants and shopkeepers who had suffered from the visits of St. Valerie & Co. Day after day for some time past gentlemen have been calling upon Captain Irving,

AT THE DETECTIVE OFFICE,

complaining of their losses and soliciting the assistance of the police in bringing the thieves to justice and saving other people. Captain detailed two officers to look after the movements of the swindlers, but they turned out to be too watchful and clever to provoke an easy detection. Complaints still poured in upon the police, for the women seem to have continued their work with unabated ardor, and Superintendent Kelso determined to put a stop to the affair. Detectives Wooldridge and McCord were then commissioned to look after the case, and for weeks they followed the footsteps of the parties all over the city, without at any time being able to locate them. The detectives had exact descriptions of the women, and were in every way prepared to pounce upon them the moment an opportunity occurred; but the women seemed to have an idea that somebody was after them, and they kept out of the way most effectually for a long time. On Thursday last, however, the long-looked-for chance presented itself, and the officers were not slow to take advantage of it. On that afternoon the detectives were walking up Broadway, on the lookout for the ladies, when they most opportunely met them on the west side of the street, near Tenth street. The officers followed the promenaders, and continued to keep them in view until the ladies went to their home. This was exactly

WHAT THE POLICE WANTED,

and one of them, Mr. McCord, was left to watch the place, while his companion, Mr. Wooldridge, went away to make preparations for the reception of the ladies at Police Headquarters. Detective McCord remained at his post of observation until relieved by Wooldridge, and then they alternated the espionage until Saturday afternoon, when they went to the house. The officers went up the steps of the mansion No. 250 West Twenty-second street and rang the bell. They were received at the door by the landlady, Mrs. Fash, whom they asked if she had any furnished rooms to let. The lady, in a nervous, suspicious manner, answered that she had, and at that moment the youngest of the ladies put her head incautiously out at her door, and Detective Wooldridge whispered to his companion,

"THAT'S ONE OF OUR WOMEN."

Detective McCord immediately stepped into the room and put the young lady, Libbie Davis, under arrest. Wooldridge turned to the landlady and asked where the other woman was, but the mistress of the mansion pretended to have no knowledge of her. When asked who lived on the top floor the landlady told him a lady, and gave him a description of the lodger almost the reverse of what was the truth. The officer asked to be shown the rooms, and Mrs. Fash pretended they were locked and no keys could be found to open the doors. Upon the officers insisting, however, some keys were discovered that opened the rooms, and when the detective went into the apartment he found it in a state of

THE WILDEST CONFUSION.

Dresses, shawls and manties were flung about in the most admirable disorder, and Mr. Wooldridge found the very mantle and cap that had been so often described by the merchants who had been victimized. He turned upon the landlady for an explanation of this mystery, but the innocent Mrs. Fash was steeped to the ears in ignorance of the whereabouts of the missing woman. The detective was for the moment compelled to be satisfied with the one prisoner, so he took that one and started for Police Headquarters, leaving Mr. McCord behind with instructions. After safely securing the person of Miss Davis Mr. Wooldridge went back to the interesting dwelling of Mrs. Fash, and remained there for some time to watch for something to turn up. He had not been waiting long before a young man called at the house wishing to see Miss Davis. The detective interviewed him instead, and a kind of mutual assistance compact was entered into. The detective was

FORCED INTO THIS POSITION

by Mrs. Fash, who he knew was deceiving him, but in what way was not just then apparent. Detective Wooldridge being obliged to return to Police Headquarters with the young man who had offered him assistance, he left Mr. McCord behind to watch the house, and on arriving at the Central Office Miss Davis was permitted an interview with her friend. The result of this was that the young man told the police he thought he could assist them in arresting Mrs. St. Valerie. Detective Wooldridge then sent Detective Lilly with the young man to Mrs. Fash's, and after looking about that place a short time and not finding the lady, the young man took the officer to a Mrs. Smith's, at 954 Sixth avenue. The detective remained outside while the young man went in, and in a short time he came out again, accompanied by Mrs. St. Valerie, dressed as a servant girl, with a hood drawn closely over her face. The young man and the lady

GOT INTO A SIXTH AVENUE CAR,

and were soon followed by the detective. Upon a sign from the young man Mr. Lilly raised the lady's hood, with her permission, and then arrested her. When brought to Police Headquarters she was locked up with Miss Davis, and the pair spent Sunday night together. While Detective Lilly was waiting at Mrs. Fash's in the hope that St. Valerie would put in an appearance the following letter came to the house:—

Mrs. ST. VALERIE—If it would be agreeable to you to work one more trick to-morrow, I will have everything in preparation. The story about the men being hunting is not true. If it was I should know it. I hope you will accede to this request before you leave town. E. M.

This letter the detective took and opened, and the writer is undoubtedly the man the police are so anxious about now. When St. Valerie was put into the cell she was searched, and it was discovered that she had

A COMPLETE SUIT

of men's clothes under her servant's dress. Her head was made to suit the dress, and it was evident she had prepared herself to escape against all chances. It has, in fact, been ascertained by the police that she has on several occasions got away from the houses in which she was temporarily doing business in male attire.

Yesterday morning Detective Lilly went to the cell where the women were confined to see how they had passed the night, and find out what they wanted for breakfast. The detective found the ladies all right and went into an adjoining cell to give the necessary instructions for the breakfast. He had scarcely been gone five minutes when Miss Davis began to shout for help, and rushing to her assistance, the detective found Mrs. St. Valerie engaged smashing the glass and making frantic attempts to hang herself. She had torn the servant's dress to pieces and was endeavoring to manufacture a rope out of it to commit suicide.

THE SURGEON WAS CALLED

and he had her removed to Bellevue Hospital. Both women are young, and Mrs. St. Valerie pretends to be married. She is a dark, swarthy woman, apparently about twenty-eight years of age, while her companion is much younger, extremely handsome and evidently thoroughly accomplished. She has exceedingly small, delicate hands, very blond hair, of an unusual hue, and

MOST ENGAGING MANNERS.

Detective Wooldridge went back to Mrs. Fash's yesterday afternoon and searched the place. He found a large quantity of laces, silks, human hair and other goods stuffed into the pillows, hid in the mattresses, under the lining of the ottoman, and in the most out-of-the-way holes and corners. Some of these were found in Miss Davis' room, but the greater portion of them were discovered in Mrs. St. Valerie's apartments. The police think that Miss Davis is only a young hand at

THIS SORT OF WORK,

and that she has been inveigled into it by the older sinner, St. Valerie. She is, however, a young woman of extraordinary nerve and bears herself in the difficult position she is placed in with extraordinary courage.

The following are a few of the firms, out of a number others, that have been victimized:—

Bennet, Williams & Co., 773 Broadway, lost laces valued at $171.

Johnson, Burns & Co., of Fourteenth street and University place, lost $87 worth of laces.

Lepman, Harris & Co., 181 Sixth avenue, lost some ladies' hosiery, valued at $50.

Charles V. Peckham & Co., 657 Broadway, sold the ladies' human hair to the amount of $80, which they have not yet been paid for.

Bradbury Bros., Bowery and Bleecker street, were duped out of $150 worth of dry goods.

Austin, Thorp & Co., 380 and 382 Broadway, had a call from the ladies, and sold them goods to the amount of $894, which were ordered to be sent to F. L. Parrain's, 25 East Twentieth street, where they had engaged rooms. The man sent with the parcel, however, proved to be somewhat more astute than the ordinary porter, and refused to give up possession of the merchandise until he was handed the equivalent. He, of course, went back to the warehouse with the goods.

Johnston, Cartwright & Co., 349 Canal street, lost silk valued at $185.

A. Fields & Co., 249 Grand street, suffered to the extent of $100.

Gould, Styles & Co., 1,196 Broadway, presented the ladies in the usual way with shoes and slippers, valued at $46.

The case is to be brought before Judge Dowling at the Tombs to-day, when a number of other complainants are expected to appear.

STOKES' GRAND JURY.

Judge Barbour, Judge Bedford and County Clerk Loew on the Stand.

Another Field Day of Legal Procrastination.

The scene in the Oyer and Terminer Court yesterday morning was a repetition of what has taken place every morning since the opening of these proceedings. There was the usual crowd awaiting the opening of the doors, and the same order in snowing the early arrivals to their seats.

At half-past ten o'clock precisely Judge Cardozo, the District Attorney, the Sheriff and the accused were all in their accustomed positions. The four ladies, who never take their eyes off the prisoner from the moment he appears, were as punctual as the Judge.

JUDGE BARBOUR,

of the Superior Court, was re-examined by prisoner's counsel in reference to the meeting of the Board of Selection of Grand Jurors and Petit Jurors preparatory to adopting the lists filed September 9, 1871. He stated that a quorum was present only on the 5th and 8th of September; on the 5th they sat for about half an hour; he is not sure that any of the other members of the quorum examined the petit jury lists; he couldn't say that the entire petit jury list was before them at either meeting; he had no actual positive knowledge that the list which he signed on the 9th was a correct transcript of the one agreed to on the 8th; he did not inquire how many of the list were entitled to exemption as officeholders under the federal, State or city government; he is not aware how many of them are of one particular political shade; it did not occur to him that the statute in allowing fifteen days for the duty intended the selection to be made critically, and that there was no necessity for haste as the list of 1870 could be fallen back upon; did not know how many of the Grand Jurors for 1871 were on the petit jury; did not look through the list when signing it on the 9th.

Mr. McKeon handed witness the list of the panel of fifty drawn on the last Grand Jury for this Court, and asked how many he saw on the petit jury books. He couldn't swear that he saw one; couldn't swear that he ever saw the list of 662 Grand Jurors that he signed on the 9th until he signed it in the County Clerk's office.

To Judge Garvin—While we were drawing up the list I suggested the name of Jesse A. Marshall, and others were stricken off; I find Mr. Marshall's name on this list, and I find several names stricken off.

THE COUNTY CLERK.

Charles A. Loew, was the next witness. In reply to Mr. McKeon, he testified that he has not within the last year superintended any drawing of jurors, but left that to his deputy.

JUDGE CHARLES P. DALY

was the next witness called, but his testimony was unimportant.

MAUNSELL B. FIELDS,

Examined by Mr. McKeon—Testified that he resided at 328 West Twenty-second street; has no recollection that he was ever on the petit jury list or ever served or was summoned; the last he knew of his being on the Grand Jury was his receiving in June, 1868, a summons to attend; he knew he was exempt as a lawyer and federal office holder; he continued to act as Grand Juror and Collector of Internal Revenue; was foreman of the Coroner's jury in the Nathan case.

Q. Do you know of an affidavit having been drawn in your office in connection with the Stokes-Fisk controversy? Was it sworn to by Richard E. King, drawn by your partner in your office, and used for a dissolution of the injunction against Stokes and Mansfield? A. Never, in our office; but I ascertained from my partner, Mr. Ollenburg, that Mr. Russell, our partner, was sent for one evening by a Mr. Rust, who is something on the Erie Railroad, and something was done which Mr. Russell will be happy to tell you.

Q. You were on the Coroner's inquest in the Fisk case, and took an active part?

Judge CARDOZO—I don't see what this has to do with the Coroner's jury.

Mr. MCKEON—I propose to show that this man acted, in fact, as public prosecutor while on the Coroner's jury, and the moment they retired produced a written verdict containing the words

"FELONIOUS" AND PREMEDITATED.

COUNSEL vehemently declared that Mr. Field was responsible for the condemnatory words in the verdict, and when a witness stated that the landlord of the Grand Central showed great interest in the case Mr. Field was the one to cross-examine him, and showed that he had no more interest than any ordinary witness. Mr. Field was one of those "desirous" to serve as Grand Jurors, for he admitted he served, though he knew he was exempt, and we have a right to ask the question.

Judge CARDOZO decided that it would complicate the case too much to go into the Coroner's proceedings.

Examination resumed:—Does not know anything about an indictment in the Stokes-Mansfield case; does not know that his partner, Mr. Russell, was very active about the Grand jury; had a view of the body of Mr. Fisk when the rest of the Coroner's Jury was sworn; I won't swear I didn't ask to be put on the Grand jury.

Q. Did you ever ask to be put on the Coroner's jury?

Judge CARDOZO—I have already ruled out questions as to the Coroner's jury.

The witness was then asked to give your name

GUNNING S. BEDFORD,

City Judge, who was examined in reference to the selection of Grand and Petit Jury lists by the Board, of which he is a member, in September last.

Q. How long were you present on the 5th? A. I cannot say exactly; we were there long enough to get through the business.

Q. I think not, Judge. How often did you see Mr. Hall between the 5th and 8th in reference to the lists? A. I called at his office on the 5th.

Q. Allow me, Judge; tell me how often? A. I am trying to recollect.

Q. No, but lawyers get to making speeches (laughter); I want you to answer like a layman? A. I saw him on the 5th and 8th in his office.

Q. Did you suggest any names? A. Yes; Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Charles Delmonico, E. B. Knapp, and I think Mr. Tiffany, the jeweller.

Q. Did you examine the Petit Jury list to see if these names were on? A. I did not.

Q. Any other name? A. I saw the name of Mr. John E. Andrews, whom I respect, and I said he ought to be retained.

Q. Did you see these names afterwards on the Grand Jury list? A. They were.

THE GRAND JURY

here came into Court and handed up a voluminous bundle of indictments.

The examination of Judge Bedford was then resumed. He stated that the list of 662 grand jurors was produced on September 8 by Mayor Hall; all the names on the list were not in Mayor Hall's handwriting; cannot swear that any of them were.

Q. How many of the 662 did you, of your own knowledge, know to be intelligent citizens and qualified to act as grand jurors? A. I don't know of my own knowledge that any of them was not qualified.

In reply to further questions the witness said he didn't know how many of the 662 were office-holders; was not shown a list as being names of those desirous to serve on the Grand Jury.

Q. The minutes of Mr. Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors, states that he "presented the list of petit jurors liable to serve for the coming year," whereas the statute demands that the Grand Jury be made up from "the Petit jury for the time being"—do you know that the list of petit jurors presented was the petit jury for the time being? A. I knew the statute, and I presumed its requirements were carried out.

Q. How many minutes passed after the lists were presented before they were agreed to? A. A few minutes.

C. Did you consider you were bound to pass upon every name? A. No, sir.

The list of 662 grand jurors, signed by Judge Barbour, in the County Clerk's office, was

PUT INTO JUDGE BEDFORD'S HAND,

and he stated he understood it to be a copy of the slips they had before them, and that he never saw it until since he got the subpœna by Mr. Taylor.

Q. Were these slips in different handwriting from Mr. Hall's and Mr. Taylor's? A. They were, some of them.

Q. From what source did they originate? A. I don't know; I didn't take particular notice.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

FEARFUL STEAM DUMMY CASUALTY.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a medium-sized woman, some twenty-five years of age, with dark hair, whose name was not ascertained, attempted to cross Hudson street at Desbrosses in advance of a steam dummy belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, but being too slow in her movements was knocked down and run over, causing instant death. The head of deceased was crushed and her brains scattered along the track for a distance of many feet. The body was crushed into a shapeless mass, and it will be almost impossible to identify the remains except by some article of her clothing, which was torn to shreds. The remains were gathered up and taken to the Fifth precinct police station and thence to the Morgue. Coroner Young was notified. Captain Petty, of the Fifth precinct, caused the arrest of William Dunham, engineer of the dummy, and detained several witnesses.

THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate Controversy—Alleged Customs Fraud—Executions Against the City—Action Against an Ex-Sheriff—Alimony Denied in a Divorce Suit—A City Railroad Company in Court—Business in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Jumel Estate.

Before Judge Shipman.

Testimony was yesterday given for the defence showing that Madame Jumel, in making a contract of marriage between her grandniece—a daughter of Mr. Nelson Chase—and Mr. Perry, agreed to leave half of her property to said grandniece and the other half to her grandnephew, the brother of Mr. Perry. The object of the evidence was to show that Madame Jumel did not recognize the plaintiff in this suit, G. W. Bowen, as a party to whom she desired or was entitled to leave any of her property, and as showing her disposition to leave her property as claimed by the defence, to the children of Mr. Chase, he holding it intact for them. The case will be resumed this morning at the usual hour.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT

Alleged Customs Fraud.

Before Commissioner Shields.

W. G. Pollock, who gave bail recently before Commissioner Betts to answer a charge of smuggling linen goods, jute, &c., into this port by means of fraudulent invoices and entries, has been again arrested on a similar charge. The warrant of arrest is based upon an affidavit made by Special Treasury Agent Chalker, and recites that Pollock, on the 2d of January last, smuggled $3,500 worth of linen goods into this port on the steamer Abyssinia by means of fraudulent invoices and entries, as in the former case, in which the goods were set forth as only worth $550. The affidavit further recites that the importation was made in the name of one Davenport, whereas the defendant was the real owner and who had paid their freight and took possession of them on their arrival. He gave $10,000 bail to answer.

Alleged Embezzlement of Letters.

James T. Brady, a Post Office clerk, was brought up for examination on a charge of embezzling letters containing articles of value. He was admitted to bail in $3,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Executions Against the City.

Before Judge Barnard.

Winch vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff obtained a judgment against the city, and an execution was issued in the usual way. Payment being refused, motion was made to compel the same. Mr. Lean, on behalf of the city, urged that, according to the statute of 1871, it was necessary in all such cases to give the Comptroller ten days' notice. The Court so ordered, and denied the motion.

Decisions.

Nicholson et al. vs Newkirk.—Motion granted.
Brett et al. vs. First Universalist Society.—Same.
Nichols et al. vs. Jones et al.—Judgment granted.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ellen J. Long et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

A Married Woman Looking After Her Property Interests.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Sarah P. Van Hise vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff.—The plaintiff sues to recover the value of a truck and two horses seized by the defendant in February, 1870, upon an execution. The defendant justifies himself on the ground that the execution was against the plaintiff's husband. On the plaintiff being sworn on her own behalf she testified that she bought the property in question in 1864 with her own money, the proceeds of her own earnings, and that her husband conducted the business and accounted to her weekly for the proceeds. It was shown that the husband bought food for the horses, had them shod and the truck repaired and that the bills were charged to him. Mr. Turner, the judgment creditor, denies that Mr. Van Hise told him that the property belonged to him. There was no evidence showing that the plaintiff knew of her husband contracting the bills in question in his own name. A sealed verdict was ordered.

Decision.

Hildreth vs. Shepard et al.—Motion granted upon defendants giving security for the payment of any judgment obtained in this action and upon payment of $25 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Alimony Denied in a Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Monell.

Mary Mosback vs. Joseph Mosback.—The plaintiff brings suit for divorce on the ground of alleged cruelty and the present was a motion for alimony. In answer to her alleged grievances the defendant not only denies them, but charges her with cruelty and on one occasion assaulting him with a hatchet. He further charges her with collecting his rents and depositing the money in a savings bank in her own name. Upon this statement of counter allegations the Court denied the motion.

Decisions.

Roberts vs. Johnson.—Order granted.
Mulligan vs. Jones.—Same.
Squire et al. vs. Depau.—Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Damages Wanted from a City Railroad Company.

Before Judge Sedgwick.

John Davis vs. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.—On April 16, 1870, the plaintiff was riding on a car of the defendants, and as the car turned the corner of Macdougal and Eighth streets was thrown, as he alleges, with violence from the car, and his arm fractured and other injuries sustained. He brings suit for $7,000 damages. The defendants put in a general denial. The case is still on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Haviland vs. Wehle.—One taxation of $10 costs only for the amount not allowed.

In the Matter of Mary Warren Wright.—Application granted.

Hobman vs. Hobman.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Case of Charles Moore, the Alleged Emigrant Swindler, Commenced.

Judge Bedford having been summoned to appear as a witness in the Stokes case, His Honor Recorder Hackett presided in the afternoon.

Assistant District Attorney FELLOWS moved on the trial of Charles Moore, charged with grand larceny in defrauding an emigrant out of $500. An error having been discovered in the former indictment a new bill was found to which the prosecuting officer asked the defendant to plead.

Mr. HOWE asked for further delay until Mr. Clinton arrived in order that they might put in a special plea. When the other counsel arrived he asked that the trial should be postponed till Wednesday.

The Recorder denied the motion, stating that the case had given him thus far a great deal of annoyance.

The jury was empanelled and sworn without much delay, and, one of the counsel having an important professional engagement in the afternoon, no further progress was made. The trial will be resumed to-day.

AN ACQUITTAL.

John Burke, who was charged with felonious assault and battery upon Seigfried Hirschberg, on the 29th of December, was tried and acquitted, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defence.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 76, 142, 136, 93, 138, 139, 140, 75, 127, 133, 118, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 33, 44, 70.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos 141½, 89, 839, 963, 1055, 885, 467, 1119, 1129, 169, 337, 1003, 1151½, 1159, 1163, 847, 1015, 1171, 1179, 1811. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 129, 1185, 1675, 959, 1581, 1349, 1077, 1321, 183, 1563, 1275, 1427, 1435, 101, 1265. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1064, 760, 540, 382, 1010, 738, 624, 324, 848, 240, 90, 216, 1046, 1218, 388.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 970, 506, 68, 1028, 345, 1274, 2157, 764, 467, 906, 1288, 1289, 1292, 1293. Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1179, 1202, 1231, 1255, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4055, 7543, 7690, 7790, 7942, 7991, 7999, 8000, 8091, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8123. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 8028, 7827, 6557, 7385, 7872, 8013, 8071, 8072, 7555, 7528, 8641, 7890, 8034, 8048, 7936, 7922, 7988, 7887, 7725, 8011. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 8713, 7512, 7954, 8467, 8510, 8718, 8612, 8725, 8729, 8808, 8119, 8827, 8835, 8905. M. vs. C., P. vs. B.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19,