BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Weekly Meeting of the Board.

Submitted Claims from the Fire Department, Board of Public Instruction and Court Attendants.

Payment of Evening School Teachers.

Long and Heavy Pay-Rolls Audited, Allowed and Ordered To Be Paid.

The Board of Audit held their weekly meeting yesterday at the Comptroller's office. The audience was as large as usual, and order was preserved by a body of police. There were no demonstrations of discontent, and the proceedings were of a more than usually orderly character. The following report will show that a large amount of business was disposed of, and that many city creditors will be rejoiced on finding that their claims are ordered for immediate payment.

SUBMITTED CLAIMS.

The following claims were presented to the Board by the Comptroller and ordered to lie over, under the rules:—

Peter Boey—Bills for labor and material furnished under the order of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, from July 8 to December 30, 1871, $418 25.

Baker, Voorhis & Co.—Bill for law books furnished office of Counsel to the Corporation, from January 13, 1871, to November 21, 1871, $508 42.

William A. Beach, counsel—A case of People vs. Darius D. Connor, $5,000.

Alexander Brandon, for washing street lamps, repairing, &c., $26,672 50.

F. J. Sigerson, cleaning sewers from April 1 to April 21, $4,105.

F. J. Sigerson, same from May 1 to May 30, $4,057 50.

F. J. Sigerson, same from June 1 to June 30, $3,977 50.

F. J. Sigerson, same from July 1 to July 31, $4,247 50.

F. J. Sigerson, same from August 1 to August 31, $4,292 50.

F. J. Sigerson, same from September 1 to September 30, $4,202 50.

F. J. Sigerson, same from October 2 to October 31, $4,145.

Julius Mack and Bernard Smyth, plumbing in law office, November 27, $23.

Reuben Smith, rent, $1,750.

J. Molloy, carpentering, 2,008 67.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

C. E. Hartshorne	$1,315 00	Patrick McKenna	$18 00
P. Warrick	486 75	Mathew Byrnes	18 00
J. C. Hanta & Son	628 75	M. George	18 00
Murphy Nesbit, Morgan Iron W'ks, Daniel Berrier	1,172 61	J. A. Horster	18 00
		M. Lenihan	18 00
		William Owens	18 00
Composite Iron Works	111 50	T. Torpey	18 00
		M. McAvoy	24 00
Page, Harris & Co.	178 13	Kirk & Laidlaw	24 00
Howard, Nonwaum & Murphy	1,236 01	M Leyton	27 00
		Thomas Gratton	30 02
James W. Coates	346 20	James Dunn	30 00
H. H. Cox & Co.	4,953 29	James McCoy	33 00
K. Brown	13,046 19	Thomas Jeffers	36 00
J. Malloy	4,730 20	Denis Hayes	36 00
New York Gaslight Co.	1,560 28	James Conway	45 50
T. J. Barnard & Sons	11,796 76	Latteman & Dougherty	48 00
Augustus Goecke	2 00	Joseph O'Neil	48 00
Commercial Advertiser Association	7 51	William Waters	48 00
		Andrew Geroty	54 00
Baker, Voorhis & Co	8 00	John Thompson	54 00
M. B. Brown & Co.	10 00	Owen Dalton	66 00
Braisted & Winchell	23 43	Robert Moffat	108 00
J. B. Conger	28 00	M. Tyman	218 15
R. G. L. Duffenbach	31 00	Gutta Percha Co.	1,442 81
Christopher Nugent	40 10	Belting and Tackling Co.	4,220 00
Joseph Lutz	77 00		
Tiffany & Co	85 00	Adjustable Iron Co.	25 00
Peris & Brown	125 00	J. Nommenbacher & Co	26 45
Seguin Bros	141 35		
Harlem Gas Co	279 30	W. J. Seymour & Co	283 23
Metropolitan Gas Co	423 15	Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.	697 00
Manhattan Gas Co.	2,352 50		
Thomas Moore	198 00	R. J. Gould	3,147 70
M. Peyson	1,140 76	Gilles & Geoghahan	4,056 40
R. J. Wright	2,527 78	Corp. of Trinity, Church rents	150 00
James Ross	3,004 28		
M. Russo	3,107 35	Estate of George Lovell	506 00
M. Green	12 00		
James Groly	17 25	William H. Smith	250 00
Jeremiah Harrigan	18 00		

SUPPLIES.

Geo. Hovey & Sons	$16 00	Bavendale & Co	$3,132 50
Scovell Man'g Co	30 00	L. G. Tillotson & Co	917 78
John D. Meyer	34 50	C. T. J. Chester	1,431 85
Loughlin Brennan	53 00	J. Kochstoeckel & Co	62 37
Chas. L. Leary & Co	65 00	Wm. H. Willis & Co	14 96
Conn. Clock Co	96 00	John T. Jube & Co	447 47
Bingham & Co	336 98	A. P. De Voursney	1,419 50
John Connolly	410 80	N. Y. Printing Co	300 25
J. T. Bloomfield	1,294 05	Toch Bros	19 00
Total			$83,960 48

OTHER CLAIMS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Anson Herrick & Son	$100 00
Andrew Miller, July	107 50
Andrew Miller, August	118 25
Andrew Miller, September	89 50
Andrew Miller, October	139 25
Andrew Miller, November	73 75
Andrew Miller, December	61 50
H. H. Lane & Co	775 00
Bernard Smith	2,821 91
Benjamin T. Brady	235 00
New York Leader, May to December	7,000 80
New York Leader, January to December	6,558 35
The World & Co., from June to July	23,389 20
Grand and petit juries, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	11,046 00

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Comptroller presented the pay roll of the Department of Public Instruction for half-month salaries for December, 1871, for

Public schools (day)	$73,237 19
High schools (evening)	7,735 00
Total	$80,972 19

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Statement of claims of Court attendants, &c.:—	
Thomas Miller, Court attendant, Supreme Court, September 1 to October 12, 1871	$140 00
Herman Engel, services as armorer Eleventh regiment infantry, N. G., from May 1 to December 31, 1871	490 00
Charles S Berningtoff, services as armorer Ninety-sixth regiment infantry, from May to December	400 00
William Douglass, services as armorer Eighty-fourth regiment, January to December 31, 1871	730 00
James Ryan, for salary as Deputy Clerk in Court of Special Sessions, August to December 31, 1871	1,333 34
John Houghtalin, for salary as Chief Clerk, County Bureau, Comptroller's office, for September to November 14, 1871	811 11
Frank A. Conelly, for salary as Assistant Clerk, County Bureau, Comptroller's office, for October to December, 1871, and twenty-four days in January, 1872	475 00
Jerome Lott, for services as Clerk in the Department of Finance, October to December, 1871	375 00
Curtis Peck, for services as Paymaster for months of June, July and August, 1871, and travelling expenses	281 96
Curtis Peck, for services from September to November, 1871	300 00
James Byrne, for attending to furnaces, brown stone building, Park, from January to May, 1871	254 00
William Jarvis, salary from September to October 7, 1871, Comptroller's office	156 25
Ellen Farrell, services as cleaner for December, 1871	78 00
Ellen Lane, services as cleaner for November and December, 1871	156 00
R. G. Clark, services as messenger, October to December, 1871	300 00

AUDITED CLAIMS—EVENING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

On motion the pay rolls of teachers and assistants of evening schools, for the months of October, November and December, 1871, duly presented to the Board and referred to and examined by the Finance Department and certified by the Auditor of that Department as correct, were declared audited and allowed, amounting in the aggregate to $52,660 46.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

A like resolution was adopted as to the pay roll of engineers and assistants and laborers employed on the Croton Aqueduct reservoirs, for the month of December, 1871, amounting in the aggregate to $5,401 58.

THE CITY SURVEYOR.

The claims of U. V. Smith, City Surveyor, amounting in the aggregate to $2,988 24, which were presented to the Board at a public meeting held on the 17th February, and having been entered in the book of Record of Claims for public inspection and objections, and five days having elapsed since the presentation thereof, and no objection being made to the payment thereof, and having been properly certified to by the Acting Auditor of the Finance Department, were declared audited and allowed.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The claim of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for board, tuition and clothing of three pupils for one year, in amount $557 29, was referred to the Finance Department.

THOMAS DUNLOP.

Claim of the above for wages for services, October, November and December, 1871, as Collector of City Revenue, one and one-quarter per cent commission, amounting to $4,682 14, were audited and allowed.

MORAN & ARMSTRONG.

The claim of Moran & Armstrong for balance on contract and extra work at the New York Asylum for Insane and balance on contract and extra work at Bellevue Hospital, and materials furnished in the prosecution of such work during the year 1871, having been duly examined and certified as correct, was audited and allowed at $29,425 96.

COLFAX & OVERTON.

The claim of Messrs. Colfax & Overton for rent of premises 234 and 235 Broadway, occupied by the Department of Public Works, for the quarter ending November 1, 1871, amounting to $3,750, was allowed.

James R. Byrne, services as bookbinder, for tools and materials, November 18 to December 31, 1871, $238 91; audited, allowed and ordered to be paid.

WITNESS FEES.

The claim of Moses Weiler for fees as a witness, stated in behalf of the State in the case entitled The People of the State of New York vs. William Rich (indicted for grand larceny), presented at the meeting held on 10th February, 1872, and entered on the book of record of claims for public inspection and objections, were declared audited and allowed at $10, there being no objection.

HIRAM DILTS.

The claim of Hiram Dilts for services as farmer for December, 1871, amounting to $75, was audited, allowed and ordered to be paid.

PAY ROLLS.

Inspectors on Street Paving for August to November	$1,590 50
Lamp-lighters, October to December, 1871	689 66
Mechanics and laborers in Bureau of Streets, October to December, 1871	6,719 50
Officers and appointees of Department of Buildings, October to December, 1871	20,986 24
Clerks and stenographers of General Sessions	3,875 00
Salaries of clerks of Board of Supervisors for September to December, 1871	2,166 66
Officers and attaches of Board of Assessors for October to December, 1871	7,777 74
Mary M. Closky, cleaner	315 00
County Clerk's office for September, 1871	1,224 97
Salaries paid by National Broadway Bank and now repaid	32,327 13
Officers and attaches of the offices of the Mayoralty for October, November and December, 1871	10,374 87

All the above claims were ordered to be paid.

CLAIMS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Commissioner VAN NORT moved that the following claims be considered at the next meeting:—Holland & Foster, Surrogate's Office; general pay rolls of County Clerk's Office; pay rolls of the Bureau of Clerk of Assessments.

The resolution was agreed to.

CLAIM REFERRED.

Commissioner VAN NORT moved that the pay rolls of the engrossing clerks in the office of the Corporation Attorney be reported to the Chairman, and that he be authorized to obtain the opinion of Judge Porter in relation thereto, and to report at the next meeting.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next, at three o'clock.

CHEAPER GAS.

The following communication has been sent to the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, with a view to obtain a lower rate than has been hitherto charged for the lighting of the public lamps:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 237 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.

C. K. GARRISON, Esq., President New York Mutual Gas Company:—

SIR—Ascertaining that the New York Mutual Gas Light Company will be able to furnish gas to the city of New York in at least a limited extent by the first day of April, and in an increased amount continually thereafter, and inasmuch as it is the ardent desire of the Department of Public Works to economize the expenditures of the city wherever the same will be consistent with the public interest, and believing the amounts now paid for lighting the public lamps by the several gas companies to be excessive, especially if the prices paid for labor and domestic and imported coal at the present day are compared with those paid during the period of our late civil war, when the prices were so raised, and more especially where, considering the important privileges enjoyed by all the companies in the right to lay their mains in the public streets, &c., for which no allowance is made the city over and above the charge per thousand feet exacted of private consumers, leads me to solicit from your company, through you, a consultation as to whether some mutually beneficial result to your new company and the city, which in this case I represent, cannot be obtained. Please, therefore, at an early date communicate with me as to when an interview can be had. Respectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

ECONOMY IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

All Needless Expenditures to be Cut Off—Something to be Saved from the Appropriations.

The following request was yesterday sent by Comptroller Green to the different departments of the municipal government:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 29, 1872.

To ——— :—

The Board of Apportionment and Audit constituted under chapters 9 and 29 of the Laws of 1872, at a meeting held on the 17th instant, apportioned to ——— for the period commencing with January 1, 1872, and terminating with the 30th of April, 1872, the sum of ———. The Comptroller respectfully calls special attention to the following extract from the act (chapter 9, 1872):—

And the said Comptroller shall, once in each week, furnish a statement to each of the departments in said city, and to the officers of said county, showing the appropriations so made for carrying on such department during the period aforesaid, and the sums paid up to the date of such statement, for or on account of each appropriation; and it shall be the duty of such department and officers to regulate expenditures so that they shall not exceed the appropriation so made for the period aforesaid; and no liability for any purpose whatever shall, during the period aforesaid, be incurred by any officer or department within said city and county beyond the appropriation so made.

It is exceedingly important, in the present condition of the fiscal affairs of the city, that each department and officer of the government should, by cutting off all needless expenditures, bring its outlays within the least sum consistent with efficient administration, and it is hoped that of the liberal apportionment made to your department a considerable portion may remain unexpended at the termination of the period above mentioned, which may be available towards reducing the expenditures for the remainder of the year. With very great respect,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

PAYMENTS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller will pay to-day to the Department of Public Parks the sum of $50,000, for wages of laborers employed in the parks and on the Boulevard.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Board of Docks met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, Leonard street and Broadway, John T. Agnew presiding.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on the petition of John H. Starin that the slip between piers Nos. 4 and 5 East River be dredged to a depth of two feet at low water at bulkhead. The Board adopted the committee's recommendation, and ordered the secretary to notify Henry Smith, the lessee, that the work would be done by the Board and the bill sent to him for payment.

The same committee recommended that repairs be made on pier 40 East River, and the New York Balance Dry Dock Company, lessee of the pier, was therefore ordered to place six new piles on the west side of the pier and replace the backing pieces where necessary.

A petition of W. S. Klotz, that the Board, at its own expense, dredge the slip adjacent to the bulkhead foot of Rivington street, was denied by the Executive Committee, and the Board endorsed the denial. Mr. Klotz appeared before the Board to explain why he had made the petition. Two years ago he procured the lease, but had verbal promises from the then Comptroller that the slip would be dredged by the Board of Docks, and though he admitted that by the terms of the lease he was bound to dredge the slip, yet, as a matter of equity, he thought he was not. The Board advised him to dredge the slip and then send in a bill.

Commissioner HUNT reported that he had investigated the case of the New York and Troy Steamboat Company in regard to the leasing of the land under the water at part of pier No. 44 North River. The improvement at the pier covered an area of 6,577 superficial feet of land, which was valued at $25,000, and he recommended that his agreement with the company to lease to them the land at an annual rental of $1,750 be adopted. The recommendation was adopted, and the Chairman, on calling for the vote, stated that the Commissioners having secured from the Commissioner of Lands certain rights over the land under the water of the rivers, had added a very considerable amount of property to the city.

The Auditing Committee submitted their report, recommending the payment of sundry bills, amounting in the aggregate to $20,797 41, the largest item being $3,750 for office rent, and of the total sum $4,750 had been already paid. The report was adopted.

The Commissioners did not seem to be very much discomfited by the probable dissolution of the Board. Some of them, before the meeting formally opened, freely stated that they did not fear criticism of their official acts, and that the work they had accomplished and the great improvements they had effected were plain to all to be seen. The city would lose much more by their removal than it could easily regain. Their familiarity with the department was in itself a serious consideration, and the plans they had laid for further improvements might long remain undeveloped in new and inexperienced hands. The department had been all along aiming to make the docks and piers of the city second to those of no other city in the world.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE WHITNEY HOUSE.

James F. Randall, a colored waiter employed at the Whitney House, charges that at an early hour yesterday morning Paul E. Lowe, aged twenty-two, of 10 East Twelfth street, came to the hotel and inquired if a certain lady was in the hotel. As the waiter hesitated to reply he states Lowe seized him by the collar and shook him violently. After being liberated Randall started down stairs, and when about half way down he looked around and saw Lowe presenting a revolver at him. He claims that when he put his foot on the step below he heard a pistol shot and felt a ball whizzing over his head. He secured the services of Officer Brady of the Fifteenth precinct, and had Lowe arrested. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning and denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

ANOTHER FATAL CAR CASUALTY.

Serious Charge Against a Driver.

A man named Michael Finnegan, late of Mott Haven, Westchester county, died yesterday in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital from the effects of injuries. A few days ago deceased was riding on the front platform of a Third avenue car in the upper part of the city, when he either fell or was pushed off, and was run over by one of the car wheels. After admission to the hospital Finnegan told several of his friends that the driver pushed him from the car and he fell before the wheel. Coroner Keenan will make an investigation.

LECTURE ON IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

A large audience assembled last evening at Cooper Union to listen to a lecture by Rev. George W. Pepper, late chaplain United States Army, who took for his subject the Irish uprisings of 1798, 1848 and 1867. The chair was occupied by General Thomas Burke, and the lecture, as a matter of course, was enthusiastic in praise of the heroic Celts who have so long battled against the British throne. The fact that Mr. Pepper is a Protestant clergyman, whose heart beats for the Fenian cause, largely contributed to fill the hall with his Irish fellow-citizens.

UNDER BROADWAY.

Progress of the Underground Railway Scheme—$1,150,000 Subscribed—Proposed Amendments Asked For—All the Property Owners but A. T. Stewart Yield to the Clamor for Rapid Transit.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of Ninety to secure rapid transit between the extremes of the island took place at 49 New street yesterday. The committee are Edgar F. Brown, John J. Daley, John McDonald, W. H. Cheesbrough, A. J. Derale, E. N. Tailer, Jr., and Robert H. Strahan. The committee, whose object is to consider and report upon the best of the many underground schemes, listened to several gentlemen who had suggestions to offer in support of the central underground plan.

Mr. A. A. SELOVER stated that before the war in Europe negotiations were opened in Europe to secure money to build the central underground, but on account of the struggle proved futile. Since then another effort has been made, and $3,150,000 cash subscriptions have been made, subject to certain amendments to the bill being embodied. The bill now proposes to run from City Hall up Mulberry street around to Fourteenth street, through the blocks to Madison avenue and to the Harlem River. The amendments proposed is to run from the City Hall on Broadway to the Battery, and up Broadway to Twenty-third street, thus avoiding about $3,000,000 land damage. Mr. A. T. Stewart, he said, had been conferred with on Wednesday, but declared that he would never consent to any road being built upon the street so long as he lived. He said he would fight it to the bitter end. If the amendments now before the Legislature so as to prevent other companies being authorized to work under Broadway passed, there would, he said, be no difficulty in securing all the capital necessary. Mr. Selover further stated that Messrs. Gilsey, Meyer and other large property owners on Broadway had started a scheme; but after a conference they had accepted of the underground plan and taken stock, and now A. T. Stewart appeared to be the only property owner who had declared his intention to oppose it.

Mr. Seligman, in answer to questions, stated that there were already subscribed $1,150,000, and the total cost for construction and equipment would be about seventeen millions of dollars. The proposed amendments are to extend the road to the Battery, under Broadway, and across the Harlem River, changing the present route from Madison square.

EDWARD MATHEWS, the extensive property owner on lower Broadway, strongly favored the scheme under Broadway, and declared that he had taken stock in it to a considerable amount, and, as far as he could ascertain, all the property owners, with the exception of Mr. Stewart, were disposed to do all they could in favor of the completion of the work. The committee, after listening to the remarks of the advocates of the underground bill, adjourned, and will make their report next week.

Mr. DALEY, of the committee, reported that the stockholders were gentlemen of the highest financial standing in the city.

A MOTHER AT FIFTEEN.

Death of the Infant and the Mother.

In the rear of No. 146 West Seventeenth street lives Mrs. Douglass, a respectable colored woman, and two or three daughters, all of whom in years past were slaves in Virginia. President Lincoln's proclamation set them free, and during the war they came North and located in this city. Mrs. Douglass was industrious and supported herself and children by taking in washing, cleaning house and doing any work which she was able to perform to the satisfaction of her employers. As the girls grew up two of them, not heeding the advice of their mother, mingled too, freely with certain men of lighter hue than themselves and became corrupted. A few days ago Matilda, one of the girls, fifteen years of age, became the mother of an illegitimate child, which died four days subsequently, and an inquest was held over the remains, which were buried at the public expense. The young mother was attended with as much care as the limited means at command would admit of. Matilda, however, sank gradually till yesterday morning, when death ensued, probably from puerperal fever. Rev. William F. Mitchell, of the New York Colored Mission, 135 West Thirtieth street, who had been assisting the family at intervals in their distress, reported the death to Coroner Herrman, as he thought it a fit subject for investigation. Mr. Mitchell had listened to the whimsical and somewhat superstitious stories related by the family, and so common among the benighted blacks that he imagined that possibly there might be something wrong connected with the death of the young woman, although there were no tangible facts to warrant such a conclusion. Last evening the remains of Matilda Douglass, which are to be buried by the city, were sent to the Morgue, where Dr. John Beach will make a post-mortem examination, after which Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

NEW YORK CITY.

Dr. Holland, so well known to us through his contributions to literature as "Timothy Titcomoe," will lecture this (Friday) evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Social Undertow."

Henry Hines, of Williamsburg, fell down the hatchway of the schooner Ida Beller, lying at the foot of Bethune street, and was fatally injured about the head. He was attended to by the Surgeon of the Ninth precinct and sent home.

Edward Zeiger was found in Twenty-sixth street yesterday afternoon by Officer Nealis, of the Twenty-first precinct, suffering from smallpox. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and from there to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The canary birds of the Narragansett line of steamers were auctioned off yesterday by Mr. D. A. Mathews, 587 Broadway. The birds were sold as part of the personal estate of the late Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and realized, with the musical box of the steamer Providence, about three thousand dollars.

A meeting of the Eighth Ward Council of Reform was held last evening in the rooms on the northwest corner of King and Hudson streets, at which there were about fifty gentlemen present, exclusive of eight reporters. Mr. Bourne addressed the assembly at considerable length as to the corruption of the Tammany Ring.

At a quarter-past seven o'clock last evening James Lynch, seventeen years of age, of 308 East Twenty-sixth street, was stabbed in the breast while passing through Twenty-fourth street, near Third avenue, by Edward Callahan, who then ran away, but was afterwards arrested by the police of the Eighteenth precinct. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A committee of the Produce Exchange met yesterday to decide upon the advisability of changing the locality of the Exchange building; but some of the members being absent, the committee adjourned without action to Monday next. The question is whether the present building shall be bought or a new one erected in some other part of the city, and it is thought that the proposition for an Oil Exchange may delay its settlement for some weeks yet.

Company D of the First regiment National Guard State of Pennsylvania, one of the crack military companies of Philadelphia, have accepted an invitation to visit Albany in June next, and will be received by the Seventh regiment on their way to Albany. This company were particularly lavish in their attentions to the Seventh when it visited Philadelphia two years ago, and the reception in New York will doubtless be a grand affair.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man committed suicide by hanging himself in a new building in Seventy-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The body was sent to the Nineteenth precinct station house and the Coroner notified. He was about five feet six inches high, with sandy complexion, goatee and mustache, mixed coat and waistcoat, green necktie, gray striped trowsers, boots and a brown felt hat.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the New York Infirmary, 128 Second avenue, to aid in rebuilding the hospital for women and children in Chicago, which is now being temporarily supplied by the Chicago Relief Committee. Dr. Mary Thompson addressed the audience at some length on the need of efficient assistance being rendered for this object by New York. After this address Dr. Bellows, who presided, suggested that Mr. Robert Collyer should deliver a lecture in this city, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the object of the meeting. Seven hundred and fifty tickets were promised to be taken, and it was stated that subscriptions could be sent to Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, or Dr. L. M. Abbott, 210 East Fourteenth street.

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

Opinions were delivered yesterday in the matter of Quarry street, Trenton, which was opened a year ago from Warren street across Willow, and improvements stopped by an appeal of parties assessed, who had been the petitioners for the improvement. The assessment was confirmed. The improvements will now go on.

The State, the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City vs. the Montclair Railroad Company.—The appointment of Commissioners set aside, without costs.

The Jersey City Insurance Company vs. Morris and Essex Railroad Company, on demurrer.—Application for mandamus to compel Collector to collect taxes. Writ refused.

The State Insurance Company et al. vs. the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City.—Proceedings must be set aside.

MAYOR HALL.

Another Day Spent in Empanelling a Jury.

The Twelfth Man Found—The Jury Complete.

The selection of a jury to try Mayor Hall, which has been the work of the Court of General Sessions for the past four days, was resumed yesterday morning. Eleven had been obtained in three days, two being accepted by Mayor Hall notwithstanding their avowal of a bias against him. There were about a hundred names on the panel to be drawn when the proceedings were opened yesterday.

The jury was, however, completed about four o'clock, by the obtaining of the twelfth man, who was considered by all parties very eligible.

Except that the attendance was decidedly less than yesterday (so many of the panel having been called and got off), the assemblage was nearly the same. Sheriff Brennan was the most prominent among the new attendants yesterday.

Mr. A. Duncan, of No. 44 Lexington avenue, who was the first witness who took the stand, said that he knew the nature of the charges, had expressed opinion on them, and was excused, to be followed immediately by John S. Tuttle, for the same reason.

Edward M. Duncan, a brother of the first man called, had expressed his opinion on the general charges. Mr. Clinton inquired, however, whether he had formed any opinions as to the wilful neglect of the Mayor to audit these claims, and was answered that on those points he had formed no opinion.

The principal challenge was not sustained. He was challenged to the favor and examined by Mr. Shafer.

He had read the repeated charges against the Mayor, and had an impression in his mind which might require some evidence to remove, but did not think he had any bias which would interfere with his doing his duty in the jury box.

To Mr. Clinton—He had no impression as to whether the Mayor had intentionally or wilfully neglected to audit claims.

Q. By Mr. Shafer—Do you think having, as you say, an impression on your mind, you could do justice as between the accused and the people? A. I think I could; it might need some evidence or explanation to remove that impression; I have talked to my brother about this, but not to any great extent; I don't know his positive views, nor do I think he knows mine; I am a voter; I belong to no political association; I know Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

Mr. Clinton, continuing, said:—You have heard the testimony of the juror, and if you think that his mind is perfectly free and unbiassed, so that in respect to the only question that will probably come before you, to wit, whether the Mayor wilfully and intentionally neglected his duty in the particulars specified he is free from bias, then it will be your duty to accept him; otherwise, to reject him. This indictment charges that the defendant wilfully and intentionally neglected his duty. An omission to perform his duty, through mistake or inadvertence, which was entirely unintentional, in my judgment, would not be a wilful neglect of it under the statute upon which he is indicted; so that, as I view this case, the only point at issue is not whether the Mayor omitted his duty in the particulars specified, but whether he wilfully and intentionally omitted to perform his duty on that subject.

Ex-Recorder Smith addressed the triers, contending that the answers which the proposed juror made showed that he was incompetent. The gentleman said that the matter of these general charges against the city officials was frequently talked about by him and his brother, in whose house he resided, and they had made an impression upon his mind.

The triers asked a question of the juror whether he and his brother ate together, to which Mr. Duncan answered, occasionally.

The triers could not agree, and the prosecution consented that the challenge be sustained.

George W. Millar, paper seller, of 10 Spruce street, had expressed an opinion about the Mayor's guilt or innocence and was allowed to go.

James Adair, an undertaker, of 359 Fourth avenue, got away for the same reason.

Isaac Van Beuschoten, of 81 Cannon street, grocer, had been in Court the last three days, but his opinion allowed him to go at last.

William F. Skidd, of Washington Market, was in just the same position and left very quickly.

Jacob August, of 42 Lispenard street, knew the charges and had expressed an opinion. Excused.

William H. Breeden, dealer in rubber goods—Is not one of the Committee of Seventy; he resides at No. 30 East Twentieth street and should think he had formed an opinion for or against the Mayor.

To Mr. Clinton—He had no opinion as to his guilt or innocence on the specific charge or class of charges of which this was one.

To Mr. Smith—I spoke of an impression rather than an opinion; I am not a member of the Union League Club; I have read the charges against the Mayor for some time past; I cannot say how much credit I gave to the statements of the papers; I read them and took them for granted—that is, that there were some grounds for them; nothing has occurred to change that impression.

Mr. Clinton consented that the challenge be found true.

William B. Askins, liquor dealer, of 947 Sixth avenue, had formed opinions, and got off.

Richard H. Kelty, of 724 Broadway, in furniture business, knew the nature of the charges, and, having an opinion, after three days' waiting was allowed to go.

Philemon Canfield, of the Twenty-sixth ward, was called. Mr. Clinton asked where that ward was. Had Westchester been already annexed? The witness is a mason, and does business at 328 West Twenty-fifth street, but had opinions of his own, and was excused.

Joseph Strauss, of 72 Leonard street, shirt maker, had been in Court long enough to find out the charges against the Mayor and express an opinion. He was allowed to leave.

Samuel Rosner, shoe dealer, of 116 Chatham street, was also excused for the same reason.

Abraham Bohm, liquor dealer, of 30 Liberty street, had formed an opinion in general on the charges against the Mayor; he had not formed an opinion on this particular charge, but had formed an opinion last fall. He was excused.

Moses Strasburger, importer of watches, 29 Maiden lane, got away with three answers.

Edwin G. Gorton, dealer in straw goods, of 482 Broadway, had formed and expressed decided opinions on the subject.

Charles Corn, hatter, of 489 Canal street, had not formed any decided opinion; could not say he had formed any opinion; he might have formed an opinion when the charges came out; couldn't now say whether reading the reports made any impression on his mind; couldn't say whether he believed the reports to be true; some of them might be true and some not; it never bothered him much; he thought he could go in the jury box without bias.

Q. Do you belong to any Reform Association? A. I don't.

Q. You attend to your business and let politicians attend to theirs; is that it? A. Yes, sir.

Challenge withdrawn and challenge renewed by the prosecution.

Juror—I don't believe I have read the charges all the way through; I don't remember anything at all about them; they were something about fraud; I principally noticed about Connolly; I don't know what kind of fraud; I suppose they were frauds against the city; something about this Court House, I believe; I didn't know whether the Mayor had to sign the warrants; I supposed the Comptroller had to sign them; I have no impression as to the charges now, either against the Mayor or the Comptroller; I didn't think any more of these charges after I read them; the last time I read about them was when Connolly was arrested.

Q. You would like to be excused, wouldn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Clinton—I hope the triers will oblige you.

The triers sustained the challenge.

Samuel Bernhard Shaw, of No. 32 Greenwich avenue, manufacturer of ladies' clothes, got off with a few questions.

Mr. S. Livingstone having answered once inaudibly, shouted out his "Here!" to the second, to the amusement of the Court, and gave a decided affirmative to the stereotyped questions, and was allowed to go.

Edward A. Newell, of No. 10 Barrow street, furnishing goods, thought he had formed an opinion as to the general charges, but as to the particular class of charges for not auditing or examining accounts he did not think he had an opinion; he did not think he had any impression as to whether Mr. Hall wilfully or corruptly audited these claims; he had voted against the Mayor, that is he had voted the republican ticket; he supposed that was against him.

The defence agreed to accept him.

To Mr. Clinton's challenge he said his opinion was as to the general charges of official corruption, but not against the Mayor; I do not know that he was included in those charges; I meant in my answer to counsel that I had a vague impression that in some respects the Mayor had been derelict of his duty; I had not in my mind any particular charge of paying fraudulent claims; I don't see how any man could go through every paper presented to him, physically; in my own business I tell my cashier to settle a certain claim and he brings me a check; I ask him if it is correct, and if he says yes, I sign it.

Q. Suppose any one brought you a bill for goods entirely out of your line of business, for horses say, would you sign it?

After some discussion the question was withdrawn, and to a further question the witness said:—"If that was the ordinary course of the Mayor's office I should say it was proper for him to sign the warrants; if it was not then I should say that it was improper in him; I don't know the facts.

Q. By Mr. Shafer—Have you impressions or opinions against the Mayor? A. Yes, if I have a bias at all it is against the Mayor.

To Mr. Clinton—I suppose I have a little bias, derived from what I read in the papers.

A LEGAL TILT.

Mr. Shafer urged on the triers the acceptance of this juror, notwithstanding the fact that he was a republican of the opposite political party, with a trifling bias against the Mayor, and they did this because, as in some other cases, they believed the proposed juror honest and fair-minded. He insisted that, except so far as the defence had the right to waive them, there was no objection to this juror. He charged that the effort to keep this man off the jury resulted from the private feelings which were controlling the prosecution.

Mr. Lyman Tremain answered, condemning earnestly the attack on Mr. Clinton as unauthorized, unjust and unfitted to the solemnity and importance of this proceeding. He earnestly hoped that this trial would be raised above all personal questions, so that the verdict, however given, would inspire confidence in the community.

Mr. Shafer said his allusions were simply to Mr. Tremain's associate, Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Tremain asked what was meant by private interest. Who here was personally opposed to Mayor Hall?

Mr. Shafer—Mr. Clinton; he has not spoken to Mayor Hall for two years.

Mr. Clinton—That is not true; I have had no personal animosity to Mayor Hall. If he has toward me I am not aware of it.

Judge Daly said he should not hereafter permit any such allusions or remarks.

Mr. Tremain, thanking the Court for its announcement, proceeded to argue that the willingness of the other side seemed to them like the Greek's gift, and made them suspicious. He claimed that this suspicion was confirmed by the witness' apparent self-contradiction and by his apparent advocacy of the theory of the defence.

The triers found the challenge true.

A recess was here had.

The Court having reassembled, the calling of the jurors continued.

George R. Lansing, sworn—Know the nature of the charge against the Mayor and have expressed an opinion in regard to the same. Set aside.

Bennett Williams, sworn—Was in the lace business, at 773 Broadway; had not expressed an opinion for or against the Mayor.

Challenged as to favor—Took the HERALD, *Times* and *Tribune*, and sometimes the *Sun*; recollect the articles in regard to the Mayor, but generally read them hastily; many days he had not time to read the editorials; never read Sunday papers or had them in his house; the perusal of what he had seen had not produced an impression upon his mind; read them so hastily that he did not pretend to judge whether the charges were true or not; the facts were on his mind—that is, he recollected the facts as stated; did not understand whether the charges called for explanation or not; did not know whether or not they were merely a squabble among politicians; we have something similar in Washington every day, such as selling arms to the French government; did not pretend to say whether either side was telling the truth; knew, of course, that the articles contained charges against the Mayor; could not say that they produced a favorable or unfavorable impression about the Mayor; was not a member of any political association; had not contributed to the cause of reform or attended any meetings for reform, and was not acquainted with the members of the Committee of Seventy; had often been in contact with persons who talked about these charges, but had always said that he did not pretend to say who was right and who was wrong; if he had formed any impression it was not of a character to require evidence to remove it.

To the prosecution—Remembered an article in the *Times* about what was paid on account of the County Court House; was not quite sure that the Mayor was reflected upon in those articles; had not read the articles thoroughly; though he had read editorials in the HERALD and *Evening Post* about these matters.

By consent of both sides the juror was excused.

James White, sworn—Was a job printer at the corner of Pearl and Pine streets; had formed an opinion as to the charges against the Mayor. Set aside.

Joseph Whitfield, sworn—Was out of business at present; had been in the fancy goods business; had formed an opinion in regard to the charges. Set aside.

Allan J. Cumming, sworn—Was a merchant; had formed an opinion in reference to the charges against the Mayor. Set aside.

Charles J. Cook, sworn—Was in the tobacco business; had formed an opinion about the charges. Set aside.

James Turner, sworn—Was a banker; had formed an opinion about the charges. Set aside.

Bartholomew Smith, sworn—Was a manufacturer of grates and fenders at 213 Grand street; had lived in the city since 1835; had not formed or expressed any opinion for or against the Mayor.

Challenged as to favor—Had no bias against the Mayor; had not read anything at all about the charges, except the headings in the papers; had not discussed them; had not talked about the Mayor; there was nothing on his mind, one way or the other; could go into the jury box and deliver a verdict according to the evidence.

To the prosecution—Did not read any articles in papers that he did not like; voted for honest men when he knew them—voted for Jimmy O'Brien because he thought him honest; had never taken any interest in politics except to vote for honest men; people might have said something to him about Mayor Hall; some one had spoken about him once; might have been in connection with the Ring; there was Bill Tweed mentioned and Andy Garvey; he knew Andy Garvey.

Q. How long have you known Garvey? A. Oh. Garvey is a plasterer, on Third avenue; I will tell you how I know him; he owes me $12 and I can't get it; I made him some fire screens for his country house last summer; did not know Tweed personally; had heard of him; believe he was once foreman of the sixth.

By consent of both sides the juror was excused.

Benjamin F. Wheelwright, Jr., sworn—Had no business or employment; was formerly in the dry goods business; resided at 12 West Seventeenth street; had lived there nineteen years; had not formed an opinion for or against the Mayor.

Challenged as to favor. Had formed an impression, but could banish it on taking his seat; thought he had an impression now, founded on what he had heard discussed; was not connected with any reform committee; read all the morning papers; liked the *Times* and *Tribune* best, but saw the *Tribune* oftenest.

To the prosecution—Was the son of Mr. Wheelwright the President of one of the banks.

The juror was excused by consent of both sides.

Thomas Wheen, sworn—Was formerly a grocer, but was out of business now; did not look at newspapers except to read the price current; had not read much in the papers since the rebellion; had no impression on his mind from what he had read; had resided in New York since 1833, except eight years, when he was in the South.

By consent the juror was excused.

John H. Frers, sworn—Had formed an opinion about the charges. Set aside.

Alexander W. Hume, sworn—Was a tailor, at 847 Broadway; had not formed an opinion for or against the Mayor.

Challenged as to favor. Had had some discussion with customers and acquaintances about these matters; had read some few articles against the Mayor, but it was some time ago; that perusal created some slight impression, which still existed; it would require somewhat of testimony to remove it.

By consent the juror was set aside.

Abram C. Bean, sworn—Kept a boarding house; had formed no opinion for or against the Mayor.

Challenge as to favor—Did not know that these charges had been discussed in his boarding house; had never discussed them himself; his health was not so seriously affected as to interfere with his being a juror; had read the articles in the *Times* and *Tribune*, and they had made an impression, but so far as it was against or for the Mayor it was removed; was not a member of any political reform association.

To the prosecution—Had no claims against the city; did not know Mr. Tweed or Mayor Hall personally; supposed the charges he read included the Mayor.

The triers found the challenge true, and the juror was set aside.

Charles A. Edwards, sworn—Had formed an opinion about the charges. Set aside.

Henry Decker, sworn—Had formed an opinion about the charges. Set aside.

Bernhard Bernhard, sworn—Had resided in the city twenty-five years; was a resident of the Seventeenth ward; had not formed an opinion about the particular charge in this case.

Challenged as to favor—Had read the articles in the paper for breakfast; they sometimes gave him a good appetite; they produced an impression.

By consent the juror stood aside.

Bernard Elsig, sworn—Had formed a fixed and decided opinion about the charges. Set aside.

Theodore D. Bacon sworn—Knew the charges pretty generally; understood what the charge was in this case, but had not formed an opinion about it.

Challenged as to favor—Was a banker and stock broker; read the charges last summer in the *Times*; that perusal did not create an impression as to the guilt of any of the parties; looked upon them as *ex parte* statements; formed no opinion as to their truth or falsehood; had no impression as to whether the charges were true or untrue; had no interest in politics, but voted; was not and never had been connected with any political organization; felt confident that he could decide on the evidence; belonged to the firm of Bacon Bros. & Starr, in Broad street; had been in business since 1868.

Mr. Bacon was then sworn as juror No. 12 and last.

The jurors then answered to their names. The full list is as follows:—Foreman, James W. James, agent, 11 Orchard street; Matthias Clark, president of an insurance company, 393 Canal street; Romaine A. Lukomski, trunks, 930 Broadway; Lewis Kreuder, dry goods, 53 First avenue; Joseph W. Simpson, laces, 609 Eighth avenue; Henry A. Vanness, furniture, 753 Third avenue; Horatio Reed, slaughterer, 312 West Fifty-fifth street; James Barber, late liquors, 221 West Twenty-fifth street; Jacob S. Hutchings, wool, 237 Lexington avenue; William Robinson, plumber, 508 West Twenty-third street; William Blair, sail maker, 19 Ludlow street; Theo. D. Bacon, banker, 26 Broad street.

The Court then adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

Quite a novel and interesting entertainment will be held this (Friday) evening at Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Infant Asylum, in Clinton place, over which Mrs. Commodore Garrison presides. Besides Dr. Colton's lecture on "Laughing Gas," including its effect on some persons selected from the audience, there will also be an exhibition of the new and brilliant oxy-hydrogen light, which is now attracting such universal attention. Dr. R. Ogden Doremus has kindly loaned his instruments and apparatus for the purpose.

STOKES' GRAND JURY.

Argument of Counsel Against and For the Legal Action of the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

The case in which the legality of the Grand Jury which indicted Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., is being tried was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Cardozo.

The District Attorney not having put in any evidence contradicting the facts proven by Stokes' counsel, the argument on the law points which had been instituted by defendant's counsel was resumed.

Counsel for prisoner read from the constitution of this State those portions referring to grand and petit juries or giving power to follow the common law in reference to the selections of those bodies. It had been proven in this case that men other than those on the petit jury lists had been placed on the Grand Jury, some on their own solicitation and some at the instance of Judge Bedford. He quoted from English statute law, which is now followed in this State in reference to the selection of Grand Juries, to show that unless the Grand Jurors were selected in strict conformity in all respects with the requirements of the statute, the Grand Jury, or so-called Grand Jury, could have no power to find an indictment. If there were upon the Grand Jury that indicted Stokes any person or persons not selected by the officers to whom it pertained by law to select grand jurors, the whole body of grand jurors was vitiated, and the indictment purporting to be found by them was void. He then quoted the dictum of Lord Brougham in relation to the sacred duty counsel owed to a client, and said he was thoroughly imbued with the same spirit as Lord Brougham as to the sacred duty of counsel to know none other than their clients, and to exhaust every legal process in their behalf. Lawyers who said they knew nothing of criminal law, and affected to be ashamed of being known as criminal lawyers, did not know what they were uttering. The knowledge of criminal law presupposed the knowledge of human rights, and the greatest lawyers in all Christendom were those who thoroughly understood the principles underlying what is known as criminal law. This was not simply a case affecting Stokes, but it involved questions of the highest moment, relating to constitutional law—affecting the rights and liberties of all citizens. If a Grand Jury could be illegally empanelled, as this one has been shown to be; if men could get on Grand Juries, as they had on this one, who were not eligible, and simply for the asking; if other men, who had been drawn as grand jurors, could get excused through favoritism, as they had in this case, it was time for the people to know it. If a man or any number of men could control or influence a Grand Jury, as this one had, apparently, been controlled and influenced, and for the purpose of injuring Stokes, it was time the people should know it and understand the risk they run from such a loose administration of the law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARVIN

said that so much had been said on the other side that it was hard to know where to begin to answer, or what to say. An able counsel on the other side had exhausted every point, and cited every possible authority, and he had the responsibility of answering all this solitary and alone; but he had the solace of knowing that he was addressing a Judge who had given right decisions in cases in which authorities had been quoted and exhausted to attack and demolish great institutions for trivial reasons, and that great lawyers had frequently failed in such attacks when made before the present Judge, and the Judge's decisions had invariably been sustained by a higher court. He said that although he was opposed to counsel on the other side on the merits of the case he could not and would not find fault with them for exhausting every effort to defend their client. The indictment charged Stokes with killing Fisk——

MR. M'KEON HERE SPRANG TO HIS FEET

and said, in a most energetic manner, that there was no indictment, the so-called indictment being only a piece of paper presented by a mob, and he did not want the District Attorney to be permitted to assume that there was a legal indictment.

Judge Cardozo said that great latitude had been given to counsel for Stokes, and the same courtesy should be extended to the District Attorney.

Mr. McKeon resumed his seat as quickly as he had arisen from it.

The District Attorney, resuming, said that the indictment charged Stokes with killing Fisk, and no one doubted the truth of the finding of the Grand Jury. The trouble was not that informalities might have happened in the selection of this Grand Jury, but that they had found a true bill against a murderer. That was where the shoe pinched. Nearly all the objections raised against this Grand Jury were of a character scarcely worth answering, and some of them that seemed of gravity at first sight, could easily be shown to be of no weight. A great point had been made that one of the grand jurors had not been assessed as a property owner, and that another had not exercised the privilege of the elective franchise. Authorities were then cited to show that these causes did not render these men disqualified from serving as grand jurors. Many men who were neither Astors nor Stewarts would make as good jurors, or perhaps better than men as wealthy as Astor or Stewart, and would not be as likely to try to shirk the duties appertaining thereto.

It had been objected that some of the grand jurors were exempt, and, therefore, not eligible. Exemption was no bar to service, if the party exempted waived his privilege and volunteered to serve, and this had been done in the present case. There has been no proof that any of the grand jurors were not men of good character, nor was there any material proof of the fact charged that the Board appointed to select the grand jurors knew that some of those selected were not qualified to serve. An authority was then cited from the famous Morgan abduction case to show that as long as the grand jurors were substantially qualified as the law directs trivial matters, as to properly entering their names on the list, and similar matters, such as the exact signing of the list, were not of vital importance. It had been contended on the other side that the list of grand jurors in the present case was not signed by the Board appointed to select the Grand Jury, and that, therefore, there was no legal list. It was undisputed that Judge Barbour, the chairman of the Board, and the Commissioner of Jurors who acted as Clerk of the Board had signed the list; and that, doubtless, was a substantial conformity with the law directing the selection of grand jurors, which law, in fact, was merely directory, leaving some latitude of judgment among the members of the Board, and was not peremptorily mandatory as to every little detail. The list, so signed, was duly filed in conformity with law, in the County Clerk's office. It had been endeavored by the other side to introduce evidence to the effect that Fisk, personally and otherwise, had endeavored to influence the Grand Jury to find an indictment against Stokes and Mansfield, but such evidence had been properly ruled out.

After further argument the Court adjourned.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

How He Engineered a Dog Fight and Locked Up a Man He Assaulted.

Yesterday afternoon a party of Tenth avenue roughs were congregated at the corner of Tenth avenue and Seventeenth street, enjoying a fight between two dogs. As the fight progressed each party grew anxious in regard to his favorite dog. Among the spectators present was Officer Thomas Scullion, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, dressed in citizen's clothes, who took great interest in a yellow bulldog which has already made a reputation. There was also present in the crowd a civilian named Hugh McCourt, residing at 446 West Seventeenth street, who was deeply interested in the opposing dog, a brindle bull. McCourt made some remark at which Scullion took umbrage and, drawing back his fist, it is alleged, planted a powerful blow on the left cheek of McCourt, which nearly felled him to the pavement.

A free fight was now imminent, and but for the interference of the bystanders would probably have resulted fatally. After the parties were separated McCourt proceeded before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and got out a warrant for Scullion, which was placed in the hands of Sergeant McCourt, of the court squad, the handsome manner in which McCourt's head was frescoed and the testimony of a man who witnessed the affray being sufficient evidence to guarantee the Justice in granting a warrant. After McCourt left the court room and was proceeding on his way home he was met on the street by Scullion, who arrested him and conveyed him to the Sixteenth precinct station house, where he obtained the assistance of two officers and conveyed him to the Twenty-eighth precinct station, where he was retained. McCourt will be conveyed before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when Scullion will be placed under arrest.

DEAD OR ALIVE?

On Friday, last week, John D. Blanchard, a prominent business man of Palmer, Mass., fell dead in his own door yard, from what was supposed to be disease of the heart. On Monday of this week the funeral was held, the grave dug and preparations were making to convey the body from the house, when the life-like appearance of the face was remarked and doubts expressed as to the body being dead. It was also discovered that the blood was limpid in his veins and there were warm spots under his arms and on his back. The idea of burial was given up and a galvanic battery applied by the doctors, without, however, restoring life. The doctors give it as their opinion that he is dead, yet they advise that interment be delayed until signs of decomposition are visible. It is now the sixth day since his decease, and the face is unchanged in its life-like appearance; the blood follows the finger as it is pressed along a vein on the arm or hand, and the warm spots continue. The question is, Is Mr. Blanchard dead or alive?