THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

More Indictments in the Whiskey Ring Prosecution—Important to Property Holders—Decisions—Business of the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Whiskey Ring—More Indicted Parties Bailed.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Yesterday was a rather quiet one in the office of Commissioner Shields. The following persons, who are indicted for alleged complicity in the Whiskey Ring frauds, appeared and gave bail, each in the sum of $5,000, to plead when called upon:—

John Tragassar; surety, Edward B. Willetts, 77 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

John N. Henlemer; sureties, Jacob Vix, 342 West Twenty-seventh street, and Henry Koenig, 86 Chrystie street.

John McQuade; sureties, Peter McGuinness, Fourth avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, and Thomas Sampson, 2,269 Second avenue.

Ethan L. Watson; sureties, A. A. Redfield, 68 West Forty-eighth street, and John Foley, 20 East Seventy-third street.

Alleged Bribery.

Thomas E. Smith, ex-Collector of the Eighth Internal Revenue district of this city, has been indicted on five distinct charges of alleged bribery—to wit:—

That on the 14th of June, 1867, he received a bribe of $10,000 for aiding in the illegal removal of 10,000 gallons of distilled spirits from a distillery in Twenty-fourth street.

That on the 1st of July, 1867, he received a bribe of $10,000 for the illegal removal of 10,000 gallons of spirits.

That on the 10th of April, 1867, he accepted a bribe of $1,000 for aiding in the illegal removal of 2,000 gallons of spirits.

That on the 20th of April, 1867, he was bribed with $1,000 for allowing the illegal removal of 4,000 gallons of whiskey.

That on the 10th of May, 1867, he accepted $2,000 in consideration of consenting to the illegal removal of 4,000 gallons of spirits.

The above are the allegations in the indictment against Mr. Smith, who went before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and gave bail in $5,000 to answer. Mr. Smith's surety is Mr. John H. White.

It is supposed that all or nearly all the indicted parties who have been willing to come in voluntarily and tender bail have now done so. Bench warrants for the arrests of others are in the hands of deputy marshals, who seem to think that many of the persons for whom they are looking left the city three years ago, and that some never lived here at all.

It is now stated that the Grand Jury have indicted at least four persons who were dead at the time of finding the indictments.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Important as Touching Assessments.

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady.

In the motion of Adam S. Cameron to vacate an assessment. This case is somewhat similar in its features to that known as the "Douglas case," in which, it will be remembered, the Court of Appeals decided that when an ordinance authorizing an improvement and a consequent assessment was not published in all the corporation papers at least two days before its adoption or passage it was void, and all assessments under it likewise void. In this case there were two resolutions directing the paving of Madison avenue. The original resolution was passed by the Board of Councilmen, adopted by the Aldermen and published in one corporation paper. An amended resolution was subsequently introduced in the Board of Aldermen and published in the same paper. It was passed by the two boards. The assessment was $332,554 40. The Judge at Special Term set aside the assessment on the ground of failure to publish the resolutions as directed in the corporation papers. From this order the city appealed. The claim was that the law had been substantially complied with. On the other side it was contended that the failure to advertise as required by statute invalidated the assessment. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

In re Charles Knox vs. David Hexter.—Motion to confirm award denied. Motion to vacate award granted, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Wilson vs. Lester.—See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Decision.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hunter vs. Hook.—Notice of settlement of case wanted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Decisions.

The Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad et al.—Additional allowance of $500 granted.

Burdock vs. Hilman.—See memorandum for counsel.

Henry, Jr., vs. Driscoll.—Motion granted if security for costs be given; otherwise denied.

Hart vs. Glencross.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes denied, without costs.

Caswell, Jr., et al. vs. Davis.—Sureties approved as sufficient.

Leggett et al. vs. Mayer.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs.

Koehler vs. Koehler.—See memorandum for counsel.

Schwoll vs. Cohen.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Acquittal of a Charge of Rape.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

The trial of John Ryan, charged with committing a rape upon Mary Jane Lane, a colored girl, was resumed yesterday. Ryan was placed upon the stand, and swore that the girl complied with his request of her own free will. She was recalled, and her testimony was so unreliable that District Attorney Sullivan declined to press the case. After a brief charge by His Honor the jury without hesitation rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A Young Burglar Sent to the State Prison.

James McKay, a youth against whom was an indictment for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to another bill charging him with burglariously entering the paint store of George Lawder, 628 Second avenue, on the 17th of March. The Judge in passing sentence said that the evidence showed McKay to be a young professional burglar, and that he would send him to the State Prison for five years at hard labor.

Alleged Manslaughter—Prompt Acquittal and Discharge of the Defendants.

John Morrison, jointly indicted with Robert Perkinson, was placed at the bar, charged with causing the death of Michael Fitzpatrick, by pushing him down on the sidewalk, opposite a drinking saloon at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, on the 17th of December, causing him a fall on the curbstone. He fell on the back of his head and a wound was inflicted which resulted fatally. The witnesses for the people, instead of establishing the charge, proved that Fitzpartick was very much intoxicated, and that after he left Morrison assisted the police officer in conveying him to the station house to procure medical aid. The jury were directed to find the defendant not guilty, and after the rendition of the verdict, on motion of the District Attorney, Perkinson was discharged.

Acquittals.

Joseph Mazzi, an Italian, was tried and acquitted of a charge of cutting James McLaughlin with a knife on the 25th of February, at a lager beer saloon in Wooster street. Upon cross-examination it was shown that the complainant, who was the only witness in the case was an ex-convict.

George Harmon, jointly indicted with Daniel Begley for firing a pistol at John Heinrich at a saloon in Jackson street on the 19th of February, was tried for being an accessory before the fact. A number of witnesses were examined, and as it was clearly shown that Harmon was not present at the time of the shooting a verdict of not guilty was promptly rendered, and Harmon was discharged.

Wade Felder, charged with committing an assault and battery upon John McNally at Mr. Tracy's brewery, corner of Greenwich avenue and Eleventh street, was tried and acquitted.

Alleged Manslaughter.

Late in the afternoon Hugh McGloin was placed at the bar charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Thomas Bell. The jury was sworn, and the Court adjourned.

LEGALITY OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—THE FIRST GUN FIRED.

A case—probably the precursor of many to follow—based upon the recent decision of the Court of Appeals setting forth the Court of Special Sessions as illegally constituted with only one Judge sitting on the bench, came yesterday before Judge Brady, at Supreme Court Chambers. The case was that of Mr. Huber, convicted in the Special Sessions—one Judge only officiating—of petit larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months; for whom Mr. W. F. Howe asked a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Brady refused to decide the question until he could see the written opinion of the Court of Appeals in the matter, and refused the hearing of the case until then. Later in the day he stated that he had read the opinion, and forthwith granted the application.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Liquor Dealers' Troubles.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

The following named parties were charged with failing to pay the special tax required of them as retail liquor dealers:—August Seibe, of Marcy avenue and Rutledge street; Edgar Miller, No. 48 Walton street; Christopher Keller, Johnson street and Graham avenue, and C. H. Dettlefied and John Couratin, of Columbusville, Long Island. They were each admitted to bail to answer.

George Taylor was also held to bail on the charge of being engaged in the business of a tobacco manufacturer without paying the special tax required by law.

CITY COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

An Election Day Difficulty—Chief Engineer Thomas Nevins on Trial for Assault and Battery.

Before Judge McCue.

The City Court room (Criminal Branch) was crowded yesterday morning by an audience composed for the most part of local politicians, attracted thither by the trial of Chief Engineer Thomas Nevins, for an alleged assault and battery. The trial grew out of a "difficulty" at the polling place in the Sixth district of the Sixth ward on last election day. John T. Montross, the complaining witness, was a republican challenger at the polls there, and alleged that while acting as such, the defendant, Nevins, seized him and dislodged him from his position.

Chief Nevins was defended by William C. De Witt, and District Attorney Winchester Britton appeared for the people.

Mr. Montrose testified to the assault, which, he said, was committed just after he had challenged a man; Nevins had a struggle with Policeman Pendergrast, and there was a great crush of men all about witness after the assault. Several other witnesses were examined and corroborated Mr. Montrose's testimony as to the assault.

Mr. De Witt, at the close of the testimony for the prosecution, moved the Court to direct a verdict for defendant. The motion was denied and exception taken.

In his opening address to the jury Mr. De Witt disclaimed that the case had any political significance whatever. What happened at that polling place on election day was merely the excitement and agitation attending every election. Officer Pendergrast, for the defence, swore that Mr. Nevins was pushed by the surging crowd against Mr. Montrose, and as soon as witness got the crowd in position again Montrose resumed his place. Witness did not see the defendant use any violence to Montrose. Other witnesses corroborated this testimony.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

CITY COURT—CIVIL BRANCH.

Another "Westfield" Suit.

Before Judge Neilson.

Widow Rosa Kelly has brought a suit for $5,000 damages against the Staten Island Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Michael, by the explosion aboard the Westfield. The deceased was a laboring man and lived in Furman street.

The jury panel having been exhausted on Wednesday an additional panel was ordered for yesterday morning. The following jury was finally secured:—

Walter J. Weeden, stationer, 102 Myrtle avenue.
John Crowley, agent, 111 Dean street.
William J. Leary, pickles, 338 Navy street.
William Mans, jeweler, 137 Harrison street.
Samuel McIlure, trimmings, 165 Prince street.
Francis W. Holbrook, fancy goods, 218 Carlton avenue.
John G. Leach, President, 113 South Oxford street.
Seifert Bennett, commission merchant, 99 Cumberland street.
Roderick O'Neil, carpets, 339 South Fourth street.
Samuel S. Voornees, teas, 81 South Ninth street.
Joseph Dalton, lace, 93 South Sixth street.
Robert Chumasero, woodware, 280 Adams street.

The trial then proceeded.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A LITTLE GIRL

Trial and Conviction of John McBride for Attempting to Abduct a Little Girl—Judge Bedford Imposes the Heaviest Punishment for the Crime.

One of the most degraded phases of human depravity at times witnessed in this community was yesterday the subject of trial, conviction and punishment in the General Sessions before His Honor Judge Bedford.

John McBride was arraigned on a charge of attempting to abduct a bright-eyed, fair-haired, nice-looking little girl, named Hattie Whitcomb, aged thirteen years, from the home of her parents, 23 West Fifteenth street.

It seems that whenever the little complainant ventured out of the house to go on errands or to play, the prisoner, who, it would appear, was constantly about the neighborhood, would endeavor to coax her to go with him away from her residence by offering her candy and holding out similar inducements which he calculated would have the desired effect on the mind of the little girl. On two occasions the prisoner seized her and tried to take her away forcibly, but was foiled once by the girl escaping from his grasp, and another time by the interference of some passing laborers. These occurrences took place during the month of December last. Such were the allegations against the accused.

THE TESTIMONY.

The little girl gave her testimony in an intelligent manner, and answered the questions propounded by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Howe, promptly, stating that she was positive the prisoner was the man who assaulted her, for she had seen him over a dozen times within the eighteen months she noticed him in that neighborhood.

The father of the complainant described the trip of himself, wife and daughter to Blackwell's Island for the purpose of identifying the prisoner, and the

IMMEDIATE IDENTIFICATION

of him by the complainant upon his being brought into her presence, she having described his clothes accurately before McBride appeared in the prison garb. McBride was confined on the island upon a charge of insulting ladies in the street in an indecent manner.

THE PRISONER TESTIFIED IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

He denied ever having seen complainant but once in his life; had not approached her or placed his hand upon her; was working for a Mr. McChlusey during the time it was alleged he was hovering about the residence of Hattie Whitcomb; could not tell where McChlusey's store was, nor the names of any of his fellow workmen; he swore, so help him God, he was innocent of the charge.

It appeared there was no doubt but that the accused belonged to that infamous class of men who patrol our streets with the object of entrapping little innocents for purposes of their own.

After Mr. Sullivan had concluded an eloquent address to the jury, in which he depicted in telling terms the outrageous villany of the purpose of the prisoner, Judge Bedford

DELIVERED HIS CHARGE,

in which he forcibly reviewed the worst features of this most aggravated outrage, and the jury, with commendable promptitude, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery without leaving their seats. Officer McArthur, of the Nineteenth precinct, was then called to the stand by Judge Bedford to give a brief history of the accused. That officer, by directions of the Court, stated that there had been frequent complaints made at the Nineteenth precinct station house against the prisoner by residents of Fifteenth street and vicinity, who had seen him many times enter

UNOCCUPIED BUILDINGS

on Fifteenth street and insult ladies sitting at the rear windows of houses on the next street. His infamy was detailed at even greater length, but the above will suffice to show his general behavior.

SENTENCE.

Judge Bedford then said:—McBride, your crime is of a most villanous character, using every possible means to seduce and ruin an innocent, harmless, defenceless little child. For the future protection of little ones I regret it is not in my power to send you to the State Prison for a long term of years, there to reflect upon your infamous conduct. As it is I shall mete out the full penalty, which is one year in the Penitentiary, and at the expiration of your term to stand committed till you pay a fine of $250 to the State.

The prisoner was then removed amid a buzz of approbation from every one in Court.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Adjournment of the Court in Consequence of the Recent Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Owing to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in relation to the unconstitutionality of the act which was passed in 1870, and which provided that the Mayor should appoint two Magistrates from the Board of Police Magistrates to hold the Court of Special Sessions, Judge Dowling yesterday morning, in compliance with a letter from the District Attorney, decided not to open the Special Sessions Court. He has called a meeting of the Board of Magistrates, of which he is President, for to-day, at which assignments will be made for the ensuing year. This will enable the Court to proceed with business to-morrow (Saturday).

It may be well to remark here that since Justices Dowling and Shandley have presided over the Court of Special Sessions they have disposed of 11,000 cases, but nevertheless neither of them has yet received one cent remuneration for his services.

District Attorney Garvin received yesterday several official intimations from counsel, intimating their intention to apply to the Supreme Court for liberation of several prisoners confined in the Penitentiary in accordance with sentences passed upon them at Special Sessions.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, April 4, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 5:—Nos. 159 215, 169, 216, 218, 219, 220, 222.

A MEMENTO OF THE REBELLION.

Brief Episodal History of the Yankee Inventor in Richmond—Jumping from the Frying Pan Into the Fire and Other Mishaps—Not Salted with Confederate Currency and Suing for Gold.

One of the many unfortunate and sad entailments of the late war of the rebellion is the multiplicity of litigations in the Courts. A case in point is that of a suit brought by John H. Lester against the Union Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Va. The suit was brought before Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Shortly before the commencement of the war Mr. Lester went from Brooklyn to Richmond, Va., taking some machinery and other appliances for the manufacture of sewing machines and planing mills. Some of the machinery was modelled after his special inventions, and claimed to possess merit beyond any of like character in use. Though going from Brooklyn, Mr. Lester is a native of Massachusetts, and possessing evidently a good share of Yankee ingenuity, supposed to be specially indigenous to this section of the country. The Union Manufacturing Company were highly pleased with Mr. Lester's machinery, and readily entered into negotiations to turn to profitable mutual account the products of his genius. Very good success followed the manufacture of these implements of peaceful industry. At length the war broke out, and instead of implements of peace, the company turned its attention to the manufacture of implements of war. Mr. Lester could not help this. All that remained for him was to sell out his machinery and interest. This was in the beginning of December, 1863. He valued his interest at $82,880 07 in gold, and the company, as alleged in his complaint, agreed to pay him for it $86,000 in stock of the company. This he says was not paid. A few days later, as he further avers, he was compelled to sign an agreement to take $50,000 in Confederate money for his interest, and discontinue a suit he had commenced against the company. A check for this sum was given him. The

PLEASING ALTERNATIVES,

he says, were given him of accepting this check or shoulder a musket and go to the front or go to Libby Prison. Having got the check, however, he meant to keep it and trust to the Courts for an equitable adjustment of his claim when the war was over. Here another dilemma met him. He was told he must draw the money on the check, or he could not get out of the company with a whole skin. He saw but one way to

GET OUT OF THE SCRAPE.

He consulted with the rebel authorities and entered into an arrangement—a mere pretence, however, on his part—to go as agent of the Confederate government to England to buy arms for them. With this understanding he got a pass readily through the rebel lines, but was captured inside of General Butler's lines. He here got, if possible,

IN A WORSE SCRAPE.

He was captured as a rebel agent, court martialled, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. As a witness stated—though of course this is only the witness' statement—"General Butler thought he had $60,000 in gold and went for him." After a year of durance vile in Fort Monroe he was released at the instance of the United States government. The war ended and he

WAITED HIS OPPORTUNITY

to bring suit against the Union Manufacturing Company. Mr. Kent, the president of the company, coming to this city on a visit, a summons and complaint were served on him, and thus came about the commencement of the suit here. He claims never to have received a cent for his interest, and brings suit for $50,000 in gold. At the time the check in question was given, it was shown that $25 in Confederate money was worth $1 in gold. The defence was that the settlement agreed upon was obtained through no coercion on the part of the company, and that in giving the check they fulfilled their part of the contract. They further say that the value of his interest did not exceed $30,000, and deny that they agreed to pay him for it $86,000 in the stock of the company.

Considerable testimony was taken and nearly two hours occupied in summing up. The Judge gave a very brief but comprehensive charge. He enjoined on the jury particularly to discriminate between any acts of the Confederate government looking to coercing and holding in duress the plaintiff and the acts of the defendants.

The case was given to the jury at three P. M., but at half-past five they had not agreed on a verdict. They were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

THE BRUSSELS MURDER.

Arrival of a Very Poor Witness From Brussels—How Not To Do It—The Case Sent to the Grand Jury.

At last the great Brussels murder and robbery case has assumed something like tangible proportions. From the first the case of the prosecution—the people—has been rather weak, because of their inability to establish the fact, in point of law, of a burglary or theft of any kind having been committed on the premises of Chevalier Dubolse de Bianco. By the arrival a few days since of the long-looked-for witness from Brussels, in the person of Mr. Henri Peulders, this link has been supplied, and the charge against the prisoner Stupp, alias Carl Vogt, must now stand or fall on the evidence as given heretofore in these columns, with the addition of the link made good by the newly arrived witness.

When Mr. Mail, the Belgian Consul, telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Brussels, asking that a person might be sent here for the purpose of identifying the stolen, but recovered, bonds, it was with the very reasonable expectation that that functionary or the relatives of the murdered Count would despatch to these shores a man who could not only identify the property, but who would be quite likely to recognize the prisoner also, if he was, as is alleged, at any time

CONNECTED WITH THE CHEVALIER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Instead of doing this, however, a person was sent who never knew anything at all of the nobleman's domestic affairs or of those whom he may have had around him, and the consequence is he cannot, of course, recognize Stupp as the late general superintendent of Bianco, as it is asserted he was by Mr. Charles B. Zimmerman, whose testimony was published in the HERALD last Saturday morning.

On the case being called yesterday, and the counsel for the prisoner ascertaining how little Mr. Puelders can prove against their client, they at once and without any further ceremony waived all further examination, and declared their readiness to have the case sent to Court for trial immediately. Judge Hogan, who deserves great praise for the impartial and straightforward manner in which he has conducted the examination from the first, stated that he would send the case to the Grand Jury at once, and would turn the papers over to the District Attorney.

BRICK POMEROY'S COURTSHIP AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

His Answer to the Plaint Stricken Out as Scandalous—Brick Brought to Bay and Liable to an Action for Libel—How He Didn't Prove Himself a Brick.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of Sadie E. Wilkinson vs. Mark M. (otherwise known as "Brick") Pomeroy for breach of promise of marriage. The decision of the Judge is upon a motion made by the plaintiff's counsel to strike out what the plaintiff terms certain scandalous and impertinent papers, which were entered by the defendant in answer to the declaration filed by the plaintiff. The Judge states that the motion of the plaintiff is to strike out this paper (His Honor does not call it a pleading) as impertinent and scandalous; that judgment, with costs, for the plaintiff be given on the pleadings, and for such other order as the Court may deem proper to grant. The motion is granted so far as to strike out the paper as a pleading. But the defendant will be allowed, within ten days, to plead the general issue, if he desires, by a plea properly verified and certified under rule 26, provided he will also accept notice of trial for the present term of the Court, the cause to be put on the calendar for trial thereat.

Toward the close of his decision the Judge says:—The matter referred to has no proper place in these pleadings. It is open to the further objection that, being irrelevant and impertinent, it is also scandalous. It attributes to the plaintiff habits, disposition, temper and acts which would warrant an action for libel against whoever should make such charges by printing or writing.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Robert Shadows, of 120 West Forty-seventh street, appeared before Justice Lelwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and complained that while standing in front of Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, on Wednesday night, John Edwards, a waiter, came up to him and took a silver watch from his pocket, valued at $40. He was arrested by Officer Dennis, and pleaded not guilty to the charge; but was held in default of $2,000 bail to appear for trial.

Michael Haley, a laborer, was also committed in default of $1,000 bail at the same Court, upon complaint of Charles Smith, of the Maltby House, who charges that while on Broadway, Wednesday afternoon, the accused took a silver watch from his pocket, valued at $15. He denied the charge.

ANOTHER DELINQUENT DOCTOR.

Dr. Louis Dohrne, of 329 West Forty-eighth street, was arraigned before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge preferred by a city health inspector, of not having reported several cases of smallpox which came under his treatment. He is also charged with sins of commission as well as omission, in that he gave a certificate of death to the parents of a child which had died with smallpox, but in said certificate he asserted that the fatal disease had been croup. The Judge held the Doctor to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance in Court.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Session Closed at Last—Forging New Chains for Jersey City—A Senator Asks if Self-Government is Abolished—Cutting Off Supplies from a Hungry Printing Ring—A Radical Newspaper Correspondent Overhauled—The Meanest Legislative Act on Record.

At noon yesterday the session of the New Jersey Legislature was brought to a close, and the people in every part of the State will read the news with satisfaction and will breathe a heartfelt prayer that New Jersey may never see such a Legislature again. It inherited corruption from its predecessor, and it fostered that corruption in a most flagrant manner and with a total disregard to the rights of the people. It was pre-eminently the Legislature of the rings, a body that has done more to rob the people of the fundamental principle of the constitution—self-government—than the colonial administrations of Great Britain. Its closing hours were spent in forging new chains for the people of Jersey City, and when the Senator from Hoboken (Mr. McPherson) implored the Senate to have pity and to spare, he was treated with derisive laughter.

McPherson talked for several hours "against time," on Wednesday night, and finally gave way from exhaustion in a vain effort to defeat the infamous measure known as Assembly bill No. 175, better known as Farrier's bill. This bill aims at completing the programme of the Ring in Jersey City, and is nothing less than the establishment of provincialism. It declares in substance that the people of Jersey City have no rights which the Thieves' Ring is bound to respect. The people have now learned the bitter lesson that when they asked for bread they received a stone.

The Senator from Hudson had hoped that when he concluded Cutler or Conover would take up the cry and talk tyranny down, if nothing else would suffice. But he was disappointed. The bill passed the Senate and was sent immediately to the Governor, who, it is needless to state, will not sign it, so that Farrier will neither have his loaf nor his money. The Governor was besieged by a host of emissaries of the Ring during the afternoon of yesterday, but he was inflexible. He had given his pledge to stand by the people, and he declared his determination to abide by that pledge.

An effort was made to pass a measure of relief for Jersey City known as Weart's charter, but it was defeated by a close vote—10 to 10.

The only redeeming feature in the work of yesterday was the smothering of the Printing bill, which had been manipulated in the interest of a small ring, in which was a hungry New England Bohemian. The Senate was thus saved from the disgrace of voting away the public money to a man over whom indictments are pending. The Coryphaeus of the Pavonia Club was in a feverish state of excitement; but he could not help his friend, though he used most artful means to enlist in his service honest Henry Gaede, of the Assembly.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. McPherson:—

Whereas experience teaches that it is necessary for the preservation of the principles of any government which is intended to secure public liberty that new guards against the mischievous inroads of corruption should, from time to time, be created and the rights of the people established; and whereas the recent progress of events in this State has shown that the inestimable right of local self-government is threatened with complete overthrow; and whereas, by some unaccountable oversight, the present constitution, although in spirit requiring it, makes no provision in express terms for the submission to the Governor of joint resolutions by which legislation of the most important character has been and may be accomplished, and money has been and may without limit be drawn from the public Treasury; and whereas the law passed in 1846, which requires such resolutions to be submitted to the Governor, has just been attempted to be repealed by an act to be passed over the Governor's veto, and a great safeguard against unwise legislation is thereby destroyed; and whereas our present constitution has proved ineffective to stay the march of irresponsible power or protect the rights and property of the citizens; and whereas all political power is inherent in the people, and government is instituted for the protection and security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to reform the same whenever the public good may require it; therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient, without delay, to call a convention to prepare a constitution which will secure the citizen against the recurrence of those evils which present constitutional guarantees have been found ineffectual to prevent, and provide a system of government for the people in the State and in subordinate communities more regardful of private life and public freedom, more creditable to increased population and wealth, and more in accordance with advanced political knowledge than that which was framed twenty-eight years ago.

The resolution was laid on the table which was tantamount to a rejection.

During the discussion on the incidental bill two Senators (Messrs. Taylor and Havens) administered what they regarded as a severe castigation to the correspondent of a boiling radical organ in New York for his alleged deliberate misrepresentations of the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. Taylor, who is usually very dignified, applied that monosyllable which is said to be frequently heard at the desk of a certain venerable philosopher and tiller of the soil, from whom it was presumed the young writer had received his instructions. The young gentleman came off unhurt.

To the unjust and unconstitutional acts of the Legislature the HERALD has frequently alluded, but to the meanness of some of the proceedings no allusion has been made. There is one act, however, which must stand to the credit of the republican majority, and which few persons outside the Legislature will endorse. The joint meeting struck off the name of George W. Patterson, a republican, from the list of State Prison inspectors, because he was guilty of the heinous crime of voting at the late fall election for his brother, who is a democrat, and who, as the leader of his party in the House of Assembly, is an honor not merely to Monmouth but to the State. Such an act cannot be laid at the door of the democracy, with all its sins, in New Jersey.

THE ROOSEVELT STREET MYSTERY

Remains Not Yet Identified—Post-Mortem Examination—A Fractured Skull.

But few people comparatively called at the Morgue yesterday to view the remains of the unknown man who was found murdered in the alley-way rear of premises 81 Roosevelt street, as previously reported in the HERALD, and none who saw the body could recognize it. The evening previous a stupid and half-demented woman, giving her name as Mary Williams, called at the Morgue, and, being shown the body by John O'Brien, keeper of the dead house, pretended to identify it as that of her brother, Charles Williams, a sailor, only two or three days from sea, who stopped at 66 Cherry street.

Captain Ulman, of the Fourth precinct, and his officers made diligent inquiries at the above number in Cherry street and found that no man named Williams had lived there, and no such individual was known to the inmates. In fact, the place was wholly occupied by Chinese, most of whom were unable to speak our language. No faith, therefore, is placed in the pretended recognition of deceased by the woman, who made no claim for the body nor request for its burial.

The likeness of deceased was taken yesterday afternoon by the photographic artist of Bellevue Hospital. The features of the man were not in the least distorted and looked quite natural.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Late in the afternoon Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination on the body, and found at least a dozen ecchymosed spots on the throat, as if made with murderous hands; also another severe scalp wound on the right side of the head. On opening the skull an extensive fracture was discovered just beneath the ugly wound. On the left side of the head there was also laceration of the brain and extravasation of blood upon it. In the opinion of Dr. Cushman death was the result of compression of the brain, caused by the injury.

Captain Ulman, ever since the murder was discovered, has been untiring in his efforts to obtain information which might lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. He has two or three suspicious men under surveillance, and any important information he may obtain relative to the murder will be given to the public at the proper time.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S FUNERAL.

The Public Sentiment—Why There Were Not Full Military Honors.

Considerable comment has been occasioned by the absence of full military honors at the funeral of the late General Anderson. As various causes have been ascribed for the seeming neglect of the military authorities, and an impression appears to exist that there was not sufficient pomp and display, a HERALD reporter yesterday ascertained the views of some prominent military men in this city in regard to the matter. These were to the effect that there was no slight offered or intended to the funeral of the dead hero. In the first place, the Secretary of War had issued orders that the funeral should be conducted in the style in which it really took place; and, secondly, this was not the time for the display of the usual honors, as the carrying of the remains to their final resting place at West Point was more of a private than a public ceremony. When the remains of the late General Hallock arrived in this city from Kentucky for interment in Greenwood the funeral was not of a public character, and another example was had in the case of the late General Hitchcock, who was interred at West Point, his remains having been brought on here from Georgia.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Walter Mitchell, of 17 St. Luke's place, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, by Judge Dowling, on complaint of James Aylmer, for swindling him out of a lot of ground in Guttenberg, New Jersey, and $450 cash, by pretending to negotiate for the same a piece of property near Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, which he was not authorized to sell, and which was then, and, it is alleged, is now, the property of John McElroy, of 442 First avenue. The prisoner said he was a native of London, England; that he was now a real estate broker, and was not guilty of the charges.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Various Jobs Killed—The General Order Storehouses—The Profits of the Government in the Assay Business.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, George Opdyke presiding. The committee to whom was referred the bill now before Congress the better "to provide for the security of life on board vessels propelled by steam, and for other purposes," reported in favor of it, and the report was adopted. The bill now before Congress for the organization of the "New York and Brooklyn Submerged Tubular Bridge Company" was reported against, and as the committee acted with power the scheme cannot secure the endorsement of the Chamber.

Colonel CONKLIN, from the Special Committee delegated to report upon the general order warehouses of the city, asked for further time, and on motion the report was recommitted, ordered printed and to be submitted to a special meeting to be called within three days.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of the Committee on Currency, Coinage, &c., made a lengthy report upon the percentage charged by the government for assaying precious metals and making a revenue upon the refining, stamping and coining of money. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Ruggles and seconded by Sinclair Tousey, was adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York the government of the United States ought not to derive any pecuniary profit from the Mint or to impose any charges beyond the actual cost for refining, stamping and coining the metals used in making the metallic money of the United States.

A model of a new style of ocean steam packets, invented by Captain L. H. Dunkin, was on exhibition, and attracted considerable interest.

After a lengthy discussion on the coinage of the country, in which Messrs. Tousey, Eugene Kelly, Vice President Opdyke and Mr. Ruggles participated, the Board instructed Mr. Ruggles, Chairman of Committee No. 3, to continue his investigations and report at a subsequent meeting, and an adjournment was then taken.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold yesterday, by order of Alson Man, Esq., Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, the following property:—

The premises No. 656 Broadway, lot about 29x130 ft., with privilege of alley-way in the rear, far $31,400
Houses and lot, No. 59 Cannon st., lot 25x100. Two story and attic frame house on the front, and three story brick on the rear, for 7,100
Allen & Brown sold:—
The four story and basement Dorchester stone front store No. 21 Wooster st., n. of Grand; lot 25x50 16,400
Three story basement and sub cellar brick house, No. 140 West 27th st. 11,400
William Kennelly sold:—
34 story Philadelphia brick houses Nos. 173, 175 and 181 East 117th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two, each for $10,200
1 for 10,000
Plot corner 114th st. and av. A, with 3 story and basement brick house, 24x38 16,000
Boat shop near corner; lot 26x69 4,000
James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure:—
1 house and lot s. s. of Perry st.; lot 20x90 ..... $15,700
1 house and lot s. s. of West 27th st., e of 8th av.; lot 24x89 16,150
A. J. Bleecker & Co. sold:—
The 4 story b. s. b. s. house 45 West 16th st., 20x55, ½ block $21,100
Jere. Johnson sold the following Brooklyn property:—
Three story brick house 61 South 8th st., lot 22x75 ..... $12,350
Three story and basement brick house 257 Hoyt st., lot 20x90 6,600
Two story house 350 20th st., lot 75x17.6 2,350
Three story store 64 Yates av., 25x12x100 8,300
1 lot corner of South 5th and 9th sts., E. D. 1,850
4 lots adjoining, each 875
2 two story brick houses and lots on Ainslie st., 2.6 and 256½, 13.6x100, each 3,350
3 two story brick houses and lots, 154, 156 and 158 Conselyea st., in all 7,650
A frame building and lot, 330 and 332 North 2d st., 20.4 x55, irregular 4,900
3 two story brick houses, 322, 324 and 326 North 2d st., each about 2,800
Gore lot corner Union av. and North 5th st., 65x61.7x 68x13 1,400
7 lots on North 7th st., 100 by about 22, each 625
3 two story cottage houses and lots, 20x100, on Eikert av., south of Broadway, each about 1,300

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ARCHIBALD—SAUL.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 3, by the Rev. W. H. Benjamin, JAMES B. ARCHIBALD, of Yonkers, to Miss SUSIE J. SAUL of Irvington.

ARMSTRONG—BOLWELL.—On Monday, April 1, by the Rev. J. M. Pullman, at the Church of Divine Paternity, THOMAS W. ARMSTRONG to ANNIE BOLWELL, both of this city.

BEITEL—TINDALL.—On Tuesday, April 2, at St. Mary's church, near Peekskill, by the Rev. L. F. Morris, CHR. H. BEITEL to KATE TINDALL. No cards.

BURKE—WATSON.—On Thursday, April 4, in Orange, N. J., by the Rev. John L. Watson, D. D., United States Navy, JOHN BURKE, Esq., son of the late Rev. J. Burke, of Kilcolgan vicarage, county Galway, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DAVID—PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, April 3, in the Nineteenth street synagogue, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, TUCKER DAVID to MIRIAM, daughter of J. N. Phillips, Esq.

ISELIN—CAYLUS.—On Thursday, April 4, by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., to LOUISE, daughter of Ernest Caylus, Esq.

JUDSON—HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, April 3, at the Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, PIXLEE JUDSON to LINDA B., daughter of Dewitt C. Hitchcock, Esq.

KYTE—ATKINS.—On Wednesday, April 3, at St. Peter's Episcopal church, Brooklyn, L. I., by the Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Charles Homer, ARTHUR R. KYTE to MARY A., daughter of the late Joseph Atkins. No cards.

O'DONOHUE—MURPHY.—On Wednesday, April 3, at the Church of the Nativity, by the Rev. William Everett, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Ducey, THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE to LOUISE A., daughter of James Murphy, both of this city. No cards.

REAMER—ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, April 2, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Danbury, Conn., by the Rev. William F. Hatfield, J. EDGAR REAMER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGGIE E., daughter of Peter Robinson, Esq.

TIERNEY—FINN.—At St. Peter's church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 3, by the R