

THE WIFE'S PRINCIPLES.

Prindle and McCann Before the Senatorial "High Court."

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Tremain and the Chenango County Justice Antagonistic.

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

Side Thrusts at the "Reform" City Fathers.

The Causes Adjourned to the 18th of June.

The Senate was called to order at ten A. M. by the Marble, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report, which, on his motion, laid on the table.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The Chair announced that the first business in order was the argument of the demurrer put in by the respondent, Horace G. Prindle, County Judge and Surrogate of Chenango county.

THE DEMURRER PUT IN. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE PRINDLE. The demurrer contains two exceptions—first, to the fourth charge, that he refused to perform the duties of his office, that it is insufficient, in not being specific.

GREELEYANA

An Inside Interview with the Chapman Philosopher.

A member of the press was introduced to the "Sage of Chappaqua" at the Astor House the other day by the urbane General Cochrane. The venerable Sage rose, took the hand of the press man, looked pleasantly into his face, the philosopher's eyes softened, his face trembled, and then, with a sudden burst, his heart opened!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

Professor Longfellow was reading with the great farmer known about farming to the listening cars of William Cullen Bryant. A pig ironmonger of Pennsylvania and a domestic calico-monger of Massachusetts were in close commune with a freeder from Ohio; a Grahamite was hobnobbing with a Fulton market butcher; a New England Yankee teetotaler had the ear of a German lager beer merchant; Jefferson Davis was hailing out the shirt of state General Bob Toombs had his arm around the neck of William Lloyd Garrison; one of the old Fourierite phalansterians was button-holing a straitlaced Scotch Presbyterian; the statue of the elder Franklin was clasped in tearful embrace by the Lincoln statue in Union square; Sambo was lying cunnily in a corner, showing only the whites of his eyes and grinning suspiciously; a woman's rights advocate was coquetting with the editor of a Fenian organ; an ex-Tammany Ringmaster was singing "Oh that will be joyful," with a member of the Reform Committee of Seventy; and in brief, there were clergymen, farmers, politicians, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, editors, poets, prosaists, illustrators, dilettanti, backwoodsmen, and all the other elements of the social collocation, and so on and so on, until, with a grand illuminated picture of the White House in the distance, and the great Horace himself in a swallow-tail coat doing the honors of his first reception.

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

ANSWERS OF THE ACCUSED.

This was all that the member of the press saw from his momentary glance—no doubt much more remained behind—but while he was still gazing at and reflecting upon the wonderful phantasmagoria the lips of the philosopher moved, he gently released the press man's hand, recanted himself on the sofa, leaned backward with more than ordinary grace, and gushingly said—Nothing!

Greeley's letter is "in the main candid, direct and unobjectionable from his personal standpoint."

The Baltimore Sun (Independent) says Greeley's "letter of acceptance cannot fail to make a favorable impression."

The Washington Chronicle (administration) says Greeley's letter is "strong and vigorous, with some considerable spice of courage."

The Albany Journal (administration) says Mr. Greeley contents himself with a reproduction of the platform in a little different language, which is a very easy and harmless way of filling out a letter, and which requires no comment.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Endorsement of Grant—Amnesty to the South, Civil Service Reform, Repeal of the Income Tax, Economy, Equal Rights and Reduced Taxation the Platform.

The State Republican Convention of New Jersey to elect delegates to the National Convention met yesterday at noon, in the Opera House, Trenton. The Convention was called to order by George A. Halsey, who nominated for temporary Chairman Samuel A. Hobbins, of Burlington. John W. Newlin, of Cumberland, was appointed temporary Secretary. After recess the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President General Thomas Van Buren, of Bergen. That gentleman came forward and delivered a most eloquent address, in which he placed in one category the names of Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Kearney. When the speaker mentioned Grant he was interrupted by a storm of cheering which was continued for fully a minute. He traced the military career of Grant, eulogized his administration and concluded by saying that as sure as to-morrow's sun would rise Grant would be the next President.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:—

The Republicans of New Jersey, in State Convention assembled at Trenton, N. J., May 23, 1872, make the following declaration of principles:

First—We recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, and the foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every step toward making these principles a living reality for every citizen.

Second—The wisdom of the passage of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and the removal of the barriers of caste and color, we favor the removal of the qualifications and restrictions imposed upon the loyal rebels in the same respect, and we believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Third—We favor the removal of the qualifications and restrictions imposed upon the loyal rebels in the same respect, and we believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Fourth—We are heartily in favor of such a reformation in the civil service as will secure to every citizen the right to an equal opportunity for employment, and we believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Fifth—We desire the early and total repeal of the income tax, and we believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Sixth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Seventh—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Eighth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Ninth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Tenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Eleventh—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twelfth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirteenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Fourteenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Fifteenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Sixteenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Seventeenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Eighteenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Nineteenth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twentieth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-first—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-second—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-third—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-fourth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-fifth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-sixth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-seventh—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-eighth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Twenty-ninth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirtieth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-first—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-second—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-third—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-fourth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-fifth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-sixth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-seventh—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-eighth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Thirty-ninth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Fortieth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Forty-first—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Forty-second—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Forty-third—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Forty-fourth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

Forty-fifth—We believe that the money, heretofore expended for the support of the rebels, should be used for the relief of the poor and the destitute.

THE COURTS.

The Gordon-Good Case—A Suit Against Comptroller Green—Alleged Forfeited Bail—Business in the Surrogate's Court and Court of General Sessions—Decisions.

Supreme Court—Chambers. Disappearance of the Sol-Disant Lord Gordon. Before Judge Leonard.

The Chambers of the Supreme Court were yesterday morning crowded to excess, it being generally anticipated that Gordon Gordon, against whom an attachment was issued on the previous day, would surrender for examination. But the assemblage was doomed to disappointment, for Gordon failed to appear, and his whereabouts is a mystery to the Sheriff's officers who have already given chase, but in vain. There was a host of counsel in attendance, and when the case was called Mr. Strahan called the Court to allow it to stand over till another day, as counsel on both sides had consented to a postponement.

Judge Leonard said he had already made engagement to to-morrow morning, which must take priority.

Mr. Field said he consented to the postponement of the motion to strike out the complaint. He had received the Sheriff's return, which was "not found," and he now asked for the issue of an alias attachment, returnable forthwith.

Mr. Strahan stated that he had a bill for appraisal of City Property.

The People ex rel. Anthony J. Bleeker vs. Comptroller Green.—It will be remembered that in May, 1871, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund employed Anthony J. Bleeker, Adrian H. Muller and Cortlandt Palmer to make appraisal of property in New York belonging to the city. The parties thus employed did the work, and the Commissioners passed a resolution awarding them \$15,000 each for their services, but subsequently rescinded the resolution, and the two gentlemen have withdrawn their claim, but Mr. Bleeker, in the emphatic language of Senator Sumner, "sticks" to his claim, and has brought an action against the Comptroller Green, to which he has attached to his claim \$15,000, and expresses a willingness to pay only \$3,000. The matter came up yesterday morning on an application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Audit and Apportionment to pay the claim.

Mr. William Watson, on behalf of Mr. Bleeker, stated that the Board of Audit and Apportionment, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay Mr. Bleeker was a complete contract, being passed after the work was done, and that the rescinding resolution was a nullity. The money, he contended, further, had been justly earned. Mr. Bleeker was an expert in the matter of real estate, and this appraisal was not an ordinary one, and on sound foundation the financial credit of the city.

Mr. Dean, on behalf of the city, contended that the Board of Audit and Apportionment, by the legislative act as to the payment of the salaries of employees of the city and for supplies and material furnished for the city.

Mr. Strahan stated that he had a bill for appraisal of City Property.

The People ex rel. Anthony J. Bleeker vs. Comptroller Green.—It will be remembered that in May, 1871, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund employed Anthony J. Bleeker, Adrian H. Muller and Cortlandt Palmer to make appraisal of property in New York belonging to the city. The parties thus employed did the work, and the Commissioners passed a resolution awarding them \$15,000 each for their services, but subsequently rescinded the resolution, and the two gentlemen have withdrawn their claim, but Mr. Bleeker, in the emphatic language of Senator Sumner, "sticks" to his claim, and has brought an action against the Comptroller Green, to which he has attached to his claim \$15,000, and expresses a willingness to pay only \$3,000. The matter came up yesterday morning on an application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Audit and Apportionment to pay the claim.

Mr. William Watson, on behalf of Mr. Bleeker, stated that the Board of Audit and Apportionment, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay Mr. Bleeker was a complete contract, being passed after the work was done, and that the rescinding resolution was a nullity. The money, he contended, further, had been justly earned. Mr. Bleeker was an expert in the matter of real estate, and this appraisal was not an ordinary one, and on sound foundation the financial credit of the city.

Mr. Dean, on behalf of the city, contended that the Board of Audit and Apportionment, by the legislative act as to the payment of the salaries of employees of the city and for supplies and material furnished for the city.

Mr. Strahan stated that he had a bill for appraisal of City Property.

The People ex rel. Anthony J. Bleeker vs.