THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Cases in the United States Circuit Court—Advertising Claims Against the City—The New County Court House Commissioners in Court—A Mandamus Suit Against Comptroller Green—The Hogan Will Suit—Decisions—Business in the Court of General Sessions, Parts 1 and 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Cases—Argument on the Legal Points Involved.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The old "Bankers' and Brokers'" cases, in which bankers who paid internal revenue tax as brokers sought to recover the amounts which were under protest, on the ground that the taxes had been illegally assessed on sales which they had a right to make under their licenses as bankers doing business as brokers, came on for hearing in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning. The suits in which the questions are raised are the three known as "Edward Morrison and others against Sheridan Shook, Collector," which, representing seventy-seven suits, are test cases. The taxes, which were all paid in the Thirty-second district to Collector Shook, amount to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Reverdy Johnson, James R. Doolittle, ex-Attorney General Stansbury, F. W. Bartley and William H. Scott appeared for the bankers, and United States District Attorney Noah Davis and his assistant, Luther W. Emerson, appeared for Collector Shook.

The leading points in the case are well understood in financial circles, the whole matter having been freely discussed when the protests were made against the assessments imposed by Erastus D. Webster, Assessor in the Thirty-second district, when the assessments were made.

Mr. Doolittle opened the cases by reciting the grounds on which the protests were made and on which the suits to recover were based, which were that the plaintiffs had the legal right under their license as bankers to transact business as follows, without paying tax as brokers:—

First—To make sales of their own property on their own account.

Second—To receive remittances forwarded to them in the usual course of business from foreign banks and customers abroad, and to sell the same and place the amounts received from said sales to the credit of the remitters.

Third—To purchase and carry stocks on margins and to sell such stock to realize the money advanced as bankers, and to place balances to the credit of customers.

On all these transactions counsel claimed that taxes had been assessed and collected illegally.

The arguments will take several days, and it is understood that a written opinion will be given by Judge Woodruff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Newspaper Claims Against the City for Advertising.

Before Judge Barrett.

In re Mark M. Pomeroy.—Application was made yesterday on behalf of the relator for a mandamus to the Board of Audit for the payment of $39,194 79 for advertising in the daily and weekly *Democrat*. His affidavit set forth the appointment of the daily *Democrat* as a Corporation paper, specified the advertisements published and recited the act passed April 25, 1872, by the Legislature, requiring the Board of Audit and Apportionment to pass bills of this character, and the Comptroller within thirty days thereafter to pay them out of funds raised by revenue bonds.

Mr. Strahan read in answer an affidavit of Richard A. Storrs, Deputy Comptroller, stating that for the three years over which the claim of the relator extended the amount appropriated for city and county advertising was $443,278 33, while the amount expended in this time was $2,703,308 49. Out of this sum there had been paid to the relator $178,905 75. It was stated further that there were some eighty newspapers having similar claims against the city, and that the aggregate of their bills was over $1,500,000. In some of the papers matter published as news was charged as advertisements. He specified an instance where the report of the county canvassers was published at the cost of a few hundred dollars in a supplemental sheet, and a bill submitted against the city for $5,578 87. He also read an affidavit of Mr. Whittemore stating that an examination into these accounts is being made and not yet completed.

Mr. Lawrence said the affidavits just read were ingeniously drawn, and that the same old stereotype story of examinations in progress was repeated. They simply asked that the Board of Audit do what the law requires them to do as made obligatory upon them by the act of the Legislature. They asked for no particular amount. It was the duty of the Comptroller, within thirty days after the audit, to pay the sums allowed. They presented their bills on May 11, and the investigation as claimed is still in progress. The whole action of the Board of Audit was setting at defiance the act of the Legislature. The act was not permissive, but mandatory. If the advertising last year cost $10,000,000 it made no difference with the present claim. They had been properly authorized to publish the advertisements for which charges were made and payment sought. He argued this point at length, and insisted that if the claims were not legal the statute required the Board to examine them. He strenuously insisted that all the facts clearly demanded a mandamus. The work had been actually done, and pay was justly due for it.

Mr. Pierrepont, on behalf of the Board of Audit and Apportionment, asked for a specification on the order asked for.

Mr. Lawrence said they wished a mandamus directing the Board of Audit and Apportionment to audit and allow the claim.

Judge Barrett stated that to incorporate the word "allow" in the order would be directing the Board to pay the bill. He regarded this as going beyond the functions of the Court. The Board of Audit had certain judicial functions, and it was not his province to assume these functions.

Mr. O'Gorman said that the Law Department had put into their answer to a suit brought for these claims by Mr. Pomeroy a denial that the relator was legally authorized to publish these advertisements. As to the work being done and pay due he insisted that anybody might do any sort of work and put in a bill against the city.

Judge Barrett said he saw no objection to a mandamus, the effect of which would be to set the Board of Audit in motion.

Mr. Pierrepont said that was only ordering the Board to do just what it was willing to do. He gave as a reason why this claim had not been passed upon the illness of Mr. Van Nort.

Mr. Lawrence expressed his willingness to accept the order in the form suggested by His Honor, and an order to this effect was accordingly made.

An Item of Expense for Building the New Court House.

Tenth National Bank vs. A. H. Green.—Application was made yesterday on behalf of the plaintiffs for a mandamus against Comptroller Green to compel payment of $246,000 alleged to have been loaned by them to the County Court House Commission. It was stated by counsel that the application was made under the provisions of the act of January, 1872, authorizing and requiring the Comptroller to issue bonds to raise money for the purpose of paying banks, insurance companies and other institutions the sums they had respectively advanced to any department or commission of the city. In reply to this an affidavit was read that this money was drawn by J. H. Ingersoll and was not all applied towards the completion of the County Court House. It was also contended that the legislative act referred to was amended by a subsequent act so as not to apply to funds which were authorized to be raised by other statutes. It was further stated that the act of 1871 authorized the Board of Apportionment to issue County Court House bonds to the extent of $750,000, and that it was out of this fund the money should have been paid to the bank. The Comptroller, it was contended, could not issue these bonds until the Board of Apportionment acted. The Commissioners had made one requisition, which was paid, but when they made the second requisition the Board of Apportionment had insisted on its being shown to them that the previous money had been rightly applied before giving them any further sum. The Commissioners, it was urged, had failed to do this, and until they did so the Board of Apportionment ought not to issue the cards, and the Comptroller could not. In answer to this it is insisted that in the amended act referred to was an express proviso that nothing in it should be construed so as to delay or prevent the payment of the moneys advanced by loans, &c. In this case the Comptroller had delayed payment. They could not, he claimed, be called upon to inquire into the disposition of the money made by Mr. Ingersoll. They did not know him in the transactions, but mostly knew the official acts of this Court House Commission and the drafts of its treasurer. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Decisions.

M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, vs. John Hiller et al.—Motion granted.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. Sigismund Funk.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, but without prejudice to a renewal upon proof that the testimony returned to the commission was to establish any of the facts set up in the answer.

Henry J. Meyer vs. George Funcke et al.—The motions are approved.

Wm. J. Stewart et al. vs. A. Graham.—Motion denied absolutely as to James Graham, denied also to Wm. J. Stewart, with leave to renew upon further proof as to his death within the last year past.

James O'Brien, late Sheriff, vs. Daniel Doane et al.—Motion denied upon the merits.

C. C. Jones et al. vs. John P. Arins.—This judgment cannot be granted. See rule 34.

In the matter of the application of Emeline A. West, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of W. G. Hopper, an infant, &c.—The proceedings are approved of.—The report is confirmed and order granted.

M. S. Poole vs. J. A. Shelborg.—Motion granted and cause referred to hear and determine.

M. E. Shelborg vs. J. A. Shelborg.—Same.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of Maria Kane.—The amended return is sufficient and the demurrer must be overruled.

By Judge Leonard.

The People ex rel. F. A. Connolly vs. The Board of Apportionment and Audit.—Order for mandamus granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., Charles L. Fletcher, vs. Same.—Same.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Removing Snow and Ice from Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Before Judges Ingraham, Leonard and Gilbert.

John B. Leverich, appellant, vs. Andrew H. Green, respondent.—It will be remembered that an application was recently made to Judge Brady at Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to draw a warrant for $31,800, in favor of John B. Leverich, this sum alleged to be due him for removing, in the winter of 1870-71, snow and ice from Broadway and Fifth avenue. Judge Brady refused to grant the mandamus on the ground that such a writ could not be granted if an adequate remedy existed to enforce the claim by action. On the case being brought before this Court on appeal from this decision the case was reargued at length, and the Court affirmed the opinion of Judge Brady.

Rights of Administrators.

In the Matter of the North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Company.—Mortimer L. Fowler, administrator of George W. Wilson, at the May election of directors in the ferry company named, offered to vote on account of shares formerly owned by Wilson. The vote was refused on the ground that the shares did not stand in his name. Judge Leonard, at Chambers, decided that there should be a new election. The case was carried to this Court and argued to-day. Decision was reserved.

The Hogan Will Case.

Sarah C. Hatch vs. Clara M. Peugnet et al.—A motion was made by Edwards Pierrepont, the counsel of the plaintiff, to strike this case from the calendar and affirm the order made by Judge Sutherland, denying a motion for a new trial, the defendants having failed to print the case for the Court.

Yesterday the order was granted, unless the defendants, Peugnets, presented the case in time for the next General Term.

The suit was tried about a year ago on a motion to set aside a will and two deeds, giving the estate to the youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Hogan, to the exclusion of the plaintiff and her sister, which it was charged were obtained by the undue influence and fraud of the defendants, Clara M. Peugnet and her husband, Dr. Peugnet, and a verdict was rendered to that effect by the jury before whom it was tried.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge William E. Curtis.

Dempsey vs. Hull.—Order settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Schroder vs. Murphy.—The merits involved in this motion having been passed upon by the judges of this Court, any further application for a stay should be denied to them.

In the matter of J. M. Webit.—There is no proof of signature of special guardian.

Donnor vs. McCarton.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with leave to defendant to file undertaking within ten days; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Locke vs. Keimer.—Motion granted.

In the matter of S. Rapael.—Discharge ordered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

One of the Gang of Forty Thieves Convicted of Garroting—Judge Bedford Sends Him to the State Prison for Twenty Years.

Before City Judge Bedford.

Michael Rogers, who was jointly indicted with George Riley, was placed at the bar charged with robbery in the first degree. Riley was tried and convicted at the last term of the Court and sentenced by the Recorder to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The complainant was a young man named Daniel Kerrison, who testified that on the evening of Friday, the 10th of May, about ten o'clock, he went down Forty-third street to see a girl, to give her money to purchase opium. After leaving her he walked up Forty-fifth street and saw Rogers and other young men on the corner. The prisoner (Rogers) went behind him and held him by the throat, so that he could not speak, and, addressing Riley and the other boys on the corner, exclaimed, "Come on, boys;" Riley and two others then rifled his pockets, taking twenty-seven cents, that being all the money he had; Kerrison said he knew Rogers by sight about a year and never had any difficulty with him. Upon his cross-examination the complainant said that after he left the girl he gave the prisoner and his companions a drink at the corner of Forty-third street and Tenth avenue; that on one occasion he was sent from the Special Sessions to Hart's Island for three months upon a charge of stealing boots.

Officer O'Halloran testified that he arrested Rogers upon Kerrison's complaint that night. That being the case for the people,

Michael Rogers testified in his own behalf. He said that he was a dock builder, and that on the evening in question Kerrison treated him and his companions, after which they were all skylarking; that Kerrison was the nearest to him, and whether he put his arm around his neck or not he did not know; but if he did, the arms of two or three other fellows were around his (Rogers') neck at the same time; he did not know that Riley took any money from the complainant.

Assistant District Attorney Stewart cross-examined the prisoner at length. He admitted that he was arrested several times for being drunk and disorderly, but never for stealing. He said there was a crowd up in his neighborhood known as the "Forty Thieves," but denied that he was connected with the gang.

Officer Timons testified that he knew Rogers to be arrested for being drunk, but never heard anything against his character for honesty.

Officer O'Halloran was recalled and said that the prisoner's character was bad, and that he went with the "Forty Thieves" around Eleventh avenue.

John Fitch, the Warden of the Penitentiary, swore that Rogers had been to the Penitentiary more than once.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

District Attorney Stewart moved for sentence, and informed the Judge that Rogers was a dangerous member of the community.

Judge Bedford said that, as a matter of courtesy to the jury, he always heeded their recommendation, but he sat there to protect the community against desperadoes, and when he was officially informed by the police, as in this case, that Rogers was one of the desperadoes known as the "Forty Thieves," he wished to ask the jury, representing the respectable portion of this community, if they still adhered to their recommendation to mercy.

Mr. McClelland, counsel for the prisoner, made an earnest appeal to the Court in his behalf, asserting that Rogers was not a thief and challenging the fullest investigation.

The foreman, after consulting with the other jurors, withdrew the recommendation to mercy, whereupon Judge Bedford proceeded to sentence Rogers.

THE SENTENCE.

He said:—Last term your associate (Riley) was tried for this daring robbery, the jury promptly convicted, and my colleague, the Recorder, at once sent him to the State Prison for twenty years. To-day you are convicted, and I shall send you to the same institution for twenty years. This Court is determined to punish ruffianism in every form and at all hazards to protect law-abiding citizens when they happen to be out at night against prowling ruffians, garroters and assassins of the character of the gang of "forty thieves," of which you are a notorious leader, in the Twentieth and Twenty-second wards of this city.

Grand Larcenies.

James Kent pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charge being that, on the 21st of May, he stole a diamond ring, valued at $118, the property of James D. Murphy. Penitentiary one year was the sentence.

Daniel Noble, charged with stealing a silver watch, worth $20, from James Carroll while riding upon an Eighth avenue car, on the 28th of last month, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Julius Jacobs pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal $46 worth of clothing from Moses Rosenburg, on the 27th May.

Mary Leonard gave a similar plea, the indictment charging her with stealing $88 from Esther Young.

William Brown, who also gave the same plea, was charged with stealing, on the 19th of May, $100 from William Dimon.

The above prisoners were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Prisoners Discharged.

On motion of Mr. Howe James Miskell, one of the parties who were charged, some time ago, with escaping from the Penitentiary, was discharged, his conviction being illegal.

On motion of Mr. Price James Carroll, indicted for perjury, growing out of the controversy between Murray and Coulter in reference to the Police Justiceship, was also discharged. Mr. Mott stated that there was no evidence against the accused.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

The Wanton Use of Weapons to Be Stopped—His Honor Sends Newman to Sing Sing for Five Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The trial of John Newman for felonious assault and battery was continued Wednesday. Mr. Howe, who appeared for the accused, stated that at this stage of the case he had advised his client to plead guilty to the charge. Ex-Judge Barrett, in whose service the complainant is, appealed to the Recorder to show all the leniency in his power to the prisoner, as, from what he understood, he had received great provocation. Mr. Howe also pleaded for him; but the Recorder said that shooting was becoming so frequent that he was determined to put a stop to it, and sentenced the prisoner to five years in Sing Sing.

Michael O'Neil, a heavy-looking man, was next placed at the bar, charged with

Grand Larceny.

It appeared, from the statement of complainant, that the prisoner, on the 13th day of May, as he was walking up Broadway, snatched a gold watch and chain from his vest, valued at $100, and then bolted. Mr. Henlen, the complainant, ran after the thief and captured him. Officer Haley stated that he saw the prisoner attempt to steal the watch; he also ran after him with Mr. Henlen and arrested him. The prisoner, who is an Englishman, and only three weeks in this country, denied the charge *in toto*. The jury found a verdict of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny from the person. Sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Felonious Assault in a Lager Beer Saloon—The Recorder Sends the Prisoner to the State Prison for Ten Years.

Henry Gustova was indicted for assault and battery on one Charles Gunkle, by stabbing him with a knife, in a lager beer saloon in Greenwich street, on the 22d of April. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Hummel, who subjected the complainant to a searching cross-examination and elicited the fact that the parties on both sides were drunk. Complainant had also

"CHUCKED"

prisoner out of the saloon, and afterwards asked him to have a "smile." Mr. Tyler corroborated the statement of the witness. Officer Burt proved the arrest of the prisoner. The prisoner stated that it was in self-defence that he assaulted the complainant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. He was sent by the Recorder to the State Prison for ten years at hard labor.

Two Burglars Sent to Sing Sing.

Thomas Morton and Joseph McKeon pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, the allegation being that on the 29th of May they broke into the premises of Jacob Kleehaas, 122 Spring street, and stole $249 worth of parasols and umbrellas. The highest penalty which the Recorder could inflict was given, which was two years and six months in the State Prison.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Short causes.—Nos. 3035, 3277, 2257, 3143, 2293, 1969, 1921, 1311, 3167, 1643, 2143, 2365, 2963, 3163, 3273, 2169, 2301, 2525, 2713, 3381, 3115, 3229, 3267, 3283, 3309, 3311, 3365, 3379, 3405, 3413, 3431, 3435, 3299, 3355. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady—Short causes.—Nos. 2962, 1544, 2366, 1546½, 2188, 2268, 2462, 2952, 2958, 3134, 3150½, 3152, 3158, 3168, 3230, 1192, 1456½, 2802, 2806, 2840, 3022, 3042, 3140, 3142, 3174, 3176.

Supreme Court—General Term—Held by Judges Ingraham, Gilbert and Leonard.—Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 90, 91, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 79, 86, 104, 118, 120, 121, 125, 129, 130, 138, 154, 159. Call 163.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1835, 1429, J. K. 531, 1813, 1699, 1743, 29, 1245, 1505, 1541, 1165, 1567, 1575, 1161. Part 2—Held by Judge Barbour.—The same.

Court of Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Case on. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Case on.

Court of Common Pleas—Equity Term—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 50, 54.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 8375, 9094, 9197, 9597, 8524, 8798, 8854, 8897, 8951, 8974, 9100, 9367, 9376, 9426, 9489, 9692, 9693, 9726. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 8714, 9865, 9702, 9873, 9160, 9148, 9230, 9698, 9370, 9369, 9236, 9954, 9965.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Court—Restraining the Officers from Loaning the Company's Money—The Company to Produce a Full Tabular Statement of Call and Time Loans.

Before Judge Tappen.

James B. Bach vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, A. B. Stockwell, Joseph D. Smith and Others.—This case, which was reported in the Herald last week, was before the Court yesterday again. It is an action to obtain judgment, as follows:—

First—That the defendants, and each of them, be restrained by injunction from lending the money, funds or securities of the said company, or any part thereof, upon call or time loans, or investing the said money, funds or securities, or any part thereof, in any other way than in United States government or New York State bonds, or upon bond and mortgage of real property in this State, or by depositing the same in some responsible trust company of the city of New York.

Second—That the defendants, and each of them, be restrained by injunction from expending or using the surplus funds and securities of the company, or any part thereof, for any purpose other than to meet extraordinary emergencies, requiring expenditures for the proper service of the said company.

Third—That the defendants, and each of them, be restrained by injunction from expending or using any of the moneys, funds or securities of the said company, or any part thereof, for any purpose other than to pay the debts and liabilities of the said company, incurred in its legitimate business, according to the terms of its charter.

Fourth—That the defendants may be required to call in and collect the said loans as aforesaid, and invest the same in United States government or New York State bonds, or bonds and mortgages of real estate in this State, or deposit the same in some responsible trust company of the city of New York.

The plaintiff charged that it has always been the policy of the company to keep on hand a large surplus fund to provide against any unexpected disaster to the vessels or property of the company, which surplus fund, on the 15th of November, amounted to more than three millions of dollars.

This large surplus fund the defendants have been using on Wall street purely for their own advantage and personal interest, lending it to themselves on time loans and insufficient securities, using it in discounting paper in other banking business and in private speculations of their own.

Judge Pratt having granted a temporary injunction, the case came up yesterday on a motion to make the injunction permanent.

E. W. Stoughton, David Dudley Field and Mr. Bergen appeared for the plaintiff, and Homer A. Nelson and Levi A. Fuller for the defence.

Mr. Bergen read the complaint and affidavit of Mr. Bach, embodying a great portion of the testimony of Alden B. Stockwell, the President, before the referee, in a suit similar to the present one, brought some time ago by Mr. Arthur C. Challis.

Judge Nelson read in reply an affidavit of Alden B. Stockwell, denying most of the material allegations of the complaint, charging the directors with transactions not consistent with the best interests of the company. Appended to this affidavit is a quarterly statement of the affairs and assets of the company, dated May 1, 1872.

Mr. Stockwell says in his affidavit "that all the loans made by said company since November 15, 1871, except the item of $242,100 mentioned as time loans, are loans of money not required for immediate use by said company, payable on call or demand, with interest and secured at all times by proper and abundant security free of risk and hazard, the cash value of such securities being at all times from ten to twenty per cent more than the loan secured thereby."

He denies "that the officers or directors of the company have sold any of the securities of the company, or converted the same into money without any occasion or necessity on the part of the company, for the use of the said company."

Mr. Bergen argued that the affidavit of Mr. Stockwell was insufficient and that it did not meet the allegations of the complaint. He asked for the appointment of a referee to take testimony, that the plaintiff might discover in what the company had the surplus funds invested. He insisted that the stockholders had a perfect right to such knowledge and whether the directors were improperly using the funds of the company.

Mr. Nelson, on behalf of the company, said the injunction was not properly granted, and they opposed the appointment of a referee. This was all the plaintiff wanted, merely to hold the injunction over the company and depress the stock in the market. It was an effort to make a court of equity an auxiliary to the schemes of stock speculators.

Mr. Stoughton said that there was no such desire on the part of the plaintiff, and most certainly not on his part. He read Mr. Stockwell's affidavit and criticised it at length, pointing out wherein it did not meet the allegations of the complaint. He claimed that the directors of the company were trustees of the stockholders, and should not be allowed to invest the funds of the company in other securities than such as a court of equity would allow any other trustees to invest in.

Mr. Nelson insisted that there should not be a reference. He desired to meet the legal points in the case upon the papers, and argue for the question as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction. He claimed that the directors had a perfect right to act as they were doing, and there was no case shown why the Court should interfere.

Judge Tappen issued the following order in the case:—

First—That the motion to continue the injunction be and is adjourned until June 7, at one P. M., at the Court House of the city of Brooklyn. Counsel for defendant objecting.

Second—That the defendants produce at that time a full tabular statement under oath of the call and time loans made by the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which were outstanding when the injunction in this action was granted, to wit, the 27th day of May, 1872, and of any charges therein, and the particulars of each charges, or names of debtors, or persons to whom loans were made, and the particular kind of such securities in each case.

And the question as to whether a reference shall be ordered upon this motion, and all other questions arising thereon, are reserved until the adjourned time.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Suit Against a Railroad Company.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Daniel H. Frawley vs. The Flushing and North Side Railroad Company.—This case has been twice tried heretofore. It is an action brought to recover $20,000 damages for injuries plaintiff says he received by being run over by a train at Winfield, L. I., in December, 1869. The company denied all negligence, and produced witnesses who swore that Frawley walked into the train. This trial is not yet concluded.

On the first trial the jury disagreed, but on the second a verdict was rendered for the defendant. An appeal being taken, the case was sent back, and is now on trial for the third time.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

City Court.—Nos. 103, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, N. Y., June 6, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 7:—Nos. 109, 360, 383, 364, 382, 385, 388, 389.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S COACHMAN.

The Stable Fracas—How the Police Attacked the Coachman—The Dark Ames and the Fair Carrie Love—The Commodore's Testimony—Case Dismissed—Discharge of Carrie.

The case of James Ames, Mr. Vanderbilt's colored coachman, indicted for assault and battery committed on Officer Timothy Grogan, of the Fifteenth precinct, was called for trial yesterday before City Judge Bedford, in General Sessions, Part 1. The venerable Cornelius Vanderbilt was present and seemed to enjoy the situation hugely.

THE TESTIMONY.

Officer Grogan testified that he had cause to visit Mr. Vanderbilt's stables, 23 Fourth street, on the night of the 24th of May, in search of a woman who, he understood, had been dragged in there by the defendant; knocked at the door and asked for admittance; was refused by the prisoner;

WENT TO MR. VANDERBILT'S HOUSE,

by instructions received at the station house, and Mr. Vanderbilt and his brother-in-law, Mr. Crawford, opened the way from the house to the stable; saw the prisoner there and asked him where the woman was; prisoner said he had no woman, and it was none of his (witness') business; insisted on finding the woman, and proceeded to search for her, when Ames struck him on the shoulder with a bottle; Officer Brennan then joined in the search; the officers still continued their search, when Ames again struck witness in the neck with his fist; Officer Brennan took the bottle away, when he again struck witness; Mr. Vanderbilt told him not to resist, when he

UNLOCKED THE DOOR

of his sleeping apartment, and let the woman out; witness and Officer Brennan struck the prisoner once or twice each and forced him into custody; Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Crawford begged the officers not to use violence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. William F. Howe, who, with ex-Recorder Smith, appeared for the defence, cross-examined the witnesses in an able manner.

Officer Brennan told substantially the same story, and was subjected to the same severity of cross-examination as the previous witness, without, however, anything materially important being brought out.

Miss Hattie Adams was called, and was about to state something which she told the officer, when counsel objected, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the charge of assault and battery. The objection was sustained.

THE COMMODORE ON THE STAND.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was the next witness, and when his name was called by Mr. Howe there was quite a stir in the court room among the numerous audience. He gave a minute statement of the affair, stating that about a quarter-past twelve on the night in question he was awakened by a noise at the front door by an officer demanding admittance, and who subsequently stated that his (the Commodore's) coachman had dragged a woman into his stable and was committing an outrage upon her; he hastily dressed himself and aroused

MR. CRAWFORD,

whom he requested to accompany him down stairs; they went round to the stable door, and at that time everything was quiet there; just then the "nigger" (meaning the coachman) came down and stood in the doorway; the officers made for the "nigger," who put his hand up and said in the way that a drunken man would, "You cannot come in here; you have no business here; go where you belong;" the witness told the "nigger," Jim, to be quiet; the officers asked if there was a woman in there; Ames replied it was none of their business whether there was a woman there or not; he (witness) saw that the officers were determined to rush in, and he kept all the time saying to the coachman, "Jim, don't resist," and to the officers, "Don't you hurt that man; there is no necessity to hurt him;" they rushed him around a big door, out of his (Mr. Vanderbilt's) sight, and what happened there he could not tell, but very soon the coachman came from behind the door bleeding; Mr. Crawford went into the house for some liniment; he (witness) had some curiosity to see if the coachman had a woman in there, and went round to the door, which was locked, the key being inside; he knocked, and Miss Love presented herself to the gallant Commodore, exclaiming, "I am here, all right," and turning to the officers, said, "You have no business with me; let me go;

I HAVE NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE."

Mr. Vanderbilt said she was then about as drunk as the "nigger." (Laughter.)

CRAWFORD ON THE STAND.

Robert Crawford was called and entered the witness chair, but he was not sworn, Mr. Howe remarking that it would be a waste of time to go on further with the case, as the evidence of the prosecution developed the fact that the officers were the aggressors.

The counsel on both sides declined to address the jury, being content to leave the matter under the Judge's charge. His Honor Judge Bedford proceeded to briefly recapitulate the testimony, calling the attention of the jury to Mr. Vanderbilt's statement that the coachman only threw up his hands when the officers entered the stable, and that he (the Commodore) did not believe the defendant struck either of the officers.

After deliberating for a few moments the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

When the verdict was given Mr. Howe rose and informed the Judge that the woman in the case rejoiced in the amorous name of Carrie Love, and that she was sent to the Island for disorderly conduct, although there was no evidence against her. She was then brought forward upon a writ of habeas corpus, when Mr. Howe asked for her discharge. Miss Love, a white lady, who was anything but prepossessing in appearance, awaited calmly the decision of the Court in her case. District Attorney Stewart said that he agreed with His Honor that she should be discharged.

Mr. Howe to the Judge—May Ames take his Love with him?

Judge Bedford—They had better go out separately; I think he has had enough of her.

The parties left the bar amid the laughter of the spectators.

CHAUNCEY JOHNSON AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday afternoon Chauncey Johnson and a companion, named Theodore Wildey, alias Henry Van Dugen, entered the store of Edmond Debuck, at the corner of Fourteenth street and University place, and desired to look at some picture frames. While they engaged the attention of Mr. Debuck an accomplice entered and proceeded to the rear of the store. A short time after Mr. Debuck missed the accomplice, and proceeding to his money drawer found over one hundred dollars had been carried off. Surmising the two "customers" were acting in collusion with the third party, Officer Fallis, of the Twenty-fifth precinct, was called in and arrested them. Johnson, upon being taken to the station house, gave his name as Henry Miller. They were conveyed before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and committed without bail for examination. A firm doing business next door to Mr. Debuck saw the prisoners and their accomplice hanging around the neighborhood of the store all the morning, and could identify the third party should he ever be confronted before him. Johnson has just been discharged from the Penitentiary, after serving a sentence of one year.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Dennis Cushman, aged seventeen, residing at the corner of Jane and West streets; Michael Ryan, aged eighteen, of 528 West Twenty-ninth street, and George Carr, aged seventeen, of 424 West Twenty-eighth street, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by officers Fitzgerald, Fleming and McGann, of the Twentieth precinct, on complaint of William Buchanan, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad machine shop, corner of Thirty-first street and Eleventh avenue. James McGuire, a watchman in the employ of the company, about twelve o'clock Wednesday night discovered three persons in the shop, in the act of taking a quantity of brass to the roof, which is only one story high. Giving an alarm, the above officers put in an appearance and captured the young men as they leaped from the building to the pavement. It was subsequently ascertained they had reached the roof of the house through the adjoining building, and, smashing the skylight, had deposited about sixty pounds of brass on the roof. A complaint of burglary being preferred against them, before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, they were locked up for trial without bail.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The General Synod in Brooklyn—Second Day's Proceedings—Reports of the Church Work of the Past Year—Increased Indebtedness and a Falling Off in Seminary Students—An Important Movement—Proposed Union of the "Reformed Church in America" and the "Reformed Church in the United States"—A Voice from the West Urging the Union.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America met again yesterday morning in the Middle Reformed church (Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, pastor) in Harrison street. There was an increased attendance of delegates, but all were not present. The Synod was called to order about nine o'clock by the Assessor, Rev. Dr. Peltz, the President, Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, being absent. Dr. Elmendorf, however, subsequently appeared and took the chair. The minutes of Wednesday's session were read and approved, and the following half hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which the minutes of the last regular session and those of the special session in September were read by Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, the stated clerk. The rules of order were likewise read, and the President then announced the standing committees. Below will be found the names of the chairmen and the committees:—Committee on Professorate, chairman, Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zandt; on Overtures, Rev. H. D. Ganse; on Syndical Minutes, Rev. H. W. F. Jones; on Domestic Missions, Rev. C. H. Hartranft; on Foreign Missions, Rev. C. Hart; on State of Religion, Rev. C. L. Wells; on Education, Rev. Isaac Reilly; on Judicial Business, Rev. W. R. Gordon; on Widows' and Disabled Ministers' Fund, A. H. Van Branhen; on Publication, Rev. John A. Staats; on Nominations, Rev. J. McC. Holmes; on Correspondence, Rev. A. G. Vermilyea; on Board of Directors, Dr. James Anderson; on Leave of Absence, Rev. James LeFevre; on Accounts, Rev. P. M. Doolittle.

The Synod ratified the appointments.

The Superintendent of the Hertzog Hall Seminary presented a satisfactory report, and the Council of Hope College also gave a gratifying account of last year's work. The sum of $30,000 has already been realized for the endowment of the college.

A DECLINE IN STUDENTS.

The report of the Committee on Professorships revealed the fact that there were but thirty young men studying in the seminaries, less than was in one of them ten years ago. The committee felt that this could only be accounted for on the ground that the system of theology is not so high as it should be. They suggested, therefore, the establishment in the seminaries of a professorship on the science of Christian apologetics, to be filled by a man of reputation. The report was made the special order for this morning.

The Committee on the Revision of the Liturgy reported progress, having partially completed their work; referred to a select committee. The Synod then, at twelve M., adjourned until half-past two P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Synod reconvened at half-past two o'clock, the Assessor, Dr. Peltz, presiding.

Dr. Vermilyea introduced to the Synod Dr. Diehl, of the Lutheran Church, and moved that he be allowed to address the Synod before he left this morning. The motion prevailed.

A communication was received from the classis of Schenectady in reference to the talked-of union with the German Reformed Church, warning the Synod to be careful lest disaffection should be created. Referred.

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTION

was read and showed that the Widows' fund amounted to $34,515. The collections from churches, individuals and interest during the year amounted to $1,815. Annuities had been paid from the fund for six months ending May 1 and November, 1871, amounting to $1,920, and there had been received from the Hope College Endowment fund $30 (two delegates smiled) and a bond of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad of $1,000, and the fund now amounted to $22,300. Churches and individuals had donated $478 as centennial gifts. The amount received to May 1, on account of the assessment of $20,000, made by General Synod June, 1864, to increase the permanent fund, was $17,680. The committee, with regret, reported

INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS

during the past year, which produced embarrassment and rendered it almost impossible to defray current expenses. The expenditures exceeded the revenues in $7,547, making the advances for salaries, &c., on the 30th of April, $41,309. The outlay of the past three years was mainly the cause of these advances. The expenses of the Seminary were $16,777. In the present condition of the treasury the committee report there were

NO FUNDS TO PAY THE PROFESSORS' SALARIES

on the 1st instant. The report was referred.

A number of other reports were referred.

INTRODUCING CORRESPONDING DELEGATES.

The Clerk read the credentials of Drs. Hogue and Wilson, who were appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly of Richmond delegates to convey Christian salutation to the General Synod of the Reformed Church. On motion they were permitted to take their seats as corresponding delegates. The credentials of Revs. E. F. Hatfield and Frazee (Presbyterians), of Detroit, and Dr. Diehl (Lutheran) were also read, and they were also received as corresponding delegates.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A copy of a series of resolutions, in reference to the union between the Reformed Church in America and the Reformed Church in the United States, adopted by the Ohio Synod were read. The resolutions provided that the delegate from that Synod to this General Synod should request the appointment of a commissioner to their General Synod, with the view of furthering the object of union. The contemplated union met with the approval of the Ohio Synod, which earnestly requested the General Synod to adopt such measures as would be calculated to effect it as soon as possible, upon such a basis as would be just and honorable to all concerned. The resolution also requested the Northwestern Synod to consider the question, and if it met their approval to unite in overturing the General Synod to that end. Referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

WORK ABROAD.

From the fortieth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions, which was presented to the Synod, it appeared that the receipts of the year have been:—

From the churches, $40,925 58; Sabbath schools, $4,829 24; individuals, through the churches, $10,560 74; individuals, not through the churches, $3,556 01; miscellaneous sources, $3,481 80; legacies, $1,789 83. Total, $65,273 26. Deducting $3,262 73 of the amount received from miscellaneous sources, and $1,799 93 received by legacies, in all $5,052 66, we have $60,220 60 left as the offering of the churches during the year. This is an increase of $5,132 07 upon the amount received from the churches during the previous year. The receipts of the year from all sources are $5,850 26 less than those of the previous year—the deficiency being in the amount received from legacies.

At the beginning of the year the notes of the Treasurer held by the bank amounted to $32,000. At the close of the year they amounted to $33,000.

Usually the receipts of the summer months are much less than the expenditures. During the present year this deficiency in income continued until the 1st of December. The debt of the Board due at the bank had by that time increased to $42,000. As there was no reason to expect in succeeding months an income sufficient to support the work on the scale then existing and decrease the debt to any considerable extent, the Board reduced its appropriations to the Arcot Mission $4,000 in gold; to the Amoy Mission, $1,000, gold; to the Japan Mission, $1,000, gold, and to the Home Department, about $3,000 in currency—making a total reduction of about $10,000 in currency.

The appropriations at present are:—$20,000 to the Arcot Mission, $9,000 to the Amoy Mission, and $3,000 to the Japan Mission; in all $32,000 in gold in Asia, equal to nearly $40,000 in currency. Expenses to be charged to the missions for the travelling expenses of missionaries, for the support of the children of missionaries at home and for some other items, will amount to about $7,000. The cost of home administration will be about $5,000, and will be brought within a smaller amount if possible. The debt is $33,000; therefore if the necessary expenses of the year are to be met and the debt removed, the income of the treasury must be $85,000.

The report further shows that there are 12 stations, 49 outstations, 16 missionaries, 18 assistant missionaries, 28 schoolmasters, 12 schoolmistresses, 2 academies, 98 scholars in academies and 47 day schools.

WORK AT HOME.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions showed that—

During the year just closed the Board has had under its care eighty-eight missions, and has sustained, in whole or in part, eighty-five missionaries. These missionary pastors have had charge of 4,893 families and of 6,638 members of their churches. They have received on confession of their faith 619 and added by certificate 368, and, besides this, the missionaries have had the supervision of 108 Sabbath schools, in which there is an average attendance of 8,727 children reported. The total debt of the Board at the close of the fiscal year was $22,603. Contributions from all sources to this fund during the year have amounted to $16,726 38; amount of loans returned, $5,300, and interest, $16, making the total income $22,042 38. The total payments have been $16,201 17; appropriated gifts, $5,881 08, leaving the account very nearly balanced.

The report of the Board of Education showed that they had 79 young men under their care during the year, 20 of whom were connected with the New Brunswick Seminary and 7 with the Holland; others were elsewhere. Six entered the ministry and are settled in pastoral charges. The receipts, exclusive of interest on bonds, were $14,263—a decrease of $2,055—and the indebtedness is $8,527, according to the Treasurer's report.

This closed the business of the day. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was dispensed by Rev. C. H. Hartranft. The Synod adjourned until this morning.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman was observed struggling feebly in the North River, near the Hoboken dry dock. The pilot of a tugboat humanely sped to relieve him; but when the stranger was taken ashore he soon breathed his last, despite a physician's efforts to resuscitate him. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Parslow, in Hoboken. Deceased was apparently a Frenchman, forty years old, had black hair and mustache, wore a black coat, mixed pants and vest, light shoes and white shirt.

THE LAST OF THE QUAKERS.

The Trinitarian Conference Dissolved—A National Conference To Be Held in December—A New Yearly Meeting in Kansas—The Growth of the Church—Giving Woman Her Rights in the Church—Victoria Woodhull's Little Game of "Roping In" the Quakers—It Does Not Work—The Internationals Disowned as Brothers.

At last nature has no longer the excuse which for two weeks has been her propitiation. The quiet, serious, unostentatious Quakers last night broke up their solemn council, and, folding their umbrellas under their arms with particular care, they silently and humbly stole away. All the railroad cars running from the city, east, west, north or south, bore some of them among the passengers toward distant homes. Umbrellas, carpet-bags, linen dusters and great coats have all departed, and the long troubled spirit of the city is at peace, in the happy anticipation of the return of summer skies and of smiles of sunshine. Yesterday afternoon was a season of great interest at the meeting house in Gramercy square, both on account of the closing of important business and of the multitudinous adieux that had to be said.

TROUBLES OF A MINOR CONFERENCE.

The morning session was very long, lasting from ten until two o'clock. The first business disposed of was the settling of a certain dispute among the Friends in Jefferson county regarding the Quarterly Conference. It had been proposed to discontinue it, because of the decrease of its membership; but the motion was finally modified to the appointment of a committee to proceed to the Quarter, investigate the matter and report at the next Convention of the Yearly Conference.

The committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts also reported and was discharged.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN.

The Representative Committee reported in regard to the proposed revision of the Church discipline in favor of giving in the Church the same rights to the women as those exercised by the men. This change only has effect in a few minor points, as the principle which it embodies has been one of those most anciently advocated and practised by the Society of Friends. The remainder of the subject of revision of the "queries" now rests with the Representative Committee for another year.

THE INTERNATIONALS FOR PEACE.

There has been haunting the meeting house for the last week a peculiar individual—a little man, with long hair, and wearing rolling, Byronic collars. His coat was odd and eccentric in its cut, and had a different lustre from that which characterizes broadcloth when it is new. Altogether his aspect was a mixture of the clerical and the poetic. His face was not recently shaven, and his whole make-up suggested self-forgetful but erratic genius of the spiritualistic order. This remarkable personage is a fervent admirer of woman—a devotee, an adorer at the shrine of her beauty and her power, and withal an international, a member of the brotherhood of liberty—a thorough Jacobin or communist; but this latter character of his he keeps carefully concealed from the rich men for whose help he politically seeks. He is one of the ministers of Victoria Woodhull's present privy council, a position to which his great capabilities and fidelity to principle has alone raised him. He assiduously button-holed the dreary-looking Friends as they came out from their sittings and drew their attention to himself. To the vice clerk of the male Conference, Augustus Tabor, he impressively delivered a printed document, coming from sections 9 and 12 of the International Association, but not signed by them, because of the fear of filling the affluent and most influential Friends with monetary alarms. It declared that the Internationals were "the truly International Peace Society," and asked the friends to join them, if not in form, at least in spirit. It said, "Let us extend the right hand of fellowship to each other."

DISOWNED AS BRETHREN.

The document was in charge of Mr. J. K. Ingols, and the celebrated Maddox, of Maine; but neither of these gentlemen accompanied it to the Council of the Friends, entrusting it in other hands. It was received by the clerk of the Conference with very evident coldness, was referred to a standing committee without being read, and so it dropped out of sight, and the long-haired personage in the Byronic collar went away chap-fallen.

He was not squelched yet, however. Yesterday one of his underlings carried another memorial to the grave Synod. That body was informed of its character by the clerk and a committee was appointed to take charge of it. Whatever became of it, the committee apparently forgot to make a report, although they were seen between sessions shaking their heads over it very gravely.

VICTORIA'S LITTLE GAME.

The memorial calls the Friends "the spiritual parents" of the woman-suffragists, and after administering some gentle Christian reproof to them for hiding their humble light under a bushel, exhorts them, in a very indirect way, which amounts to the one thing, to endorse the "party of equal rights." It is signed by J. Q. Sands, Chairman of the "National Central Committee."

The novel idea of associating with that chaste woman, Victoria Woodhull, in the cause of "equal rights," the modest and pure-hearted Quakeresses, was certainly an inspired one, and worthy of George Francis Train himself; and the only thing that can now possibly give regret to its originators is that it failed to meet with the success of which it was so deserving. Some malignant mortals may denounce it as an attempt to "rope in" the simple-minded Friends with the new political party, but, of course, such a thought is not more ridiculous than it is preposterous. Oh! no. Some members of the committee yesterday acknowledged that the principles of the suffrage movement were identical with those which had actuated their treatment of the women of their Church, but protested that the Conference was not a political body.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reconvening the Conference the subject of a general national conference was introduced and debated at length. This is to be composed of delegates from each yearly meeting in America, of which there are twelve. A delegation was appointed and the time for the convention was fixed in December next.

THE BROTHERLY EPISTLES.

The consideration of the epistles was then taken up, the committee reporting the essays prepared, Nine were to be sent to the nine American yearly meetings, one to the Conference in Dublin and one to that in London. A special epistle was addressed to the new yearly meeting recently established in Kansas, which is to hold its first session at the city of Lawrence in October. At this place an immense stone tabernacle has been erected. The denomination in Kansas numbers over three thousand, and the Quakers are constantly settling in the State. A committee of men and women was appointed to attend this infantile Conference.

The epistles touch upon all the subjects that have had the attention of the Conference, advocating peace, the continuation of the present Indian policy and the abolition of slavery in Spain and Brazil, and expressing love and religious encouragement for all brother conferences. The general, or "revival" meetings which were held last year are also commented on, and their continuation in other States is favored. They had resulted in increasing the membership of the Church very largely, and other denominations had invited the holding of them in their churches. In Rochester last winter Quaker preachers held forth in eight different temples of different sects on the same Sabbath. In reference to

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS,

they were said to have been mentioned in the discussion of peace, but the subject was not thought to have arrived at that stage when the influence of the Church would be of any value.

A new committee was appointed to oversee the Union Springs Academy. The statistics of the membership of the Church were given, showing an increase in the limits of this Conference where the present number of "Orthodox" Quakers is over four thousand.

Dr. Edward C. Young, of Ohio, arrived yesterday, and preached in both the Women's and Men's Conferences. He is quite noted as a minister.

The closing session did not come to an end until about seven o'clock. Then all the crowd dispersed, the majority going towards the cars or the steamboats. There was much shaking of hands among the men, kissing and tears among the women, and giggling and joking among the young folks. Thus it ended.

The next meeting of the Conference occurs in Rochester, on the 1st of June, 1873.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Alleged Clubbing and Kicking.

Late yesterday afternoon Coroner Herrman received information that William Durfie, a lad fourteen years of age, was lying in a very dangerous condition at the house of his uncle, William Newhaus, Eighty-second street, near avenue A, from the effects of violence. The messenger who called at the Coroner's office could not give a clear and comprehensive account of the occurrence, he not appearing to know when, where nor under what circumstances the boy was beaten. From what was told, however, it would appear that quite recently the injured lad was clubbed and kicked about the side, abdomen and lower limbs by an officer in such a manner as to place his life in jeopardy. The name of the policeman was not known. Mr. Newhaus, it is claimed, was clubbed and beaten at the same time, but not so seriously as the boy. Should it be deemed necessary Coroner Herrman will take the lad's antemortem statement and cause the apprehension of the offending policeman.