THE RING FRAUDS.

The Petty Thieves and the Great Ones in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Former Go Manacled to the Tombs and the Latter Go Scot Free.

TOM FIELDS' CASE.

He Hath Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth and Beach Knoweth Not Where It Twineth—Application for the Postponement of His Trial—Undignified and Unprofessional Tilt Between Counsel as to Judicial Partialities—The Case Adjourned.

THE TWEED INDICTMENTS.

The moment the doors of the room in which the Court of Oyer and Terminer holds its sessions were thrown open yesterday morning an impatiently eager crowd, which had been for a considerable time waiting outside, rushed in and filled the room to its utmost capacity. Motley as this assemblage was in character, the double rows of handcuffed offenders of all grades, seated on one side of the room, under the watchful guardianship of several deputy sheriffs, presented a more striking contrast to the assemblage of leading members of the Bar occupying the seats assigned to these legal defenders of life and liberty. Among these was the Nestor of the New York Bar, Charles O'Conor, coldly impassive as ever, though he did relax a little from his customary stern rigidity upon the warm handshakings tended him by his legal colaborers. Next conspicuous among the group was David Dudley Field, the beaming smile—a cruel, cynical sort of smile, many might interpret it—for which he is so noticeable mantling his features. And then there was Mr. Fullerton, ready to tell all he knew about law, and Mr. Beach, a model of classic imperturbability; Mr. Peckham, the reform barrister; Mr. Clinton, whose very silence is eloquence, and last, and not least in legal as well as physical abilities, Mr. Garvin, the District Attorney. Occupying the bench was

JUDGE BRADY,

as learned as he is courteous and sternly unrelenting in his administration of justice. Those score and more of jail birds, those murderous assailants, burglars, thieves and pickpockets; those wanton waifs of our modern metropolitan life, had not drawn together this large and unusual assemblage. These cases were, however, disposed of first and constituted the

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

This took but a short time. One by one the handcuffed prisoners were called up to plead to the various indictments found against them. John McGwinny, Samuel Munchell and John Regan pleaded not guilty to charges of felonious assault and battery. Martin Prindle, John Raymond, John Jones, Patrick Watson, Nathaniel Pangborn and Oliver Davis entered the same plea upon charges of burglary. James Myer and William Tremont followed in similar pleas in answer to charges of grand larceny. Susan Duffy denied the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and Nelson Green protested his innocence of a charge of pocket-picking. The only persons confessing their guilt were Henry Lowenthal, a boy aged seventeen, charged with larceny, and James Howard, who acknowledged the theft of two banjos from a brother-in-law. The two latter were remanded for sentence, and the District Attorney instructed to arrange the times of trial for the others. This preliminary work finished, there next followed the case of

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

The charges against Mr. Fields need not be reiterated, being already well known to the public, and it is equally unnecessary for the same reason to recapitulate the late proceedings in his case in this Court. The matter came up in the form of a renewal of the application by Mr. Beach for the postponement of his trial till the next term of the Court. Mr. Beach began by stating his desire to submit his own affidavit. He did this in answer to an intimation in the recent opinion of His Honor denying the original motion that the application was not made in good faith.

Judge Brady said he did not intend any reflection on the counsel.

Mr. Beach assured him that he was not in the habit of making affidavits, and it was at first intended to have an affidavit made by one of the assistant counsel, but under the circumstances it was concluded best that he should make the affidavit, and he had done so. He then read the following affidavit:—

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. FIELDS' COUNSEL.

City and County of New York, ss.—

William A. Beach, of said city, being duly sworn, says in addition to the statements contained in his former affidavit in this case, that during the week immediately preceding the present term of this Court, and he believes on Tuesday or Wednesday of that week, as the counsel of said defendant in this case he applied to District Attorney Garvin at his office to learn if the indictment against this defendant would be moved for trial at the then coming term of this Court. That said District Attorney then informed this deponent in substance that it was his custom first to move the trial of prisoners in jail; that it was his purpose to pursue that practice at such term, and that there was a large number of such cases to be tried sufficient to occupy the Court during the term.

And this deponent further says that this inquiry was made of the District Attorney while the defendant was at the office of this deponent, and upon his suggestion, that if his trial was to be moved at this term, it was necessary for him to make preparation for his defence. That this deponent at once communicated to said defendant the information aforesaid, derived from said District Attorney, and then expressed to said defendant the confident opinion that his trial would not be moved at this term.

And this deponent further says that he has not since seen the defendant; but he is informed and believes that on Friday, the 4th inst., he temporarily left the city, but on what business or for how long an absence this deponent has no knowledge or information, but this deponent believes such absence to be temporary. That this deponent was not in any way informed of the expectation of defendant to be absent nor of the place where he intended to go, and that the application to postpone trial herein was founded upon the affidavit of this deponent, because of such absence of the defendant and because this deponent was his senior counsel.

And this deponent further says that he is also counsel for Richard B. Connolly; that some months ago said Connolly was arrested in a civil action at the suit of the people, and held to bail in the sum of $500,000; that at that time he and others, against whom charges of extensive frauds upon said city were preferred, were the objects of severe public reprobation and prejudice; that said Connolly was not able at once to furnish the required bail, and was committed to prison, where he remained confined a considerable time, until satisfactory bail was furnished; that the health of said Connolly was seriously impaired by his confinement and the circumstances attending his prosecution, as this deponent is informed and believes, and that said Connolly, on his discharge from arrest, at once left the city, as this deponent was informed and believes, for the double purpose of restoring his health and avoiding the effects of what he claimed to be the unjust prejudice by which he was assailed; that this deponent does not believe that the absence of said Connolly is permanent, but this deponent cannot, from any knowledge or information in which he has or can obtain, state when he expects said Connolly to return; that by the absence of said defendant happening under the circumstances above stated this deponent is unable to procure his affidavit or to state what his expectation may be regarding the procurement of the testimony of said Connolly; but this deponent as counsel, as aforesaid, asserts his opinion and belief that such testimony is material and essential to the proper and safe presentation of the defence herein, and he believes that defendant will make every possible effort to obtain it.

And this deponent further says that the indictments herein were filed in February last; that no desire for trial has been intimated on behalf of the people until a few days before the commencement of this term; that this deponent believes that the defendant has a substantial and meritorious defence herein, and he prays that a reasonable opportunity until the next term of this Court may be given him to prepare for trial. W. A. BEACH.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of October, 1872.—EDMUND H. SMITH, Notary Public, New York county.

ABOUT JUDGE BRADY BEING UNFRIENDLY TO MR. FIELDS.

Having finished the reading of the above affidavit counsel proceeded to state that he had no knowledge of the intention of Mr. Fields to leave the city and did not know where he had gone. He had seen it intimated in the public press that Mr. Fields had said that His Honor was unfriendly to him and that he did not mean to be tried before him. He was loth to believe that any such statement had been made by Mr. Fields.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARVIN RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. Garvin said he was exceedingly sorry to have any misunderstanding between the counsel and himself. He remembered that an inquiry was made by counsel as to the time the case of Mr. Fields would be moved to trial. He told counsel distinctly that the first two weeks of the present term would probably be occupied with criminal trials, these taking the precedence, and that immediately after he would move to bring to trial the case of Mr. Fields. The Attorney General had expressed an urgent desire to have the case tried the present term, and gave counsel distinct notice to be ready. Notice was also given to this effect by the Attorney General on his own responsibility. When the counsel opposed the bringing the case on to trial the only point urged was the absence of Mr. Connolly. The present point about Mr. Fields' absence was not urged at all.

MR. PECKHAM IN CORROBORATION.

Mr. Peckham stated that he remembered perfectly the conversation between Mr. Beach and the District Attorney in relation to the trial of Mr. Fields. The District Attorney told counsel in the strongest possible terms that the case would be moved on to trial this term. Not the slightest intimation was given that Mr. Fields would not be ready.

Mr. Clinton (interrupting)—Our recollection agrees exactly with that of Mr. Peckham.

Mr. Peckham, resuming, said that fifteen indictments have been found against Mr. Connolly. He believed that he was right in the number, and if not he appealed to the District Attorney to correct him.

Mr. Garvin—The number is correct.

Mr. Peckham—Well, Mr. Connolly left as soon as he was out of jail, and no one knew, as far as they could ascertain, where he had gone or when he would be back. It was merely suggested that he might be back some time or other. They had urged the necessity of Mr. Connolly's presence to secure Mr. Fields a fair trial, and now, as further ground of delay, Mr. Fields himself was absent.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Counsel said it was certainly very painful to him that there should be any misunderstanding between the District Attorney and himself. When his client called on him to ascertain the probable time when his trial would take place, he called on the District Attorney and asked him when he would move the case to trial. He stated the result of the interview to his client, and Mr. Fields left the city; but as he had already stated he did not know where he had gone or how long he would be absent. There was no opportunity now of presenting his affidavit. He did not think that the cause of justice required that the trial of a person under an indictment of such a serious character should take place in his absence. The District Attorney had said that when the postponement of the trial was asked the absence of Mr. Fields was not mentioned. He remembered Mr. Peckham saying that he believed they would move Mr. Fields to trial, to which he replied that he did not believe that would satisfy the public demand, and that if they moved on first to trial the case of one alleged to be the least criminal it would not be a compliment to them as radical reformers.

JUDGE BRADY EXPLAINS THE MATTER.

Judge Brady said that it was proper for him to say that the charge of his being unfriendly to Mr. Fields was totally unfounded. He was surprised that any weight should be given to random newspaper rumors. As to the present application it was not strengthened by the affidavit submitted. Mr. Fields had left the city, and had not told his counsel of his intention to go or where he was going. This was certainly a suspicious circumstance. The rule of law required that an application for the postponement of a trial must be made by himself unless he was abroad. This Court could not be employed for oppression; but the rules of law must be strictly complied with. The present application was not within any known rule. Mr. Fields must appear on the record. He would put the case down for trial on the 23d of this month.

THE TWEED CASE.

Lamentable Ignorance of Contending Counsel---Motion to Quash.

Professional Strictures on the Press—"Five Attorney Generals and One District Attorney Prosecuting" and All at Sea—Tweed in Town—Congratulations Thereon—The Case To Be Resumed To-Morrow.

This case was next called on motion to quash the indictments against the accused moved for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Counsel in this case altogether ignored the presence of the satellites of the District Attorney and would move an affidavit questioning the jurisdiction of the Court. On the first day of the term the District Attorney moved that the case of Mr. Tweed be set down for trial, and counsel did not know until the papers announced it, that yesterday was set down as the day for trial, by order of the Court, and the District Attorney allowed the motion to be adjourned in consequence for a few days. There was no indictment in this Court, except one which could be quashed. It was found on the 15th of September in General Sessions. The defence did not

PICK JUDGES,

but the prosecution picked seasons and judges, insulting certain judges. It being supposed impartial decision could not be had before the Judge then sitting in General Sessions, Mr. Tweed's counsel suggested the transfer of the indictment to the Oyer and Terminer. In February Mr. Tweed was surprised to find himself in the General Sessions on five amplified and enlarged indictments, covering those now in the Oyer and Terminer. It was then discovered that two of these new indictments were superseders of the indictment in this Court, which should, therefore, be quashed. His Honor would perceive the gross ignorance of whoever was the father of these indictments, and who ought to be put in the pillory that the profession might gaze upon him, for having caused, for political purposes, a citizen to be arraigned on three indictments, when he ought only to be indicted for one. The indictment in this Court was for larceny; yet subsequently, in February, for the same offence, they indict him for forgery and cheat in the General Sessions, and held him to bail, contrary to the statute. In this present alleged indictment the people are made to occupy ten pages in describing the offence in the first count, which was that Mr. Tweed obtained the Mayor's signature to a blank certificate of the Board of Audit in reference to claims against the county, which was attached to the bill and Mr. Watson's prefix paper, containing the aggregate amount, the whole forming a creditor's claim. The second and third counts described the issuing of the draft on the Comptroller's order; the warrant was made out payable to Keyser & Co. The fourth count describes the criminality of Mr. Tweed in that he took the warrant so countersigned and took said warrant back so obtained. The truth was that the warrant was obtained through

WATSON'S PERFIDY.

The warrant was not negotiable until signed by the payees. Mr. Tweed is charged with "fraudulently obtaining said warrant," although it was then as worthless as yesterday's newspaper, "and did convert it to his own use." But an unendorsed warrant could not be converted to any one's use unless by forgery, and they allege forgery in the February indictment. Never were such cruel instruments of the current law used so recklessly. The sagacious pleader for the people starts an innocent agent and eventuates a criminal one. He starts out by making Mr. Tweed compare with himself; that, first, he asked for the paper; second, that he stole it, and third, that he forged it. This indictment makes Mr. Tweed the criminal; the February indictments make him an accessory with Mr. Woodward. Unless the prosecution meant to supersede this indictment for the Keyser order by the February indictments they meant to persecute Mr. Tweed. They gave the Judge, by those February indictments, the opportunity of stamping into Mr. Tweed's heart an affront such as never proceeded from any Judge. And all these indictments were found by the same Grand Jury, whose foreman, in to-day's press, libels one of counsel's associates for asking what he had a right to ask. The larceny indictment certainly supersedes the one in this Court for cheat, for how could the same property be stolen and obtained by cheat?

The order to which the present indictment refers, being unindorsed either by a forged or genuine signature of the payee, even if all that was alleged was proved, how could the Court charge that anything valuable was obtained by cheat? There was a hole in that indictment through which Mr. Tweed was going to escape, and hence the supplementary indictments in the General Sessions. What counsel acquainted with criminal law could read that indictment without seeing that it was bad on its face and *felo de se?* More than that, even if Mr. Tweed obtained the order in the way stated, and that he forged the name of the payee, he committed no crime unless he issued it. It was the issuing of the paper, not keeping it in his pocket, that made it valuable. Unless he collected the warrant from the bank he did not convert it to his own use, and they do not prove the second count, the felonious conversion of property.

MR. O'CONOR RETIRES.

Before the close of counsel's argument Mr. Charles O'Conor, who had been evidently a close listener, after conference with the District Attorney and his prosecuting associates, retired from the court room. It was clear that the public interest in the proceedings vanished with him, for immediately his exit was noticed great numbers left the court room.

REPLY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Peckham, in reply, said this was the first time they heard anything of the forgery and larceny indictments covered by this indictment.

Mr. Tweed's counsel here read an affidavit to the effect, signed last night by Mr. Tweed, who is now in town, that it was the first he or his counsel had heard of it.

Mr. Peckham said he was glad to hear Mr. Tweed was in town.

Judge Brady said the Court did not care to hear whether he was in town or not.

Mr. Peckham, in reply to the allegation of picking Judges, reminded counsel that it was at his suggestion the case was removed to this Court. As to the Judge from whom the case was removed there could be no picking or choosing.

Judge Brady interrupted by saying that he did not wish to hear about picking Judges. He was there by arrangement of the Supreme Court last year, and he sincerely wished he was elsewhere. He was present very reluctantly.

Mr. Tweed's counsel said the only contumelious allusion to His Honor was contained in some extracts from the newspapers. He was astonished at the daring of some of them, and it only showed the audacity of the press towards our Courts.

Judge Brady—It is very immaterial to the Court what the press say or feel. Whenever this case comes up for consideration in any aspect it shall not be disposed of according to public clamor, public writings or public sentiment. I shall dispose of it, irrespective of all this, according to the laws and the evidence and nothing else.

Mr. Peckham—We all agree that no imputations are cast upon the Court, as now constituted. What the press has said, as referred to by the other side, we have nothing now to do. As to these indictments, it is but fair to myself to say that I

NEVER SAW THE INSIDE OF THEM

till this morning. The District Attorney is unable, and I am unable, to say whether or not the motion of counsel on the other side is well founded or not, or whether the items are the same. Our attention was never directed to it, and, according to the affidavit read by counsel, they on the other side don't know.

Judge Brady—speaking and looking as if the whole thing, the ignorance of counsel on all the material points to be prosecuted and legally argued upon by them, was something new and refreshing to his legal and judicial mind—cut the Attorney General's substitute, Peckham, short, to counsel's evident discomfiture, by saying, "I will give you all necessary time to make yourself acquainted with your case and to look into it. If the representations of counsel on the other side are correct as to those indictments, upon all the principles of law the indictments

MUST BE QUASHED."

Mr. Bartlett, associate counsel for the defence, hoped that the Court would give these four or five Attorney Generals, with the District Attorney, liberal time to consider whether there was really anything to convict Tweed for.

Mr. Peckham replied to the pleasant sneer with which this suggestion was thrown out with another not near so pleasant, replying that proffered service was not always fragrantly acceptable.

The Court adjourned further proceedings in the case till to-morrow.

CHRISTIAN MOTHERS.

Reception of Nine Young Ladies Into the Order of St. Joseph.

Father Tom Burke Upon Religious Vows—Poverty, Chastity and Obedience—Nine Young Ladies Withdrawing from the World in a Single Day.

Flushing, L. I., generally a quiet village, was unusually moved yesterday by an event which, although occurring in this obscure corner, has a significance that commands the attention of the whole American motherhood. Nine young ladies, without anything in their social condition or circumstances to induce the act, withdrew themselves from the world and through the services of the Catholic Church consecrated themselves to a life of devotion such as their Superiors might ask of them. The event is one unusual even in this country, which has been singularly the field of remarkable religious movements. Independent of creed or sect, we cannot avoid recognizing in this the great promise of the Christian dispensation. There has gone through this land a complaint, especially directed towards New England of the recreancy of our mothers. Americans as a class are brought up in indifferentism. We cannot call them infidels, but they are without any active principle of belief which would lead them into any church or community of religious people. American children are mostly brought up, not under the influence of home or the direction of their parents, but in the influence of a system of public education which ignores Christianity and leaves them at the mercy of any wave of excitement that may happen to occupy the hour. The Christian mind will see in this event of yesterday the great resources of the Catholic Church. These young women who yesterday took upon themselves vows which separate them from the world become the mothers of those children whose natural guardians have failed through indifference or ignorance to supply that training so necessary for self-government in matured life. They are virtually the Mothers in Israel, and supply that want which is almost universally recognized in this country of maternal feeling. Even in their discipline, where the young pupil is taught to address the highest authority in the house in which she is placed, the familiar name of mother recalls home, and when addressing her teachers the term "Sister" softens the feeling of submission. Thus yesterday, while the retirement of these young ladies from all the attractions and opportunities which the world might offer them, could not but provoke a feeling of sadness, the thoughtful mind saw wherein they were called to a special mission. The services attendant upon the reception of a postulant into a holy order are impressive, as are all the ceremonies with which the Catholic Church seeks to excite the reverence of its members. The peculiar circumstances yesterday, in which there were not only four to be professed, but five to be admitted as seekers after that peace which the order promises, were peculiarly interesting, besides attracting large attention. When the applicants for this pious opportunity, dressed in bridal robes, each accompanied by her bridesmaid, passed through the church intoning in gentle accents hymns of praise to Him whom they sought as their spouse, while the Bishop, seated in front of the altar, appeared as the representative of the Almighty, the Great High Priest, ready to receive and bless their holocaust of natural inclination, the feeling was painful. But when the choir burst forth with its pœans of triumph over these redeemed souls. The sentiment was uplifted, and an appreciation of the spirit which could suggest and direct such self-abnegation became either a wonder or a horror.

The services began at half-past ten A. M., with the Rev. Father Kiely, of St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn; Revs. Martin Carroll and P. Mulligan as deacon and subdeacon respectively, and the Rev. P. F. Sheridan as master of ceremonies. The charge was delivered by Father Tom Burke, the eminent representative of the Order of Preachers, who has so moved the whole religious feeling of the country within the last twelve months, taking for his text the following extract from the Holy Volume:—"Jesus, answering, said, in the resurrection there shall neither be marriage or giving in marriage, for all shall be as angels." It would be impossible without a verbatim report to reproduce Father Burke's remarks upon this occasion. It was one of his best efforts, evidencing a close sympathy between himself and his subject. The burden of his discourse turned upon the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience which the religious take. In his eloquent and impressive manner he showed how, through the vow of poverty, they were lifted up above the earth, and that in their whole dependence upon Christ for even worldly means the spiritual marriage was established. Obedience he claimed to be the next highest individual feeling of the human heart thus renounced. In Ireland, said he, I have spoken on occasions of this kind frequently, but never with the same feeling of its great significance. At home we have little to enjoy, and, consequently, little to give up. In America, in whose rich bosom are hidden the wealth that man seeks here, this renunciation is a matter of greater sacrifice—calls forth a grander feeling of thanksgiving. The reverend lecturer continued in his eloquent and impressive way to point out the great lessons taught by this wonderful idyl of American civilization, absorbing his audience into full attention up to the last moment of his discourse.

The following were the sisters professed:—Miss Annie Quinn, born in New York, who enters as Sister Basil; Miss Alice Short, who enters as Sister Evangelist; Miss Gritta Phelan, of Brooklyn, as Sister M. Gonzaga, and Miss Mary Monahan, of Baltimore, who assumes the name of Sister Mary Anna. The postulants were Miss Maggie Scott, Miss M. McAnenny, Miss Maggie Mailly, Miss Mary Jane Manning and Miss Gallon, as Sisters M. Mectilde, Dominica, Innocentra, Geraldine and Cornelia respectively.

The following reverend gentlemen, representing almost the entire priesthood of Long Island, were in the sanctuary:—Revs. Sylvester Malone, Eugene Cassidy, Michael Curran, New York; James O'Beirne, Flushing; Anthony Farley, Jamaica; William Wayrich, C. S. S. R., J. B. McGovern, P. P., John Purcell, East New York; F. J. Freel, D. D., J. Brann, D. D., Edward Corcoran, Florence McCarthy, James O'Rourke, Edward Orr, Mortimer Brennan, James McElroy, Joseph McNamee, Bartholomew Gleason, Mathias Farrelly, C. McCready, New York; P. J. McGuire, Edward Smith, P. Creighton, Joseph Huber, College Point; John McKenna, Southold; James McEnroe, Glen Cove; John Crimmin, Long Island City; Eugene McSherry, Hempstead; J. Smith, New Jersey; John Fagan.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. George William Curtis' Opinion of the Examination Boards.

The examinations for government positions in the Custom House have closed, and the boards are now engaged in determining upon the merits of the various candidates as to their standing and proficiency. Hon. George William Curtis, the chief of the civil service, met the several boards, as per invitation, and expressed himself highly delighted at the rapid progress made by them, and the compact and simple yet practical method adopted for the examination of applicants. Mr. Curtis greatly approved the plan of giving the utmost publicity to the civil service competitions, inasmuch as the best elements are thereby introduced into the offices of the general government.

While there exist no vacancies requiring to be filled up at this moment applications for positions, subject to public examination, are pouring in on Collector Arthur, all of which receive due attention and are filed away. As soon as a vacancy occurs these gentlemen will receive due notice to appear and demonstrate by the requisite test that they are competent to assume the duties thereof. A few days will determine who are the fortunate candidates competing for the vacancies of two day, one night inspectors and the $1,500 clerkship.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Gubernatorial Contest and Split in the Republican Ranks.

MOSES AND TOMLINSON

Honesty and Reform in the Government.

Preparing for the Election on the 16th Inst.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10, 1872.

After a most exciting and bitter canvass between the two opposing republican factions in this State the campaign lines are closely and well defined. The election takes place on the 16th inst., and from all the indications at hand there is little doubt that the full Moses, or regular ticket, will be successful. In the counties of York, Spartanburg and, perhaps, two or three others where the Ku Klux outrages took place, and where the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and also in Greenville county, there may be a majority vote polled for the bolters' ticket. In nearly all the remaining counties in the State it is tolerably safe to predict the Moses regular ticket will be elected. With a sort of official political desperation the canvass has been pushed to the wall on the part of the bolters, while the certainty of success has guided the Moses party in nothing more than an ordinary campaign. The game of the bolters was a desperate one, and the movement was led by office-holders, who feared decapitation if they could not control the administration and legislation of the State. All the talk about

HONESTY, REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT

was evidently nothing more than a "blind" on the part of the bolters to perpetuate themselves in office. Chief among the bolters were ex-Governor Orr, State Circuit Judge; ex-United States Marshal Lewis Johnson, United States Senator Sawyer, United States District Attorney Corbin, Assistant District Attorney Earle, Clark, Collector of Customs at Charleston; Postmaster Brice, United States Commissioner Poiner and ex-Congressmen Bowen and Whittemore. Most of these gentlemen were in some way either directly or indirectly connected with the management of the affairs of the State for the past four years, and if there is culpability in the fraudulent debt which has been fastened upon the people, they are equally responsible with their opponents for it. The only thing that might have recommended the bolters to the white people more than the regulars is the endorsement of a proposed constitutional amendment, to be submitted to the people on Tuesday next, limiting the power of the Legislature to create a debt without first submitting the question to a vote of the people. It is said the regulars are equally in favor of this amendment, but they have not so declared, and, judging by their past record, there is reason for the gravest apprehensions that the future government of the State will not be a whit better than it used to be if the Moses ticket is successful, and of this there is no doubt entertained.

BOTH THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEES,

and, in fact, all the candidates on both tickets have established the fact in the minds of the public that both are rogues or knaves, and that the only difference between them is as to the degree of criminality of which they are guilty. Both have been corrupt and both stand accused of malfeasance in office, the witnesses to which are their respective advocates on the stump. In this dilemma the conservatives or whites are left with Hobson's choice; and as they cannot support either of the two tickets they have nothing to do but remain gloriously inactive, and carry in their pockets the proud satisfaction of knowing that it is "none of their funeral," though in either case they must bear all the expenses. The outrage of another dishonest government will have to be fastened on the State by the negroes alone, as it was before, for the whites have virtually washed their hands of the whole business. The most that the white people, or taxpayers, can now do is to send to the Legislature as many men of known honesty and integrity as possible. This they are endeavoring to do by means of compromises in the counties; and so far as the local nominations are known there is some chance of electing a Legislature that will have the moral power required to

MAKE THE THIEVES STAND BACK.

From all I can learn—and I have made inquiries in all quarters—the probabilities are that more natives will vote for Moses on the regular ticket than for Tomlinson on the bolters' ticket. If the latter has thrown out a bait in the shape of an endorsement of the constitutional amendment limiting the power of the Legislature to create a debt without the consent of the people, Moses has a regular conservative fishing-net designed to capture the whites by wholesale. He promises to use all his influence for a prompt payment of the interest on the public debt, also to reduce the same, yet that no interest shall be paid until the honestly contracted debt of the State is ascertained—what is and what is not fraudulent. By these professions on the stump, made with apparent frankness and earnestness, a great many think that they had better trust Moses, a native, whom they know, than Tomlinson, a carpet-bagger, whom they do not know. As a specimen of the canvass I submit the following extracts from speeches made by Senator Sawyer, of the bolters' faction, and F. L. Cardoza (colored), the regular nominee for State Treasurer, at Sumter, a few days since:—

PULL DICK, PULL DEVIL.

After the Sheriff finished his remarks Senator Sawyer was introduced and made a temperate, dignified and able argument against Moses on the ground of his unfitness for the position of Governor by reason of his reckless waste of the public money in the matter of the immense overissue of pay certificates, and the arms-conversion affair. The honorable Senator explained very clearly the whole matter to the audience, and contended that even if Moses were entirely innocent of the frauds charged upon him, and had not applied a dollar of this money to his own personal benefit, yet one so utterly defective in common prudence and so reckless of the State's money was not worthy of the confidence of the people. Mr. Sawyer intimated very plainly that Moses' nomination was obtained by bribery, and described the manner in which "Honest" John Patterson managed the Convention for his own purposes. It was quite a luxury to hear a speech delivered in a calm and statesmanlike manner, free from vulgarity and abusive epithets, and one which might be expected to be delivered in the Senate of the Nation to the dignity of that body. Mr. Sawyer described the candidates of the bolters in terms of high encomium, and defended himself against the charge of unfaithfulness to the colored people in connection with the Civil Rights bill.

The next speaker was the Hon. F. L. Cardoza. He replied to Senator Sawyer, and referred upon him by claiming directly that Tomlinson had told him (Cardoza) with his own mouth that he (Tomlinson) did bribe the Senate to pass the phosphate bill. He was also very severe upon Sawyer himself, whom he charged with aiming at his reelection to the Senate, knowing that if the regular ticket was elected his (Sawyer's) game was up. He also pitched into Corbin, Clark and the other federal office-holders, who, he said, were only working to save their heads from being cut off and thrown into the basket, which was sure to follow if the regulars got into power. He defended Moses at length, and argued that the amount of pay certificates had been grossly exaggerated. His time being limited he had to cut short his speech, but evidently made a strong impression upon the colored men present, who gave him frequent and hearty applause.

CONGRESSIONAL.

There is a strong effort being made to elect ex-Governor Benjamin F. Perry, of Greenville, who was Provisional Governor under Andy Johnson, and who has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth district. Congressman Wallace is the republican nominee for re-election, but the democratic party being about equally divided it is hard to say which will be the successful candidate, though the chances seem to be favorable to the election of Perry. R. B. Elliott, the sable Congressman from the Third district, is almost certain to be returned, as his popularity is very great among his brethren. J. H. Rainey (colored), of the First district, has no opposition, like Elliott in the Third; so that these two African representatives are as good as booked for another term. In the Second district there are two republican candidates—A. J. Ransier, present Lieutenant Governor, and General William Gurney, formerly of New York, white. The former will doubtless be elected, although the vote will be close, as this district embraces the Sea Islands, where there is an immense colored vote. R. H. Cain, the colored candidate for Congressman at large on the regular ticket, is almost certain of election. Senator Sawyer, whose term expires next March, will be superseded because he has identified himself with the bolters, adding thereby much to a great opposition already against him. His successor has not been indicated so far, but, as usual, there are a large number of aspirants for the position. I should not be surprised if Elliott, the colored Congressman from the Third district, were elevated to this distinguished position, as he is shrewd, ambitious and an aspirant, and, being very popular among the negroes, if he pushes his claims there is little doubt that he will be elected United States Senator to succeed Sawyer. There will be an improvement in the *personnel* of the General Assembly and a majority of republicans in both houses. Everything now bids fair for a peaceable and quiet election. There are still rumors on the streets that the democrats will put a straight-out ticket in the field at the last moment, but it is believed they are satisfied with the compromises made in the counties.

Predictions Touching the Election To-Day—Fair Prospects for the Regular Republican Ticket—The Democrats Urging a Coalition With the Bolters.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 15, 1872.

Indications are that the State will go from twenty-five to thirty thousand majority for the Moses, or regular republican, ticket to-morrow. Both parties are working with might and main. The bolters rely on the democratic vote for the greatest help. The probability is that a majority of the democrats will vote no State ticket at all. Everything about the State is exceedingly free from turmoil, which may be accounted for by the fact that the thermometer stood at 36 this morning. It is colder to-night than was ever before known at this period of the year.

A committee of five prominent democrats of this city have issued circulars, which have been distributed through the State, in support of the bolters' ticket. They urge sending of couriers to every poll; to use the utmost exertions to secure the election of the bolters' ticket, saying they have assurance that if elected it will inaugurate good government in the State, and that with the co-operation of the white people it can be easily elected. This has developed to-night.

THE HARLEM COURT HOUSE.

Ninth Day of the Investigation—Witnesses Examined—Adjourned Until To-Day.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the erection of the Ninth Judicial District Court House was resumed yesterday afternoon before the Senate committee in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The proceedings commenced by some remarks from Judge McQuade's counsel, to the effect that the Judge declined to produce his bank account, as there was nothing in it relative to the case in question. This statement started Mr. Parsons on the behalf of the prosecution, and the lawyers had a lively time, Judge Waterbury taking a hand in behalf of Harry Genet. No business of any importance was transacted, and they finally adjourned until two P. M. to-day, when the examination of Judge McQuade will be concluded.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Car Hook Horrors and Larcenious Laundry Women.

There was a large batch of prisoners arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday, which Justice Ledwith soon disposed of. The following are the only cases of note or interest:—

While the colored Odd Fellows' parade was on Monday evening passing through the east side of the city, Horace Brown, a colored gentleman, of 97 Mercer street, attempted to stop the street car, and struck the horses several times on the head to make them stop. The driver, William Edwards, told him to desist, which he refused to do, whereupon Edwards

SEIZED THE CAR HOOK

and struck Brown on the head, splitting his hat and slightly cutting his skull. Edwards was arrested and was taken before Justice Ledwith, where Brown made a complaint against him. On hearing all the testimony the Justice held Edwards in $300 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

Elizabeth Campbell is a laundry woman of prepossessing appearance. Some time ago she was employed by Mrs. Malinda Mulligan, in her laundry, 150 West Twenty-ninth street. On Monday Elizabeth procured entrance into Mrs. Mulligan's room, and, as alleged, stole a gold watch and chain of the value of $80. Mrs. Mulligan had her arrested and she was locked up to answer at the General Sessions and moralize on the vanity of coveting jewelry.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BONTECOU—NORTHRUP.—On Thursday, October 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. J. Shrimpton, G. LANDON BONTECOU, of New York city, to MARY E., daughter of John Northrup, of Ithaca, N. Y.

BUTLER—PINKHAM.—On Monday, October 14, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. J. L. Peck, GEORGE BUTLER to LIBBIE P. PINKHAM, all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

FOX—REDMOND.—On Tuesday, October 15, at Trinity chapel, by Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, JOHN TAYLOR FOX to LOUISE CLARA REDMOND, all of this city.

MORSE—OLCOTT.—On Thursday, October 10, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. W. Swinnerton, FRANCIS W. MORSE to GRACE, daughter of H. J. Olcott, Esq., all of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

ROCKWOOD—ROCKWOOD.—At Fredonia, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 1, by Rev. Edwin S. Wright, Mr. H. O. ROCKWOOD, of New York city, to Mrs. EMELINE F. ROCKWOOD, of the former place. No cards.

Died.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, October 15, ALEXANDER M. BOYD, youngest son of Sophia and the late Dr. Samuel Boyd, of Brooklyn, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIDGEN.—On Monday, October 14, CHARLES A. BRIDGEN, in the 45th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

CARROLL.—At Morrisania, on Monday, October 14, ARABELLA C. CORNELL, daughter of the late Archibald and Elizabeth Cornell, of Flushing.

The funeral will take place from Zion's church, Nittle Neck, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHIN.—On Tuesday, October 15, of dropsy, JAMES CHIN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 345 Rivington street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Syracuse and Auburn papers please copy.

CLANCY.—On Tuesday, October 15, at three o'clock, at his residence, 165th street, Tenth avenue MARTIN CLANCY.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, at two o'clock, Thursday, 17th inst.

COOP.—On Monday, October 14, after a lingering illness, FREDERICH COOP, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 74 Columbia street, corner Rivington street, on Thursday, October 17, at one o'clock P. M.; also the members of the German Oak Lodge, No. 82 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CORRIGAN.—On Tuesday, October 14, PHILIP CORRIGAN, a native of county Meath, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, October 17, from his late residence, 395 Hudson street, at one o'clock P. M.

CORKREY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, October 13, MARGARET, widow of James Corkrey, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, October 16, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 65 Pineapple street, Brooklyn Heights, without further notice.

CRUMLEY.—On Monday, October 14, at his residence, 35 Fleet street, Brooklyn, THOMAS CRUMLEY, late member of the Municipal Police, New York.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Lady of Mercy, on Thursday, 17th, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., where a requiem mass will be celebrated; from thence to Calvary Cemetery, at one o'clock P. M.

DEEGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, October 15, 1872, ELLEN DEEGAN, aged 55 years.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 87 Navy street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, to St. James' Cathedral, Jay street, where a solemn requiem mass will be held, thence to Flatbush Cemetery.

DELANY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, October 14, 1872, JAMES J. DELANY, aged 29 years, 11 months and 15 days, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The members of Francis Xavier Union, the De La Salle Association of New York and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services. The remains to be taken from his late residence, 650 Hicks street, to St. Peter's church, corner of Warren and Hicks street, on Thursday, October 17, 1872, at 10½ o'clock sharp.

DERKHIEM.—On Monday, October 14, suddenly, HENRIETTE F. DERKHIEM, daughter of Marcus Derkkiem, of Bremen, Germany.

The remains