THE COURTS.

The Woodhull-Claflin Indictments—Motion to Quash—A Legal Fizzle.

A Singular Horse Suit in the Marine Court.

BUSINESS IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

George McDonnell, one of the alleged forgers upon the Bank of England, is now upon his way to London. Yesterday he was taken from the place of his confinement at Fort Columbus and put on board the steamer Minnesota, *en route* for Europe. Marshal Fisk took a receipt from the captain of the Minnesota for the delivery of McDonnell, who will be closely watched on the voyage by Sergeant Henry Webb, of the London detective police. Webb had come over to this country as a witness against the prisoner in the extradition proceedings. McDonnell's trial, with that of the other alleged forgers upon the Bank of England, will soon come off at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London. As a *dernier ressort* to detain the prisoner here a writ of habeas corpus, previously applied for before Judge Fancher and made returnable yesterday morning, was called to the attention of Judge Davis, in Supreme Court Chambers. A return to the writ was made, refusing to bring the prisoner into Court, counsel stating that the prisoner was held on a warrant of the Secretary of State, directing him to be handed over to the English authorities. Judge Davis dismissed the writ.

Three sailors, who had deserted from the German steamer Frisia, were sent on board that vessel yesterday by order of Commissioner Shields. Eight others, who deserted at the same time, have not yet been captured.

Oscar F. Wainwright had been indicted some time ago in the United States Circuit Court for presenting a false paper to a United States officer. That indictment was quashed. Then a charge of perjury was preferred against him, and an examination into that accusation was had before Commissioner Shields. But the action of the Commissioner in the case has been superseded, as the Grand Jury have found an indictment against Wainwright for the offence now imputed to him.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, counsel on behalf of Woodhull, Claflin and Blood moved to quash the indictment which had been found against these parties for sending obscene publications through the mails. The motion ended in nothing, as it appeared that the counsel for the government, when he came to reply, had before him the wrong indictment. A report of the proceedings will be found in our law column.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Woodhull-Claflin Indictments—Motion to Quash—A Legal Fizzle.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, Mr. Jordan, counsel for Woodhull, Claflin and Blood, made a motion to quash the indictment that had been found against them on the ground that it did not, with sufficient particularity, set forth the offence charged. Counsel set out with a high-flown exordium calling the attention of the Court to the fact that when Talleyrand was Minister from France to this country he one day met Mr. Hamilton in the streets of New York with several law books in his hands, going to the Courts to plead an important case. Talleyrand afterwards said that that was the finest thing he had ever seen in America. Counsel, without showing the special applicability of the above remarks, went on to say that no indictment could be held good without a statement of facts. To say that a certain paper placed in the mails was obscene gave the Court no definite idea of what the charge was. That must appear from the paper itself. A statement that the paper was obscene was a conclusion of law. In an indictment for vagrancy, the facts constituting the vagrancy must be set forth, and the Court was to judge of the facts whether they amounted to vagrancy. The word "obscene" had a technical, definite signification, and what was obscene depended upon the facts brought to the attention of the Court; and the facts must be stated technically and with legal precision. This was a fight for principle. They could not cover up this case with a bushel. Until they tore down the telegraph wires and burned up their churches and school-houses, he denied that it was an offence to publish and denounce the crimes of men who had made themselves infamous. After mixing up his argument with quotations from Blackstone and Byron and allusions to Aristophanes, counsel was about alluding to Charles Reade, the English novelist, when

Judge Blatchford observed that there was no question of that kind before the Court. It was a question of sending obscene publications through the mails, and counsel ought to confine himself to that.

Mr. Jordan contended that this indictment violated every principle of the common law. He read from Greenleaf to the effect "that the accused has a right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, or, as it is expressed in other constitutions, to have the offence fully, plainly, substantially and formally described to him." Had that been done in this indictment? It had not. This indictment attacked the vital freedom and liberty of the press. He denied the right of Congress, or of the Legislature, or of any political body to oppose their dicta to just and fair criticism by the public press, and contended that the act of Congress under which the indictment in this case was framed applied only to the publication of obscene lithographs and pictures. When they touched the liberty of the press they touched a point at which the nation would be shaken. It was the duty of the press to indulge in fair criticism and condemn the licentious. He held the press too dear to have it restricted in its rights. The press could not be muzzled by Congressional acts or by judicial interpretations. It went into byways and dragged to light crimes which the public wanted to know something about. This was trifling with liberty, trifling with humanity, trifling with the rights which their forefathers, the barons, won from King John at Runnymede. The act of Congress did not authorise the omission of important facts from the indictment. He had no doubt His Honor would give the matter his serious attention and arrive at a just conclusion.

Counsel for the government maintained that, in an indictment for low misdemeanor, it would be merely sufficient to follow the language of the statute. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court were to the effect that, in cases of this description, an indictment would be good if it followed the exact language of the statute without pleading any special plea. Counsel, however, upon looking at the indictment before him, said it was not the one upon which he intended to try the defendants. Two indictments had been found. The one before him was against only two of the parties, and the other indictment was against these parties, Woodhull and Claflin, and also included Blood. He had given notice in the United States Circuit Court forty days ago for the transfer of these indictments to the District Court, and he now found that the wrong indictment had been sent up.

Mr. Jordan—Well, then, you can quash it.

Counsel for the government—No; I will consolidate both indictments.

Judge Blatchford—If you desired to have the indictment here it was the duty of the District Attorney to see that the proper papers had been returned into this Court. Unless it is intended to proceed on the indictment now before me there is no use wasting time in discussing it. Reading this matter may be very amusing to counsel, but it is a great waste of the time of the Court.

This brought the matter to a standstill, and the case, amid some suppressed merriment, went over. Colonel Blood, who was in Court during the argument, smiled at the result, and generously helped Mr. Jordan to pick up his papers and law books.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Monell.

Smith vs. Isaacs.—Referred back to the referee for examination.

Hazard vs. Dozonde.—Order for commission.

Shelton vs. The Merchants' Despatch Company.—Extra allowance of five per cent ordered on the amount of recovery.

By Judge Curtis.

Hoopes vs. Jessup.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend.

Dorr vs. Hayes.—Same.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

A Singular Horse Suit.

Before Judge Spaulding.

Cornelius McGuire vs. Edward Fitzgerald.—In August, 1871, the plaintiff sold to the defendant a horse for $162. A few days after the sale Fitzgerald called upon McGuire and wished to return the horse, alleging that it did not prove to be as represented, and demanded back the amount which he paid for the horse. McGuire refused to take back the horse, and Fitzgerald then brought a suit to recover the purchase money. The case was tried in the Seventh District Court, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of Fitzgerald for the full amount which he paid for the horse. McGuire appealed from this judgment to the Court of Common Pleas, and the second trial resulted in an affirmance of the verdict rendered by the jury on the first. McGuire paid the judgment, with costs, and then said to Fitzgerald:—"You have compelled me to pay back this money that I received from you for this horse, and I now demand that you shall return to me that identical horse." Fitzgerald refused to return the horse, and the present suit was brought to recover the horse or its value, with damages for its detention. After the plaintiff rested the Court directed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the payment of the judgments did not reinvest the plaintiff with a title to the horse.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There was very little business transacted in this branch of the Court yesterday, owing to the absence of witnesses in a number of cases that were placed upon the calendar for trial.

Larceny.

John Radernacher pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment charging him with stealing on the 26th of March thirty pounds of furs, valued at $2 50 each pound, the property of Sylvester Brush.

A Stabbing Case.

Bernard Conroy, who was charged with stabbing Peter Feinhols with a knife on the 13th of May, pleaded guilty to assault and battery.

These defendants were remanded for sentence.

Acquittals.

Ann McGuinness, who keeps a junk store, was tried upon a charge of receiving a few pounds of brass castings, knowing them to have been stolen by Charles Blimley from the factory of Mitchell, Vance & Co. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge, and the jury were instructed to acquit the accused.

Henry Raab was also promptly acquitted of receiving a tub of butter, with a guilty knowledge that it was stolen by Rudolph Penken from Charles Baelkop.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Several minor cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday, but only one case was tried. This was that of a young man named James Curtin, indicted for carrying concealed weapons. As long ago as last February this case had been tried, but the jury disagreed and it has since been held over. The same result attended yesterday's trial, for though the jury remained together for a couple of hours, and several times interviewed the Judge on points of law, they failed to come to any decision, and the man was therefore discharged on his own recognizance.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Hogan.

A young man, named Henry Waterman, was brought before the Court yesterday morning in charge of Detective Farley. He was arrested on the complaint of Miss Anne Keenan, of 17 Great Jones street, who says that on the 1st of June the prisoner robbed her of a gold brooch, earrings and other jewelry, valued at $48. Waterman is a young man of good appearance, is very penitent, and freely confessed his guilt. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

On Tuesday last William H. Thomas left his horse and gig standing in Front street. When he returned it was gone. Subsequently Officer Walsh, of the Second precinct, arrested John Reid, of 31 Catharine street, who was driving a wagon through William street. Reed was brought before Judge Hogan yesterday morning, and on being questioned said he had jumped into the wagon to enjoy a ride, but had no intention of stealing it. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

Hortense B. Watson, the lady who was arrested last week for swindling hotel keepers, was brought up for examination yesterday afternoon. Counsellor Price appeared for her. After receiving the complaint and examining the law on the subject, Justice Hogan decided he could not legally hold her and ordered her discharge, after administering a severe reprimand for her past unscrupulous conduct. Though within the strict letter of the law in this instance, he admonished her that she would end her days in the Penitentiary, notwithstanding her beauty, amiability and talent for deception. Notwithstanding the lecture of his Honor seemed to produce but little effect on the blonde lady. She bade the Court and the witnesses a courteous *au revoir* and walked out supported on the arm of a tall Sandusky traveller, who wears a fiery auburn moustache.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 909, 37½, 2346, 2687, 301½, 395, 655½, 2485, 13½, 321, 417, 457½, 681, 690, 1197, 2569. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 42, 53, 56, 58, 104, 106, 114, 143, 147, 152, 154, 159.—Call 160.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 2133, 2008, 1375, 2291, 131, 2159, 2201, 2023, 2165, 2161, 2197, 303, 2131, 2263, 1783. Part 2—Held by Chief Justice Barbour.—Nos. 1894, 2030, 816, 1743, 1140, 1922, 1622, 1546, 1518, 2540, 1976, 1652, 1548, 1744, 1802, 1808, 1426, 1834, 2026, 1708, 1984, 1758, 1834, 1733.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Adjourned until Friday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 612, 613, 1640, 1494, 45, 1901, 1906, 1962, 1493, 1469, 1882, 39, 1352, 512, 155. Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 322, 1584, 2149, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2176, 2177, 2179, 2180.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Howland.—Nos. 1996, 1990, 1486, 2296, 2128, 2013, 1475, 1851, 1881, 1873, 1874, 1791, 1329, 2224, 2094. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 2306, 2065, 2063, 321, 1916, 1867, 2137, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2365, 2369, 2371, 2373. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis.—G. vs. F., 2214, 1862, 2226, 2272, 2338, 2220, 2262, 2612, 1990, 774, 1074, 1114, 901, 1093.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Before Recorder Hackett.—William Hennessey, James Hyland, George Green, William Hunter, felonious assault and battery; James Hogan, grand larceny; George Howell, Henry Holcomb, false pretences; Marko Abrahams, receiving stolen goods; Andrew Delaney, James H. Donelks, August Bergaman, Michael Hopkins, assault and battery; Oscar Hayes, misdemeanor; Martin Rielly, Peter Rafferty, assault and battery; Thomas Kenny, Thomas Foster, burglary. Part 2—Before Judge Sutherland.—Henry Buck, burglary; Thomas Murray, James Campbell, felonious assault and battery; James Moore, James O'Neill, David Lawler, grand larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, June 4, 1873.

Court of Appeals day calendar for June 5:—Nos. 11, 131, 71, 137, 138, 73½, 112, 119.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Election of Officers.

The directors of the Brooklyn bridge met yesterday to elect officers, Henry C. Murphy in the chair. Mr. Hewitt sent in his resignation, as follows:—

NEW YORK, June 3, 1873.

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, President of New York Bridge Company:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have received notice of my re-election as a director of the New York Bridge Company. I beg leave respectfully to decline the appointment for the following reasons:—

First—I do not approve of the legislation which has been secured at Albany in regard to the reduction and consolidation of the stock of the private stockholders, and I am not willing to share in the responsibility of the action which it will require the directors to take in case it should become a law by receiving the approval of the Governor, but which I trust will be withheld.

Second—I have served for one year, at a great personal sacrifice, in the Board, and on the Executive Committee, and was a member of the Investigating Committee, the duties of which were laborious. During this time I have made myself perfectly familiar with the past and current operations of the company. In the report signed by Mr. Schroeder and myself, we expressed a decided opinion that the affairs of the company had been administered with great integrity, economy and success. There was but one drawback to our favorable judgment, and that was in regard to the arrangement originally made with Mr. Kingsley for the superintendence of the work. This arrangement we did not commend, and could not justify, but we were satisfied that in all other respects the work had been administered with singular ability and success.

During the past year I have personally acted on every contract, and know that the private business of no firm in the city has been more economically and carefully attended to; and yet day after day I have seen my associates in the committee, and, by inference, myself, subjected to attacks in the newspapers utterly unjust and very hard to bear. I confess that I do not see any good reason why I should sacrifice my time and private interest to the performance of so thankless a duty. If my presence in the Board and on the committees had served to shield others from injustice I might be willing to continue to give my aid in the management of one of the greatest and most useful enterprises of modern times; but as I can really do no good I have decided to retire, expressing entire confidence, however, in the good faith and integrity of the gentlemen, who, during the past year, served with me on the Executive Committee. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The communication was laid on the table.

Mr. J. P. Robinson was elected in his place. Mr. Murphy declined to serve as President, but was induced by Judge McCue to alter his decision, and he was re-elected. Mr. Quintard was elected Secretary and Mr. Prentice Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee:—Jeremiah B. Robinson, James S. T. Stranahan, Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Kingsley, S. B. H. Vance.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Sprague, Green, Wheeler, Schroeder and Vanderbilt.

Mr. B. F. TRACY hoped that all the meetings of the Board would in future be public, and deprecated the unmerited abuse of the press. He offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That all the meetings of the directors of this company be open to the public, and that representatives of the press be always admitted to said meetings.

Resolved, That a monthly report of all the transactions of this company be furnished the press of the cities of Brooklyn and New York, containing a list of all contracts, purchases and expenditures, giving a full and detailed statement of the same. Adopted.

The election of a superintendent, vice Mr. Kingsley, resigned, was postponed till next meeting, on the first Wednesday of July.

MILITARY IN MOURNING.

Funeral of the Late Captain Lindsay R. Richardson, of the Seventh Regiment.

The Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue, was crowded yesterday morning at the funeral services of the late Captain Lindsay R. Richardson, of Company K, of the Seventh regiment. The Rev. J. Milton Smith, pastor of the parish, assisted by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, officiated, conducting the ceremonies in a very simple manner, more fitting than the most elaborate rites that could be performed. They consisted in merely the Episcopal service for such occasions, and no funeral oration was preached.

The remains were contained in a very beautiful casket, which was covered with a variety of rich floral offerings from the friends of the deceased. There was a broken column of blossoms and a wreath of immortelles, given by the Seventh regiment in testimony of love for the memory of their late comrade.

The following are the names of the pall bearers:—Captains Smith, Pollard, Kipp and Van Norton, and F. H. Hinds, E. Van Benschoten, John A. Mapes, and Z. Dederick, the first four named being of the regiment and the last four named of the Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, of which the deceased was a member.

After the services had been concluded the remains were placed in a hearse, and the procession, led by the Seventh regiment band, playing funeral airs, moved down Broadway. The hearse was preceded by the guard of honor—a company of the Seventh regiment—and followed by the Atlantic Lodge. On either side walked the pall bearers.

At Greenwood Cemetery the remains were buried in a quiet and unostentatious manner, amid the tears of sorrowing friends.

PARADE OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

The Militia Reviewed by Governor Dix.

The principal event in Brooklyn yesterday was the parade of the citizen soldiery, and as they were to be reviewed by the Governor a little extra exertion was made by the commandants of the different organizations to make an appearance which would be highly creditable to the City of Churches. All the regiments, therefore, connected with the Second division, N. G. S. N. Y., brought out their full force and their ranks were pretty well filled. Flags were displayed from all the public as well as many private dwellings and along the line of march, and the sidewalks were crowded with spectators, who frequently applauded the organizations as they passed. The line was formed on Henry street, from whence they marched, each organization preceded by a band, to Joralemon street, to Clinton, to Schermerhorn, to Flatbush avenue, Hanson place, to Cumberland street, to Lafayette avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Cumberland street, passing the reviewing stand, which was erected on the westerly side of Cumberland street, opposite Willoughby avenue, and was very handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. The Governor reached the stand shortly before six o'clock and was cordially received by Mayor Powell and several other representatives of the city government.

The Governor took his position upon the front of the stand, when the division passed in the following order:—Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, Fifteenth battalion, Twenty-eighth regiment, First battalion, Battery B, Twenty-third regiment, Thirty-second battalion, Forty-seventh regiment, Howitzer battery and cavalry.

The Governor reviewed each organization as it passed apparently with a great deal of interest, and at the close expressed himself much pleased with the discipline and appearance of the troops.

The principal officers of the Governor's Staff present were as follows:—Major General John F. Rathborne, Adjutant General; Brevet General William H. Morris, Inspector; Brigadier General Kilburn Knox, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier General N. Game Dunn, Engineer in Chief; Brigadier General J. Harnden Wood, Judge Advocate; Brigadier General M. Smith, Surgeon General; Brigadier General M. N. Knapp, Quartermaster; Brigadier General Rufus R. King, Paymaster; Brigadier General Henry Heath, Commissary General Subsistance.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third regiments marched well, and as they passed the Governor's stand they were loudly applauded. The Governor at the close, and as he was about taking his departure, was also cheered by the assemblage.

M'DONNELL'S EXIT.

The Bank of England Forger Sent Back to England.

His Confinement in Fort Columbus Since Tuesday—How He Frittered Away His Last Night in America—Dismissal of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

George McDonnell, the much-heard-of Bank of England forger, who has earned an everlasting, but unenviable, reputation by his unwise and light-fingered deeds of enterprise, and who during the past few months has created so much excitement among English and American banking circles, was yesterday shown his exit down the Narrows and carefully escorted back again to the scenes of his evil workmanship in merry Old England. After the combined decisions of Judges Woodruff and Blatchford on Tuesday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, when the prisoner was ordered to be remanded to await extradition, McDonnell was hurried away by his custodians after some brief preliminary arrangements. He had scarcely time to bid goodby to his counsel when he was handcuffed to a United States officer, and with him crammed into a carriage in Chambers street, guarded by Chief Deputy Marshal Kennedy and Deputies Robinson and Crowly, and driven down Broadway at

TWO-FORTY SPEED

to the Battery, so that the large crowd who gathered to witness his departure from the metropolis had very little time to feast their eyes on the champion expert.

McDonnell was lively and chatty during the ride, smoked his Havana, and looked through the windows of the barouche as freely as if his hands were unshackled. He was transferred from the Battery to Governor's Island by the well known little noisy tugboat, and subsequently handed over by the deputy marshals to the charge of Major J. P. Roy, who had him escorted to Fort William, and saw him placed in one of the casemates under the vigilance and charge of two guardsmen and the surveillance of Deputy Marshal Robinson and the English detective, Mr. Webb. There he spent the whole of Tuesday night. Lieutenant J. W. Bean had him

FURNISHED WITH NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS

and the deputy marshal and English detective with sleeping apartments near by. From the hour he was confined in the casemate—about two o'clock P. M.—until about half-past ten P. M., McDonnell remained quiet and sometimes showed traces of good humor. From eleven P. M. on Tuesday until one o'clock A. M. yesterday morning, according to the statement of the soldier on guard, McDonnell slept very restlessly, or very little. At one o'clock he rose from his troubled slumber and commenced to read the newspapers and smoke a cigar. During the remainder of the morning, according to the statement of private soldier Murray, who was on guard up to five o'clock A. M., McDonnell slept none, but read and smoked the whole time.

Yesterday morning

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

issued by Judge Fancher in the case of McDonnell being made returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. C. W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. James C. Carter, for the United States Marshal, appeared before Judge Davis and again discussed the right of detaining or surrender the prisoner to the English authorities, but Judge Davis finally decided not to review the action of the United States Court, and dismissed the writ, after which preparations were made by the civil authorities for

THE PRISONER'S DEPARTURE.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning United Marshal Fiske, with Deputies Crowley and Purvis, Mr. Peter Williams, a solicitor of the Bank of England; Sergeant Edward Hancock, a London detective, and Deputy Marshal Colfax and others, boarded the steamtug P. C. Schultz at the Battery and steamed across to Governor's Island with the intention of taking the prisoner from Fort Columbus, or rather Fort William, where he was confined, and placing him on board the Minnesota, of the Williams & Guion line, for Liverpool.

At half-past ten o'clock A. M. Captain J. W. Bean, on post at the fort, received through Major J. P. Roy, the following

ORDER FROM UNITED STATES MARSHAL FISKE.

Major J. P. Roy, United States Army, Commanding Fort Columbus:—

SIR—You will please deliver to Deputy United States Marshal John Robinson the prisoner George McDonnell, now in your custody, and oblige OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

On receipt of the above official notice Captain Bean proceeded to deliver up the prisoner to the charge of Deputy Marshal Robinson. United States Marshl Fiske and his party had by this time arrived on the island, and were soon awaiting the delivery of the prisoner at the doors of the casemate. The sentries paced the iron balconies with uninterrupted attention to duty, apparently unconcerned about the exigency on hand.

McDonnell immediately recognized his visitors and felt the object of their visit as he raised himself up to greet them entering the gloomy corridor. He looked, as usual, in good spirits, with some slight furrows of trouble and care upon his forehead and a sort of distressing and affected mood of indifference in his deportment. He was dressed neatly in a suit of black English cloth, and when the observer stood not too close to him he

LOOKED ADMIRABLY WELL

and to better advantage than he has hitherto seemed.

Captain J. W. Bean read for him the order of United States Marshal Fiske to Major J. P. Roy, and then delivered him over to United States Marshal Robinson's charge, with whom he descended the steps from the balcony of the fort and marched with a deputy at either side through the tiled pathways and grooved and shaded avenues to the wharf at the other end of the island, where the Schultz was waiting on His Forgership. A large crowd of spectators, soldiers and civilians, lined the wharf, lingering anxiously to see McDonnell "off." But "Mac" walked very leisurely, smoked, laughed and appeared in a state of unaccountable good humor. He reached the Schultz barge, however, in due time, shook hands with the deputies, marshals, sergeants and detectives, and then went

ON BOARD

and entered into conversation of some trivial kind with Messrs. Williams, Hancock and Webb.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when the Schultz steamed away from Governor's Island wharf and whistled and rattled down the bay to await the arrival of the Minnesota, which lay at anchor during the forenoon near pier 46 North River, and did not sail until some minutes after twelve o'clock.

The Schultz meantime waited steaming around the lower bay until

THE MINNESOTA ARRIVED.

It was after half-past one o'clock. The sun was burning hot, and the browned and florid complexions of all showed its effects. The steamtug neared the bulky and huge vessel, and McDonnell was finally taken on board by United States Marshal Fiske and Deputy Marshals Robinson, Crowley and Colfax. The prisoner was then given into the custody of the English detectives, Sergeants Webb and Hancock, who in return gave the usual receipt to Marshal Fiske.

Upon the arrival of McDonnell in London he will be taken before the Lord Mayor and committed for trial at the July Sessions. His accomplices, Austin Byron, George Bidwell and Edwin Noyes (Hills), are already in custody. If the prisoners be found guilty of forgery, it is said their probable sentence will be transportation for fourteen or twenty years. The total amount obtained by the prisoners through the Bank of England reached $100,000, of which all but $20,000 have been already recovered. The American officials and detectives received from their English cotemporaries no small share of flattery and praise for their successful capture of this whole gang of almost unparallelled delinquents.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The Mayor had the usual flood of visitors pouring in on him yesterday, nearly every man of whom was interested directly or indirectly in the Police Justiceships. Among the gentlemen who called were Commissioners Charlick and Gardiner, of the Police Department; Superintendent Matsell, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Commissioner Wheeler, Supervisor Disbecker, William F. Howe and J. D. Townsend. The Board of Aldermen will meet today, and it is not unlikely that the Mayor will send in two nominations for Police Justiceships. It is understood that a strong pressure will be brought to bear to prevent the renomination of Justice Dowling, and there are those who are unkind enough to say that this action is unnecessary, as none of the present incumbents, excepting perhaps two, will be retained, and that Judge Dowling is not one of those fortunate ones. It is understood that an effort will be made to-day to confirm the nomination of David B. Williamson for Park Commissioner.

It is unanimously conceded that there is nothing in the charter which can constitutionally be construed as legislating Douglas Taylor out of the office of Commissioner of Jurors, and, inasmuch as the special bill to effect that object was lost in the confusion of the closing hours of the legislative session, Mr. Taylor may felicitate himself on the retention of his office. Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, therefore, who has been nominated for the position, cannot therefore be confirmed. It is hinted that he will be made a Police Justice. John Foley, Louis J. Phillips and Justice Ledwith are among the most likely of the nominees for similar positions.

The Mayor and Comptroller have not yet appointed the Commissioners of Accounts.

FREEMASONRY.

Reassembling of the Grand Lodge—The Proceedings of Yesterday.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor yesterday morning at nine o'clock by the M. W. Christ. G. Fox, Grand Master, who presided. An impressive prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, Grand Chaplain, and rector of St. Ignatius' Protestant Episcopal church in this city.

The report of the committee, to whom was referred the Grand Master's address, was presented, with the following recommendations and resolutions. So much of the address as referred to lodges under dispensation, &c., to be referred to the Committee on Warrants. So much as referred to the decease of eminent brethren to a special committee of three:—

Resolved, That the sum of $3,604 17, received from the Board of Masonic Relief of the city of Chicago, and the moneys received by reason of an irregularity in John Hancock Lodge, No. 552, be appropriated to the Hall and Asylum fund.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the appreciation entertained by the Grand Lodge of New York for the generous conduct of the Masons of Chicago in making return to this Grand Lodge of moneys heretofore appropriated by the Masons of New York for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Resolved, That the position maintained by the M. W. Grand Master, in reference to granting dispensations to confer the Third Degree within the time prescribed by the constitution, merits the fullest approval of the Grand Lodge. On motion of R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne the report was received and adopted.

The W. John C. Barker, librarian, presented his report:—There are 1,200 volumes in the library; 900 of which are bound. The library is very valuable. Referred to appropriate committee.

The R. W. Fred W. Herring, Secretary, presented the report of the Board of Relief, by which it appears that the receipts from various sources were $6,168 49; that there were 508 applicants for charity, who received $4,714 36, the largest amounts being paid to applicants as follows:—From England, $418 12; Ireland, $423; Scotland, $364; Holland, $130; California, $216; Alabama, $155; Connecticut, $118 30; New York City, $1,558 71; New York State, $678 80; Pennsylvania, $184 38. Salaries, &c. amounted to $704 77, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $749 36.

The R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, D. G. M., presented the report of the Executive Committee of the Masonic Fair, which was opened on the 15th of March and closed on the 19th of April. The receipts were $47,078 48, and the expenses $5,791 73. Net proceeds $41,286 72. Paid over to Grand Secretary $41,005 84. Balance on hand $280 91. A supplementary report handed in from two lodges made $460 additional.

The Grand Lecturer, R. W. George H. Raymond, presented his seventh annual report, in which he highly complimented his senior assistant, R. W. Isaac H. Brown, for the manner in which he had exemplified the several degrees in various lodges by invitation. He found peace and harmony prevailing throughout the State, and the standard work in general use.

The following committees were appointed by the Grand Master:—

On the Death of Distinguished Brethren—M. W. Joseph D. Evans, R. W. Seymour H. Stone and Sanford J. Thatcher.

On Chicago—R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, R. W. Norman C. Baker and Edwin M. Holbrook.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment.

The gavel sounded in the east to resume labor at two o'clock P. M.

The M. W. John L. Lewis, from the Special Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported, apologizing for the brevity of said report, as it took himself and his colleagues a whole night to examine the large bundle of amendments submitted. The committee, he said, had carefully examined the votes of 231 lodges, as well as the amendments, and found that 171, in some form, voted in the affirmative, 46 in the negative, 3 left the matter to the judgment and discretion of representatives, and one was a tie vote. Out of those who voted in the affirmative, 89 proposed amendments, the large majority of which, however, do not present any fundamental principle, so the committee deemed it their duty to present the amended constitution, and leave the Grand Lodge to decide. They recommended, therefore, that the constitution be adopted in committee of the whole, subject to amendments, as in legislative bodies. The following resolution was appended:

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the constitution and general statutes be adopted as a whole, subject to amendments, and that such amendments be taken up and examined in numerical order. An amendment to adopt the constitution as read, and then to offer amendments as in committee of the whole.

Adopted.

The M. W. James Gibson then read the amendments *seriatum*. The title was changed so as to read, "Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York," thus striking out the word "laws," and substituting "statutes," and the words "Most Worshipful" and "Ancient and Honorable Fraternity."

On the fourth section of title I. being presented, which provided for "acting masters" and exclusion of wardens to be representatives in the Grand Lodge, a long debate ensued, during which the five-minute rule was adopted, and finally the section passed limiting the representation in the Grand Lodge to one representative from each lodge, who shall be the master, one of the wardens or a proxy duly appointed by the lodge.

The fifth section, as adopted, makes the Grand Chaplains and Grand Lecturers appointed officers. They were formerly elected.

In the title "Masonic Law" nineteen rules, heretofore known as "landmarks," were stricken out, and are, therefore, no longer a part of the constitution.

A clause in section 46, giving lodges power to exempt the secretary, chaplain and tiler from payment of dues, was stricken out, thus placing these officers on a footing with all the brethren.

A clause was inserted directing the compensation of the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Lecturer, Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tiler to be fixed before they or either of them are elected or appointed, and not to be altered at any time so as to affect the incumbent in office.

A motion to give no charity to those entitled to it until after the completion of the Temple was almost unanimously voted down, the mover's vote being the only one recorded in its favor.

An amendment by R. W. Enoch P. Breed empowering a lodge to disfranchise a member who has not paid his dues was adopted.

Called from labor at twenty minutes to seven P. M.

THE WARD'S ISLAND WAR.

Rights of Protestants and Jews to the Edifice Built with Emigrant Head Money.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention was attracted this morning to an article in this day's issue of your paper entitled "Religious War," which appears to me to do great injustice to the matter. It is a well known fact that our recent Board of Emigration, as well as that of "Charities and Correction," was intensely sectarian not only in its composition, but in all its acts relating to the religious instruction of those under its charge. That the greatest concessions were made to the demands of a certain sect is capable of conclusive proof, which I hereby freely volunteer to furnish if you will favor me with the use of your columns. This was more particularly the case in the last named Board of Commissioners, where the most invidious distinction was made on account of creed and race. The fact that a church was built on Ward's Island from the head money received from emigrants cannot, I fancy, entitle the Roman Catholics to its exclusive occupancy, inasmuch as an immense minority (if not majority) of the emigrants are Protestants and Jews. If this were the case, and one denomination has a right to use the "head money" for the erection of a place of worship exclusively for itself, then would not others have an equal right to demand the same privilege? Might not the Chinaman, the Jew or the Mormon claim that the peculiar doctrines or canons of his sect prohibit him from worshipping in a temple defiled by what he may term sacrilegious services, and would he not be as consistent in this declaration as the Romanist?

Will the reverend objector inform me what right he has to demand that money belonging to the State shall be used to build a tabernacle on State ground, to be occupied by his sect, any more than the pagan or the infidel. Pity it is that these people should so absolutely claim privileges that justice will not permit us to concede to others; and much more is it to be regretted that we, creatures of the same Great Creator, are denied by them the right to worship in the same edifice wherein they bow before the same Triune God. The great doctrine of Christianity is love; and he who is so bigoted as to condemn his fellow for not accepting doctrines which his conscience will not permit is not only un-American but un-Christian. I wonder what Father Prachensky and others will think if, when they reach heaven, they shall find that the blood of Christ has saved, not only Catholics, but Protestants and other "heretics." Will this gentleman then refuse to worship in the same heaven with Luther and Fox and Wesley? or will he demand that the Great I Am shall set apart a separate sphere in which he and his denomination alone shall sing the praises of their Saviour? Yours truly,

A. P.

AN ACTION AGAINST DETECTIVES.

BOSTON, June 4, 1873.

Warrants are said to be out for the arrest of four detectives, named Bangs, of New York; Carson, of Philadelphia; Loomis, of Pittsburg, and Elwell, of Boston, who are charged with arresting Mrs. Dudley, wife of the alleged mail robber, at her residence, in Mattapan, without legal authority, and also compelling her to assign over to them bonds and cash to a considerable amount. Ten thousand dollars damages are claimed against the detectives.

CRICKET.

The St. Georges Beat the Manhattans, by 113 to 63—Manhattans on the Leather Hunt—Some Tall Hitting and Good Fielding on Both Sides.

Yesterday, at a little before one o'clock, wickets were pitched at the Hoboken Cricket Grounds for the match between the St. George's and Manhattan Cricket Clubs. After tossing for choice of innings the right was won by the St. Georges, who sent to the wicket Eastman and Jones. Their play was very careful, yet effective, and before they were separated thirty-six runs had been scored on the telegraph. The bowling of Ronaldson was too true to allow of much liberty being taken with it. Talbot took Jones' place at the wicket, but the balls were again soon split, and he retired to make way for Moeran, who made a brilliant innings of thirty-five runs, including a splendid hit out of the grounds and a number of scientific and powerful cuts. He was at last bowled out by Ronaldson. The fielding on the part of the Manhattans, from first to last, was very good, especially the wicket keeping of Mr. Hosford. Sleigh followed Moeran with the bat, and made several splendid forward drives and hits to leg, but while making one of the latter the ball hit the back of his bat and was caught by Hayward, who was long-stopping. There were now five more out for eighty runs. More bowlers were put on at the lower end, but the leather hunting became more and more violent, till finally the eighth wicket fell for 113 runs, when the St. Georges retired, two of their men having failed to appear.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB INNING.

The Manhattans then went in for vengeance, but were unsuccessful. Hosford went in, and after some excellent playing and free hitting scored twenty-six runs, for which he was loudly cheered. The bowling of Moeran and Jones was remarkably true and useful. Kersley made a score of eleven runs by sound, careful play, and Kieller, one of the crack bats of the club, made eight, when he was given out as being leg before wicket. Rutty, a good player, scored but one, being run out. After this the Manhattans went out in rapid succession, their tenth wicket falling for sixty-two runs, against 113 for the eight wickets down of the St. Georges, who thus won the match.