THE COURTS.

Six Jurors Obtained in the Woodhull-Claflin Case.

A NEW PANEL TO BE SUMMONED.

The Sentence of Sharkey Delayed Until Saturday.

The Carl Vogt Extradition Case—Liability of Coal Agents—General Term Decisions.

THE WALWORTH CASE.

Yesterday Commissioner Kenneth G. White pronounced his decision in the case of Karl Vogt, a Prussian subject, who had been charged with the murder and robbery of the Count Bois de Bianco, at Brussels, Belgium, under the circumstances already reported on several occasions in the HERALD. The Commissioner holds the accused to await the President's warrant of extradition.

In the United States District Court yesterday the trial of Woodhull, Claflin and Blood, who are indicted for forwarding obscene publications through the mails—to wit, copies of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, containing allegations reflecting upon the moral character of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Luther C. Challis—was commenced before Judge Blatchford. Several hours were occupied in procuring a jury, and at two o'clock, when the panel was exhausted, only six jurors had been obtained. The Court ordered an additional panel of 125 jurors to be summoned, the panel to be made returnable to-morrow morning, to which time the trial has been adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Trial of Woodhull, Claflin and Blood for Sending Obscene Publications Through the Mails—Six Jurors Obtained—The Panel Exhausted—A New Panel To Be Summoned—An Adjournment Till Wednesday.

The trial of Tennie C. Claflin, Victoria C. Woodhull and Colonel Blood, who are jointly indicted for sending obscene publications through the mails—to wit, copies of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*—was commenced yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Though there was a large number of persons present they were chiefly gentlemen who had been summoned as jurors. The proceedings did not appear to attract much interest. Leaving out the jurors, the reporters and the lawyers, there were not over fifty spectators in the court room.

The defendants, before the commencement of the proceedings, occupied seats at the right hand side of the room. They were accompanied by two or three women, the only women present, one of whom might be termed a rather antique and time-worn specimen of female humanity, probably of the strong-minded school.

Mr. George Bliss, United States District Attorney, with his Assistant, Mr. A. H. Purdy, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jordan and Mr. McKinley for the defendants.

The Judge asked the District Attorney if he moved on the case against the defendants?

The District Attorney said he did.

Mr. Jordan observed that Mr. Brooke was of counsel in this case for the defendants. At the present moment Mr. Brooke was engaged in the State Court over the way in reference to a motion on the part of Sharkey for a new trial, and would probably be disengaged in an hour. If the Court would grant an adjournment of the case for an hour no further postponement would be asked for.

The District Attorney and Mr. Jordan consulted for a few minutes, and the Judge asked if they could not make some progress in swearing the jury before Mr. Brooke came in.

The District Attorney—Mr. Jordan says he cannot consent to that.

The Judge—I think you had better send for Mr. Brooke.

Colonel Blood was despatched in pursuit of Mr. Brooke, and soon after returned, when Mr. Jordan stated that Mr. Brooke would be in in a few minutes.

Mr. Brooke came into the court room at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, and, addressing His Honor, said he understood he was about calling for trial the indictment against Mrs. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin and Colonel Blood. He was instructed to state, by a communication from a counsel originally in the case, that he desired to take part in the trial. This was also the desire of the defendants. He referred to Mr. Howe, who was at present sick, but he expected to be well in a few days.

The Judge said he thought he would proceed with the trial.

Mr. Brooke remarked that he had received a bill of particulars from the District Attorney; but he conceived it was not as full and precise a bill of particulars as should have been furnished.

The Judge said that if the prosecution introduced anything not stated in the bill of particulars he would object to it.

Mr. Purdy said they were willing to be bound by the bill of particulars.

SWEARING THE JURY.

The first juror called to the book was Washington Valentine. He was challenged peremptorily by the government, Mr. Brooke stating that he would like to know under what statute the juror could be peremptorily challenged in a case of misdemeanor.

The Judge said that, looking at the law fairly, he believed three peremptory challenges were allowed to each side.

The juror was ordered to stand aside.

Frederick V. Rushton, druggist, believed that he had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Ordered to stand aside.

William F. Hubinger had read a little about the case; from what he had read or heard of it he had formed no opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused; he knew none of the defendants; he had no bias or feeling that would induce him to lean in favor of or against the defendants; could take his seat in the jury box without prejudice or without any other consideration except what might be suggested by the evidence. To the question did he know the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, counsel for the government interposed an objection. The Judge inquired if there was any statement in the bill of particulars about Mr. Beecher? Mr. Brooke replied that there was. The Judge thought the question competent, and the witness said he did not know the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher or Mr. Luther C. Challis; he had no acquaintance whatever with either of those gentlemen.

Mr. Hubinger was sworn.

Kenneth A. Wyckoff challenged—Had no bias one way or the other; would give a fair verdict on the evidence. Challenged for favor by Mr. Brooke, the juror was asked if he knew Mr. Anthony J. Comstock (the principal witness for the prosecution). This was objected to by the prosecution on the ground that Comstock's name was not mentioned in the bill of particulars. The question was allowed by the Court. The juror said he knew A. J. Comstock by reputation; knew him to speak to him; had seen him once or twice; never spoke to him about this case; never heard any expression from him in regard to it; is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; had never heard the subject of this case discussed in that association, for he had not been in the building for two years; does not know Mr. Beecher; does not attend his church; does not know Mr. Luther C. Challis; thinks his mind is perfectly free from bias or prejudice in regard to the defendants. The defendants' counsel excused the juror, who was ordered to stand aside.

James H. Robb, 55 Wall street—Read something of this case; has been present when it was the subject of conversation; from what he had heard, he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Ordered to stand aside.

James Vanbenschoten, E. S. Van Houghton and George W. Wallgrove were also ordered to stand aside. Mr. Wallgrove stated that he had formed an opinion as to the obscenity of the article.

Jacob S. Hutchings was sworn. He stated he only knew Mr. Beecher by reputation; he did not know Challis or Comstock.

Joseph R. Husson was opposed to ladies publishing a paper of this description. He had a prejudice against women coming down Broad street, discharging duties that properly belonged to men. He objected to their publishing a brokers' paper. The juror was rejected.

Francis Baker considered the article complained of in the paper of November 2 an "outrageous libel" on the Rev. Mr. Beecher. His opinion of course would be unfavorable to the defendants.

Challenged for favor; challenge sustained.

Edwin W. Edwardes and Henry Austice ordered to stand aside, the latter stating that he had a prejudice against the defendants, arising out of the rumor that they were publishing an immoral paper.

George W. Kittell, excused on account of illness.

John S. Putnam, publisher, had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants publishing such a periodical. The juror was requested to stand aside.

Timothy B. Abbott and Frederick D. Tappen, having formed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, were also ordered to stand aside.

Henry Punchard, sworn.

William Hasser knew that the defendants were to be tried for something bad. He had formed an opinion upon the case. Ordered to stand aside.

Ezekiel C. Fuller had formed an opinion upon the publication as to its character for obscenity. Ordered to stand aside.

James T. Young, having formed a similar opinion, was rejected.

James N. Townsend considered the article complained of a "spicy article;" he did not know Mr. Beecher, or Luther C. Challis or A. J. Comstock; he did not think he had any prejudice against the defendants; thinks he would try the case according to the evidence, and without any other consideration. The juror was sworn.

Smith S. Eaton and George W. Murray, having formed opinions upon the case, were ordered to stand aside.

Samuel S. Lederer had formed no opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. He did not know the defendants. He had formed no opinion whether the article complained of was or was not obscene. Did not know Mr. Beecher or A. J. Comstock. He knew Mr. Challis, but had not been intimate with him for some years; had not met him to speak to him for some years. The fact that Mr. Challis was referred to in the way he was spoken of in the article would not prejudice him in his favor. The juror was sworn.

C. B. V. Ostrander and Robert Tannehill were ordered to stand aside, having formed opinions in the case.

Gilbert Seaman was sworn as the sixth juror.

Albert F. Strange and L. Evanson were ordered to stand aside, having expressed opinions and formed unfavorable impressions.

At this stage of the proceedings (it being ten minutes to two o'clock) the Judge said the panel was now exhausted. He would order an additional panel of 125, returnable at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning. In the meantime he cautioned the jurors sworn in this case no to speak of it to anybody, not even in their own families.

The case accordingly stands adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

THE SHARKEY-DUNN HOMICIDE.

An Immense Throng in the General Sessions to See Sharkey Sentenced to the Gallows—Motion for Further Delay—The Prisoner To Be Sentenced Next Saturday.

The Court of General Sessions and all the avenues leading to it were densely thronged yesterday morning, it having been announced in Sunday's HERALD that William J. Sharkey, who was convicted on Saturday of murder in the first degree, having shot Robert Dunn in a liquor saloon on the 1st of last September, would be sentenced to expiate his crime on the scaffold. It was with the utmost difficulty that the officers of the Court could make way for the Recorder and the other officials, the throng was so great. Shortly after eleven o'clock Sharkey was placed at the bar, and took a seat by his counsel. He wore a fine black coat and a white vest, and appeared to look on the proceedings with philosophical coolness.

Mr. Charles Brooke, the associate counsel, rose and said that in a case of so much gravity and importance they wished to have more time to present to the Court their reasons upon which they wished to base a motion for a new trial. There were some matters in His Honor's charge which they deemed erroneous, and in consequence of the brief period that had elapsed since the termination of the trial the counsel were unable to procure a copy of the charge from the official stenographer.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell replied that he did not wish to manifest extraordinary haste in moving for judgment upon the prisoner. But there was only one exception taken on the trial to the admission of some testimony, which could not avail anything. His Honor had carefully considered the questions of law involved, and as the prisoner was entitled to a stay of proceedings no harm could by possibility come to him by sentence being passed at that time.

The Recorder said that, during the progress of the trial, where he had the slightest doubt he ruled in favor of the prisoner; that, under a very extraordinary law, a writ of error could be obtained, whether an error occurred on the trial or not, which was almost a fraud upon justice; and that he (the Recorder) doubted that any argument could be made by the counsel to lead him to alter his opinion upon the law.

Ex-Judge Beach remarked that he was sincere in the conviction that he would be able to show the Recorder that there had been error in the course of the trial which would justify the Court in granting the prisoner a new trial. He asked for time to peruse the stenographer's minutes of the trial.

His Honor the Recorder said that he would postpone the sentence till next Saturday, at ten o'clock.

Sharkey was then removed from the bar and the vast crowd left the court room.

THE WALWORTH PARRICIDE.

The Case Called On, but Adjourned Until This Morning.

The corridors of the new Court House leading to the Oyer and Terminer Court room were crowded from an early hour yesterday morning with persons of all ages desirous of witnessing the opening scenes in the trial of Frank H. Walworth, which was set down for trial, and the room was quickly filled after the doors were opened. The prisoner arrived at a quarter past ten, accompanied by Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Sheriff Shields. He sat in an adjoining room until the arrival of the Judge, and near him sat two Sisters of Charity, who, attired in their dark garments, attracted attention. Before half-past ten counsel for the accused had arrived, consisting of Charles O'Conor, William A. Beach, ex-Judge Samuel B. Garvin and General Henry E. Davies, Jr. They each of them warmly shook the prisoner's hand and talked a moment with him. Young Walworth seemed to be quite cool and collected, and smiled occasionally at the comments of his lawyers.

The venerable Chief Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, uncle of the accused, came into the court room with a sad air and slow step. He spoke a few words to Mr. O'Conor, and also pressed the prisoner's hand without speaking to him.

Judge Davis took his seat on the bench shortly after half-past ten, at which time, District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Rollins being present, the Court was opened, and Mr. Sparks proceeded to call the jury panels, two having been summoned of 150 each.

The jury roll having been called, Mr. O'Conor requested that the case be allowed to stand over until to-morrow, he desiring some further consultation with his associates. The Court allowed this and discharged the jurors until this morning at half-past ten, to which time the Court adjourned.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Coal Contracts—Authority of Coal Agents.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

White, Fowler & Snow vs. Jackson C. Fuller.—The firm of Chamberlain & Co., commission coal merchants in this city, received small consignments of the defendant's "Surplus Shawnee Coal" in 1868, with instructions to sell only for cash. They made a contract in the defendant's name for the sale of 6,000 tons, deliverable in the future, which the defendant repudiated, and coal afterwards rising the plaintiffs sued for $25,000 damages. The plaintiffs relied on the fact that Chamberlain & Co. advertised themselves as sole agents for the defendant's coal. The defendant proved that coal agents had no right to make contracts binding the miners and claimed that there was collusion between the agents and the plaintiffs. Verdict for the defendant. For the plaintiffs, Goodrich & Wheeler; for the defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel and Joseph A. Welch.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judges Ingraham and Davis.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. Dolan vs. Lane et al.—Order reversed, writ of mandamus granted.

Gelpecke et al. vs. Quentall.—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Hoyt et al. vs. Cobbidge et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Loupan vs. Harman et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Stilwell vs. Spaulding et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

By Judges Ingraham and Brady.

Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Wightman vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed.

Nolan vs. The Bank of New York.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Millerd et al. vs. Norn et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Leverick vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peasant vs. Pickersgill, Jr.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Audenried vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Wood vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed.

Taylor vs. Gould.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

McLane et al. vs. De Leyer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Boggs vs. Nordheimer et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Philippi vs. Wolt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Gilmore et al. vs. Crowell et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Goodrich vs. Haskins.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Haligarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. Guidet vs. Green.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Christie vs. Parker.—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

Casserley, receiver, vs. Manners.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Monell.

Bewry vs. Ketchum.—Order granted.

Kinne vs. Ree.—Order granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

O'Donnell vs. Lindsay.—Findings settled and signed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Gore vs. The New York Oil Company.—Default opened on payment of costs of motion and of term; case to be placed on day calendar for trial.

Mack vs. Mack.—Divorce granted.

Adam vs. Sylvester.—Defendant may renew his motion on payment of costs.

The People, &c., vs. Hays.—Application denied.

The People, &c., vs. Wright.—Same vs. Carrens.—Same. Scheke's application denied without prejudice to a renewal when charge against prisoners is finally disposed of.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

Before Judge Spaulding.

Albert Alsberg vs. George Suffern.—This was an action to recover $1,000 for assault and battery. Plaintiff alleges that, on the 23d of January, 1872, having a claim against Watrous, Boyden & Co., of which firm the defendant is a member, he called at their store, No. 263 Canal street, for the purpose of having a settlement. A dispute arose as to the amount due, during which the plaintiff alleges the defendant called him a "mean, stinking Jew," struck him in the face and ordered him to clear out of the store. Plaintiff says he declared his willingness to go, and was proceeding towards the door where the defendant came up behind and struck him another severe blow in the back; that Mr. Watrous, the senior member of the firm, then seized defendant by the arm and said, "There, that will do," and plaintiff at once left the store.

The defendant testified that during the conversation the plaintiff called him a liar, and he told him he would not allow him to talk so in his own store and ordered him to leave; that the plaintiff refused to do so, and after telling him two or three times to go, the plaintiff still refusing, he took him by the coat collar and walked him to the door; that he did not strike him, nor use any more force than was necessary to put him out. Mr. Watrous and several salesmen and clerks who were in the store at the time corroborated the statement of the defendant.

The Court charged the jury that it was the duty of the plaintiff, when requested by the defendant to leave the store, to have acquiesced and left the premises within a reasonable and proper time, and failing to do so, the defendant had a right to make use of such force as was actually necessary for the purpose of putting him out, but had no right to use any more force than was actually necessary to accomplish that purpose. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell conducted the business of this Court yesterday.

Larceny from an Express Wagon.

Francis Befferman, who was jointly indicted with John J. Kelly and John Laverty for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty. The charge was that on the 28th of April the accused was implicated in stealing a trunk from an express wagon, while it was passing through Fifth avenue. The trunk contained an album, some books and other property, valued at $250, which was owned by Mrs. Lucy White, of Yonkers.

Forgery of a Bank Check.

Anthony Carroles pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree. The indictment alleged that on the 23d of May a forged check, purporting to have been signed by Charles Hoffman, for $1,000, and which was discovered to be a forgery, was presented to the paying teller by the prisoner.

A Professional Burglar Sent to the State Prison.

Thomas Kinney, who was jointly indicted with Thomas Foster for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to the offence. Early in the present term Foster was tried and convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years. It will be remembered that it was shown on the trial of the co-defendant that on the night of the 21st of April the fancy store of Wm. H. Carpenter, 504 Broadway, was burglariously entered by breaking the scuttle on the roof, and between three and four thousand dollars' worth of silk and lace goods stolen. Circumstantial proof was adduced by the prosecution which satisfied the jury of the guilt of Foster. The prisoners were arrested at Adams' Express Office in Boston, by a detective who received information from this city that a box addressed to Foster would be called for. Upon examining the box it was found to contain a complete set of large burglarious implements. Kenny having saved the Court the trouble of a trial succeeded in getting one year deducted from the punishment which otherwise would have been imposed. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.

Burglaries and Larcenies—A Large Batch of Prisoners Sent to the State Prison and the Penitentiary.

John H. Graham, charged with burglariously entering the premises of Sarah Morrison, No. 53 West Twenty-second street, and stealing three oil paintings, valued at $1,500, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

John McIntosh, charged with stealing a watch and chain, valued at $75, on the 4th inst., the property of Wm. McIntosh, 205 West Sixteenth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. When the prisoner was arrested three days after a pawn ticket representing the watch was found in his possession.

James Burns pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charge being that on the 10th of this month he stole clothing valued at $20 and $12 in money owned by John Farley and James Moran.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas McDonald, who, on the 3d inst. stole a check for $100 owned by Daniel E. Hawley, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

George Green pleaded guilty to assault and battery. It was charged that on the 8th of April he violently assaulted Martin Geiger, cutting him on the hand and side with a knife. The sentence was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Margaret Capel, a pickpocket, who, on the 10th of June stole a pocketbook containing $12 from the person of Caroline Gladhill, pleaded guilty to an attempt. She was sent to Blackwell's Island for twelve months.

James Devine pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 5th of February he stole $38 in money from Effie Bandistel. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James McDonald and Edward Lesley, who were charged with stealing, on the 23d of May, four bridles the property of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Acquittals.

Charles Haines was tried upon a charge of felonious assault and battery. The complainant, William Ryan, alleged that on the 1st of March the accused cut him in the leg with a knife. It was shown by the witnesses that there was a general fight at the time Ryan was cut, and that Haines was being assaulted by another party and did not assault Ryan. Evidence of a good reputation for peaceableness was given, which resulted in the prompt acquittal of the defendant.

Frederico Aquero was also acquitted of a charge of grand larceny, the indictment charging that on the 5th of April he stole 3,000 cigars from Manuel Sabates. The prisoner satisfied the jury that the complainant gave him the cigars to sell. He went to Philadelphia, sold them for $100, got drunk and lost the money gambling. The jury did not believe he intended to steal the money, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

William Bullock, who, on the 7th inst., fired a pistol at William Meyer, at a lager beer saloon in Spring street, inflicting a wound in his hand, was convicted of simple assault and battery. As His Honor had some doubt about the sanity of the prisoner he caused him to be remanded until the official medical officer makes the necessary examination.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Yesterday the contest over the will of the late John F. Butterworth, formerly a Commissioner of the Central Park, came on for hearing. Messrs. Van Winkle, Candler and Jay appearing for the executors, and Messrs. Martin and Smith for the widow to prove the will. Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe and Fowler appeared for the heirs of Mr. Butterworth who contested it. The proponents having failed to prove the will, the contestants get their share as heirs at law.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Daniels.—Nos. 43, 96, 102, 106, 113, 126, 128, 154, 193, 202, 208, 211, 213, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260. Call 263.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Case on. Part 2—Held by Judge Barbour.—Nos. 1288, 1140, 1596, 1328, 2540, 2617, 2618, 2619, 52, 2032, 2060, 1876, 1976, 2046, 1788.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1490, 697, 1011, 2012, 1551, 3389, 1012, 2282, 1908, 2623, 889, 969, 972, 751, 1589. Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 2193, 2196, 2195, 2071, 2117, 2110, 2092, 2196, 2030, 2121, 1912, 2201, 2212, 1627, 3211.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Howland.—Nos. 2740, 2388, 2684, 2352, 2356, 2748, 1459, 1581, 2180, 2610, 2096, 2731, 2322, 2761, 1990, 2340, 1876, 2748, 1618, 2634, 2432, 1564, 2752, 1678, 2416, 2243. Part 2.—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 2457, 2459, 2461, 2437, 2187, 2631, 2682, 967, 2758, 2387, 1947, 2171, 2469, 2475, 2477. Part 3.—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 2172, 2116, 774, 2134, 1457, 2646, 1602, 2328, 2329, 2654, 2450, 2451, 2458, 2460.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Frank O'Neil, robbery; Same vs. James Connelly and Charles Stewart, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Dalton, Samuel Robb, Adolphus Lohman, George O'Keefe, Michael Kennedy, William Johnson, John Barnes and William Bell, alias William Edwards, burglary; Same vs. Henry Frank, Charles Smith, William Grube, Francis Doyle, William Kelly, Alexander Lindsey and Mary Smith, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Justice Noah Davis.—The People vs. Frank H. Walworth, homicide.

THE WARD'S ISLAND TROUBLE.

WARD'S ISLAND, June 23, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I did not at first deem it necessary to reply to Mr. A. P.'s queries in his attack on me in your columns of the 3d and 17th inst.; hence my delay. But, yielding to the solicitations of esteemed friends, I now forward the following answer to this your correspondent. I doubt not the HERALD will, in the spirit of American fair play, give insertion to my brief remarks.

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?

The Catholic Church is not a sect. She was—and is—the Church of Christ from the time of Christ and His apostles. Respecting the construction of a church on Ward's Island for Catholics the President of the Irish Emigrant Society and Commissioner of Emigration answers you most clearly and ably in the HERALD of June 22. It was his part to be able to answer for the public acts of the Society of which he is President, and I have merely to refer you to what he says on the subject in the last Sunday HERALD.

As to the statement of Mr. A. P., that I went around the institutions of the Charity Commissioners "to procure the stated congregation of 700, and seemingly be prepared for Mr. Lynch's advent and report, and depleted the nursery," &c., I declare it is a falsehood *in toto*. That I employed a carpenter to build the altar, whom I never paid, and a painter to do the frescoing, who all received nothing by way of remuneration, are assertions which prompt me to ask, Did Mr. A. P. read in the Bible a commandment which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor?" If so, has he not, at least this time, forgotten the divine mandate? Mr. A. P. must know that the inmates on Ward's Island are obliged to work, if able, without compensation. Officers had their houses fitted up by the inmates this Winter. Would "Mr. A. P." please to ask them how much they paid these laborers for their work?

A carpenter, a convalescent of a sick ward, offered himself to me to build the side altars in the new church, as he pretended to be particularly skilled in that line. He asked for no compensation, except a little more food than the rations he received in the sick ward, which was plentifully granted to him. He was not half through when he gave up the job, having considerably spoiled it. Notwithstanding this, I gave him more than enough to pay his passage miles out into the country, and I employed another who did the work to satisfaction. I gave him what I would have given to the first had he not disappointed me, and he promised to work for me all next Winter if he had to come back to Ward's Island. As to the painter, he is still at work, and, fully though he appreciates Mr. A. P.'s kind solicitude in his regard, he seems to think that he is himself sufficiently shrewd not to be cheated, and as to the remuneration, begs leave to free his zealous defender from all further worry.

Mr. A. P. further states:—"It cannot be that these are a part of the fittings for which F. Prachensky states he has paid $2,000." I have actually paid over two thousand dollars in cash for church fixtures and ornamentations, and if I count up everything done and expended towards the furnishing and embellishment of the church ad valorem in this country, I may set it down without fear of exaggeration to the sum of $10,000.

As to having "dabbled in politics," this I emphatically deny. If I endeavored to procure situations for minor officials, I did so when I thought they were good and deserving men, who would not be mere hirelings and would perform their duties conscientiously. As to having "granted passes to and from the island," this, too, I deny.

The rest of Mr. A. P.'s communication I dismiss for what it is worth.

J. PRACHENSKY, S. J.,
Catholic Chaplain.

VAN WINKLE BOGART'S TRIAL.

Address of Counsel for the Defence—Two Witnesses Examined on Behalf of the Prisoner.

The trial of Van Winkle Bogart was resumed in Paterson yesterday. Mr. Woodruff, counsel for the defence, delivered a long address to the Court on the question whether the State had made out a case. The Attorney General replied, and Judge Bedle decided that the case must go to the jury.

The first witness placed on the stand for the defence was Mr. John Nugent, the court stenographer, who testified to what Tillie Burroughs and William Alfred Riley had testified to on the trial of Libby Garrabrant. The object of this was to show that the witnesses in the present case contradicted the testimony formerly given by them.

Cornelius Bogart, brother to the prisoner, next took the stand to prove an alibi. He said that at the time the murder was committed the prisoner was at home with him in Paramus, where witness kept a hotel. He denied that the prisoner was in Paterson at all on that day.

THE CHOLERA.

Preparations by the Board of Health to Head Off the Expected Visitor—The Work of Defence and What It Is—A Warning to Railroad Companies, Hotel Keepers and Householders Generally—What the Cholera Experts Have To Say About the City's Danger.

The near approach of the cholera does not, apparently, give the Board of Health of this city any very great uneasiness, yet it may not be generally known that during the past few days the most extensive preparations have been made to give the unwelcome guest such a reception that will forbid a lengthened stay in our midst. The Board claim that there is no ground, as yet, for anything like a panic, and that it will be high time to issue official bulletins of a general character as to the work that it is doing to protect the public from the ravages of the dread destroyer when all their

DEFENCES AGAINST THE COMMON FOE

shall have been completed. They, it is true, say they recognize the fact that the city is in danger of the disease, inasmuch as it will come do what they may to prevent it; but they at the same time claim that they intend to be so prepared at the proper hour that its coming will not be the cause for any general trepidation.

It was the idea of a few of the health officials last week that all the railroads should be quarantined at once—that is, that even before any case of cholera had declared its presence in our midst every train arriving from the West should be compelled to stop outside the city limits until the inspectors of the Board made thorough examination of the passengers, in order that no tainted person could reach the city proper. This idea did not find general favor, and a different plan, seemingly a good one, has been decided upon. Circulars have been sent to all

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES

and to all the poorer class of hotels and boarding houses, with positive instructions as to what they must do to guard against the invasion of the disease. Special directions have been given as to disinfecting and cleansing the privies and water closets of these places, as the ready means of destroying any germs of the disease which may be deposited there by persons from infected districts, either passing through the city or during a temporary abode. Deputy Sanitary Inspector Janes says that it is now generally admitted that the germs of cholera poison exist in the discharges from persons having what is known as the "premonitory diarrhœa"—a diarrhœa generally painless in its character and so mild as not to excite the alarm of the patient or the suspicion of his friends. Under the circumstances he now repeats what ten days ago he advised in his report to the Board—namely, that it is of the utmost importance that early attention be given to such cases, the discharges be immediately disinfected and

THE PATIENTS PROPERLY ISOLATED.

The disinfectant which, in consequence of this advice, they are making use of, is ten pounds sulphate of iron, five gallons of water and half a pint of common carbolic acid. Inspector Jones yesterday, during a conversation which a HERALD commissioner had with him, remarked that a circular for general circulation was now being prepared, which would be ready in a day or two, and which was intended as an official warning to the community to be on their guard against the cholera, and at the same time give them all the necessary instructions whereby they might be able to head off the disease. The mode of disinfection already referred to, he says, if applied to

THE SINKS AND WATER CLOSETS

of private houses, if made general, would not only cleanse the house drains, but through them the public sewers would be deprived of a greater portion of their poisonous gases. It may be well just here to mention that the Board has mapped out the entire city into small districts, and that a certain number of inspectors have been detailed to each district, with power to make a complete survey of every house and habitation, of whatever kind, in the neighborhood. No house will be allowed to escape the notice of this door-to-door visitation committee, as the law gives the inspectors full authority to examine, on showing their credentials from the Board, every house, and to order whatever disinfections they see fit to purify it.

ALL FOUL CELLARS

and badly kept privies and yards will then be overhauled. In fact, this kind of good work has been going on for the past week, and is, so say the Health Commissioners, being done faithfully, but in as quiet a manner as possible, so as to give the least possible alarm. No action whatever has been taken by the Board to compel the bone boiling establishments to close up, as they claim there is no danger to be apprehended from them, but the rendering factories have been given a lease of life to the 15th of next month, when they will have to

CLOSE UP THEIR BUSINESS

or be closed by the police. The inspectors state, however, that the greatest danger, if the cholera comes, will come from the privies and foul cellars, and that its first ravages may naturally be expected in the slums. They contend that everything is being done that can be done to put all the dirty streets in a condition that will not invite disease, and that the good work will be prosecuted night and day till every block in the city is robbed of its poison breeders.

As pertinent to this cholera question the following extract from ex-Sanitary Superintendent Harris' pamphlet on cholera will be of interest. In alluding to the escape of the East from the disease in 1867, when in the West the disease was properly treated, he says:—

Whether cholera in the United States shall spread eastward from its present great centres in the West remains to be seen. That it travels eastward with the same facility that it travels westward is not doubted by observers who know the history of its movements. Those who witnessed the course it took from Vicksburg and Memphis last Fall, know full well that just as far as the sick could travel, so far east or west, north or south of those centres, the epidemic could be planted in new fields. For example:—At a time when cholera was killing nearly one hundred persons every day in Vicksburg, a small company of orphans and destitute persons were sent by railroad from that city across Mississippi to an asylum at Lauderdale Springs, a famous health retreat, thirteen hours by railway east from Vicksburg. Some of those children were found sick with cholera on reaching the asylum, where, after a few hours, one of them died. In the course of a few days the epidemic swept through the institution and destroyed nearly one hundred lives. Yet the town and that region of the State remained free from cholera.

Fort Harker (formerly Fort Ellsworth) and Fort Hays, on the Smoky Hill Fork, and nearly three hundred miles westward from Fort Gibson and Fort Leavenworth, are the farthest points west that the epidemic has ever travelled on that overland route. Fort Larned, on the Arkansas, and Fort Lyon, in Northern Colorado, are among the last posts reached.

The time for applying preventive measures is at hand; and the duties of prevention are now understood to consist mainly in cleansing, disinfection and the perfect sanitary care of every infected person and place. Whoever, therefore, would make sure work of his official warfare against cholera, must first master the practical details and methods of hygienic cleansing and disinfection.

Cholera depends upon a kind of infectious poison that can be controlled or utterly "stamped out" and destroyed.

Dr. Moreau Morris, another ex-Sanitary Superintendent, whose authority on the cholera question is world-wide, gives the following advice in relation to the treatment of the disease and the preventive measures to be taken against it. He says:—

Eradicating the poisonous germs of the first care thoroughly and effectually is of the utmost importance. The predisposing conditions for the propagation of cholera poison are neglected soiled clothing, bedding or other textile fabrics; neglected privies, water closets, whether in private houses or tenement houses; but the special means for promoting its spread are the privies, water closets, urinals, and such like accommodations, upon the lines of railroads, steamboats, steamships, sailing vessels, and at hotels and boarding houses, and wherever strangers are likely to resort in emergencies. A simple, painless diarrhœa should at this time be regarded with suspicion, especially if occurring with a traveller or stranger.

House drains, sewer connections, unventilated, damp cellars, defective drainage about dwellings—in a word, decomposition, from whatever source, animal or vegetable, should be most carefully and thoroughly looked after, for in decomposition lurks the source from whence many poisons to the human system take their origin, and this one of cholera most especially. Hence every person should watch and guard his surroundings with increased vigilance, particularly at a time when a contagious or infectious disease threatens. But, as preaching often seems to avail but little, I would suggest a few practical rules in detail for use. These are the results of an extended experience in the sanitary care of this city during a former visitation of cholera.

Of the first importance is care of

First—Personal Health.—Temperance in eating and drinking; regular hours for sleep; frequent bathing in pure water—not in the filthy water of our sewer-polluted rivers (East and North); good, plain, substantial food, avoiding too much ice water or drinking none iced when heated. If a person has any tendency to bowel complaint a flannel band should be constantly worn around the bowels, reaching from the ribs to the hips.

If any symptoms of diarrhœa should appear, painful or painless, rest is the immediate thing to be done—absolute rest; let no excuse whatever prevent. Whatever medication is required should be under the advice of a physician, who should be summoned promptly, for it is during the first stages of this affection that remedies should be applied. A few hours' delay may prove fatal in the end.

Second—Sanitary care of premises and places—sunlight, fresh air, pure water and cleanliness are the greatest and best of all prophylaxes. In every city and town there should be general cleansing, and removal or thorough disinfection of all sources of decomposition, vegetable or animal.

As scientists have now fully settled upon the opinion that "all matters which a patient discharges from his stomach or bowels are infective," when cholera is the prevailing epidemic these should be especially guarded, and whatever poison they may contain or eliminate be immediately and utterly destroyed, or rendered innocuous. This may be accomplished by the following means:—

Prepare the following solution, keeping it on hand constantly during the warm months:—Ten pounds copperas dissolved in five gallons water, to which add half a pint of crude carbolic acid, or half the quantity of pure acid; stir this well together, when it is ready for use. One pint of this solution should be poured into every water closet pan or privy seat, and double the quantity in the ordinary yard privy twice daily. For decomposing masses of filth which may not be immediately removable, saturate well with this solution. For outside drains connected with the house pour in a quart daily, or oftener if offensive.

FOR THE SICK CHAMBER.

The chamber vessels should always have a small quantity therein before use and immediately after use. All soiled clothing or bedding should be at once removed from patient and placed in a tub having sufficient of this disinfecting solution to saturate them; should be allowed to remain therein for an hour at least, after which they should undergo a thorough boiling for half an hour or more.

Handling such articles is far more dangerous than handling or attending the patient, and especially so after a certain period has elapsed. Hence the necessity for their immediate care, before the vitiating principle developed by decomposition has time to develop.

Should the patient recover or die the apartment or room should be immediately closed and thoroughly fumigated, as follows:—

Placing an iron dish in the centre of the room, upon some bricks or something by which fire may not be communicated, put therein two or three pounds common sulphur, pour over it a small quantity of alcohol, and after seeing that the room is tightly closed set the alcohol on fire and let it burn slowly out. This liberates dense volumes of sulphurous acid, which permeate every crevice and fibre of bedding and clothing. Allowing the room to remain closed for three or four hours, it may then be thrown wide open and thoroughly ventilated. All soiled clothing and bedding must then be placed in the disinfecting solution and treated as before mentioned. Never put away the smallest piece of cloth, clothing, sheets, bedding, pocket handkerchiefs or any textile fabric until it has been thoroughly disinfected and boiled, for this disease has been transmitted and communicated months and years after by being thus transported.

Other disinfectants may be used, but from their economy and universal facility of being procured and used these are specially recommended, having been found entirely reliable.

Judging from all the preparations that are being made by the Board of Health and the work that is already being carried out to head off the expected visitor of death, the Board, although affecting uneasiness, are thoroughly awake at last to the necessities of the situation. They have ample power at their command to keep the city free from the disease and ample funds to carry out every needy plan of prevention, and it now remains for them to show to the public that they are not ignorant of the responsibilities that rest upon them.

THE REFUSE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Movement of the Sanitary Police Upon the Works of the Fat Melters and the Bone Boilers.

The order of the Superintendent of Police relative to those odorous nuisances, bone boiling, fat melting, and gut cleaning establishments, has not as yet very sensibly diminished the infinite variety of stenches which abide in the infested districts. The Sanitary Police visited the great centre of noxious odors, which is bounded by Eleventh avenue, North River and Thirty-seventh and Forty-second streets, yesterday and warned each odor-merchant to reduce, so far as practical, the body and volume of his particular bouquet; but the effect of the order cannot be perceptible for some days. The atmosphere of that neighborhood is too heavily laden to relieve itself at once. Fragrance has been too long a stranger to be coaxed into its dark and mysterious alleys by verbal orders. You might as well expect

THE PERFUMES OF ARABY

the blest to take refuge in the steerage of an immigrant ship. The refuse utilizers all promised ready compliance, and continued with increased vigor the noxious work on hand, seemingly determined to smell louder than usual for the few hours of undisturbed stench allowed them. This district is replete with these odoriferous concerns, fifteen or twenty of the three varieties of bone boiling, fat melting and gut cleaning being conducted legitimately by permit of the Board of Health, while as many more illicit concerns hide their unseemliness under ground in dark cellars, although they fail thereby to improve or suppress their odors. With these latter the police can interpose their authority at any time when the smell becomes overpowering to the resident population and complaint is made. The noses of the residents, however, are not of the aristocratic sensitiveness which swoons at the opening of a flower. They are generally humanely adapted to suit

THE ODORS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD,

and most of the tenement house families within the odorous area seem to take a pride in its particular pre-eminence, and usually add to the general stench separate odors of their own, decocted from their sinks and sewers, and proudly displayed in the front gutters.

THE PERMITS

under which the present refuse concerns are working are those of the old Board of Health. The newly organized Board has recently issued an order requiring that new permits be obtained, and revoking, after a certain limit, the old ones. In consequence a large number of applications for new permits have been filed. Before granting them, however, the Board will order an inspection in each case, upon the result of which the fate of the application depends. By a new arrangement, suggested by the new Board and adopted by a number of the melters, the steam from the refuse is passed through a condenser, wherein a conglomeration of disinfectants serve in a mild way to deodorize the effluvia of the concerns. The greater number, however, persist in the old plan and revel in stench.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Important Sale of Seaside Property—Business Announcements for To-Morrow.

Auction sales of property at a distance generally close at such an unreasonably late hour that a morning journal is debarred from publishing anything else but generalities, and particulars always come a day after. Such is the case in the great sale held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Saturday last, at Far Rockaway, which in every sense of the term proved a decided success. It was a thorough "jubilee" affair—music, dinner, song and business. Besides this, the sea breeze from old Neptune was so invigorating that purchasers kept perfectly cool and bought lots at remunerative prices. Probably two thousand persons attended this sale. The first cottage and twenty-four lots were sold to Mr. Cheever, of Rockaway, for $17,000. The entire catalogue was gone through, and every parcel sold. The lots ranged from $350 to $620 each. At the close of the sale, as is usual at almost every auction, several soreheads, who lacked spirit to bid on property desired by them, bought at greatly advanced rates, while others traded to enlarge the plots previously purchased. The Neptune Hotel estate was bought by Mr. Peter O'Donohue, who at once leased it for five years to an enterprising Boniface.

The following are the details of this sale, which was held by order of Duncan, Sherman & Co.:—

1 cottage, with ice house, restaurant and 24 lots of land, on Bainbridge st. and Public Highway, Nos. 49 to 72 inclusive	$17,000
1 cottage, with plot of land, 144.50x151.30x62.5x95.60, No. 1, corner Highway and Turnpike	6,100
1 cottage, with plot, 85x104, on Turnpike, No. 7	5,000
1 cottage, with plot, 85x94.70, on Bainbridge st., No. 29	4,900
1 cottage, with plot, 60x102.60, on Bainbridge st., No. 33	3,550
1 cottage, with plot, 65x109, on Bainbridge st., No. 36	3,400
1 cottage, with plot, 65x115, on Bainbridge st., No. 39	3,200
1 cottage, with plot, 65x121, on Bainbridge st., No. 42	3,900
1 cottage, with plot, 58x73x35x50, on Bainbridge st., No. 43	2,400
2 lots on Highway, Nos. 44 and 45, each 25 ft. front	600
3 lots adjoining, Nos. 46, 47 and 48, each 25 ft. front	960
5 lots adjoining, on Turnpike, Nos. 2 to 6	2,300
4 lots on Turnpike and Bainbridge sts., adjoining, Nos. 8, 9, 37 and 38	1,810
2 lots on Turnpike and Bainbridge sts., Nos. 10 and 11	880
2 lots adjoining, Nos. 12 and 13	880
4 lots adjoining, Nos. 14 to 17	1,760
8 lots adjoining, Nos. 18 to 25	3,440
3 lots on Beach and Bainbridge sts., Nos. 26, 27 and 28	1,800
3 lots on Bainbridge st., Nos. 30, 31 and 32	1,320
2 lots on Bainbridge st., Nos. 34 and 35	920
1 lot on Bainbridge st., No. 40	620
1 lot adjoining, No. 41	575
Furniture in cottages, varying from $100 to $150, as stated, sold to purchasers of cottages	1,025
Neptune House and grounds of about 1 acre	9,500

To-day a continuation sale of property at Great Neck, belonging to Mr. James Blackwell, takes place, and to-morrow (Wednesday) Messrs. Jere. Johnson, Jr., and James M. Gibson continue the great sale of 927 lots, twenty-one cottages and the St. James Hotel, located at Marion, N. J., which is the Fifth Aldermanic district of Jersey City, and within eight minutes' ride by steam cars from the ferries. Included in the lots are a number of valuable water fronts on the Hackensack River, for which several large manufacturing companies are contending. The Pennsylvania Car Works adjoin the Marion property on the south. This sale is looked upon by the real estate interest as of great importance to the trade, as it will go far to establish values in this section of New Jersey.

On the same day several other interesting sales are announced at Hyde Park, Long Island, adjoining A. T. Stewart's Garden City.

Messrs. Betts, Burnett & Co. propose to hold an auction sale of property at Morristown, N. J., which, during the American Revolution, was a rendezvous of General George Washington and his gallant army. The mansion occupied by *Pater Patriæ*, and built entirely of hardwood, which is well preserved even at this day, and forty-seven choice lots, form the bulk of the offering on this occasion. In connection with this property will be sold a Masonic scarf worn by Washington.

Of transactions in city property we have but little new to report. A few private sales are reported, but as the terms were based upon an exchange we attach very little importance to the sales. At the Real Estate Exchange only one sale was held by Joseph McGuire, under direction of F. C. White, referee, consisting of a four story brown stone high stoop house on the south side of Fifty-second street, 141 feet east of Second avenue; purchased by Mr. Adolph Levinger for $12,600. Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, will sell at auction, on Thursday, June 26, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the Supreme Court, Irving place and Sixteenth street, three three story brick houses, 30 Irving place and 122 and 124 East Sixteenth street, lots 43.8x80.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury:—

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.	
From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest	$3,555
BUREAU OF ARREARS.	
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest	16,469
BUREAU OF WATER REGISTER.	
From Croton water rents	2,817
MAYOR'S SECOND MARSHAL.	
From licenses and fines	102
Total	$22,944

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Mayor Havemeyer in the Executive Seat Again.

Speculations About the Police Magistracies—The Bills That the Supervisors Looked at Yesterday—A Snug Little "Rake" for the Coroners—Those Unoccupied Court House Rooms—Minor Matters About the Hall.

There was comparatively little of general public interest going on yesterday about the City Hall. Mayor Havemeyer, fresh from his tour among the mountains of the Pennsylvania coal region, was again at his official post and received a large number of callers who were intent on "seeing how the old man looked after his trip." Of course he had a large scattering delegation of gentlemen who would like to have his influence to secure office for themselves or their friends, and not a few of them were harping on the police magistrates question, as it is with good reason anticipated that at least one-half of the nominees already submitted will be peremptorily rejected by the Board of Aldermen. Alderman Van Schaick yesterday made some effort to have a special meeting called for to-day to take up the police magistrate nominations, but the attempt was not successful, and it is now likely that nothing will be done until Thursday. Several of the Aldermen expressed the opinion yesterday that even then there will be no action taken on the nominations, notwithstanding the fact that the Board meets at the unusually early hour of eleven o'clock A. M., and that this hour was fixed with a view to a "field day."

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and transacted considerable routine business, Supervisor Vance temporarily in the chair.

A petition was received, signed by Justices Ingraham, Brady, Fancher, Barrett and Davis, of the Supreme Court, asking that the Supreme Court be awarded the occupancy of the two rooms in the southwest corner of the New Court House, formerly occupied by the Board of Supervisors. They set forth that the increased business of the Court will not warrant the county in giving away any of the rooms of the building to other branches of the government, and hoped that any application therefor would be denied. The petition was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

A large number of bills against the county were referred to the proper committees.

Requisitions for stationery and supplies from the various departments and offices were also referred.

A requisition from Recorder Hackett was received asking that his room be furnished with a bookcase, a copy of the City Directory and other minor requisites.

Supervisor COOPER moved to amend by providing that a copy of the Directory be furnished to each member of the Board. Not seconded.

The Recorder's requisition was referred.

Supervisor KOCH offered a resolution directing the

REMOVAL OF THE SCAFFOLDING

about the new Court House. Adopted.

Supervisor COOPER moved that the special order of business at the next meeting be the appointment of three Commissioners of Armories and Drillrooms. Carried.

Supervisor COOPER offered a resolution that each Supervisor be furnished, at public expense, with a copy of the City Directory.

Supervisors MORRIS and FALCONER opposed the motion. They thought that members who wanted Directories might procure them at their own expense.

Supervisor COOPER thought so too; but if each of the departments was furnished with a Directory the Supervisors should have them also. He was opposed, he said, to the whole thing. The motion was lost.

Supervisor COOPER offered a resolution that the Bureau of the Collector of Assessments be authorized to occupy

THE LATE SUPERVISORS' ROOMS

in the new Court House, at least during the Summer vacation of the courts.

Supervisor BILLINGS opposed it, and

Supervisor FALCONER supported the resolution.

Supervisor KOCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Supervisor BILLINGS, on a motion to refer, said he had no objection to allowing the Finance Department to occupy the rooms for a few weeks, but there was danger in such action. The resolution was referred. Yeas, 6; nays, 5.

Supervisor BILLINGS moved that the committees of the Board be reorganized according to the new rules and changed organization and composition of the Board. Laid over.

Supervisor OTTENDORFER moved that the Mayor be authorized to have the proceedings of this Board printed in the *City Record*. Lost.

A majority report was presented from the Committee on Printing and Stationery adverse to the bill of M. B. Brown for printing calendars of the Marine Court.

A minority report was also submitted on the same question, claiming that the items of the bill were just and legal charges against the county.

Supervisor FLANAGAN moved to adopt the minority report, as a substitute for the majority report, together with its first recommendation that the claim be audited and paid. Adopted: yeas 9, nays 3, the latter being Supervisors Morris, Falconer and Ottendorfer.

BILLS FROM THE CORONERS

were submitted and received as follows:—For the quarter ending January 1, 1873, for services, Coroner Schirmer, $3,100; Coroner Keenan, $3,080; Coroner Young, $5,500; Coroner Herrman, $3,340. Also bills for the quarter ending March 31, 1873, as follows:—Coroner Kessler, $3,080; Coroner Herrman, $3,560; Coroner Young, $3,600; Coroner Keenan, $4,300. The bills were audited and allowed, and ordered to be paid.

Also the following bills of Deputy Coroners as follows, for the quarter ending January 1, 1873:—Deputy Marsh, $1,427; Deputy Cushman, $1,263; Deputy Wooster Beach, $1,187. For the quarter ending March 31:—Deputy Beach, $1,114; Deputy Cushman, $989; Deputy Marsh, $918; Deputy Leo, $896. They were likewise ordered to be paid.

A bill of Martin B. Brown, for $1,815 for printing ordered by the Board was received and laid over.

Another bill of the same creditor, for $698 50 for binding and indexing "the volume" of 1872, was opposed by

Supervisor OTTENDORFER, on the ground that the work was not done under authority of the Board. It appeared that the work was

GIVEN OUT BY JOSEPH B. YOUNG,

late Clerk of the Board, and that he was not authorized or empowered to direct such performance.

Supervisors BILLINGS and KOCH thought that if the work had been done for the county, and if it was properly done and the charges were just, the bill should be paid.

The bill was finally allowed and ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday a concurrent resolution was adopted, recommending the appropriation, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of the sum of $20,000 for the public commemoration of the coming Fourth of July.

The Joint Aldermanic Committee, appointed to make preliminary arrangements for the Fourth, waited upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday to request his advocacy of the resolution for the appropriation.

The Mayor stated that he would lay the matter before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its next meeting.

THE BRIDGE STOCKHOLDERS.

Delinquent Holders of Stock To Be Sued.

The Executive Committee of the New York Bridge Company met yesterday at their office, in Front street. There were present Alderman Vance, James S. T. Stranahan and William C. Kingsley. The subjoined resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the counsel of the Board be directed to take the necessary legal proceedings in the matter of collecting unpaid instalments, in accordance with the resolution of the Board passed at its meeting held on the 12th of June.

Among the delinquents are a few individuals who are absent in Europe, and who were, therefore, unable to comply with the requirements of the directors.

A DOCTOR FOUND INSENSIBLE.

His Subsequent Death.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Dr. Joseph Pepper, a Bohemian, was found dead in bed at his residence, 537 Fifth street, his death having been very sudden. The matter being reported to Captain Walsh, of the Seventeenth precinct, he detailed Officer Dunn, of his force to make an investigation, which resulted in showing that at about midnight the deceased was seen in earnest, if not angry, conversation with several men, corner of avenue A and Fifth street, soon after which he was found lying on the sidewalk opposite No. 80 avenue A, apparently under the influence of liquor. He was picked up by two citizens and taken home, where he was found dead by his wife as stated. There appeared to be no marks of violence on the body of deceased, and from the fact that the doctor had been in the habit of drinking to excess it is presumed by many that his dissipated habits hastened death if they were not the direct cause of it. A post-mortem examination will be made on the body to-day by Wooster Beach. Coroner Keenan has the case.