THE COURTS.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Opening Address for the Prosecution.

Testimony of the Witnesses—Andrew J. Garvey on the Stand—He Is Not Cross-Examined.

THE CASE FOR THE PEOPLE RESTS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday was crowded from its opening to the adjournment, the large crowd being attracted by the trial of ex-Mayor Hall on charges brought against him as a member of the late Board of Audit. This is the third time Mr. Hall has been put upon his trial on these charges, the first having fallen through in consequence of the death of one of the jurors empanelled to try the case. On the second trial the jury disagreed, and now, for the third time, he stands as a defendant in the courts. Public interest is greatly excited as to the result, in view of the late convictions, principally that of William M. Tweed, who was President of the Board of Audit, where some of the alleged offences originated. There is also great attraction in the fact that Mr. Hall himself takes the leading part in his own defence, though seconded by an array of able counsel, in the persons of Messrs. Stoughton, Vanderpoel, Buckley and A. J. Dittenhoeffer, who comes later into the case. Mr. Hall maintains wonderful equanimity, and appears rather as defending with his usual ability the cause of some client than being himself his own client under indictment. That there is great sympathy with him was evidenced during the witness Keyser's examination as to his (Keyser) adding 33 1-3 per cent to long outstanding bills to compensate him for several years' delay of nonpayment of the original amounts of these bills. Witness said that he considered he had acted honestly in adding the 33 1-3 per cent to the bills, and would do so again under like circumstances. Some demonstrations of approval followed, which, however, the Crier of the Court promptly repressed. But one day, yesterday, was occupied by the prosecution in opening the case to the jury and closing their testimony. The defence opens at half-past nine this morning, and it is expected that the case will be given to the jury this evening. Judge Daniels is prompt in his attendance, and the prosecution keep their witnesses well in hand, so that unusual progress was made yesterday. The Court being opened at the usual hour, the trial was at once proceeded with, the matter of the Brennan contempt case only occupying the few minutes that the Sheriff's counsel, Mr. John F. Burrill, applied for, and was granted a postponement till Monday next.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham opened the case for the prosecution, beginning by comparing the position of the prosecution to Nelson's before the battle of Trafalgar in its difficulties and its necessities. He then briefly sketched the history of the legislative action which led to the establishment of the Board of Audit, when the Legislature, meaning to legislate the Board of Supervisors out of office, found it necessary to establish some board which should dispose of claims then existing against the county. This Board was then composed of the then President of the Board of Supervisors, Tweed; the Comptroller, Connolly, and the Mayor, the present defendant. He called the jury's attention to the Mayor's general duty to countersign warrants in which, where claims had been properly audited by the proper examining officers, the Mayor, perhaps properly, simply looked at the certificate of the auditing officer and saw that that was correct and signed. He desired the jury to carefully distinguish between that and the present case. In this case Hall was one of the very auditing officers on whose audit he was to countersign the warrant, and he had a very different duty from his ordinary duties of examining the audit and then countersigning the warrants. The charge here was for neglecting this duty of auditing. Fifty-five distinct neglects were charged in 220 counts, but the four counts on each indictment might be divided into two classes, one for wilfully neglecting to audit, the other for corruptly neglecting. So there might be 110 convictions, or 55 convictions, and the legal penalty might be as many years imprisonment and as many fines of $250 each or less. He then called their attention to the resolution passed by the Board of Audit, and in this connection to the law as laid down on the other trials, viz., that a failure of the Board to meet whenever they acted was a violation of the law—a wilful neglect. He claimed that the meeting at which this resolution was passed was the only meeting of this Board, and that, though there were certifications of audit, there never was an audit of any claims. Under these certifications about $5,700,000 was paid to three men, viz.:—Ingersoll, now in prison; A. J. Garvey, a somewhat noted plasterer; and E. A. Woodward, whose care for himself had removed him from the control of the Court. Mr. Peckham briefly referred to the method, which in the previous trials of Tweed has been so fully given, by which Davidson's, Miller & Co.'s and Garvey's bills were made out, and asserted that the proof showed that there was not one bill of the 55 which was not wholly or in part fraudulent. The moment they were presented to the jury they would say they were false; that no human being with ordinary capacity and ordinary honesty could have looked into them without seeing their falsity; and they would be presented with the choice of saying that either the defendant knowingly passed a false bill or neglected his duty by not examining them at all. He did not say that he was able to prove that Hall got part of the money; but if they came to the conclusion that these men did not examine the bills, or did not meet to examine them, then they were guilty of neglect; and if there were degrees of moral guilt in the case it was for the Court in passing sentence to give weight to that, not for the jury in deciding the fact.

TESTIMONY OF DEPUTY COMPTROLLER STORRS.

Mr. Storrs, the first witness called, testified that on looking he found no records of the Board of Audit except the resolutions in Mayor Hall's handwriting and signed by him and Tweed and Connolly, directing Watson, the County Auditor, to collect claims against the county; he found the vouchers and the account books, and explained the latter and pointed out the record of the county vouchers, consisting of 190 items, purporting to be passed by the Board of Audit between May 1, 1870, and September 5, 1870, and how this was transferred from the audit book, in which the entries were made direct from the warrants. He identified the 10 Keyser vouchers, which were admitted to be signed with genuine signatures, and explained where all these vouchers were kept, and also the 34 Garvey warrants.

The signatures to these were not disputed by Mr. Hall.

Six Keyser & Co. warrants were similarly identified and admitted, and also one warrant to J. C. McB. Davidson, one warrant to C. D. Bollar & Co., and one warrant to Ingersoll & Co., and one to Seymour, Kennard & Hay.

Mr. Storrs then proved that all the vouchers for these warrants, except ten of the Keyser vouchers, had been missing from the Comptroller's office since the robbery there; he had had a talk with Mayor Hall in the comptroller's office before they were stolen; they examined together the packages of the vouchers; the vouchers for these warrants were then there; he remembered seeing the Keyser vouchers, Miller vouchers, C. D. Bollar vouchers, Davidson vouchers, Garvey vouchers and Ingersoll vouchers; they were all in the same form as those preserved; they contained the audit certificate, the order of the Comptroller and the bill on a printed form.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

On cross-examination Mr. Storrs stated that at the time these vouchers were lost other vouchers, made out by the Comptroller alone, were lost.

Mr. Hall, throughout this cross-examination, spoke of himself in the third person, as "the Mayor."

Mr. Storrs further testified that the Mayor came to him in July, and examined the vouchers; his recollection was that every voucher bore the Auditor's stamp; the entries in the audit book were evidence that the Auditor's stamp was on the voucher; the vouchers were stolen on September 11; Connolly was elected Comptroller in 1866, and ceased to be Comptroller in the latter part of 1871; Tweed was President of the Board of Supervisors in 1869 and up to July, 1870; E. A. Woodward had been a clerk in the Board of Supervisors six or eight years, getting his appointment from the Board of Supervisors; that Board was half elected and half appointed.

The County Auditor's duties were to examine bills and vouchers, and affix his stamp of approval. There was another officer called Auditor of Accounts, to perform similar duties as to city accounts. This county liabilities account was an account specially opened for these audit claims. There were many other accounts.

Q. Was there any estimate made of the number of warrants signed by the Mayor in 1870?

[Mr. Tremain objected that this was wholly irrelevant. The question was not whether Mr. Hall had a great amount of business, but whether, having accepted a new duty, he had not wilfully neglected it. The Court, however, allowed the question.]

A. I think there were about 12,000.

Q. Were there not 35,000? A. In both departments there must have been over 20,000; I don't remember; the Mayor was connected with the Sinking Fund Commission, the Board of Apportionment and a variety of outside trusts, the Sailors' Snug Harbor and various hospitals, the Astor Library and other trusts; in May, 1870, the city government was being reorganized and some new departments were being created; there was an auditing of city accounts going on at the same time; from May to October there were very large amounts drawn out; I have drawn warrants for his signature for over $1,000,000, for $100,000, for $250,000, for $60,000; there was nothing unusual in warrants for large amounts being sent to the Mayor for signature; the vouchers, with the warrants attached in bundles, were sent by the Comptroller's messenger to the Mayor for signature; sometimes the Mayor signed them at once, and returned them to him by the same messenger, and sometimes were retained by him, and sent back by his own messenger; there were sometimes several hundred sent at once; there was no special time for sending them; generally they were sent to his office; occasionally to his house; one point of examination by the Mayor and myself, when we looked at the vouchers, was their regularity; they were in the same form as those preserved; each had on it the Comptroller's own certificate.

To Mr. Peckham—The robbery of the vouchers was after a committee had waited on the Comptroller to see the vouchers; the Auditor's duty was to examine the audit and after the proper board had audited it to stamp them as correct and then send them to the Comptroller; Watson was appointed by the Comptroller under ordinance of the Supervisors; all the papers of a voucher except the warrant were fastened together with mucilage; the warrant was pinned on.

Mr. Hall here admitted that under the tax levy Connolly, who had been elected for the whole of 1870, was removed, and that he reappointed him in May, 1870. Under the charter of 1857 the ordinances of the Supervisors had to be approved by the Mayor.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

There had been a great number of appropriations for the Court House or for the completion of the Court House; all the appropriations except that of 1871 had been exhausted; including the amounts paid out on these "county liabilities," between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 was paid out for the Court House; all the other warrants were on bills audited by other persons than the Mayor; the Mayor was a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, a firm having a very large business; Mr. Vanderpoel was retained by the city as counsel in several cases; the firm had been counsel to the Sheriff many years; they were counsel for the boards of Education and Health and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Court here took a recess.

AFTER RECESS

Mr. Storr's re-cross-examination was resumed, and, in answer to Mr. Hall's questions, he testified—The committee to which I have referred was appointed at the instance of Mayor Hall; the appropriations for the Court House ran through the terms of Mayors Opdyke, Gunther and Hoffman; Mayor Hall had been in office from January 1, 1869, only; the Mayor had to countersign every bond of the city, and there was a large number of them; his firm had been in the employ of the departments before he became Mayor.

TESTIMONY OF EX-AUDITOR LYNES.

Stephen C. Lynes, formerly county bookkeeper and the successor of Watson as County Auditor, was the next witness. He explained the regular course of a bill; that it first came to him, whereupon he attached to it two blanks, and filled in a warrant according to the nature of the bill and gave it to the Auditor; when next he saw it all the signatures were in and he entered it in the audit book from the face of the warrant; from there it was duly transferred to the other accounts.

Mr. Lynes was then shown the Garvey warrants, and testified that he filled in all the 34 warrants from vouchers before him similar to those preserved.

Mr. Peckham here offered other warrants for similar identification, when Mr. Stoughton suggested that the defence did not require proof of the fact if all were in Mr. Lynes' handwriting.

Mr. Peckham replied that all which were the subject of this indictment were in Mr. Lynes' handwriting, but some others belonging to the same account were not in his writing.

Mr. Stoughton at once admitted his statement as true.

Mr. Lynes resumed:—The interest calculation is in my handwriting, and was made before the certificate, which covers the gross sum, was made out; I know of no meeting of the Board of Audit.

CROSS EXAMINED.

To Mr. Hall—I was county bookkeeper about 13 years, always attached to the county bureau; during the passage of these papers through my hands there was nothing that led me to suppose them a fraud; they came to me through the regular channels, and I supposed they were all correct; the date is put on the warrant when they are put in the audit book; it has nothing to do with this certificate; I reached the office on the morning after the robbery, about ten o'clock; there were marks of violence all round; all the vouchers were gone except those which happened to be in the hands of the copying clerk; the practice of having an affidavit to bills was not observed in 1869 nor even in 1868; the number on the warrant is a check number to the number on the audit book; it showed the number of county or city warrants issued to date.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. KEYSER.

When John H. Keyser was called Mr. Hall objected to his testimony, as it was not claimed that he was present or knew how the bills were made up, and the charge being, not that the bills were a maximum or minimum, but that, whether maximum or minimum, the defendant had neglected to audit them.

Mr. Tremain replied that this objection was made on the first trial, to obviate which a new indictment was passed, in which the falsity of the bills was alleged. The prosecution in proving that defendant did not audit were at liberty to show the falsity of the bills as proof that the Board did not audit them.

Mr. Stoughton said they offered no objection to any proof connecting with the fraudulent auditing contained under the fourth count, of which they had heard nothing in the opening. On the three first counts the charge is misdemeanor in wilfully refusing to perform a duty. A justice of the peace refusing to take an affidavit was guilty of the offence, though there was no fraud in the case. It would be inconsequential whether Keyser's bill was just or unjust if Mr. Hall refused to audit it. In the case of The People vs. Stocking the Court (Judge Daniels) held that an officer exercising judicial functions cannot be held liable except for fraud. In that case it must be proved that the defendant acted with knowledge that the bills were fraudulent or the proposed evidence was inconsequential. The prosecution were confounding the liability for fraudulently auditing with fraudulent purpose, under the common law, with wilful neglect of auditing, under the statute. One was no audit and the other an audit by corrupt means, perverting the judicial functions. Conducting the case, not as counsel, but as friend, he never strove to keep out any testimony connecting the defendant with a fraudulent knowledge of the bills; but the prosecution did not propose to prove such knowledge. The defendant, therefore, could not be liable for the addition of 33 per cent to Keyser's bills, of which he could know nothing.

Judge Daniels said he would receive the proof in the point of view that if the defendant had performed the duty imposed upon him by the law of 1870, to audit the accounts, he would have discovered their spurious character.

Mr. Keyser then testified that when he presented his bills in the Comptroller's Office for payment they consisted of old bills, which had been before the Board of Supervisors, and new ones, all made into new bills; Woodward and Watson were present when he made out the bills and 33 per cent was added to the aggregate after he got through with them.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

On cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton the witness said he was seven years waiting for his money and thought he was not doing a dishonest thing in adding 33 per cent to pay him for his care and trouble and anxiety; he made out the bills carefully, and no mortal could know, except the two persons assisting him in making out the bills, that the 33 per cent was added; he still thinks he acted fairly.

To Mr. Hall—I was contractor with the city; my reputation was fair and honorable; the Mayor had reason to presume he was acting with a fair and honorable man; I did my best to conceal the fact that I was the founder of a large private charity up town, but I suppose it became known; I don't allow now that the bills are fictitious, and I would feel justified in doing it over again; I was 30 years in business in the city; many of these bills were before the Supervisors and some were presented at the Finance Department, and I was pressing for payment and knew Mr. Woodward as Clerk of the Supervisors.

To Mr. Peckham—Some of these were old bills, and they were all made for 1869; I don't think any of them were audited; the 33 per cent was added at Watson's suggestion.

Q. Did you expect ever to get that 33 per cent?

Mr. Stoughton objected to the question. He was their own witness, and he said he would do it again.

Judge Daniels said he would not allow any question as to any arrangement by which a new crime would be committed.

Mr. Peckham asked whether the witness thought he would get the 33 per cent. He replied he never thought about it, but there was no arrangement.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'BRIDE DAVIDSON.

John McBride Davidson, safemaker, &c., and contractor for the city and county, was shown a warrant; he testified the bill was for $16,940; he presented it to Woodward; never verified it or presented it to the Commissioner of Audit; don't know anything about it; never heard of their meeting; the bill was honest for goods delivered; he was paid by a check from Woodward; he endorsed the warrant without looking at it.

To Mr. Hall—It was my own carelessness in not looking at the face of the warrant; I had no suspicion; I invariably handed my bills to Woodward and got my money; I supposed when endorsing the warrant that it was for $16,940; I had contracts all over the country, and was the introducer of the iron cars on the Central Railroad.

ANDREW J. GARVEY ON THE STAND.

Andrew J. Garvey testified—I did plastering work for the county Court House, and furnished materials; these 27 warrants were on bills from me for work in 1870, and I received the money; the warrants are endorsed by me; the bills were made up by me, with instructions from the city officials.

Mr. Stoughton—Wait a moment, Garvey—to add on 65 per cent. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tremain—You mean only 25 per cent had any foundation.

Witness—Yes, sir; the bills were made out on memorandums from Woodward & Ingersoll and with instructions to add 65 per cent; I never got the 65 per cent; Woodward would say, "There is payment for you to-day; give me a check for so much;" I would sometimes object and he would say, "It is all right, the figures are Watson's;" then I passed him my check and he gave me a warrant for 25 per cent; I never got the 65 per cent and interest.

Q. Did you ever verify those bills?—A. Verify? No, sir, not one of them; there are seven of these bills that have not a dollar foundation at all; I gave the bills to Woodward, reluctantly; I got 38 per cent, without interest—$19,000; I got $395,000 on the 27 bills. The aggregate of the bills was $1,100,000; of the whole 27 bills half purported to be for work in the Court House; by officials I mean Watson and Woodward only; I never made out the bills in this way until I was sure I could get my money no other way; I know that 24 per cent of the 65 per cent went to Tweed's account; the whole 65 per cent was deposited to Woodward's account in the first place; I often brought it over for him, acting as messenger; then a large amount of it would be brought back in cash, and its destination was this building, where it was distributed; I made inquiries, and I heard that Woodward and Watson got a large slice of it.

Mr. Buckley—We have no questions to ask.

Mr. Peckham—This closes the case for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned to half-past nine this morning.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Defaulting Post Office Superintendent Norton.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of John W. Norton, formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Money Order Department in the Post Office, and who is charged with having embezzled the sum of $115,000 from the funds of the department, came up yesterday on a motion to quash made by Mr. Wakeman, counsel for Norton. This motion is made on the ground that Mrs. Norton had transferred the whole of her property to the government under the promise that the criminal proceedings against her husband should be discontinued. Affidavits were read to this effect made by both Mr. and Mrs. Norton. District Attorney Bliss submitted affidavits in reply, in which he declares that no such agreement was ever made with Mrs. Norton at the time she handed her property over to the government.

Ex-Judge Emmett, of counsel for Norton, interposed some technical objections to the language of the indictment, one of which was that it did not charge that Norton was entrusted with the money alleged to have been stolen as a clerk in the Money Order Department of the Post Office. Counsel next argued that if Norton was to be tried, then Mrs. Norton should have her property returned to her.

Judge Benedict said he would like counsel to produce any statute which would show that any officer of the government had authority given to him to enter into any such compromise.

Counsel said he did not know of the existence of any such statute, and proceeded to finish his argument upon his proposition.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy then argued in opposition to the objection interposed by the counsel on the other side, and read several quotations from the statutes.

After further argument on both sides Judge Benedict announced that he would reserve his decision.

The Lange Habeas Corpus Case.

In the case of Edward Lange, who was convicted, a few weeks ago, of converting mail bags to his own use, Mr. Arnoux, his counsel, applied to Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf. Justice Hunt refused it, on the ground that the application should have been made to one of the judges of the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York. Mr. Arnoux then procured from Judge Woodruff an order on the United States District Attorney Bliss, requiring him to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued in favor of Lange. The order is returnable at eleven A. M., to-day before Judges Woodruff, Blatchford and Benedict.

"Blinky" Murphy Convicted.

John Murphy, alias "Blinky Murphy," was convicted yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, of dealing in counterfeit money. Judge Benedict remanded him for sentence.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Mandamuses Against the County Auditor.

Before Judge Brady.

Mandamus hunters seem to be letting up on the Comptroller and going for Mr. Earle, the County Auditor, for failure to pass upon their bills and accompanying vouchers. Two peremptory writs of mandamus were yesterday granted by Judge Brady against Mr. Earle. One directing him to audit the bill of Levey, Meigs & Co., for $1,297 37, for stationery furnished the Superior Court, and the other embodying a like injunction in regard to the bill of Hamilton Biggam, for $588 69, for supplies furnished the new Court House. Both of these bills, the former incurred last year and the latter in 1869, had been audited by the Board of of Supervisors.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

Morse vs. Clifford et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter, &c., Bodenheimer.—Report of referee confirmed.

Downey vs. Crowley, &c.; Campbell vs. Campbell; Keiner vs. Leonard et al.; Bechel vs. Green et al.; Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Schnepp et al.—Motions granted.

In the Matter, &c., Peekskill Plough Works, &c.; The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Conklin et al.; Martine vs. Loweastein et al.; Park vs. Musgrave.—Motions denied.

In the Matter, &c., Gallagher et al.—Reargument ordered at the next term.

Birdsall vs. Birdsall.—Motion granted on repayment of his interest and costs.

Turner et al. vs. Brown.—Injunction granted.

Sheppbard vs. Sheppbard.—Referred to referee, &c.

By Judge Daniels.

Livingstone vs. White.—Order settled.

In the Matter, &c., Mr. Aaron.—Order directed modifying order to the extent shown by the additions made on the margin of the accompanying copy order.

By Judge Brady.

Taylor, &c., vs. Purcell et al.; In the Matter, &c., Tallmadge.—Application granted.

Ryan vs. Connolly.—Order settled.

Barton vs. Sherman.—Order vacated, &c.

The People, &c., Biggan vs. Earle.—Mandamus allowed, &c.

The People, &c., Levy et al. vs. Same.—I think the relator entitled to the audit of his vouchers in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.

Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein.—Application granted, &c.

Wm. J. Dow vs. Emma Dow.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted in favor of the defendant against plaintiff.

Benjamin F. Corliss vs. Catherine Corliss.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

George the Count Joannes vs. Niles.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Pickhardt vs. Hull.—Order appointing receiver.

Homburger vs. Homburger.—Affidavit of no answer, and appearance and order of reference must be handed up.

Brown vs. Brown.—See memorandum, with papers.

Kellar vs. Davidson.—See memorandum on papers.

Coffut, Jr., vs. Scott et al.; Murphy et al. vs. Finn et al.—Orders of reference.

Allen vs. Ward.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Schmid vs. Arguimban.—Motion to vacate inquest denied, with $10 costs.

Singer vs. Keeler.—Motion denied.

De Alfero vs. Davidson; Luddington vs. Slauson.—Motion granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Popham vs. Wilcox et al.—Case settled. (See additional findings and refusals.)

Miner vs. Beckman et al.—Findings and conclusion signed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Process of Loading Feathers.

The Irishman's feather bed—a board, with a feather on it—does not appear to be wholly a myth. A suit was brought in this Court yesterday by Thompson & Co. against Mr. S. Fogg, in which money was sought to indemnify the plaintiff for loss in the purchase of 29 bags of Irish goose feathers. It was shown that the feathers had been what is called in the trade "loaded"—that is to say, that there was an admixture of lime, marble dust, oatmeal and hen feathers. A verdict was rendered for the full amount claimed—$2,400 and interest.

Damages for Being Run Over.

In 1871 Catharine O'Neil, while crossing Horatio street at Eighth avenue, was run over by a butcher wagon belonging to Charles Pierson. She was over 60 years old, and though but slightly injured, brought suit for $2,000 damages. The result of the trial was a verdict for $25 in her favor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Morris vs. Hiler.—See memorandum.

Ella J. Porteus vs. James G. Porteus.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Blossom vs. Bradley.—Motion to punish judgment debtor granted. (See memorandum.)

Bull vs. Saffer.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Prisoner Sent to Sing Sing Prison for Stealing a Truck Load of Cloth.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In this court, yesterday, James Lane pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing, on the 16th of December, a horse and truck from the corner of Worth and Hudson streets, which contained five cases of cloth valued at $3,000. It was the property of George W. Loughlin, and was consigned to J. C. Howe & Co. An officer pursued Lane and captured him in Church street. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison at hard labor for four years and six months.

Henry Hughu, who was charged with stealing 50 cents from Casreal Benjamin, on the 14th of December, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person.

Grand and Petty Larcenies.

Catharine Robinson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the allegation being that on the 22d of November she stole a silver watch and chain belonging to Edward Trado.

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

James Conolly, who on the 10th inst. stole $35 worth of carpeting, the property of Michael Donohue, pleaded guilty to an attempt. He was sent to the State Prison for 18 months.

Annie Rowe pleaded guilty to petty larceny. She was charged with stealing $50 from Frederick Dinsmore, on the 12th inst., at whose house she was a domestic. Six months in the Penitentiary was the punishment.

Francis Reed (a youth), who attempted to steal a bunch of keys from Philip Farley, pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Lynch, indicted for stealing $35 in money from James E. Nolan, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Bixby, Murray and Wandell.

The Humors of Cherry Street.

Mrs. Kate Lee, Mrs. Lizzie Scully and her husband, William, reside in the same house, No. 150 Cherry street. Mrs. Kate Lee and Mrs. Scully have never cordially agreed, difficulties invariably being caused through unauthorized occupation of clotheslines and incompatibility of temper generally. Last week their differences culminated in a hand to hand fight, in which, as is usually the case, each of the principals had their respective aiders and abettors, all of whom not only took a lively interest, but actively participated in the struggle. Mrs. Lee was worsted, and her comely visage sadly marred in the melée. Mrs. Lee thereupon invoked the aid of the law in the shape of a warrant for Mrs. Scully's arrest.

On learning of Mrs. Lee's action, Mr. William Scully became highly indignant at his spouse for allowing herself to be forestalled, and as a punishment for her remissness, gave her a sound thrashing. Yesterday both husband and wife were arraigned at the bar of the Special Sessions. Mrs. Lee told a pitiful tale of her wrongs, and startled the Court with the recital of the blood-curdling threats of Mrs. Scully, who had solemnly vowed never to pause in her career of vengeance until she "had eaten her liver and drank her heart's blood."

To prevent this horrible intent being carried out the Court sentenced Mrs. Scully to one month in the Penitentiary, and on her own complaint against her husband, condemned him to a like punishment, the evidence of the usage she had received being very palpable. Shortly after Mrs. Scully had been sent below, Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, entered the court room, leading by the hand a very bright-looking, pretty child, and presented her to the Judges. She was about nine years of age, and, from the Warden's statement, it appeared that the child was rendered homeless by the imprisonment of both parents, and inquiry of Mrs. Foster, the Matron, elicited the fact that the mother had never before been in her custody. On learning these facts the Court suspended judgment, and mother and child left the court room together.

Warning to Barroom Ruffians.

Farrell McGovern and Peter Reynolds met Saturday last in a liquor store corner of Hester and Mulberry streets. McGovern, according to Reynolds' statement, assaulted the latter and beat him severely without provocation. McGovern was proven to be a dangerous character, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Brady—Nos. 297, 293, 60, 69, 72, 99, 103, 108, 114, 122½, 165, 176, 177, 180½, 182, 187, 189, 190.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Regular term adjourned for the term. Part 2—Adjourned Term—Held by Judge Van Brunt—No. 2,701.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Davis—Demurrers—Nos. 1, 8, 10. Law and fact—Nos. 143, 145, 146, 163, 179, 194, 48, 51, 52, 53, 171, 181, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 232, 237, 13, 22, 36, 45, 58, 73, 111, 211, 213, 178, 193, 191, 192, 202, 392, 123, 175, 198, 239, 128, 164, 197, 278, 342, 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 2519, 2440, 3520. Equity Term.—Adjourned until December 29.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 2520, 3434, 3072, 3076, 3925, 3793, 3813, 3944.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Maggie Jourdan, aiding a prisoner to escape; Same vs. John Roberts, grand larceny; Same vs. James Hineson, larceny from the person.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1873.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals to-day:—

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Page vs. McDonnel, Beard vs. Holahan, Freeman vs. New York Central Railroad Company, Ledeux vs. Rolin, Ruff vs. Rinaid, Phillips vs. Higgins, Sussdorff vs. Schmidt, The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Cozine vs. Walter. Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Hidden vs. Waldo, Arnold vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company. Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff, with costs—Muller vs. Rondir. Order affirmed, with costs—Easton vs. Rickergill. Appeal dismissed, with costs—Tracy vs. McManus. Appeal dismissed, with costs of the appeal up to the time of making the motion and $10 costs of motion—Bodell vs. Cornell. Motion denied—The People ex rel. Day vs. Bergen.

The Court adjourned until Monday, the 19th of January, 1874.

BROOKLYN CORONERS' INVESTIGATION.

Third Session of the Examining Committee of the Supervisors.

The Committee of King's County Supervisors authorized by the Board to investigate the affairs of the Coroner's office held another session yesterday afternoon. There were present Supervisors Steers, Coe, Fletcher, Prentice and Johnson. The committee proceeded to investigate the cases of alleged bogus inquests said to have been held by the Coroners. One of the cases questioned as not being genuine was that of a child of Albert Haust, of No. 262 Adams street. The father testified that an inquest was held by Coroner Jones, and that case was marked "all right." Louis Gerowski, of Twenty-second street and Third avenue, testified that his infant child died suddenly, but no inquest was held there. The wife of this witness corroborated the testimony of her husband, and denied that she had ever given the testimony written in the inquisition, which was signed by Coroner Whitehill. She denied that she had signed the paper. Her name is "Ann," and the signature was "Jane." Frank Sell, the undertaker, who buried the body of Gerowski's child, testified that he did not remember the inquest being held. Peter Friel testified that he was not a juror on the inquest of the child in question, though he saw the body after death; he knew nothing of any jury; his name is Peter Froehlich, and the name Friel on the inquisition is, therefore, not correct. The committee found that they had got the wrong man and therefore let him go.

Coroner Whitehill testified that he had seen a published list, and he had overhauled his records and found the cases mentioned; he had a statement prepared covering many of these cases, and he would lay them before the committee when complete; if the case of Louis M. Gerowski is changed it is a *bona fide* case; he could follow the case up, he thought, and account for it at the next meeting of the committee; in the whole 700 cases there might have been a dozen in which the Coroner never saw the body; he always kept as far away from the body of the person who had died from contagious disease as possible, and also from the person whose testimony he was taking; he often wrote the signature himself in preference to having the witness come near him.

The committee adjourned to meet on next Saturday afternoon.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Annual Election of Officers Yesterday.

Yesterday the annual election of the officers of the Prison Association for the following year took place at the rooms of the association, in Centre street. The voting was done by ballot, and the following was the result of the election:—

President, Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D.; Vice Presidents, John T. Hoffman, J. Stanton Gould, Charles J. Folger, William F. Allen, Dorman B. Eaton and William Law Learned; Corresponding Secretary, Elisha Harris, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Cephas Brainerd; Treasurer, William C. Gilman; Executive Committee, John H. Anthon, William T. Booth, Stephen Cutter, Richard L. Dagdale, John W. Edmonds, Andrew H. Green, Rensselaer N. Havens, Gaylord B. Hubbell, Charles H. Kitchel, W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Z. Styles Ely, A. W. Sheldon, Samuel Osgood, D. D.; Adam T. Sackett, Sinclair Tousey, James H. Titus, Robert R. McBurney, Theodore W. Morris, Henry S. Terbell, Frederick Law Olmstead, M. K. Platt, John D. Crimmins.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Disposing of Old, Obsolete School Books—Appointment of New Teachers—Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. William H. Neilson in the chair.

A number of unimportant communications were received and referred to the proper committees. A remonstrance of citizens was read stating that school No. 10, in Wooster, near Bleecker street, was surrounded by infamous and immoral houses, which exercised a bad influence on the minds of the children, and praying for the transfer of the school to some less pestilential locality. Referred to the Committee on Bylaws.

The Committee on Supplies reported that a large stock of old, obsolete books, worth perhaps $8,500, was on hand, principally composed of old books which had been revised, and recommending that they be authorized to dispose of them. Adopted.

The same committee reported that they had received nine proposals

FOR THE PRINTING IN 1874

and recommended that the contract be given to Cushing, Bardua & Co., they being the lowest bidders. Adopted. The Committee on Teachers reported that leave of absence should be given to Misses Coggshall and Carty, on account of ill-health. Adopted. The Committee on Normal Schools recommended that Professor E. C. H. Day be appointed Instructor in the Department of Natural History of the Normal College at an annual salary of £2,500. Adopted. Miss Alice Dey was appointed third assistant teacher of Latin, and Miss Kennedy teacher of penmanship.

Mr. Patterson said, in connection with this matter, promotions should always be based on genuine merit.

Mr. Farr said the merits of these and other candidates had been fairly dealt with, but it was impossible to please everybody. The Committee on Buildings recommended that the bodies interred near School No. 9, in the Seventeenth ward, be removed. Adopted. The Committee on Evening Schools recommended that Mr. Hugh Carlisle be appointed teacher in the evening high school. Adopted.

The resignations of the old school trustees of Westchester county were accepted, and Mr. George C. Manner was appointed school trustee for the Twenty-third ward.

GEORGE H. MOELLER AND FRANKLIN EDSON

for the Twenty-fourth ward. The Committee of Supplies recommended that C. Mahoney be paid $2,000 in settlement of his claims for charts, &c. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Patterson moved that a scale of salaries be reported by the Committee on Salaries to be paid to the President and teachers of the Normal College. Adopted.

A resolution was passed calling for a report to equalize the salaries of the clerks of the Board. A resolution was offered by Mr. Patterson to pay the principals of the evening schools $8 an evening when the scholars number 1,000, $7 for 750, $6 for 500 and $5 in schools containing a smaller number of pupils. Referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution to appoint a commission for visiting various cities, Boston in particular, with a view to study their systems of teaching the rudiments of music met with considerable opposition. Mr. Farr moved an amendment that the President appoint this commission. It was stated that the present results of this department were very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Jenkins said he did not want any particular system, but it was necessary to decide whether the children should

RECEIVE INSTRUCTION IN NOTATION.

This was the question, and not whether this or that man's book should be introduced.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Marc moved that the Board now adjourn. Adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Miscellaneous Business—Important Decisions.

The Board of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, there being present Commissioners Hurlbut (President), Forrest, Kaufmann, Lynch, Stephenson and Starr. After reading and approving the minutes of the last session action was taken upon that portion of the report of the Castle Garden Committee asking that two additional night watchmen be appointed for the new lodging house for "bummers" be approved by the Board. Such approval was obtained after much discussion.

Mr. Forrest submitted the Treasurer's report, which showed that the payrolls and bill audited footed up the sum of $21,693, and the amount on hand was but $16,035, leaving a deficit of $5,658.

The report of the Ward's Island Committee was read and approved, although considerable discussion ensued upon the action of the committee in removing a man in the gas house and substituting another before the matter was brought before the Board.

The salary of Mrs. Malloy, matron, was increased to $650 per annum, this to date from the 1st inst.

Commissioner Starr reported that the gas works on Ward's Island needed the early attention of the Board, and that additional "benches" were required, whereupon Commissioner Lynch offered the following, which was adopted:—

That the Ward's Island Committee be authorized and directed to provide for the erection of two additional "benches" in the gas house at the lowest possible price, and not to exceed $2,800.

A communication was received from three clergymen attached of the City Mission, asking the Board the privilege to visiting Ward's Island and holding religious service there every Wednesday afternoon. After much dicussion upon the subject it was agreed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and refer the reverend gentlemen to the resident chaplain Commissioner Quintard thought the door should not be thrown wide open and allow all to preach there, as such action might in the end prove troublesome. After this decision had been reached Commissioner Starr gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board he should move to rescind the resolution passed at the last session to the effect that no religious services be performed on Ward's Island, except by permission of the chaplains appointed by the Board.

Upon President Hurlbut's asking for the sense of the Board upon the point it was directed that services be hereafter held in the Protestant chapel, both on Sabbath mornings and afternoons.

Counsel for the Board communicated, "that construing section 4 of chapter 302 of the Laws of 1873, which says 'The Commissioners of Emigration shall not be required to support any person capable of earning a livelihood for a longer period than two years,' in connection with the previous statute, rendering them liable for the period of five years, I am of the opinion that the Board are under no obligations to support emigrants capable of earning a livelihood who arrived previous to the passage of section 4, chapter 302 of the Laws of 1873 for a longer period than two years thereafter."

Counsel also communicated that the Board "was not liable for the expenses of maintaining emigrants committed as criminals, but only liable for the expense of those committed as vagrants or disorderly persons."

The matter of abolishing the Boarding Station at Quarantine was taken up, but laid over until the next meeting. Adjourned.

THE SUPERVISORS.

The Armories and Drillrooms—The Sheriff to Make No Repairs at the Expense of the County.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Vance in the chair. A petition was received from occupants at Centre Market asking that it be put in repairs and suggesting an inspection by the Supervisors, which was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drillrooms, with power. A number of bills were presented, including one of Thomas Dunlap, as an engineer expert in the Harlem boiler explosion, for over $300, by order of Coroner Kessler, which were referred to the proper committees.

The Mayor sent a communication, accompanying a report from Colonel Porter as to the unhealthy condition of the arsenal corner of Elm and White streets, asking that the premises be repaired, which received the attention of the Supervisors. The matter was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drillrooms. The Mayor submitted a letter from the Governor relative to the consolidation of the regiments of the division of the National Guard, in which His Excellency promises to give the matter early consideration. The Commissioners of Armories and Drillrooms were asked by resolution to report what they have done since their organization a few months ago. Alderman Monheimer offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Courts to investigate the charge that in the Superior Court and Common Pleas there are so many sinecurists, which was adopted. The Committee on Armories was ordered to remove the Sixth regiment from Neilson Hall to Glass Hall.

The Committee on Armories and Drillrooms made a long report upon the contest between the Eleventh and Ninety-sixth regiments for the occupancy of the new Centre Market armory, just completed, closing with the recommendation that the Ninety-sixth regiment be given the armory in question. The committee offered a resolution to this effect, which was laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Charities and Correction reported that they had no jurisdiction of the claim of "Comptroller" Gilien for salary as policeman. The Committee on County Offices submitted a resolution that no repairs, supplies, &c., for the Sheriff's office will be allowed or paid for by the county, and that the Sheriff must pay for such out of his fees, which was laid over under the rule.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Reception of the Committee from the Centennial Board of Finance by the Chamber of Commerce—What the Members of the Committee Say and What They Expect from New York—Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving and hearing the Committee of the Centennial Board of Finance in reference to the proposed celebration in Philadelphia in 1876.

President DODGE, on opening the meeting, briefly stated the objects of the conference to be the introduction to the Chamber of Messrs. Patterson, Welsh, Wetherill, McKean and Shortridge, who came prepared to present a statement of what was expected of New York and what Pennsylvania had done. He said that the people outside of Pennsylvania had been very slow to enter into the spirit of the enterprise owing to a false idea that the exhibition was to be for the benefit of that State alone. The celebration and exhibition, he said, had a natural significance, and as such claimed the attention of the people of all the States, and pre-eminently that of New York. In consideration of this fact he hoped the gentlemen of the Finance Board would be listened to with attention, as he had no doubt they would be able to explain many little things which up to this time were not altogether clear.

MR. MARSHALL'S REMARKS.

Before taking his seat, Mr. Dodge introduced Mr. MARSHALL, the National Commissioner to the State of New York. Mr. Marshall came forward and spoke as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present to you a delegation of gentlemen of the highest standing and social position, representing the Centennial Board of Finance, a corporation created by the United States government and under the authority of the federal Executive. It is its mission to carry to a successful issue, so far as the finances are concerned, the great work of the Commission of which I am a member. To this Board is entrusted the economical administration of the International Exhibition, which is designed to commemorate the anniversary of our national independence, of 1876, and to illustrate by our acts, industries and products the history of the nation. These gentlemen come to explain their views and their wishes to the capitalists, the men of business and the men of public spirit of a sister city. They come to solicit liberal co-operation at your hands. But they do not ask our aid till they have done their duty at home. They will tell you better than I can what Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have done to show their earnestness and zeal before there was a request for assistance and encouragement from other States. This, gentlemen, is not an enterprise belonging to any State; it is not local or sectional. It is rather the work of every State—nay, of every citizen—and as such it should be shared by the whole country. I cannot think that New York, the metropolis, the abode of merchants who are princes in wealth and more than princes in generous and noble sentiments, will suffer this great national undertaking to languish for want of her moral and material support. Not only does her reputation forbid it; her interests must prevent her following such an unwise and apathetic course. To the exhibition will come the products of all countries and all climes. England, with her manufactures; France, with her articles of luxury and taste; Italy, with her art; Germany and the Continent generally, with their representative industries; the East, with her wonderful and gorgeous products—all will be there. This city, which sits beside the waters and cradles the commerce of the world in her arms, will be the halting place for the many who will come to our shores to witness the spectacle of the development of a free and glorious country—where the world may see what liberal institutions and a beneficent government founded on the affections of the people can accomplish. But, gentlemen, I do not appeal to selfish motives or considerations. I appeal rather to the enlightened patriotism, the taste and the earnest desire for national advancement which prevail among us. I must not, however, anticipate the statements, which, I am sure, will be precise and to the point, but will discharge my duty as a member of the United States Centennial Commission and a citizen of New York by introducing our friends from a distance to your kind and considerate attention.

MR. WELSH,

the Chairman of the Board, was next introduced. He spoke in substance as follows:—

There seems to be a false impression existing throughout the country—at least in such parts of it as I have had the pleasure of visiting—regarding the results of the Centennial Exhibition and who are to be benefited by such results. I have everywhere been told that it is only a Philadelphia movement, and that Philadelphia alone will be benefited. To dissipate this erroneous impression is now my object, if such impression exists here, which I sincerely trust is not the case. I hope the celebration will never be divested of its patriotic attributes and brought down to a mere mercenary consideration. Let us look at how much Philadelphia will be benefited by the Exhibition when compared with New York's gain. We of the Quaker City cannot possibly meet the demand made upon us for hotels, as we cannot enlist capital to interest itself in such enterprises, as these would only be of avail for the time of the Exhibition. New York has all these and can supply the want, and as it takes but two hours and one-half to go from New York to Philadelphia, it is fair to suppose that most of those who visit the Exhibition will stop in New York. All the visitors from Europe will come to New York and all the purchasing of any account that will be done will be done in New York, thus proving that your city will be benefited by the expenditure we are here to ask in behalf and in the furtherance of the great project of 1876.

Messrs. McKean, Patterson and Wetherill, members of the Board of Finance, also addressed the Chamber. Mr. Roosevelt, who was at the Vienna Exposition, was called upon by the Chair and said a few words of encouragement to the visitors, and hoped that New York would not be behindhand in helping along a project on the success of which depended the honor of the nation. Mr. Ruggles also said a few words.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were offered by Mr. Maunsel B. Field:—

Resolved, That the citizens of New York respond with earnest cordiality to the appeal made to them by the Centennial Board of Finance of Philadelphia, in behalf of a centennial commemoration of the great act of American Independence, meaning to make in that commemoration an acknowledgment of their gratitude for a century of progressive prosperity.

Resolved, That this expression of sympathy is a clear disavowal of all local rivalry, and a recognition in its fullest and broadest sense of the national character of this great memorial celebration.

Resolved, That with the sanction of the Federal Legislative and Executive authority for this celebration, we feel that all parts of our now united country are pledged to its success, and that this, the great metropolis of the Union, has a clear duty to perform in furthering this end.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair and organized, who, under regulations hereafter to be prescribed, shall appeal to our fellow citizens generally, in order to secure a liberal and generous co-operation.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality of the Week and Work of the Sanitary Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday the following reports of sanitary measures effected and the vital statistics for the week were submitted and accepted:—

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Dec. 23, 1873.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH:—

SIR—In the week that ended on Saturday, the 20th inst., there were 466 deaths reported in this city. In the preceding week 478 were reported and 431 actually occurred, the difference between the actual and the reported mortality being, as usual, chiefly due to necessary delays in certain inquests. Comparison of these two weeks' records with those of the corresponding weeks in 1872 shows a decrease of 61 in the number of deaths last week and of 41 in the previous week.

There were 79 deaths from diphtheria, scarlatina and croup last week and 65 in the previous week. There were 61 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis in the last week and 69 in the previous week. There were only 18 deaths charged to diarrhœal diseases in the two weeks. This is the lowest mortality by these diseases noticed in several years.

The death rate last week was equal to 24.23 per 1,000 inhabitants yearly. The rate reported for London and 20 other cities in Great Britain the last week in November was equal to 25 per 1,000 yearly; in Paris it was 13 per 1,000; in Berlin, the previous week, 24, and in Vienna 20 per 1,000.

The mean temperature last week was 39.4 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the previous week 41.9 degrees. The mean temperature, as observed at the Cooper Institute, Eighth street, throughout the month of November, was 38.25 degrees Fahrenheit. Professor Morris, the observer, remarks that this is 6.14 degrees colder than the mean for the month of November the past 53 years in New York. Perhaps no other year in the half century has been more healthful at this season in New York, except for the present prevalence of diphtheria and scarlatina.

Respectfully submitted,

E. HARRIS, M. D., Registrar of Vital Statistics.

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending December 20, 1873:—The total number of inspections made by the sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors was 1,793, as follows, viz.:—Six public buildings, 841 tenements, 179 private dwellings, 178 other dwellings, 37 manufactories and workshops, 59 stores and warehouses, 69 stables, 1 market, 3 manure dumps, 51 slaughter houses, 1 pier and dock, 2 gut cleaning establishments, 1 fat rendering establishment, 4 street sewers and drains, 32 sunken and vacant lots, 1 brewery, 45 yards, courts and areas, 83 cellars and basements, 40 waste pipes and drains, 114 privies and water closets, 28 streets, gutters and sidewalks, 8 dangerous stairways, 6 cisterns and cesspools, 4 piggeries, 15 other nuisances, together with 12 visits of the sanitary inspectors to cases of contagious disease.

The number of reports thereon received from the inspectors was 435. During the past week 55 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report. The disinfecting corps have visited 68 premises where contagious diseases were found and have disinfected and fumigated 61 houses, 61 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Seven cases of smallpox were removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps. Permits have been granted consignees of 30 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port. Seventy-eight permits have

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.