# THE COURTS.

## James C. King Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life in the State Prison.

## BOSS TWEED AGAIN.

### He Prefers Ludlow Street Jail to the Penitentiary—A Technical Objection in the Commitment—The Boss' Affidavit.

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## KING SENTENCED.

**Imprisonment for Life in the State Prison—He Receives the Sentence Without Any Emotion.**

There was a large crowd in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning—Judge Brady on the bench—to hear the sentence passed upon James C. King, convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Anthony F. O'Neil. On his way to the court room, accompanied by William F. Howe, one of his counsel, he told the latter that he did not care for the conviction, as he felt confident that on a reviewal of it upon a bill of exceptions the judgment would be reversed. As he took his seat he showed the same indifference that has characterized him throughout the trial. Though the cynosure of every eye, he did not quail for a moment during the trying ordeal.

Ex-Judge Beach, his senior counsel, rose and said:—Your Honor, I am instructed by Mr. King to apprise the Court that he intends to present a bill of exceptions, for the purpose of reviewing this trial, and to ask that you continue the session of this Court to enable him to prepare his bill. With regard to the result of the trial I have no observation to make—nothing to say to Your Honor. I suppose it will take the stenographer a week to transcribe his notes and the counsel to prepare the bill, and to do so with the utmost expedition. I feel it due to myself to say that, although there are legal questions presented on the trial worthy of review by the Court of Appeals, I shall have no further connection with this case.

District Attorney Phelps said he saw no objection to prolonging the session, but there was no necessity for deferring sentence.

Judge Brady—I think it better to proceed to judgment this morning. The Court will be continued to give time for the bill of exceptions.

The prisoner was then ordered to stand up, and the usual questions were put by the Clerk. King said his age is thirty-five. When asked if he ever learned any mechanical trade he shook his head. His last place of residence was seventeenth street; when asked the number he shook his head, and when asked whether he had anything to say he shook his head and muttered "Nothing."

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Brady then proceeded to sentence the prisoner as follows:—"James C. King, you have been tried by as intelligent, conscientious and honorable jury, in my judgment, as any I ever saw. They have rejected your plea of insanity. They believed that you were sane when you did the terrible deed for which you have been tried, and they have spared your life that you may atone for it and repent of that enormous crime. It is not for me to dwell on its character, for you are a man of intelligence and culture, and understand it as well as I or any person in the community. It is a melancholy spectacle, a person of your intelligence in such a position. There is nothing of mitigation in your case, and the Court will impose the severest penalty of the law. Your sentence is that you be confined to State Prison, with hard labor, for the term of your natural life."

King did not move a muscle or betray the slightest symptom of emotion. As he sat down he whispered something to John O. Mott, one of his counsel, and then relapsed into his wonted apathy till removed by an officer.

"That man," said Mr. Howe, as King was being taken from the Court, "is either a consummate actor or the craziest man out of the lunatic asylum."

It has since turned out, from statements made by various members of the jury, that King had a very narrow escape from the gallows. When they first went out they were all convinced of his guilt, but the nature of the medical testimony raised a sufficiently strong doubt in his favor to induce bringing in the verdict rendered.

## EX-BOSS TWEED.

**An Effort to Effect His Removal from the Penitentiary to Ludlow Street Jail—Alleged Variation Between Judge Davis' Charge and the Commitment.**

Since the incarceration of William M. Tweed in the Penitentiary, dating back to the 20th of last November, the great ex-magnate of the once powerful city Ring has subsided into a silence as profound as the deepest Lethean slumber. Once more his case, however, has been revived in the courts. It comes up in a very quiet, though not wholly undemonstrative, way. It is not an ambitious effort to secure him his freedom, but simply to secure his transfer from the chilling inhospitalities of Blackwell's Island to the more genial latitude of Ludlow Street Jail. His counsel insist that, inasmuch as the sentence of Judge Davis called for his commitment to the County Jail, placing him in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was an unwarranted stretch of legal power. Having procured the necessary papers upon which to proceed, a motion to this effect was made yesterday on his behalf in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. All of the counsel engaged by Mr. Tweed in his trial were present—Messrs. John Graham, ex-Judge Fullerton, Willard Bartlett, William O. Bartlett, Elihu Root and William Edelsten. Opposed to them were Wheeler H. Peckham and Assistant District Attorney Allen. The basis upon which the application was made was an affidavit of Mr. Tweed and the stenographer's notes of the sentence, as taken by Mr. Robert Bonynge, the official stenographer. The following is the affidavit of Mr. Tweed, which explains itself:—

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.

*City and County of New York, ss.*—William M. Tweed, being duly sworn, says:—I am the defendant above named. Judgment in this action was pronounced upon me by Justice Davis on the 23d day of November last. I entered the court room on that day a short time before the sentence and remained for a short time after the sentence and until other business was taken up by the Court, when I left the room in charge of the Sheriff, and I have not since returned to it or been in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

"The County Jail of this county" was the place in which I was sentenced to be imprisoned, and was the only place of imprisonment mentioned during the time that I was in court on that day. The Penitentiary was not once named or referred to by the Justice, either in the somewhat lengthy address with which he prefaced the sentence or in the sentence itself, nor was it audibly pronounced in my presence in court on that day by Justice, Clerk, counsel or any one whomsoever.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1874.—JOHN C. HALLOCK, Notary Public, New York county.

STENOGRAPHER'S CORROBORATION.

The transcript of the stenographer's notes showed that the only place of confinement mentioned in the sentence was "the County Jail."

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION.

Mr. Graham, senior counsel for Tweed, said:—May it please the Court, we will make a formal motion. The minutes of the Clerk indicate that Mr. Tweed was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary of the city and county of New York, whereas the language of the sentence was that he be confined in the County Jail. Our motion is to expunge the place of imprisonment as it is entered on the minutes and substitute the literal language of the sentence as at the time it was imposed—that is to say, to change the Penitentiary of the county of New York to the County Jail of the county of New York.

Mr. Allen—My recollection of the words of the Court were in accordance with the tenor of this motion, but I am informed by the Clerk that the presiding justice before

Mr. Graham (interrupting)—We object to that. We feel very sensitive about this, and there may be a necessity hereafter for an examination of that matter in the course of a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Allen (unheeding the interruption)—At the moment of hearing the sentence before it was recorded, the presiding justice substituted the Penitentiary for the County Jail——

Mr. Graham—I stayed in court and heard nothing of the kind. I have not the slightest doubt but it was done secretly. It was not a public fact, nor was it attested by any one in court.

Mr. Peckham—I suppose it does not make any difference what the oral language of the Court was.

Mr. Bartlett—I would like to know whether the learned gentleman contends whether the Court can openly in a loud voice pronounce one sentence and privately and secretly direct the clerk to record another sentence, which, in the judgment of the counsel for the defence, is not the same sentence. I should like to know whether a gentleman representing the State of New York, wishes to advance the doctrine here that a court can proceed in such a manner legally.

Mr. Allen (interrupting)—I mean to advance the doctrine that the Court can alter the sentence any time during the term.

MR. SPARKS, THE CLERK, EXPLAINS.

After some further desultory remarks between counsel, Mr. Sparks, the clerk, upon the suggestion of Judge Brady, stated his understanding of the case. He said that immediately after the judgment had been pronounced by the Court, wherein it was stated that the place of commitment was the County Jail, he asked Judge Davis, in connection with Mr. Allen, and he thinks with Mr. Peckham, how the commitment should be made out. Judge Davis directed him to make out the commitment to the Penitentiary.

THE FINAL RESULT.

Mr. Bartlett—None of the counsel for the defence heard it, and it does not appear on the stenographer's notes.

Judge Brady—I would suggest that Mr. Sparks put his statements in an affidavit.

This suggestion was at once accepted, and the further hearing in the case postponed till Monday, to allow Mr. Sparks to put in his affidavit.

## UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.

**Power to Recover Penalties for Selling Liquors without License—Important Decision by Judge Robinson.**

The Board of Commissioners of Excise have brought a great number of suits against liquor dealers to recover penalties for selling liquors without license. The defendants, through ex-Judge Cardozo, their counsel, demurred to the complaint, and raised the point that the Board under the existing statutes have no authority to sue for penalties. One of the suits brought against I. W. Dubois was selected as a test case, and the demurrer was argued before Judge Robinson, of the Common Pleas, by defendant's counsel. The objection taken has been sustained by the Court, as will be seen by the following opinion given yesterday:—

OPINION OF JUDGE ROBINSON.

This action is brought to recover penalties imposed by the act passed April 16, 1857 (chapter 628, Laws of 1857, volume 2, 405), entitled "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." As amended or altered by the act of April 11, 1870, chapter, 175, the act of April 21, 1873, chapter 249, and of May 21, 1873, chapter 549 (Laws of 1873, p. p. 376, 859), sections 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 24, 28 and 29, of the act of 1857, impose various penalties and forfeitures for offences thereby prohibited. By section 22 it is enacted, "The penalties imposed by this act, except the penalties provided for by sections 8, 15 and 19, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise, and paid over to the Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor of the county." The penalty imposed by section 8 was to be sued for by the overseers of the poor; and those by sections 15 and 19 by the private parties, master, father, mother, guardian or wife aggrieved. By section 30 it was provided that in case the person or persons whose duty it was to prosecute for such penalties should neglect to do so for ten days after complaint to them of any violations of the provisions of the act, accompanied by reasonable proof of the same, then any other person might prosecute the same in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise. These two sections were amended by the act of June 23, 1873, chapter 820, Laws of 1873 p. 1,234, by section 1 of which section 22 of the act of 1857 was amended so as to read as follows:—"Section 22. The penalties imposed by this act, except those provided for by sections 15 and 19, shall be sued for and recovered in a civil action in the manner provided by law for the recovery of penalties by and in the name of the overseers of the town in which the alleged penalty was incurred, and the amount so recovered when collected, together with all the costs of the proceedings for such recovery and collection, shall within thirty days after such collection be paid by the officer or party receiving the same to the County Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor of such county, except as is otherwise provided by law." By section 2 of the same act a corresponding change is made in section 30 of the act of 1857, providing for the prosecution of an action in the case there provided for by a third party in the name of the overseers of the town in which the penalty was incurred. Such amended section took the place in the act of 1857 of those originally enacted, which thereby were repealed and ceased to exist, and the Board of Commissioners of Excise were deprived of any authority to maintain an action for any of the penalties imposed by act, and were otherwise vested with no authority to sue as a board in any corporate capacity. It is unnecessary for the purposes of the question presented to intimate any opinion. Whether the effect of these amendments was to prevent the enforcement or collection of such penalties by any officer of this county, or otherwise, as the absence of any such authority in the plaintiffs is decisive of the present issues. Even if this be the consequence of the alteration of the statute, and the Legislature, through oversight, has by imposition, accident or oversight interfered with the power of enforcing the penalties of the act in this county, their will, as expressed, must prevail, and this Court cannot by judicial legislation remedy the difficulty or regard considerations arising ab inconvenienti, so as to affect the ordinary rules of construction of a statute. The complaint in this case assumes to state two

CAUSES OF ACTION:

the first: to recover the penalty imposed by the thirteenth section of the act of 1857, for selling spirituous liquors without license in quantities less than five gallons; and the second for that imposed by section 14; for selling upon defendant's premises without any license. Each statement of a cause of action alleges that by the twenty-second section of the act of 1857 it was provided that the penalties imposed should be sued for and recovered by the plaintiffs; but they wholly ignore the provisions of chapter 820 of the act of 1873. To this complaint the defendant has demurred, stating for cause of demurrer—first, that plaintiffs have no legal capacity to sue; second, that there is a defect of parties plaintiff; third, that several causes of action have been improperly united; and, fourth, that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. In my opinion the first and fourth causes of demurrer must prevail. The act is a general and public statute, all the provisions of which the Court is bound to recognize and know without allegation or proof, and the erroneous statement made of its enactments neither adds to nor affects the rights or position of the plaintiffs, beyond what is afforded by the express terms of the act, and the admission of such statement, implied or conceded, by the demurrer as to ordinary transactions, is of no effect in the present case. By the alteration effected in the original act of 1857, by the amendments of 1873, chapter 820, the plaintiffs are divested of any power as a Board to sue for or in respect to any matter of public concern, and upon the case stated in their complaint disclose no facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action in their behalf, or which they can maintain. The first and fourth causes of demurrer stated in the general language of the Code, and without specification of some special objection to a recovery, constitute sufficient grounds of objection to a recovery. (See 2 Wait's Practice, p. 453, and cases cited.) Demurrer sustained, and judgment thereon ordered for defendant.

## BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

**The Ocean National Bank—The Case of Charles Callender—Empanelling the Jury.**

Judge Benedict sat yesterday at the United States Circuit Court room, 27 Chambers street, and proceeded with the case of Charles Callender, who is indicted for having, in his capacity of National Bank Examiner, accepted a bribe of $76,000 for making a false report of the affairs and condition of the Ocean National Bank, of this city, at a time when that establishment was, as is alleged, in a broken and ruined state.

Mr. A. H. Purdy, United States Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. William Fullerton for the defence.

As the jurors were about being called Mr. Fullerton said that one of the witnesses for the defence was absent, and, after some brief discussion, the Court took a recess for a short time.

After the recess Mr. Fullerton said the witness had not arrived.

Mr. Purdy observed that he wished the jurors to be called and sworn.

The following nine gentlemen were then sworn:—David C. Waring, Charles G. Godfrey, John S. Foster, Charles K. Randall, Hugh W. Hunter, Ebenezer L. Ferry, Samuel C. Brush, David M. Valentine, Richard Armstrong.

These jurors, before being sworn, were each closely questioned by Mr. Fullerton touching their indifference in the case. They replied that they did not know the defendant; that they had no connection with the Ocean National Bank in any way; that they had not been connected with any national bank in New York city that had failed; that, if they had formed opinions or impressions regarding the case, either from what they had heard from others or from reports in the newspapers, those opinions or impressions had long ago been forgotten or removed, and that they would render a true verdict on the evidence as presented in Court.

Charles P. Fostick said he had formed an impression in regard to the case which would take evidence to remove. The Judge directed him to stand aside.

John J. Haviland and James Dunshee were peremptorily challenged by the defence.

John J. Anderson stated, in reply to questions from Mr. Purdy, that for many years he had been a friend of Mr. Callender, and was biased in his favor. The Court asked him to stand aside.

Judge Benedict stated that the panel was now exhausted.

Mr. Purdy then said that he would call for a new panel of ten.

The Court ordered such a panel to be summoned, and then adjourned until Monday next, when the three gentlemen required to complete the jury will be sworn and the trial be proceeded with.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

**Decisions.**

By Judge Donohue.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Dodge.—Memorandum.

White, Executor, vs. Herriman, &c.—Judgment.

Dambman vs. Butterfield.—Opinion and memorandum.

In the Matter, &c., Kennin.—Order granted.

Congregation Kenneseth Israel vs. Congregation Kenneseth Israel.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Cameron vs. Hein.—Granted.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

**Decision.**

By Judge Van Vorst.

Newbury vs. Schenck.—Order settled and signed.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

**Drawing Pay as a Member of the Legislature and as County Officer.**

Before Judges C. P. Daly, Larremore and Robinson.

The case of James Ryan, who seeks to get his salary as deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions during the three months he was a member of the last Legislature, came up for further argument yesterday in this Court. Mr. Ryan was represented by Richard O'Gorman and the city by George P. Andrews. In reply to Mr. Andrews' argument, an epitome of which has appeared in the HERALD, Mr. O'Gorman strenuously combated the argument that there is an inherent incompatibility between the two offices. He insisted that the idea arises from a misunderstanding of the word incompatible, as used in this connection. He illustrated this by showing that, when mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties are the returning officers, they are not eligible as members of Parliament within their jurisdiction, because it would be a part of their duty to decide on their own elections. This was a clear case of incompatibility; but no such incompatibility, he claimed, existed in the present case. After referring to various English statutes and precedents bearing on this point he urged, further, that to make the point of objection raised tenable there must be incompatibility between the functions of the two offices. He next argued that while the statutes of this State specify the acts whereby the holder of an office shall be deemed to have vacated the office, that among these acts the acceptance of another office was not included. His final point was that Mr. Ryan, at the time of the performance of his duties as legislator at Albany, being then in office as deputy clerk, the Comptroller has no authority to question his performance of his duties as such officer, and that his duty as finance officer was only to pay Mr. Ryan the salary fixed by law. The Comptroller, he contended, might with equal propriety refuse to pay the Mayor because he had devoted some of his time to mercantile or financial pursuits, or the judges because they had spent a few months in summer away from their posts. In the course of the argument reference was made to the case of Sir Edward Coke against Charles the First, sought to be ousted from Parliament from Buckinghamshire, and also to the case of Disraeli against Gladstone.

After hearing the argument the Court took the papers.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

**Verdict Against the City.**

Before Judge Loew.

In the case of Phineas H. Kingsland, who brought suit against the city to recover for advances to market sweepers, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, a verdict was yesterday rendered in his favor for $11,673 52, being the full amount claimed.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

**Decision.**

By Judge Robinson.

Reynolds vs. Brainard.—The equity of the complaint is fully denied by defendant. Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

### MARINE COURT—PART 2.

**Judgments at Inquest.**

By Judge Shea.

Stark vs. Woolf.—Judgment for plaintiff for $376 49, with allowance.

Schneider vs. Kaufman.—Judgment for plaintiff, with allowance.

Saunders vs. Cohn.—Judgment for plaintiff, with allowance.

Dreyfuss vs. Tisch.—Judgment for plaintiff, with allowance.

### MARINE COURT—PART 3.

**Decisions.**

By Judge Joachimsen.

Kaufmann vs. Byrnes.—Judgment of discontinuance on trial.

Driggs vs. New York Type and Electrotype Company.—Complaint dismissed with costs and $25 allowance.

Butler vs. Middlefield Marble Company.—Verdict for defendant and judgment for costs, and $25 allowance.

Myers vs. New York Magyne Society.—Verdict for plaintiff and judgment for $100 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Brod vs. Cohen.—Judgment for plaintiff for $172 54 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Dunken vs. Moore.—Verdict for plaintiff and judgment for plaintiff for $319 49 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Herzberg vs. Bossong.—Judgment for plaintiff for $109 50.

Merrill vs. Lough.—Verdict for plaintiff for $210.

Luytries et al. vs. Franciscus.—Judgment for plaintiff for $80 and costs.

Emery et al. vs. Whitfield.—Judgment for plaintiff for $79 64 and costs.

Ott, Jr., vs. Robinson.—Judgment for plaintiff for $449 66 and costs and $25 allowance.

Richardson vs. Bussing.—Judgment for plaintiff for $609 11 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Wall vs. Greene.—Judgment for plaintiff for $959 42 and costs, and $25 allowance.

McRoberts vs. Bough.—Judgment for plaintiff for $160 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Woods et al. vs. Cook.—Judgment by consent for plaintiff for $125 20 and costs, and $25 allowance.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

**The Woodhull and Claflin Libel Case—The Jury Locked Up for the Night.**

Before Judge Sutherland.

At the opening of the Court yesterday His Honor Judge Sutherland proceeded to deliver an able and exhaustive charge in the case of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin and James H. Blood, charged with publishing a libellous article reflecting upon the moral character of Luther B. Challis. The City Judge gave a clear exposition of the law of libel, and instructed the jury to apply the principles he laid down to the alleged libellous article set forth in the indictment.

Mr. Brooke, counsel for the defendants, excepted to numerous portions of the Judge's charge, and submitted a large number of requests to charge, most of which were refused.

The jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict at half-past twelve, and came into court at eight o'clock for further instructions. As they had not agreed at half-past eight the Judge directed the jury to be kept together till the reassembling of the Court this (Saturday) morning.

It was understood that a large majority of the jury are in favor of acquitting the defendants.

**Burglaries and Larcenies.**

Thomas Moloney was tried and convicted of receiving a $5,000 gold certificate, knowing it to have been stolen from Burr S. Craft, a resident of Virginia, who, on the 18th of December last, was robbed of three of these gold certificates. It was shown on the trial that Michael Moloney, the prisoner's brother, was in Delmonico's on the evening in question, and that he gave it afterwards to the accused, who attempted to negotiate its sale through a broker in Broadway. His Honor sentenced Moloney to the State Prison for four years.

Thomas Holmes, who on the 28th of February stole $13 from the person of Edward Murray, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence.

William Young also pleaded guilty to stealing $1 60 from the person of George P. Schinzee while passing through Vesey street.

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

Spencer Avery, who was jointly indicted with William Murray for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The indictment charged that on the 20th of last month they broke into the cigar manufactory of Newmark & Sabro, No. 76 Park place. Avery was sent to the State Prison for two years.

**Forgery of a Check.**

Frank P. Richmond, who was indicted for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty to a minor grade of that offence. The allegation was that on the 5th of February he presented a check upon the Manhattan Company for $589, purporting to have been signed by Benjamin F. Martin for payment to J. T. Baldwin, No. 40 Wall street. The prisoner was sent to the State Prison for one year.

**Pettit Larcenies.**

Michael Murphy pleaded guilty to an attempt at pettit larceny from the person, the charge being that on the 18th of February he stole twenty cents from the pocket of John Curry. Penitentiary one year was the sentence imposed by the Court.

Frederick Nichols, who on the 4th inst. stole an overcoat worth $50, the property of James H. Dixon, pleaded guilty to pettit larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

**An Acquittal.**

James Johnson was tried upon a charge of stealing $30 from Loughlin Rodgers on the 14th of February. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

### TOMBS POLICE COURT.

**Too Handy with the Pistol Again.**

Before Justice Bixby.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Newmire, of No. 27, and Frank Gorman, of No. 23 Leonard street, quarrelled in the basement of the former's residence over the performance of some work. From high words they came to blows, and as Gorman is a much smaller man than Newmire, he was worsted in the fight. Finding that Newmire was about to administer more punishment to him, Gorman broke from him, and, running into his own house, procured a six barrelled revolver, and as Newmire was emerging from the basement fired three shots, one of which took effect in Newmire's thumb.

Officer Stevens heard the report of the pistol, and on running up saw Gorman going into the house. The officer followed him, and arrested him in his room. The pistol he had passed to his father before the officer entered the room. On searching the room a murderous looking slung shot was found in a bureau drawer, which the officer took charge of. On being arraigned before Justice Bixby, Gorman pleaded that he had only acted in self-defence, as he was afraid that Newmire meant to kill him. He was held to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

**Clarkson's Race for Liberty.**

Charles Clarkson, a well known pickpocket, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a silver watch worth $80. The complainant, Oscar Schreiber, of No. 54 Orchard street, stated that he was standing in an auction store on the corner of Broome street and the Bowery and Clarkson was next to him. He felt a tug at his watch chain, and on looking down discovered that his watch had been wrung from the chain. Clarkson then ran away, pursued by Schreiber. Detective Dorsey and Roundsman Meakim joined in the chase, and after an exciting run of about six blocks captured Clarkson. The watch was not found on him. He was held to await trial.

**A Theft of Blankets.**

Yesterday morning John Hamblin, of No. 25 Dey street, was standing on the corner of Chambers and Church streets, when he saw a man approach a pile of blankets which was lying in front of Charles H. Waterbury & Co.'s store. Suspecting that his intentions were not honest, Hamblin watched him closely and finally saw him lift five blankets from the pile and run off with them. Hamblin informed Officer Lurtil, of the Chambers street police, who chased the thief and captured him. In the police station the prisoner gave his name as William Begley. When arraigned before Justice Bixby, Begley pleaded to be discharged, saying that the motive of his theft was to obtain money in order to prevent his wife and himself from starving. The story was not credited, and Begley was committed in $300 bail to stand trial.

**McQuinn's Mishap.**

Angus McQuinn quarrelled with his wife Mary yesterday morning, in their apartments, at No. 10 Roosevelt street. It appears that Mary, in view of the Lenten season, determined to have fried fish for breakfast instead of meat. To this Angus demurred, when Mary told him if he didn't eat the fish he could go without his meal. Angus answered by kicking over the table, which had been laid for the morning repast, and then knocked Mary down. As she was getting up he seized a cup, and struck her on the head with it, cutting her severely. Her screams for help were heard by an officer, who arrested Angus. He was very penitent when arraigned before Justice Bixby, and supplicated his wife not to make any charge against him. He was held for trial in the Special Sessions.

### ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

**Wanted Butter for His Bread.**

Before Justice Flammer.

Edward Kane, a sleek but unhappy looking man, was put under $1,000 bail yesterday, charged with stealing a firkin of butter from Edward Rafter, of No. 179 First avenue. He of course denied his guilt, but having been seen by the officer taking the butter away, the Justice felt bound to commit him.

**A "Rum" Thief.**

On Thursday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve (business being concluded at this unusual hour, owing to illness in the family), the liquor store of Stark Suydam, at No. 165 East Houston street, was broken into by a gang of thieves. The noise made by the burglars aroused the attention of the bartender, who occasionally sleeps in the store, and who did so that night. He valiantly made a noise behind the screen, where he lay, which had the effect of frightening the marauders. They fled, and Bernard Brennan was the only one of the gang captured. The police are after the remainder of the gang, all of whom are well known thieves. Brennan was yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail.

### FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

**"An Outrageous Law."**

Before Justice Wandell.

William B. McNichol, a conductor of the Belt Railroad, was arraigned on complaint of the clerk of the road, who charged him with a violation of an enactment passed by the Legislature March 12, of the present year. It is entitled—

"An act to prevent persons from obtaining employment in positions of trust upon forged or false papers," and says, "Any person who shall present any forged letter or certificate of recommendation, or make any statement in writing as to his or her name or residence for such purpose and thereupon shall obtain employment to any position of trust, the duty of which shall allow, or any part, to collect or receive or disburse money, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment for one year or fined $50."

The company claimed that the accused violated this law by telling them, when he applied for employment some days ago, that he had never worked on a railroad before, when the fact was that Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of the Belt road, remembered him to have worked some years ago on this very road as a driver. His recommendations the company were entirely satisfied with, and his honesty they did not doubt; but he was the first who had violated this law, and as they wanted to make an example of some one they were determined that this man should be the victim. These were the words of the complaint to the Court, who said the whole affair—the law, as well as the arrest of this man—was an outrage. He was surprised that any representatives at Albany should have passed such a bill, even at the solicitation of a New York railroad company. In order to comply with the law, however, he should refuse to grant a motion made by Mr. Nathan Nesbit to have the prisoner discharged, but he would hold him to bail in $300 to appear on the 25th of this month for examination, the accused is the father of ten children, and it was for the mere telling of a falsehood by which he was to get food for these that he was arrested and marched through the streets a prisoner, and would have spent a night in prison but for the leniency of Justice Wandell, who let him go on his promise to bring bail to-morrow. The conduct of the company in employing the man for the purpose of making a victim of him was severely criticised. The act quoted was drawn up at the instigation of this company particularly, but its passage was supported by all the companies, for the purpose of punishing those obtaining employment as conductors on forged letters of recommendation, for heretofore the companies were unable to guard against persons of that class.

## BROOKLYN COURTS.

The argument on the motion for a mandamus to compel the Coroners to furnish unclaimed bodies to the Long Island Medical Colleges was postponed yesterday, by Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, until Monday next.

Jacob Rathermel sued his father, Andrew, to recover $600, which plaintiff alleges he entrusted to defendant while he was serving in the army during the war. The money was Jacob's pay as a soldier. Judge Pratt dismissed the complaint, holding that the claim was invalidated by the statute of limitations.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Samuel Many is suing the City of Brooklyn to recover $3,648 for maps furnished the Collector's Office and the Board of Assessors. The defence is a general denial. Case on.

**An Alleged Light Fingered Female in Brooklyn.**

Catherine Sheridan, alias Kate Logan, visited an auction store at the corner of Fulton and Tillary streets yesterday afternoon. Her indifference to the sale and singular movements attracted the attention of Detective Folk. Catherine suddenly left the room, closely followed by the officer, whom she did not observe. On reaching the street she threw down a respectable looking portemonnaie, which the officer believes she stole from some lady in the place. Kate had emptied the portemonnaie of its contents. She was locked up to answer.

## THE PRIVATE WATCHMAN MURDER.

**Reopening of the Investigation.**

On Monday morning next Coroner Eickhoff proposes reopening the investigation in the case of private watchman Schweich, who was so brutally murdered at the Hudson River Railroad depot by one of a gang of thieves who infest that locality for the purpose of plundering the freight cars. The purpose of taking additional testimony is to dispose of some prisoners held principally upon declarations made by Captain Dougherty, of the sloop James P. Wild, recently arrested at Cold Spring. The District Attorney seems not to place full reliance upon the statements made by Dougherty—that he was at the depot at the time of the murder and knew that Dutch Harmon and other thieves were there, and fled immediately after the shooting. An effort will be made to show that Dougherty could not have been at the depot when Schweich was murdered.

## A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

**A Man Thrown by a Locomotive as High as a Telegraph Pole.**

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13, 1874.

Oliver Terry, of South Windsor, while driving across the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, near Manchester, this morning, was struck by the express train from Providence and was probably fatally injured. He was thrown so high in the air that he struck the top of a telegraph pole. He is the sixth person who has been fatally injured at this same crossing within a few years.

### BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

**Bonds and Stock To Be Issued—Hours of Labor Under the Public Works—The Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island.**

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Havemeyer presiding.

The Comptroller was authorized to issue $300,000 assessment bonds to pay contractors and laborers, also $200,000 assessment fund bonds to take up other bonds; also $100,000 Croton Aqueduct stock to meet the requirements of the public works; also $150,000 Croton water main stock, to be used for extending the water facilities in the city; also $3,000 County Court House stock.

A resolution to issue $351,568 33 city improvement stock, at an interest not exceeding seven per cent, for the opening and widening of Madison avenue, from 124th street to the Harlem River, and $65,000 for the opening and widening of 110th street, from a point 200 feet west of Eighth avenue to the new road of the Public Drive, was laid over.

In connection with the Croton Aqueduct laborers under the Public Works the resolutions recently adopted by the Riverside property owners to the effect that the taxpayers were obliged to pay laborers for only half work were presented.

The President of the Board of Charities and Correction sent in the report of Commissioner Stern relative to the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The report shows that in 1871 the expenses, above receipts, were $19,922 72; in 1872, $10,243 67; in 1873, $19,772 58. In 1873 the first class boarders were 14 at $12 a week; second class, 19 at $10 a week; third class, 3 at $3 a week. The report states that the Inebriate Asylum on the island should not be supported by the taxpayers of the county.

The following resolution was embodied in the report:—

Resolved, That this Board take such measures as will secure the repeal of the law of April 8, 1874, and all amendatory acts in relation to the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, in order that said Inebriate Asylum may be closed and be of no further expense to the county.

The Board unanimously concurred in the above resolution as passed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Board then adjourned.

### SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Anthony Comstock was yesterday arrested on an order granted by Judge Donohue and held in $5,000 bail to answer the charge of having procured the false imprisonment of William Crempin, who is a clerk to Dr. J. W. Sherman. Mr. Crempin had been arrested on a charge of sending obscene literature through the mails. The papers he sent, he alleges, were merely circulars of a legitimate business character.

### CORONERS' CASES.

**Suicide by Taking Poison.**

Coroner Woltman was yesterday called to No. 76 East Fourth street to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Amelia Barnhart, a German woman, only twenty-two years of age, who had died suddenly. Mrs. Barnhart had been but a few months in the country, most of which time she seemed very despondent and melancholy, her mental depression being increased by the almost continuous absence of her husband, who is travelling agent for a Broadway house. Feeling that life was burdensome, the unfortunate woman determined upon terminating her earthly career, and accordingly swallowed a quantity of rat poison, which she had brought from Germany. The principal ingredient being strychnine, death quickly ensued.

**Giving Incorrect Certificates of Death.**

Dr. Hyslop, of East Forty-sixth street, was yesterday called before Coroner Croker to explain why he had given a certificate in the case of Ellen O'Gorman, a woman sixty-two years of age, whose death at No. 332 East Twenty-eighth street was accelerated by injuries received by falling down stairs. Dr. Nash, who had been in attendance upon deceased, refused a certificate for the reason that it was a matter for the Coroner to investigate. Dr. Hyslop seemed not to be conversant with the law touching the granting of certificates, and said he had no intention of doing wrong. He was advised to be more careful in future.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

**Married.**

HILL—BEACH.—On Thursday, March 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, J. PLACE HILL to ADELINE, daughter of Edmund Beach, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

SCHARPE—TURNER.—On Wednesday, February 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Huebsch, VICTOR SCHARPE, of Newburg, to ANNIE, daughter of the late Jacob Turner, of this city.

STONE—WINTERMUTE.—On Thursday evening, March 12, at the residence of N. W. Riell, by Rev. N. P. Davis, W. T. STONE, of St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss S. E. WINTERMUTE, of Brooklyn.

THOMPSON—ARESON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 122½ Ryerson street, by the Rev. Theo. J. Holmes, Captain JASON D. THOMPSON to HATTIE L., daughter of John T. Areson, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

**Died.**

ALEXANDRE.—At Pierceville, Ripley county, Ind., on Monday, January 12, 1874, MATILDA, youngest daughter of the late Antonio Navas and wife of Ashworth Alexandre.

Indiana and Illinois papers please copy.

BARR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 12, ALEXANDER C. BARR, in his 50th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church, Willett street, near Grand, Sunday, 15th inst., at half-past one P. M.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 11, at noon, EDWARD BINSSE, Jr., only son of Annie E. and Edward Binsse, aged 9 months and 14 days.

BUCKLEY.—On Thursday, March 12, 1874, EDWARD BUCKLEY, son of Edward J. and Johanna T. Buckley, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, March 14, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Oliver street.

BURRELL.—On Friday, March 13, HARRY BURRELL, Jr., in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 West 127th street, near Sixth avenue, at eleven o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 16th inst.

CARR.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 13, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of William H. Carr, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Benjamin J. Carr, No. 404 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday, March 15, at one o'clock P. M.

CHAUNCEY.—On Friday, March 13, JULIA A., relict of William Chauncey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 23 Lafayette place, on Monday, March 16, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—At Nassau, N. P., on Friday, March 6, FERGUS COCHRAN, son of the late Charles P. Cochran.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 East Thirty-fifth street, on Monday, 16th inst., at ten A. M.

COOPER.—At Nanuet, on Wednesday, March 11, of consumption of the bowels, NICHOLAS COOPER, son of Henry and Maria Cooper