THE COURTS.

Discharge in Bankruptcy—Jurisdiction of the State Courts.

Litigation Over the Custody of a Child.

Suit Against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Disagreement of the Jury.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

In the United States Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, a motion was made to quash the indictment against John W. Norton for embezzling some $106,000 while Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office. It was contended by the defendant's counsel that the indictment was found under the eleventh section of the act of May 17, 1864, but not till two years after the commission of the offence charged, contrary to the provisions of the act of April 30, 1790, still in force in regulating the time within which indictments must be brought in these cases. The Court set down the argument for Tuesday next.

John Fischbecker, pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit fifty cent stamps, and was yesterday sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for two years. The Judge did not inflict the full penalty of the law, as he stated the prisoner had given the government useful information as to the manner in which he procured the counterfeit money.

Judge Woodruff, who has been indisposed for some time back, has quite recovered, and will sit at No. 27 Chambers street, on Monday next, to hear appeals in Admiralty.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 3.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

Metzler vs. Kelly.—This was an action brought to recover on several promissory notes. The defence was a discharge in bankruptcy obtained in November, 1868, and was pleaded in bar. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. William H. Arnoux, objected to the discharge being offered in evidence on the grounds of the certificate not being properly attested by the Clerk. Mr. Thomas Dunphy, for the defence, cited the statute of 1841 (4 Statutes at Large, p. 641), and contended that the certificate was in accordance with the requirements of the law. Judge Van Vorst so held, and admitted the discharge in evidence. Plaintiff then offered to show that there was a concealment of property and that the discharge was void for other irregularities.

Defendant's counsel objected and contended that the discharge could not be attacked collaterally in a State Court; that such objections should have been taken in the United States District Court within two years after the discharge, and that a certificate of discharge granted under the Bankrupt act of 1867 could not be impeached in a State Court; that a creditor seeking to invalidate the discharge should pursue the remedy prescribed in the Bankrupt act; that in this respect the act of 1867 was unlike the act of 1841, which contained no provision for setting aside the discharge, but permitted its impeachment whenever it was interposed as a defence; but with the present act it was different. Counsel cited the thirty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act and the case of The Ocean National Bank vs. Olcott (46 New York Reports, 12). After several offers of evidence by plaintiff's counsel, which were rejected, the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, and on motion of Mr. Hewson, an allowance of five per cent on the amount sued for was granted to the defendant.

Arnoux & Joachimsen for plaintiff; Dunphy & Hewson for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Mother and Grandmother Contesting as to the Custody of a Child.

Before Judge Westbrook.

Adrian Jacks was sometime since convicted of burglary and sentenced to State Prison for five years. He left a son, Robert James Jacks, now about two years old. A few weeks after being sent to prison his wife remarried, leaving the boy with his grandmother. She now wants her boy, and his grandmother refusing to give him, a writ of habeas corpus was obtained and the child produced yesterday in Court. It was stated that the father desires the boy to remain with his grandmother or be placed in some institution. The argument of the case was postponed till this morning.

Decisions.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the matter of Murphy.—Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sarner vs. Sarner.—Memorandum for counsel.

Nash vs. Kemp.—Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Curtis.

McTeagne vs. Coulter et al.—Ordered that the case and exceptions herein be filed as settled.

Wagner vs. Boocock et al.—Motion for new trial denied. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Suit for Heavy Damages and Disagreement of the Jury.

Before Judge J. F. Daly.

In May, 1873, Michael McGuire, in attempting to cross Fourth avenue at Forty-ninth street, was struck by a locomotive of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. He was so severely injured that he was confined in the hospital for nearly a year and one of his arms had to be amputated. He brought suit against the company for $50,000 damages. The defence was contributive negligence in his having failed to look up and down the track. The answer to this was that at the place where he attempted to cross the company had built a wall, preventing his seeing the train till it was close upon him and it was too late to get out of the way. It was further stated that there was no flag shown, no bell rung or whistle sounded. Before the case came to trial the testimony of McGuire was taken *de bene esse* on condition of granting the defendants an adjournment of the trial upon a stipulation on their part that if he should die before the trial his testimony would be received the same as if he were living. Strange enough, Mr. McGuire did die, and this foresight of his counsel kept the suit alive. The trial, which has occupied several days, was concluded yesterday, ex-Judge Cardozo appearing for the plaintiff and Frank Loomis, the regular attorney of the Railroad Company, and Mr. John E. Burrill, appearing for the defendants. The jury were out several hours, but were unable to agree, when they were discharged. On the preliminary question of contributive negligence the jury stood ten in favor of the deceased and two in favor of the company. Being unable to agree on this point, the second point of damages was not considered.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Alker.

McEvoy vs. Jones.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Pampton vs. Beavy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Adams vs. Waldron.—Motion to open default granted.

Elliott vs. Buck.—Motion to open default granted.

Brady vs. Smith.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Swang vs. Tweed.—Demurrer overruled and judgment for plaintiff, with costs and $25 allowance, defendant to have leave to answer complaint within five days, on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Shute vs. O'Brien.—Motion to open inquest denied, with $10 costs of motion, with leave to answer on further affidavit.

Shute vs. O'Brien.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs of motion.

Stout vs. Carey.—Motion granted on terms.

Reagan vs. Krawitzky.—Motion to open default granted on conditions.

Thayer vs. Mumsky.—Motion to open default granted on conditions.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Penalty of Stealing Five Cents from the Person—State Prison Five Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In this Court yesterday William McDermott, who was indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. The indictment charged that on the 18th of June the prisoner and two other men attacked Owen O'Malloy in the street and stole five cents from his person. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

A Professional Car Pickpocket Sent to the State Prison.

John Marer was tried upon a charge of stealing a gold watch worth $100, on the 15th of this month, from the person of Thomas Gillett, while riding on a Third avenue car. As the evidence showed that Mayer was a professional and a member of a gang of pickpockets who "work," to use one of their slang phrases, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder imposed the highest penalty he could inflict—State Prison for five years.

Grand Larcenies.

John S. Wilson was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing on the 6th of June $45 in money from the store of Mrs. Ellen Kimball, No. 434 Fourth avenue, by whom he was employed. Five years in the State Prison was the sentence.

Frederick Rouch, who on the 19th of June stole a horse worth $125, the property of William Kidd, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

William West pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the allegation being that on the 10th of May he stole three gross of porcelain rings, worth $80, the property of Schmidt and Totans.

Michael Tracy, who on the 21st inst. stole $33 in money, belonging to Michael M. Garvey, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence.

John Campbell, who was charged with burglariously entering the apartments of Robert Rogers, No. 383 Washington street, on the 7th of this month, and stealing $50 worth of jewelry, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Assaults.

James Mooney, who pleaded guilty early in the week to assault and battery, was arraigned and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The same punishment was inflicted upon James Mullens, alias John Black, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery. He was charged with cutting John C. Gilligan, on the 18th of June, with a knife.

Acquittals.

Augustus Mutel, a French clothes cleaner, was tried and acquitted of a charge of stealing clothing, valued at $65, belonging to Samuel L. Sheep.

James Brady was acquitted of a charge of assaulting and robbing David McAdam on the 13th of June of a revolver and a set of studs. He said that he could not solemnly swear that Brady was one of the gang. In his complaint before the magistrate he swore that Brady committed the offence.

The Recorder directed McAdam to be committed and that the case be placed before the Grand Jury, in order that he might be indicted for perjury.

The next case passed upon by the jury was an allegation made against James Brady (the same prisoner) and George Roulett by Maggie McAdam, the wife of David McAdam, who swore that the prisoners and three others assaulted her. The evidence was so unreliable that the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

Attempted Wife Murder.

Before Judge Murray.

Thomas Murtha, aged thirty-nine, of No. 424 East Sixteenth street, was arraigned before Judge Murray, in the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, on complaint of his wife Bridget, whose skull he attempted to split open with a hatchet. He was committed to stand his trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Alleged Burglary.

George Meyers, a bartender, was accused of committing a burglary on the lager beer saloon No. 1,044 Third avenue and stealing a quantity of cigars and tobacco, which were found in his possession. He admitted his guilt and was committed for trial in default of bail.

Sharp Practice.

John B. Lewis, an elderly man, of respectable exterior, was arraigned on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by William H. Ramscar, of No. 221 Lexington avenue. The complainant is the Secretary and one of the founders of a society styling itself the "Reform Association," which has for its object the providing of a home for old women. The prisoner was employed on the 1st of June to collect subscriptions for the society, and was to receive a salary of $10 per week and so much per cent on the amount he should collect each week. He collected considerable money and turned it all in to the Secretary; but recently, as he informed the Court, he thought there was something rotten at the bottom of the organization, and he refused to give up $5 that he had collected from one John T. Maguire. It was for this that he was arrested. The Court discharged the prisoner, whom he evidently thought "as much sinned against as sinning."

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Westbrook.—Nos. 83, 123, 135, 138, 154, 155, 162, 187, 189, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—Case on—Issue of law and fact—No. 54.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Short causes—Nos. 3306, 3446, 3182, 3212, 3478, 3072, 3420, 3404, 3430, 2558, 2418, 3056, 3464. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Short causes—Nos. 3465, 3585, 3531, 3441, 3303, 3101, 3637, 3555, 3553, 2413, 2047, 3401, 2291, 2767, 3323, 2971, 3481, 3472, 2969, 2719, 3405, 3473, 3609, 3605, 3607.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 4239, 4098, 4113, 4275, 344, 3770, 866, 1363, 1214, 4217, 1264. Part 2—Held by Judge J. F. Daly—Nos. 1370, 4291, 2739, 2692, 4279.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 4807, 3782, 4979, 5122, 5195, 5196, 5398, 5508, 5530, 5428, 5257, 5227, 5229, 5231, 5233, 5235½, 5238, 5239, 5242, 5247, 4087, 5248, 5249, 5252, 5258, 5260, 5262, 5266, 5269, 5176. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 5468, 4050, 5270, 5272, 5273, 5275, 5276, 5277, 5278, 5279, 5280, 5281, 5282, 5283, 5284. Part 3—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 5067, 5546, 3922, 4489, 5555, 5578, 5579, 5012, 5549, 5542, 5479, 5470, 5543, 5379, 5207, 5143, 5603, 4644, 5605.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. John Gould, robbery; Same vs. Joseph Montague, rape; Same vs. William Baker, rape; Same vs. Franz Brenner, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Cornell, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Ann Hughes, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Charles Jones, burglary; Same vs. James Clark, Michael McGrory and James Barry, burglary; Same vs. John McCarty, burglary; Same vs. John O'Hara, John McCrary and Patrick Finnigan, burglary; Same vs. Catharine Dougherty and Margaret Clark, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Cassidy, grand larceny; Same vs. John Ryan, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Yeager, grand larceny; Same vs. John Burke, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Paterson, grand larceny; Same vs. James Gibney, grand larceny; Same vs. Hypholyte Rogers, grand larceny; Same vs. Adam Sollar, grand larceny; Same vs. Marie Reiley, larceny from the person; Same vs. Amandus Kauschoiky, larceny from the person; Same vs. Oscar Higgins, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Williams, larceny from the person; Same vs. George Davis, larceny from the person; Same vs. Henry Settling, larceny from the person; Same vs. Thomas Butler, carrying concealed weapons.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

An action has been instituted by Henry G. Latham and the Overseer of the Poor of Suffolk county against the Long Island Railroad Company to compel the company to furnish drinking water and proper receptacles and drinking utensils for the passengers on their trains. It seems that the company now send a boy through the cars with water, but the plaintiffs, who are acting on behalf of the people, claim that the statute requires the company to have water in the cars.

In 1873 Edward Boyle got a judgment against the trustees of the village of Edgewater for work done. The trustees alleged that they had no power to levy a tax of more than $25,000, and that sum was needed to meet the current expenses of 1874. Judge Pratt yesterday issued a mandamus against them, compelling them to levy in the tax a sufficient amount to meet the claim, holding that the village at the time was able to raise $40,000.

John C. Stephens was divorced from his wife Anna, and on the 11th of May she went to the factory, No. 353 Classon avenue, where he was at work and attempted to shoot him. It seems, however, that the cylinder fell out of her revolver and she was thus prevented from accomplishing her design. She was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday and convicted of an assault.

AN EXCISE EPISODE.

The Boy "Freddy."

About one month ago the Common Council of Brooklyn offered a reward of $300 for the recovery of Freddy English, the boy who was supposed to have been abducted from his home in that city while he was engaged in the prosecution of a large number of alleged offenders against the Excise law, he being the witness for the people. Two weeks after the publication of the reward Master English presented himself at the residence of Rev. George F. Pentecost, of Boston, and told the story of his abduction by strange men from his home in the City of Churches. The utmost credence was placed in the boy's story by the clergyman, who subsequently accompanied him to Brooklyn where he restored him to his sorrowing parents who had mourned him as lost. Since his return the question has arisen who is entitled to the reward, the boy or Rev. Mr. Pentecost? Yesterday Mayor Hunter received a letter from the Boston minister claiming the reward of $300. The latter is not actuated by any mercenary motives in the matter, however, as he says he will devote the money, if paid to him, to some benevolent purpose. The Mayor will obtain the opinion of the Corporation Counsel before paying the reward.

BROOKLYN POLICE PUNISHED.

Yesterday the Brooklyn Board of Police Commissioners rendered their decision in the case of Patrolmen Lanagan, Quinn, Nugent and Shay, of the Fifth and Ninth precincts, the officers who took part in the riotous proceedings at Myrtle avenue Park, on Wednesday evening last. They dismissed Nugent, Quinn and Lanagan from the force and fined Shay three days' pay.

SHEPHERD'S NOMINATION.

President Grant's Act Very Generally Condemned by the Republican, Democratic and Independent Press Outside of Washington—The President's Organ in Defence of the Nomination.

[From the Albany Journal—administration.]

Such selections indicate that the President does not believe the charges against Governor Shepherd, and thinks the wrongs in the District government lie at the door of others. Nevertheless we are glad that the Senate refused to confirm him. The President ought not to have been deceived and ought not to have made the nomination.

[From the Hartford Times—democratic.]

A recent investigation developed great frauds. But President Grant is a friend of such rings. He likes the New York and Boston custom house rings. He nominated Simmons and complimented Murphy. Boss Shepherd, with his millions of money, was near to the heart of President Grant, and he had the President's sympathy when Congress turned him out of the control of the District of Columbia affairs. * * * He desired that the Boss should run the District, though Congress decided that he should not. The President seemed to like the way things were managed; and we are not aware that he complained of the false measurements made by his own private secretary, General Babcock, under Boss Shepherd's rule. At any rate the President removed a faithful engineer who exposed those frauds.

[From the Worcester Gazette—independent.]

You can't always understand the President. He is eccentric. In the matter of appointments especially so. Engineer Cluss, of the District of Columbia, recently gave evidence in regard to the corruption existing in the District government which has never been controverted. Ex-Governor Shepherd was clearly a rascal, if Cluss' story was true. Cluss was at once removed by General Grant, and a friend of Shepherd nominated in his place. The latter was confirmed by the Senate without ado. This emboldened the President, and he yesterday, in nominating the new provisional government of three, which it was intended by Congress should supersede the old ring, put his friend, the pure and spotless Shepherd, at the head.

[From the Albany Times—independent.]

The last instance which the President has given of a desire for civil service reform is not reassuring to the friends of the system. The nomination of Shepherd was an insult to the country and to Congress in particular.

[From the Utica Observer—democratic.]

Yesterday Grant showed his hand, which had been hidden lately in the glove of false pretences. Stripping off all disguises, he came boldly to the front as the champion of Alexander R. Shepherd, the Boss, whose corrupt notoriety has swept the circuit of the civilized world.

[From the Buffalo Courier—democratic.]

It is the most reckless, wretched and disgraceful act of a President whose notorious disregard of propriety did not need this illustration.

[From the Oswego Palladium—democratic.]

Richardson was driven from the Treasury Department by the clamors of an outraged and robbed people, and Grant put him on the bench of the Court of Claims. Shepherd is proven to have been the chief of an organized band of thieves, who have stolen millions upon millions of the public money, and Grant indorses him by putting upon his shoulders the robe of power. We have always thought Grant shared Shepherd's plunder, and now we are morally certain of it. He never would have dared to thus defy public sentiment were he not in the power of the convicted thief whom he has lifted from the depth of infamy to a place of honor and trust.

[From the Washington Chronicle—republican.]

It will be seen from our Senatorial reports that the President has not lost confidence in the integrity, ability and fitness for such a position of trust of ex-Governor A. R. Shepherd, and accordingly mentioned his name to the Senate for one of these commissioners; but the Senate, under all the circumstances of the case, thought it better to select gentlemen who had been entirely disconnected with District affairs, hence the President sent in the name of Mr. Cattell, who was confirmed.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican—independent.]

Even the stanchest of the remaining "Grant men" in New England will look grave, and feel so, as they read the name of Alexander R. Shepherd at the head of the *ad interim* District government. The force of stupid or corrupt audacity can no further go. In this appointment Grant fairly surpasses himself. The "respectable" republican organs are entitled to sympathy.

[From the Rochester Democrat—republican.]

The nomination of Governor Shepherd will be received with general disfavor. The recent report of the Investigating Committee has left him in bad odor with the country.

[From the Newark Journal—democratic.]

A letter of "explicit faith and full confidence in your honesty, zeal and high-toned integrity" is in order from U. S. G. to Boss Shepherd.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph—republican.]

It is to the infinite credit of the Senate that it almost unanimously rejected this shameful nomination, giving the "Boss" but six votes out of a Senate of forty-two. While either body of Congress maintains its dignity in such manner there is still hope for the country.

[From the Washington Republican—The President's organ.]

As foreshadowed in the *National Republican* yesterday morning, the President showed his confidence in Mr. Shepherd by nominating him for one of the positions in question. As also indicated in the article referred to, an ex-Cabinet member and an ex-member of Congress—Mr. Dennison and Mr. Blow—were also appointed. It was the intention of the President, as pointed out at the same time, to have deferred making the nominations for some days, and he would have carried out his ideas in that respect if the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in consultation upon the subject, had not advised him that, under the circumstances—the District being practically without a government—it would be advisable to make nominations immediately. The President yielded to the counsels of the Senate Committee and the nominations were made. The rejection of ex-Governor Shepherd by the Senate was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and comment in the city yesterday and last night, and is likely to continue to be for some days to come. If the majority of the Senate had had the courage of the Executive the result would have been different. But the fact is that the men who endorsed him and all that he did here up to the very hour of his nomination, yielded to the clamors of the opposition press and sacrificed an officer whom they should have supported and sustained. The district government is now at an end forever, and the men who administered it have passed into private life with more or less censure resting upon them. The time to write its history has not and may never come. If, however, it shall be written, it would not at all surprise us to learn that many of the gentlemen who have sat in judgment and condemned it are more responsible for whatever of mismanagement took place than its administrative officers. Against Governor Shepherd personally there is no charge implicating his official honor or integrity. Millions and millions of dollars were expended under his immediate direction. Investigation after investigation by Congress and suits in the courts have failed to show that one single cent was diverted into his pockets; and as long as the Capital lasts its avenues and streets and parks will remain the evidence of his ability and the memorial to his name. He may be condemned to-day, but time will be certain to bring him a more complete vindication than even that he received yesterday at the hands of the President.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette—administration.]

If President Grant thinks the nomination of Boss Shepherd is going to help him to a third term, he makes about the biggest mistake of his life.

[From the New Haven Journal and Courier—Postmaster Sperry's paper.]

If the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent is correct the District government which has just been abolished might very properly be also clapped into quod for a period.

[From the Baltimore Gazette—democratic.]

There is great sympathy expressed in New York for Tweed. In Washington Shepherd is held in high esteem. Behold the difference between Tweedism and Shepherdism—between guilt and innocence! The democratic leaders spurned Tweed. Republican statesmen take Shepherd by the hand.

[From the Albany Argus—democratic.]

When the investigation into the management of this Shepherd had been substantially concluded Grant went with him on a revel to Cape May, and returned to nominate him as one of the Provisional Commissioners of the District. The mere statement of the fact carries with it its own swift condemnation. And if there are any republicans who still retain a particle of confidence in the administration this nomination ought to destroy it. If Grant is not a partner of public plunderers he is at least their best friend.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer—democratic.]

The President, hoping to compel the confirmation of a rascally favorite, nominated at the last moment the notorious Boss Shepherd as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, together with Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, and William Dennison. * * * The pertinacity with which Grant clings to this man, after all that has been said and proved against him, can only be explained as a foolish admiration of the name and character endeared to him in youth by the fascinating pen of Harrison Ainsworth.

[From the Elmira Daily Gazette—democratic.]

The subject overwhelms us. Words are airy. The dictionary is a toy balloon. General Grant has reached the climax of imposition. He cannot insult the American people after this. Anything he may do hereafter must fall unnoticed, like the dropping of a sere and yellow leaf in autumn, or anything else of that kind. We can only sit and wait for the end to come. After nominating Alexander R. Shepherd for Commissioner of the District of Columbia; after returning a thief to the money drawers of the nation; after returning like a dog to his vomit—what more can this insulting President do? One thing only remains to be done in order to teach this idiotic, rascally President that virtue still abides with the American people; that is, to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanors. He is unfit to sit in the presidential chair. He has debased himself beyond the limits of patience. Shepherd is a felon, so proved to be by a committee of Congress. He remains at large only by the sufferance of a long suffering people. Yet this Washington Tweed is honored by the President. Not only honored, he is named as first trustee of the city he has robbed. The action of the President is infamous. He should be made to suffer for it. Properly, the Senate rejected the nomination, but improperly it spent two hours over the matter. It should have hurled the nomination back into the face of the President and called on the house to impeach him forthwith.

THE BUDGET FOR 1874.

Another Lively Session of the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Wheeler Defines His Position—The Comptroller on the Rampage.

Another lively session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday morning at the Comptroller's office, at which the Mayor presided. Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting from the official journal. Considerable debate ensued on correcting the same.

Mr. Vance stated that since he had received a copy of the budget his time had been so occupied that he could not pay the attention to its perusal which the subject demanded. Still he had found sufficient therein which needed explanation. He therefore proposed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby required to furnish to the Secretary, to be printed for the information of the members of this Board—

First—A statement showing the particulars of the debts which require an appropriation of $8,250,000 for 1874.

Second—A list of the judgments paid from appropriation of $250,000, and the reason why these judgments, if any, were not paid from the departmental appropriation made to meet the claims incurred.

Third—The amount paid up to this date from appropriation in Bureau of Municipal Corrections.

Fourth—The liabilities incurred during the present year for cleaning markets.

Fifth—Explain how the various regiments of the National Guard are to be provided for, when he purposes to make no appropriation for armories and drill rooms, for rent or otherwise beyond the amount paid therefor up to this date.

Sixth—The particulars of the proposed reduction in the appropriation for city courts from $381,900 to $371,080 40, and state if the whole or the greater part of this apparent proposed reduction is not otherwise provided for in the budget.

Seventh—The particulars of the proposed reduction of the appropriation for the Department of Finance from $475,000 to $371,150, and state if the whole of the apparent proposed reduction is not otherwise provided for in the budget.

Eighth—The particulars of the appropriation stated by the Comptroller to have been made for the Finance Department in 1871 of $539,374 21, and showing the particulars in which the appropriation for the Department in 1874 is purposed to be reduced therefrom.

Ninth—A detailed statement giving full particulars as to the various matters called for in the letter of Messrs. Vance and Wheeler, dated June 20, 1874.

The Comptroller deprecated the actions of some members of the Board in raising the obstacles they have to immediate action on the estimates. He said they must be actuated by some secret motive.

A running debate followed between Messrs. Vance, Wheeler and Green. Mr. Wheeler made a long explanation of the efforts made by himself and Mr. Vance to obtain information on these subjects, and insinuated that the Comptroller had retarded their movements, as he thought intentionally, but for what purpose he did not know. He thought that the tax-ridden people of New York should know what they were taxed for.

In reply the Comptroller said that on the 6th of May last the Legislature passed a law requiring the Board to revise the estimates of the assessments for the city expenses, and, on the reception of the certified copy of the act, all heads of a department were invited to send their required estimates for 1874, but a number of them had not responded. The Comptroller thought it was unjust to shift the responsibility of the non-action of the Board upon some members of the Board.

Mr. Wheeler then arose and, in replying to the Comptroller, said that he had been trying to get a meeting of the Board during the month of May, but could get none. He wanted them to take up these estimates early, so that there would be plenty of time to fully examine them. On the 3d of June he received a note from the Comptroller to meet him privately in his office. He went there with Mr. Vance. The Comptroller produced a tabular statement or budget, which no one but himself had seen, and said it must be put through this week. Mr. Vance suggested that it be printed with the departmental estimates, as it would be almost impossible to thoroughly examine it without its being printed. They could not examine it so attentively as the importance of the matter demanded.

The Comptroller replied that there was no money to expend for printing it, and he thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Vance replied that if the city could not afford a small trifle for that purpose he would pay for printing the estimates himself. He would do this freely, as he knew he could not do his duty to the public without having the estimates printed and have full time to examine them. He considered the responsibility imposed upon him by the public was far greater and far outweighed the small sum required to print the estimates. He would like to see the heads of departments before the Board.

Mr. Green answered that he had seen them, and it was unnecessary.

Mr. Wheeler said that Mr. Green had consultations with them, excluding the other members of the Board, and then Mr. Green asks the Board to approve the estimates because he had privately satisfied himself. He characterized such a thing as a wrong and discourteous to the other members of the Board. A meeting of the Board was then called, at which the Mayor was not present, and Mr. Vance was voted to the chair.

A resolution was then passed that the estimates be printed under the direction of the Secretary, with the tabular statements of the Comptroller. When the Secretary took them to print he found all the departmental estimates, but none whatever from the Comptroller's office, and even the tabular statement had been taken away. He asked for the tabular statement, but it was not given him, and it was not until Saturday night that he could even get a summary of the Department of Finance, and not a detailed estimate, as the resolution of the Board of Apportionment, and a circular dated May 11, accompanying it, from the Comptroller, had called for.

The battle now waxed hot. Mr. Green became quite excited. He thought that the President of the Department of Taxes had made himself absurd. It would take two weeks to furnish the information called for in the resolution, and any man who knew anything about finances should know so. To wait to get this information they would not be able to have estimates completed at the required time, the 1st of July. He read a note sent by Messrs. Wheeler and Vance to the heads of departments asking for information. Some of these were present, and, no doubt, could give the necessary information.

Mr. Wheeler replied that that and other notes to the heads of departments had been written within the last ten days, because they could not get the information they desired in any other way. As for himself, as one of the Tax Commissioners, he would tell the Comptroller that the effect of the first announcement of 3.40 per cent, made by the Comptroller, for which there was not the slightest foundation in fact, had done on the real estate of the city and county more damage to its property interests than could be repaired in years, for the Board of Tax Commissioners themselves, who laid the basis of this taxation, could not know up to this month what the rate of taxation would be. At this time, however, we know sufficient to state that the tax percentage would not be as high as 2.93, as the Comptroller stated yesterday. True, there was some attempt in the tabular statement submitted by the Comptroller yesterday to reduce expenses, but it was only bridging over a difficulty which would be piled up against us in a year hence. The right way to economize was to cut down and cut off. As far as he himself was concerned he could withstand the assaults of the Comptroller. He and his colleague were determined to do their duty honestly and faithfully.

Mr. Green—There have been some allusions made ——

Mr. Wheeler (interrupting)—No, sir. I have made no allusions; I have stated facts.

Some little excitement occurred here, several outsiders being attracted to the room, among them Police Commissioners Disbecker and Durvee. On a vote of the resolution the Mayor and Comptroller voted solidly against Messrs. Vance and Wheeler. Business, however, was proceeded with.

For the Legislative Department $191,000 was appropriated.

The estimates for the Mayor's contingencies were passed over, also for the Finance Department, amounting to $391,150, which only includes salaries, cleaning markets and $15,000 contingencies.

For interest on the city debt $8,250,000 is asked; floating debt fund stock, $130,763; stocks for docks and slips, $50,000; volunteer soldiers family aid fund bonds No. 10, $500,000; soldiers substituted bounty redemption bonds, $500,000.

The interest on the debt of the annexed territory is $100,000, and redemption of the debt of the annexed territory $85,000, making, in all, $9,615,763.

Mr. Vance asked what was the amount of the city debt.

Mr. Green said he published it every month, and supposed every person who had any interest in the matter knew it. The debt on the 1st of May was $119,000,000.

These were also passed over.

The $200,000 for judgments against the city was, after some discussion between Mr. Green and Mr. Vance, also passed over.

The estimate for the Bureau of Municipal Correction, $25,000, was come to.

The Mayor asked what the Bureau of Municipal Correction did and who they were. He had never heard of it.

Mr. Green replied that it was a Bureau established by an act of the Legislature, passed on the recommendation of Mr. O'Conor and some others, who constitute the Bureau. He believed it was for the purpose of prosecuting rascals who stole the public money. The law fixed the amount, and he supposed they would have to pay it.

The Mayor—"O! all right," and the amount was annexed.

For contesting street opening cases the Comptroller asked $5,000.

Mr. Vance asked if there was a Corporation Counsel and an attorney to attend to these matters.

For "expenses arising out of the annexation of the towns of Westchester county, not included in any other items in this estimate," the Comptroller asks $100,000.

Mayor Havemeyer here. He wanted asked the Secretary to stop this matter, to know something concerning "what was in his mind" and inquired of the Comptroller "what was in his mind when he put down that $100,000?"

Mr. Green replied that there were law suits which might arise out of this annexation and contingencies which no one could foretell, and that it was well to have $100,000 in such a case. No action was taken on this "contingency."

A motion to appropriate $13,000 for the City Prison Commission, which sum, the Comptroller explained, had already been spent by surveyors selecting a site, was objected to by Mr. Vance and tabled. So was an appropriation of $138,000 for the Law Department, of which $50,000 was contingencies.

Objection was made to the item of $50,000 for lamps and gas in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, $75,000 for repairing and cleaning sewers and $50,000 for supplies for and cleaning public offices, and they were passed over.

The Health Department estimate for removing night soil was to be reduced from $48,000 to $40,000. The Police Department wanted $24,000 for cleaning streets in the new wards and $105,000 for police expenses in the same. These estimates the Comptroller proposed to reduce to $20,000 and $100,000 respectively.

The Board then adjourned until this morning.

STATE ASSESSORS' SESSION.

A large number of property owners were present yesterday at the Tax Commissioners' Office to witness a meeting of the Board of State Assessors, to complain of the enormous taxation to which their property is subject.

A Mr. Morrow stated that he owned eleven lots in Harlem, which thirty years ago cost him $1,500. Last year they were assessed at $15,100. Another piece of property which he owned at the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, for which he paid $82,000, was assessed at $65,000. He added that it took twenty-two and a half per cent of his income to pay his taxes. The Commissioners will receive complaints until the 1st of August. Among those present were A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Matthews, Brown Brothers, Henry Bergh, E. H. Jenny and numerous counsellors for Property Owners' Associations.

Mr. H. Andrews read the following statement relative to the valuation of State and city property, showing the increase, as far as the city is concerned, to be very much in excess to the ratio of the State valuation increase:—

REAL ESTATE.

Census 1860, acres improved lands	14,358,403
Census 1870, acres improved lands	15,627,206
Increase	1,268,803
Census 1860, valuation farm lands	$803,343,593
Census 1870, valuation farm lands	1,272,857,766
Increase	$469,514,173
Assessed valuation of all real estate except New York and Kings counties:—	
1859	$624,770,387
1870	659,425,901
Increase in ten years	$34,655,314
1872	675,314,236
Assessed valuation over 1859	$50,543,849
Assessed valuation New York city, 1859	379,037,550
Assessed valuation New York city, 1870	684,140,768
Increase in ten years	$305,103,218
1872	797,148,665
Increase over 1859	$418,111,115
Increase in State, except New York and Kings counties, 13 years	50,543,849
Increase in city same time	418,111,115
Increase in State	8 1-11 p. ct.
Increase in city	110 3-10 p. ct.
Census, 1860, valuation of farming implements and live stock	$133,022,991
Census, 1870, same	221,880,424
Increase in ten years	$88,857,433
Assessed valuation of all personal property in the State, except New York and Kings:—	
1859	$130,039,610
1870	133,858,977
Increase in ten years	$3,819,367
1872	$110,574,061
Decrease in thirteen years	$19,465,549
Assessed valuation of personal property in the city:—	
1859	$172,971,192
1870	281,142,696
Increase in ten years	$108,171,504
1872	306,947,223
Increase over 1859	$133,976,031
Decrease in State, except New York and Kings counties, 13 years	19,465,549
Increase in city same time	133,976,031
Decrease in State	15 p. ct.
Increase in city	77½ p. ct.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Can the Route Be Neutralized in Time of War?—British Commerce and the Military Route to India.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d of June, Lord Dunsany moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty for copies of any existing treaties or conventions for ensuring the neutralization of the Suez Canal in war time. He observed that the negotiation of the canal was not only a matter of great importance to our commercial communications with India, but to our military route to that country. It was the more important that there should be a proper understanding between this country and the parties who would be responsible for any interruption of the traffic by that route, particularly after the recent threatened stoppage of that traffic, and the proceedings which had been taken by M. Lesseps, which were detailed in the papers which had been presented to Parliament on the subject. He thought the time had come when the question of buying up the pecuniary rights of the proprietors should be considered.

The Earl of Derby said he agreed with what the noble earl had said as to the importance of the Suez Canal. It was a very great work, the construction of which had brought a high and enviable reputation to M. Lesseps. Contrary to general expectation, and especially contrary to the expectations which were entertained in this country, it had proved of more advantage to the trade of England and India than it had to any other country or to all the other countries in the world. But he could not agree with his noble friend when he spoke of our hold on the canal being precarious and our rights undefined. The concession granted by the Viceroy of Egypt and sanctioned by the Porte defined in very precise terms the rights of those who used the canal. The noble lord referred to the late dispute between M. Lesseps and all the governments of Europe. No doubt there was for a short time some uneasiness and anxiety in the public mind; but their lordships would remember that M. Lesseps claimed a higher rate of tonnage than the governments of Europe were inclined to sanction. The question of tonnage was referred to a commission. That commission, representing all the governments interested and acting under the authority of the Sultan, deliberated on the matter, and a decision was given unfavorable to the claims of the Canal Company. M. Lesseps at first expressed his intention of resisting that decision. All the governments of Europe, including that of France, brought their influence to bear on M. Lesseps. If he had persisted in his intention the result would have been that the government of Egypt would have taken possession of the canal, and administered it, of course, in the interests of the shareholders, but in such a manner as to prevent the interruption of the traffic. Fortunately the good sense of M. Lesseps and the expressions of opinion from the governments of Europe prevented the matter from being brought to such an extremity. If the matter had been carried to extremities there would have been some temporary inconvenience arising from the absence of the skilled artisans who worked the canal. He was quite prepared to go into any reasonable proposition which would prevent the recurrence of disputes; but, if they did occur, he had not the slightest doubt that they would end as the last one had done. The noble lord asked whether he was prepared to consider the question of taking over the canal from M. Lesseps and working it by means of an international commission. His answer was that it was useless to talk of buying a property which was not in the market; and no one would propose to put pressure on M. Lesseps and the shareholders to compel them to sell their property against their will. That would hardly be a fair or generous policy, and, whether it were fair or generous or not, it could not be done without the concurrence of the governments of Europe, and he very much doubted whether that concurrence would be given. He was sure that their lordships would see that it would not be right for him to give any expression of opinion on the abstract expediency of a transaction of that kind. When a man wanted to buy a house or an estate, or anything else, he should not, if he were a man of sense, proclaim that the possession of that house or estate was absolutely indispensable to him. If the question of the transference of the canal to an international commission, representing the governments of Europe, and so constituted that all might participate in the advantages of the canal on equal terms, were raised, and if the terms demanded were fair he did not say that it would not be a fair proposition for consideration. That proposal had not been made, and he had no reason to suppose that it would be made. He would not enter into the large question of the neutralization of the canal during the war, and he had only to say, in conclusion, that there were no papers to lay before the House.

Lord Houghton said the Suez Canal was in the market, and the shareholders would be quite ready to adopt any plan to put it in a more satisfactory position. If it could not be placed under an international commission it ought to be made the absolute property of the Ottoman government.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COCKS—FIELDS.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D., CHARLES P. COCKS to CHARLOTTE A., daughter of John J. Fields, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

CONNER—BOGERT.—In this city, on Wednesday, June 24, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, D.D., DANIEL G. CONNER to EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Peter J. Bogert, Esq. No cards.

Exeter (N. H.) papers please copy.

DICKERSON—MERRILL.—On Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., GEO. A. DICKERSON, to NELLIE C. MERRILL, daughter of the late Wm. H. Merrill, all of this city.

ECKSTEIN—UNGER.—On Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Huebsh, GUSTAVE ECKSTEIN, to ROSALIE, eldest daughter of Herman and Phoebe Unger.

Savannah papers please copy.

GATES—COOK.—On Friday, October 10, 1873, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. J. W. Barnhart, HARLEY E. GATES to LIZZIE P. COOK, youngest daughter of Edmund F. Cook, all of this city.

HOWARD—GUION.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, at Trinity church, by the Rev. T. McK. Brown, FREDERICK W. HOWARD to ANNA, daughter of Clement Guion, all of New York.

HUNTER—COX.—At the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, 1874, by the Rev. W. J. Pitch, ROBERT J. HUNTER to MARGARET VICTORIA, eldest daughter of the late John Cox, both of Brooklyn.

KIERSTED—SALISBURY.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth street, by the rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, GEORGE A. KIERSTED, of Kingston, N. Y., to JOSEPHEN A. SALISBURY, only daughter of Silas C. Salisbury, of this city.

KIMBER—ANDRESEN.—On Thursday, June 25, by the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, ALFRED KIMBER, to LOUISA, daughter of J. Andresen.

LYNCH—AYRES.—On Saturday, May 23, 1873, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by Rev. Father Larkin, WILLIAM B. LYNCH to MINNIE A. AYRES, all of this city.

NILES—DERBY.—On Tuesday, June 23, at the First Methodist Episcopal church, Port Washington, L. I., by the Rev. C. Backman, W. F. NILES, of New York, to ADDIE C. DERBY, of Port Washington. No cards.

PAREZO—BARNHART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, by the Rev. J. H. Sommers, THOMAS PAREZO to ELEANOR GERTRUDE, only daughter of George W. and Annie Barnhart, all of New York.

Montreal and Ottawa papers please copy.

THORNE—McGRORTY.—On Tuesday, June 23, at Metuchen, N. J., by the Rev. Levi W. Norton, GEORGE A. THORNE to Mrs. M. A. W. McGRORTY.

Died.

BARROWS.—In Baltimore, on Saturday, June 20, HOWARD MEADE, only son of Henry C. and Annie Barrows.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday, June 21.

BUCKLEY.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, HARRY, youngest son of John C. and Sarah H. Buckley, aged 3 years and 19 days.

Relative and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Coney Island road, Flatbush, on Saturday, June 27, at half-past two o'clock.

DEMPSEY.—On Wednesday, June 24, 1874, at his residence, No. 522 Third avenue, JOSEPH F. DEMPSEY, in the 35th year of his age.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, on next Saturday morning, June 27, at ten o'clock, in St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street; after which his remains will be removed to Calvary cemetery for interment. His relatives and friends and those of his uncles James and John Dempsey, are respectfully invited to attend.

DEVLIN.—On Thursday, June 25, CHARLES DEVLIN, son of John and Maggie Devlin, aged 5 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 272 West Tenth street, on Friday, June 26, at two o'clock P. M.

DUNN.—On Thursday, June 25, at her residence, No. 49 Macdougal street, ELIZA, relict of John Dunn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EGGERS.—On Thursday morning, June 25, 1874, at half-past five o'clock, Mrs. ANNA EGGERS, wife of Henry Eggers and daughter of A. Schierenbeck, aged 24 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Lutheran church, on Fourth street, near Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint, on Sunday, June 28, at two o'clock P. M.

FARRELL.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of his father, No. 186 Mulberry street, LAWRENCE, eldest son of John Farrell, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 26th inst., at half-past one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FRY.—On Thursday, June 25, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John W. and Louisa P. Fry, aged 17 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GOSSAGE.—On Monday, June 22, at the residence of E. B. Lane, Esq., Sing Sing, N. Y., MARGARET ANNA, wife of Charles Gossage, of Chicago, in the 25th year of her age.

KELSEY.—JOHN KELSEY, aged 69, son of the late Henry Kelsey, of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York.

McCANN.—On Wednesday morning, June 24, OWEN McCANN, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 28 Harrison street, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M.

McCARTHY.—In this city, on Wednesday, June 24, 1874, ELLEN HOGAN, wife of Dennis McCarthy, of the parish of Effin, county Limerick, Ireland, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Morris street, on Friday, June 26, at half-past one o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McCORMACK.—On Thursday, June 25, 1874, suddenly, WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Ellen McCormack.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 309 East Fifty-first street, on Saturday, 27th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

McFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, at six P. M., MARY J. McFARLAND, eldest daughter of the late Robert and Elizabeth McFarland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLAYFOOT.—On Wednesday, June 24, 1874, HANNAH PLAYFOOT, relict of the late David Playfoot, of Athens, Bradford county, Pa., aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 East Twenty-sixth street, on Saturday, June 27, at eight o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

REEVES.—On Tuesday, June 23, MARY D. REEVES, daughter of Mary and the late James Reeves.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 249 West Twelfth street, on Friday, the 26th inst., at four P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery on Saturday morning.

REYNOLDS.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Thursday, June 25, N. H. W. REYNOLDS, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, June 24, WILLIAM C. ROGERS, in the 40th year of his age.

The members of the Association of Exempt Firemen are hereby notified to meet at No. 80 Barrow street, this (Friday) morning, June 26, at half-past nine o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member WILLIAM C. ROGERS. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

SCOFIELD.—After a short and painful illness, WILLIE H. SCOFIELD, aged 5 years, 4 months and 27 days, only son of James and Elizabeth Scofield.

Funeral to take place at Johnstown, N. Y., on Saturday, June 27, at three o'clock P. M.

SCOFIELD.—On Thursday, June 25, SUSANNA VALENTINE, wife of Alonzo Scofield.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 27, at her late residence, No. 122 Clinton street, at two o'clock P. M.

SOUTTER.—At Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, June 22, MAITLAND SOUTTER, son of the late Robert Soutter, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, June 25, at her residence, 198 Mott street, EMILY M. NOLTON, wife of Maurice F. Sullivan, aged 27 years, 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYNTOR.—On Thursday, June 25, ASA TAYNTOR, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 46 Leroy street, on Saturday, 27th inst., at two P. M.

THOMAS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, JOSEPHINE EVERETT, infant daughter of Hanson A. and Malvina P. Thomas, aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 693 High street, on Saturday, at three o'clock.

TURGIS.—On Wednesday evening, June 24, at nine o'clock, HORTENSE EMMA REGINA, wife of J. Turgis, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, 332 Garden street, Hoboken, Saturday, 27th inst., at eight o'clock A. M., and thence from church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at half-past nine A. M.

VAN WYCK.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, GEORGE F. VAN WYCK, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday, June 26, at half-past three o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot upon the arrival of the two o'clock train from Barclay and Christopher streets, New York.

Poughkeepsie and Fishkill papers please copy.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Wednesday, June 24, CLARA, wife of Caleb D. Weeks.

Notice hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, June 24, GEORGE WILLIAMS.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Friday, the 26th inst., at two o'clock P. M.