THE COURTS.

Another Scene in the Boucicault-Hart Play.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Cheapness of Human Life in New York.

Charles H. Haswell, who made the preliminary survey of East 109th street preparatory to its being paved, has sued the city for $150 compensation. A demurrer was interposed to the complaint, setting up that there is no appropriation from which to pay the amount claimed. There was an argument on the demurrer yesterday, before Judge Larremore, at Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, after which the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

George W. Butt hired some carriages to various members of the Board of Education for the purpose of visiting the public schools. Mr. Butt has been compelled to sue the city for the amount of his bill. This, also, was demurred to and the case was also argued yesterday, before Judge Larremore, with a like result, the Court taking the papers.

A case of alleged false imprisonment and slander was tried in the Marine Court yesterday. Silverstein, the defendant in the case, is a German shoemaker, residing at No. 7 Ludlow street. He was sitting at his work, while his vest, containing his watch and chain, lay on the bed. Newman, who brought the suit, entered the room, looking for his umbrella. Silverstein went down stairs at the moment, and when he returned missed his watch. Knowing that Newman had gone to a barber shop he secured the services of a detective and had him arrested and taken to a police station, where he was searched; but the watch not being found in his possession he was released. This was the case as it was related. The jury found for the defendant, as he had reasonable ground for suspicion.

The will of Loring Andrews, late a wealthy leather merchant of this city, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings. The decedent bequeaths the whole of his property to his widow and surviving children.

William Stunin was yesterday held by Mr. Commissioner Shields in $1,000, on a charge of selling cigars without the legal revenue stamps being attached to the boxes containing the same.

Christian Lorenzo was yesterday tried and convicted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a charge of illicit distillation. Remanded for sentence.

THE BOUCICAULT-HART CASE.

The defendant in this case, Joshua Hart, of the Theatre Comique, has entered two demurrers in the law and equity branches of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern district to the actions instituted against him by Mr. Boucicault for alleged infringement of his copyright to the special ownership as author of the drama of "Shaughraun." The demurrer in the law branch is as follows:—

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Southern District of New York.—Dion Boucicault vs. Joshua Hart.—Defendant, by his attorneys, demurs—First, That it appears upon the face of the declaration that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue in this behalf. Second—The said declaration does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and the matter therein contained in the manner and form as the same are therein stated are not sufficient in law for the said plaintiff to have or maintain his aforesaid action against the said defendant, and the said defendant is not bound by law to answer the same; and this he is ready to verify, and the defendant prays judgment, and that the said plaintiff be barred from having or maintaining his aforesaid action hereof against him; that, among other insufficiencies, it appears upon the face of said declaration that the drama called the "Shaughraun" has been for a greater period than ten days prior to the commencement of this action publicly performed by the plaintiff upon the stage of a theatre, and it does not appear by said declaration that two printed copies of said drama or any copies thereof were filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, or sent by mail to said Librarian, within ten days after the public performance thereof, and in consequence of such omission it does not appear that the "Shaughraun" is secured by copyright, and further that it does not appear that the plaintiff has ever given any notice that the requirements of the act of Congress have been complied with, or that the said drama is secured by copyright.

LOCKWOOD & POST, Defendant's Attorneys.

The affidavits of defendant's counsel, and of defendant himself, certifying to the above facts, are annexed.

The demurrer in the equity branch of the Court is of the same tenor and substance as the foregoing.

PAY OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Once upon a time the Corporation Counsel's office was worth some $60,000 a year. The salary was subsequently fixed at $3,500 a year, with $6,500 yearly allowances for services in street opening cases. Under the charter of 1870 the fixing of the salary was left to the Comptroller, who made it $15,000 a year. Comptroller Connolly, in addition to the $15,000, continued to pay the previous extra compensation of $6,500, which further sum, however, Comptroller Green refused to pay. Mr. O'Gorman brought suit against the city, and the case came on some days ago for a hearing before Judge J. F. Daly, holding Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, when it was argued at length by Mr. A. Oakey Hall on behalf of Mr. O'Gorman, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean on behalf of the city. Judge J. F. Daly gave his decision in the matter yesterday. He holds that the salary of the Corporation Counsel having been fixed at a stated sum a suit cannot be maintained for the extra pay demanded, and gives his reasons in the following opinion:—

By the act (chapter 383 Laws of 1870, section 1), it is provided that the Corporation Counsel shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the Comptroller, not exceeding the annual compensation paid to the Recorder; and any provision of law inconsistent with this provision is repealed. The salary thus provided for has been fixed by the Comptroller at $15,000 per annum, which sum has been paid to the plaintiff. This action is brought to recover additional compensation at the rate of $6,500 per annum, under the act (chapter 122 Laws of 1854, section 52), which provides that "no costs, fees or charges shall hereafter be allowed or paid to the Counsel to the Corporation for the performance, on and after the first day of January next, of the services and duties now required by law to be rendered by him in any matter or proceeding for the opening, widening, extending, laying out or otherwise improving the avenues, streets, public parks, public places or other public grounds in the city of New York. But in lieu thereof the Counsel to the Corporation shall receive from and after the first day of January next the sum of $6,500, to be paid quarterly by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York." At the time of the passage of this act the Counsel to the Corporation was in the receipt of a regular annual salary, fixed by the Common Council at $3,500. The act gave him $6,500 additional, in lieu of fees, &c., he was accustomed to receive in the proceedings mentioned in the section quoted. This double compensation, amounting together to $10,000 per annum, paid quarterly, the incumbents of the office successively received until the passage of the act of 1870, above referred to, providing that the Counsel to the Corporation should receive an annual salary, to be paid by the Comptroller, and repealing any provision of law inconsistent therewith. The plaintiff claims that the salary of $15,000, fixed pursuant to the act of 1870, superseded only $3,500 of the $10,000 previously received by him, because the balance, or $6,500, was not received as salary, but as compensation in lieu of costs, fees and charges in certain proceedings, and the statute allowing him such compensation was not inconsistent with the later statute providing for a fixed salary. Whether the $6,500 be called an allowance in lieu of certain fees, or a compensation in addition to the regular salary of the officer to whom it was paid, it was in effect and fact a salary. Although given in lieu of fees for certain services, it was dependent upon such services, being payable whether the Counsel to the Corporation was called upon to render the services or not. It was a compensation attaching to the office and not to the service. The service, if rendered, was like all the other duties performed by the Counsel to the Corporation (except legal assistance to the Supervisors), performed for the city, and the whole compensation of the officer was paid from the city treasury. When, thereupon, the act of 1870 was passed, authorizing the Comptroller to fix a salary for the officer which might be, and was, largely in excess of the stated compensation then received by him from all sources, and inconsistent provisions of law were repealed, the intention was clearly to establish a compensation which should supersede all other regular, stated or annual allowances attaching to the office and payable from the city treasury. Demurrer overruled and judgment thereon for the defendants, with costs.

This is probably one of the cases in which it would have been more agreeable to the present Corporation Counsel to have been beaten than otherwise, as, had the decision been against him, he could have added this $6,500 to his annual stipend. However, the end may not be yet, as it is not at all unlikely an appeal may be taken from the present decision.

TWO YEARS FOR TAKING LIFE.

On the morning of April 1, 1874, John Hughes, better known as "Jack the Warrior," went home to his boarding house, No. 194 Clinton street, in company with a small boy, having been at a party the night previous. Upon arriving in the house he met Thomas McIntyre alias Moore, who was also a resident of the same house. The latter took the boy into a room, and Hughes objected to his holding any private conversation with him. This exasperated McIntyre and both the men became engaged in an altercation, during which, it is alleged, Hughes struck the other on the head with a lamp. Nothing was thought of the matter for some time. McIntyre was arrested and sent to Sing Sing for a felony. He arrived there on the 26th of May, and died the next day of abscess of the brain. A warrant was issued for the man Hughes, and he was arrested in Philadelphia. He was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, Colonel C. S. Spencer appearing as counsel for the prisoner and Assistant District Attorney Russell for the prosecution.

The testimony was very brief. Witnesses for the prosecution corroborated the story given above. The defence was that it was not shown that the McIntyre with whom the prisoner had an altercation was the man dying in prison, and that as to the altercation itself McIntyre was the assailant, that he struck with his fist the prisoner, who retaliated by throwing a lamp at him, that the lamp did not hit him, but that he fell, striking his head on the edge of a lounge, and that if the man who died in prison was the one with whom the altercation was had, and if his death was the result of injuries received during such altercation, the prisoner was justified in what he did, he having acted in self-defence. The jury were out but a short time when they brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Judge Barrett proceeded to pass sentence. The whole trouble, he said, lay in the fact that the accused had been drinking all the night previous. The jury had been very merciful to return the verdict they had. He thought that he would be derelict in his duty if he did not impose the full penalty of the law; and he hoped it would be a warning to others in the same condition. He then sentenced him to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years.

"Now that you have sentenced me," said Hughes, addressing Judge Barrett, "all I have to say is that I am as innocent of the crime charged against me as you are."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

ADMIRALTY BRANCH.

The following order in reference to admiralty cases in the United States Circuit Court in this district has been promulgated by the Court:—

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, March 16, 1875.

For the purpose of carrying out more efficiently the provisions of the recent act of Congress, after it shall take effect, in regard to the finding of facts and conclusions of law by the Circuit Court in cases of admiralty on appeal, each party to an appeal shall furnish to the Court at the commencement of the hearing, and shall serve on the proctor for each of the other parties to the appeal, five days before the hearing, a printed finding of facts and conclusions of law, as proposed, printed on writing paper on only one side. If this be not done the party in default will not be heard on appeal, and if the party in default be the appellant his appeal will be dismissed. By order of the Court. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

CASES IN EQUITY.

The following order has been promulgated by the United States Circuit Court of this district with regard to equity cases for the February and April terms:—

The hearing of motions in equity cases and of cases on the equity calendar for the February term will be resumed at the Equity Court rooms, No. 27 Chambers street, on Tuesday, March 23, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M. Such calendar will be continued as the equity calendar for the April term, but further cases may be noticed for such term and placed at the foot of such calendar if the notices be given and the notes of issue be filed according to the usual practice. By order of the Court. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Before Judge Robinson.

SUIT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

Suit was brought by Joseph Lowenstein to recover $25,000 from Sheriff Conner. It was claimed by the plaintiff that he owned two stores on Eighth avenue, one of which was conducted by his brother Samuel, and that the Sheriff had levied upon and sold his property for the purpose of satisfying a judgment recovered against his brother. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Sheriff.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barrett.

AN EMBEZZLING CLERK SENT TO STATE PRISON—A NOLLE PROSEQUI IN THE CASE OF EUGENE A. HEATH.

James F. Bull pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the embezzlement of $2,286 49 from Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., by whom he was employed as a bookkeeper, by means of a false entry in a memorandum cash book. He was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months. The prisoner was greatly overcome on receiving the sentence, and, sinking into his seat, very nearly fainted.

Assistant District Attorney Russell stated that he wished to nolle prosequi four indictments against Eugene A. Heath, charging him with embezzlement from the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, of which he was the treasurer. He said that he had carefully examined the case and did not think the evidence sufficient to convict the accused. Judge Barrett gave his consent, and the nolles were entered. Heath, it will be remembered, was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of James H. Ingersoll, who was sent to State Prison for five years.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Oberman vs. World Insurance Company.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Trustees of the Protestant School vs. Young.—In this case I am waiting for the papers and points which were to be handed in by counsel.

Beford vs. Waters.—Injunction continued until cause can be tried.

Rockland County Nitro-Glycerine Company vs. Sweet.—Application is denied.

Smith vs. Smith.—In this case there must be some further proof of the identity of the defendant and of the commission of the offence with which she is charged.

Swift vs. Prouty.—Motion to set off judgment is granted.

Kenworthy vs. Phyfe.—I do not think that it would be in furtherance of justice to grant the amendment. Motion denied, with costs. (Code, section 173.)

Thompson vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.—The amount of the bond will be reduced to $500.

Whiting vs. Whiting.—Report of referee is confirmed, with costs of motion.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Hussey.—I think the defendant is entitled to a discharge. Chapter 2, laws 1859, page 8, simply means to extend the right to a discharge to a case when the debt is due the State, excepting when it is incurred in the manner stated. Prisoner should be discharged, order to be settled on notice.

Jones vs. Work.—I do not think affidavit of service sufficient.

Applebee vs. Towle; Pike vs. Davies; Wilson vs. Vandevoort; Whitaker vs. Gregory; Nassau Bank vs. Taylor; Cleveland Boiler Plate Company vs. Gulick; Green vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company; Green vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Green vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; London, New York and Hartford Publishing Company vs. Strakosch; Cutting vs. Stevens; Niles vs. Bilheimer; Toledo National Bank vs. Carrington; Rutter vs. Schieler; Blun vs. Lynch; Everett National Bank vs. Lombard; Campbell vs. Townsend; Orcutt v. Lewis; Manning vs. Davis; Cook vs. Harrison; Stewart vs. Winchester; Goelet vs. Biesson; Crane vs. Pool; Ledgerwood vs. Mans; Cutting vs. Stevens; East River National Bank vs. Valentine; Philadelphia Coal Company vs. Bass; Everett National Bank vs. Jenny, Jr.; Reed vs. Genet; Metcalf vs. Mount; Parsons vs. De Leger; Merrill vs. Davis; Ammidown vs. Williamson; Falkenberg vs. Imersen; Macgregor vs. Williams; Linhorn vs. Carnbers; Rood vs. Lambert; McDonald vs. Hughes.—Granted.

Frank vs. Bryan; Mott vs. Humerton; Nast vs. Tracy; Bleakley vs. Maltby; Mott vs. Humerton.—Motions granted.

Macmurdo vs. Markham; Martin vs. Hicks; Gawtry vs. Baker; Cheesman vs. Johnston; Billings vs. Babcock; Cutter vs. Miller; Hemrutch vs. Bulkley.—Motions denied.

Meolleson vs. Webster.—Denied.

See vs. Beardsley; Rhinelander vs. Haas.—Motions denied.

Davis, Jr., vs. Hillyer.—Must give notice.

Jones vs. Jones.—Report of referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Pool vs. Bissell.—Motion for stay granted. Memorandum.

Ridabock vs. Lane.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Green vs. The Niagara Insurance Company and three others, to consolidate actions.—Denied.

Woodworth vs. Woodworth.—I do not think the party served is sufficiently identified.

Purchase vs. Feroon; Brown vs. Geery.—Motions denied. Memorandums.

In the matter of Chetwood.—Reference ordered.

Hotchkiss vs. Root.—Denied, without costs.

Molleson vs. Halle.—Granted. Memorandum.

String vs. Ditmars.—Granted. Memorandum.

Sherwood vs. Edwards.—Must give notice to third party.

Craven vs. Proud.—Granted. Memorandum.

In the matter of Clarkson.—Order not correct.

Coulter vs. White.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Johnston vs. Johnston.—Judgment for plaintiff for a limited divorce. See opinion.

Rauch vs. Rauch.—Judgment for defendant in action for a limited divorce. See memorandum.

Scheina vs. Freund et al.—Motion to strike out part of complaint denied, with costs of opposing to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

Coleman et al. vs. Crump.—Order settled.

Schaier vs. The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.—Motion granted.

Flues et al. vs. Simonfeld et al.—Motion granted on payment of plaintiffs' cost of opposing.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bell vs. Spotts, administratrix, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings settled. See opinion.

Murphy et al. vs. Keyes.—Findings settled.

Howland vs. Smith, et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

Baldwin et al. vs. Tallmadge.—Case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Koehncke vs. Ross, Glendenning vs. Canary.—See memorandums for counsel.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Order to show cause in the first instance.

Albro vs. Figuera.—Motion granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Kearney, administrator, vs. Dubois.—Motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

Williams, administrator, vs. Slote et al.—Extra allowance of $50 granted.

Voorhis vs. Murphy.—Motion denied without costs. May be renewed on terms. See memorandum.

Weis vs. Campbell.—Additional proof required. See memorandum.

O'Gorman vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for defendants, with costs. See opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Hoffman vs. Hoffman.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs due. Damages to be assessed by Sheriff's jury.

Dalton vs. Hoffman.—Disposed of according to opinion filed.

Haumerschlag vs. Krabrich, Starr vs. Popham, Kelty vs. May.—Motions denied as per indorsements.

Henderson vs. Fullerton. Woodruff vs. Webber, Scofield vs. Stiffaine, White vs. Polhamus.—Defaults opened as per indorsements on papers.

Shine vs. Hoffman.—The Court has no jurisdiction. The complaint is dismissed, ith costs.

Hoye vs. Dunham.—The Court can furnish no relief.

Briggs vs. Livingston, Scheider vs. Teets, Sherwood vs. Hannaford, Diossy vs. Douglas, Jr.; Mutual Bank vs. Purdy, Zunzer vs. Friedberg, Merchant vs. Wolf.—Motions to advance granted.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Heyman vs. Wilson.—Judgment for plaintiff, $854 28.

Goodkind vs. Binny.—Verdict and judgment for plaintiff, $320 64.

Cothren vs. Wice.—Judgment of nonsuit.

Doelger vs. Wagner.—Judgment for plaintiff, $255 42.

D'Arcy vs. McDonnell.—Judgment for plaintiff, $52.

Miller vs. Koehler.—Judgment for plaintiff, $800.

Begier vs. Place.—Judgment for plaintiff, $1,049 93.

Marston vs. Morris.—Judgment against plaintiff and for defendant for $1,000.

Jessurun vs. Krengle.—Judgment for plaintiff, $823 34.

Keiser vs. Fox.—Settled on trial.

Callan vs. Arent.—Settled on trial.

Hyatt vs. Smith.—Judgment for defendant.

Bunn vs. Satro.—Judgment for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER.

The trial of George Fehn, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, was commenced in the afternoon. This case possesses some features of interest that are not found in many of the indictments tried for larceny. It appears from the evidence thus far adduced by the people that on the 5th of October last Miss Annie Carson left Poughkeepsie by the afternoon train for New York, and previous to starting received the customary brass check, which was a duplicate of one placed upon her trunk, that contained her wearing apparel and jewelry, valued at about $1,500; that the trunk was placed in the storage room of Westcott's Express office at the depot, and that when she applied there a few days after the trunk was gone. It was further shown that Westcott's agent delivered the trunk on the evening of the 5th of October to an express man named Peters, who handed him a check. Peters swore that he received the check from Archibald M. Evans and delivered the trunk at No. 495 Seventh avenue, the residence of the prisoner's father. The boy Evans was examined at great length. He said that he had been in the employ of the prisoner Fehn since August, driving a milk wagon, and that on the evening of the 5th of October he, in company with a boy named James Caughey (also in the employ of the prisoner) went to the Grand Central Depot, and upon receiving a check from Caughey gave it to the expressman, Mr. Peters, directing him to take it to No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street; that the prisoner sent them to the depot to get the trunk; that he subsequently saw Fehn break open the trunk and give ladies' wearing apparel to him and two other boys to sell, and that the trunk which Miss Carson afterwards identified at Jefferson Market was the one which Peters procured at the Grand Central depot. It is claimed by the prosecution that the prisoner on several occasions instigated boys to steal duplicate check at the depot, remove the checks placed on trunks and substitute stolen checks for them, and then hire expressmen to take them away from the depot. The case will be concluded on Thursday.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Smith.

GRAND LARCENY.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Henry Doallwy had stolen from the store, No. 71 Park street, a gold watch and a silver watch, together valued at $168. On the information of Officer Buckley, of the Sixth precinct, who was informed by the prisoner, Mr. Doallwy makes the charge of having stolen said property against John Rauck, of No. 71 Mott street. Rauck, when he confessed to the officer, told him where he had left the property, which the officer subsequently obtained possession of. Rauck was held in default of $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.

Fred Willa and Alvin Hoffman, who have been together for a long time, went on the 28th of last month to a concert saloon in the Bowery where the former gave to the latter his watch, a pair of sleeve buttons and some change to keep for him until they should go home. Fred went to another part of the saloon to speak to a friend, and when he returned his friend Hoffman had gone and taken the valuables with him. Yesterday Hoffman was arrested and when arraigned he said he knew nothing about the goods, and the Court held him in default of $1,000 bail.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Bixby.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

About eight o'clock Monday night Officer Michael Walsh, of the Seventh precinct station, heard a quarrel in the house No. 30 Hamilton street. He rushed in and on the second floor found John Boyd assaulting his (Boyd's) sister-in-law with a razor. The officer caught hold of Boyd, when the latter assaulted him and cut his clothes in several places. Mary Murphy, the sister-in-law of the assailant, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, with a deep incision in her left arm. Boyd was arraigned before Judge Bixby yesterday and committed to await the result of injuries.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

Before Judge Flammer.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY CLERK.

James McDonald, a young man employed as a clerk by Greenbaum & Lyman, brewers, at No. 331 East Fifty-seventh street, was arraigned, charged with embezzling $28, which he received as collector. He was committed for trial.

A HORSE SWINDLE.

A person known by the names of John Grace and Richard Woodland, both aliases, was arraigned for swindling, as alleged, Charles Gover, of No. 110 North Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia, out of a valuable horse. He pretended to be an extensive horse dealer and prevailed upon Mr. Gover to give him his horse to sell in New York, where he could dispose of it to good advantage. To Mr. Gover he represented himself as John Grace, while George H. Paine, of No. 888 Eighth avenue, knew him as Richard Woodland. He was held for trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 3, 32, 33, 34, 50, 60, 66, 71, 78, 83, 85, 103, 144, 149, 159, 161, 183, 185, 238, 247, 248, 249, 251.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.—Nos. 81, 90, 119½, 139, 140½, 141½, 77, 87, 93, 95, 130, 83, 141, 142, 143, 144, 96, 145, 146, 147.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Demurrers—Nos. 19, 20, 21. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 61, 167, 156, 219, 229, 235, 236, 237, 87, 242, 244, 245, 110, 54, 99, 330, 159, 173, 215, 147, 57, 208, 126, 21, 207.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 2348, 1166, 1238, 452½, 1176, 1276, 1222, 330, 1236, 1242, 468, 1000, 1000½, 778, 1246, 1364, 1374, 640, 1216, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390. Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 55, 877, 77, 831, 917, 1119, 823, 929½, 685½, 1023, 1057, 1079, 805½, 2241½, 931, 1031, 343, 1757½, 773, 835, 895, 1009, 2355, 2429, 1033.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 507½, 963, 943, 1789, 821, 699½, 1245, 739, 899, 581, 991, 933, 945, 949, 681. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1046, 992, 754, 1168, 1178, 778, 1008, 1070, 812, 1034, 1022, 868, 792, 1138, 1146.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 281½, 1412, 1300, 1428, 1093, 1194, 1625, 1408, 1431, 1430, 1248, 1249, 1068, 1069, 624. Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 1199, 1757, 2780, 1831, 2843, 889, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1839, 1844, 1845, 1857, 1860, 1861. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 1630, 1192, 3208, 1190, 1591, 4148, 657, 1480, 1594, 1595, 3272, 2720, 1640, 1182, 2285. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 648, 3151, 1562, 3148, 67, 3114, 3116, 3117, 3103, 3095, 3133, 2016, 2017, 3084, 2311.

THE "JOHN DOE" INQUIRY.

Resumption of the Inquest Yesterday.

Very Important Witnesses Discovered and Their Testimony Recorded.

THE INTOXICATION STORY EXPLODED.

So Helpless That it Was Imposible for Him To Be Disorderly.

The testimony in the case of Jacob B. Stockvis, who, it is alleged, died of injuries received while a prisoner, was resumed yesterday by Coroner Kessler. The first witness called was

WARDEN KEAN,

of the Workhouse, who testified that he had been fifteen years in the Penitentiary and fourteen years as Warden of the Workhouse; when John Doe's name was called off the keeper reported him dumb, and witness ordered him sent to the doctor; witness has no control of the doctor's disposition of the man; if the doctor reports he can't work he cannot be put at work; it is the duty of the hallmen to not only put the food in the cell but to report to the doctor if he don't eat; it is not the practice to feed them; I have known lunatics to remain sometimes two weeks in the Workhouse, awaiting the doctor's examination; they should not be left there more than twenty-four hours; the prisoner's condition was not called to my attention; if it had been I would have dealt with it very quickly; the associations men meet with in the Workhouse are not calculated to improve their morals; he had seen cases where men had been sent up for ten days for taking a glass too much and were unable to pay a fine of $10; such cases should not be sent there at all; I do not consider the Workhouse a reformatory institution; it is a penal institution.

To General Sigel—We wash all prisoners every Saturday, wash them when they come in, in warm water if it is a cold day; if he is sick he is not washed, but sent to the doctor.

WILLIAM FARSLAND,

a fellow prisoner, confined with Stockvis in cell No. 79 for two nights, testified that he committed himself because he was out of employment; had seen John Doe on the steamer *en route*; noticed that he had been cut in the nose; found he was unable to speak; he was quiet and orderly, but very feeble; his clothes were changed in the bathroom; he was then taken with me to cell No. 79 the day he was admitted; he was not washed; the keepers tried to get him to speak, but failed; there were twenty men in that cell; that night he stood by his bed nearly an hour; looked vacant and mumbled something; about half an hour after he went to the door, and mumbled something that could not be understood; we then went to supper; when I came back I found him standing by the bed; never slept nor laid down during the night; kept restless and moaning; in the morning when we went to breakfast he remained; found him still standing there by the bed, but

NO FOOD WAS GIVEN HIM;

all the day he scratched and felt the door as if he wanted to get out; no injury was done him there; he did not go down to dinner; don't think he went to supper either, as I found him after returning from every meal in his cell; he was the same way the second night until about half-past eight, when the watchman came and took him out, not assigning a reason for such action, to another cell; he was harmless and never spoke; I never saw him fed by any one.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,

also a fellow prisoner in cell No. 79, testified that the man Doe was restless and noisy, muttering words he could not understand; he was quiet otherwise; neither saw him sleep nor eat. John Whealen, another fellow inmate, testified that the man was quite noisy; never saw him eat or sleep, nor did he see food given to him. William McCafferty, another prisoner, confirmed the previous witnesses as to the man's actions; never saw him eat, sleep or drink; never saw him fed either; he was always muttering some sounds and shaking the door as if he wanted to get out.

AUGUST BLANK,

of No. 875 Third avenue, groceryman, testified that on Saturday he saw a man sitting near the window; two women asked him what was the matter; he could not speak; then the women felt his forehead and said, "He is alive yet;" his head was hanging down; two men carried him over and put him on a box near the shutters; did not see his face, so I cannot say whether this man is the one; I saw the policeman come up and the crowd move away; he was not disorderly at all; the officer took him away; did not pay much attention as I was waiting upon customers; it was seven or half-past seven o'clock.

MRS. AMELIA REICHENBERG,

of No. 873 Third avenue, next to the grocery store, saw the man in front of the store; he appeared very sick as he sat on the barrels; did not go near him; he had his head down, and I think he was not drunk; he was an oldish and thin looking man; it was Saturday evening three weeks ago; several men about the place said the man was sick.

JOHN F. HAND,

of No. 891 Third avenue, storekeeper, testified that he saw the man referred to sitting down against two barrels with his body doubled over and his face down; did not see his face; he appeared helpless and unconscious; there was a crowd around him, but nobody interfered; he wore a round felt hat; this was between seven and eight o'clock; this was Saturday evening, three weeks ago; did not see an officer there; he was perfectly helpless and could not act disorderly; this was on the corner of Fifty-third street and Third avenue.

WILLIAM A. CAMP,

of No. 893 Third avenue, grocer, testified that Saturday evening, three weeks ago, a crowd collected about the door; he saw the man, whom he had known fifteen years; he had blood on his face; an officer came up, spoke kindly and offered to take him home; he asked Stockvis where he lived; the man could not speak and the officer got no answer; I said to my clerk that that was the

LE GRAND BLACKING MAN,

and it was very strange, as I had known him for fifteen years and I had never known him to drink; when you showed me the picture I at once recognized it as the man I had dealt with so long; he walked with the officer very feebly, and the remark I made at once to my clerk was that he was ill; he did not have the appearance of a drunken man; I think this was between eight and nine o'clock.

OFFICER FALLON

then came up and admitted that he was the officer, that he did ask the man where he lived and said if he would tell him he would take him home.

The Coroner stated that this was important, as it shows he had committed no offence to lay him open to a charge of disorderly conduct before the sergeant.

Mr. Camp continued—Fallon is the officer; I am very sure; he treated him very kindly and called a German to speak to him; he was not in any condition to fight or quarrel;

A CHILD COULD HAVE HANDLED HIM;

he seemed to have fear of the officer; have bought blacking from him for nearly fifteen years; have seen him quite often; never saw the slightest indication of intoxication; if he was in the habit of drinking he would be apt to ask for a drink, as I keep wines, liquors, &c.; he was very intelligent and used to come in to chat sometimes when not on business; have seen him two or three times since May, when I sold out.

OFFICER FALLON RECALLED.

I arrested him at five minutes after ten; Camp was present.

To Dr. Hedden—I did not arrest him and then allow him to go; it was about twenty minutes past ten when we reached the station house; he was leaning opposite Hand's furniture store; don't think he was conscious where he wanted to go until we got to Fifty-ninth street; then he tried to get away; four times he tried to get away and four times he kicked me; Sergeant Philips certainly stated the man had been there as a prisoner several times, although he denies it.

To the Coroner—I first laid hands upon him and stated to him, "If you will give me your name I will take you home;" it was before this the two ladies said he had insulted them and kicked at persons; he had a man who saw him disorderly and went to the station house with him.

Mr. Odell wanted both sides heard, and, therefore, wanted this man brought here.

A discussion here occurred between several jurors and the Coroner, Dr. Hedden declaring that this is the first time an attempt has been made to impeach the officer, and he should be allowed to produce his witnesses.

The Coroner stated that the officer had the right to subpœna as many as he liked, and he had been given blank subpœnas for that purpose.

MRS. STOCKVIS RECALLED.

Mr. Odell—Have you at any time requested keepers of wine saloons to refuse to sell liquor? A. I have asked them not to, because he would send the children and buy it without money.

Mr. Odell—How do you know he did not drink at the bar? A. No, he never did; he sent out for it, I wanted him to have beer, but not without money; he owes eighty-nine cents for liquor; I asked him to take beer in the day time, but he said it would make him drowsy; I never saw him intoxicated; he never drank anything but lager beer.

BALING JACOBSON

testified as to his search for the man, and stated that a gentleman gave him the clew at Police Headquarters as to "John Doe's" commitment; when they found him he cried on seeing his nephew Spier; a man stated that he was in a cell with two men, and was fighting; next day when they went to take him away he gave him a bottle of beef tea, and he thought bottle and all would go down; he found his handkerchief, with his name on it, in his coat pocket; the handkerchief was in the overcoat pocket, but no money, no waistcoat and no blacking; Dr. Hirsch's daughter, after we got home, found a tobacco pouch in his pocket.

DR. SIMON HIRSCH,

of No. 125 East Fifty-fourth street, testified as to the summons sent by Mrs. Stockvis for him to come and see her husband on the morning of his disappearance, but he got there too late, and found that he had gone away; in the evening witness and Spier reported the man's absence at the station house; it was about half-past eight o'clock; the sergeant and captain asked me to

WRITE A DESCRIPTION

and they would send it to the Central Office to go out on a general alarm; Spier took it down; the captain and sergeant said they would notify me; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday a description of the man appeared in the HERALD; on Friday he was found by Jacobson; he went to Judge Flammer who wanted me to wait till Monday, but he finally gave him a discharge after he told him he wouldn't come back alive if they waited until Monday; he seemed to recognize me when I got to the cell door, and tried to speak; I then discovered that his arm was injured; he looked and acted like a starved man; I was present and saw Jacobson take out the handkerchief at the time we changed his clothes; whatever we gave him he ate; I called Drs. Hall and Caro to consult—(the witness here described the nature of his injuries, that have already been mentioned in the HERALD)—his appetite was unnatural; he seemed very hungry; we gave no medicine, thinking it best to give him stimulants; only once did he speak, when he cried "Police!" previous to death he was very violent—was raving.

The inquest was adjourned until one o'clock to-morrow.

CAPTAIN MOUNT'S REPORT.

The official report of Captain Mount, of the Nineteenth precinct, in relation to the shameless and criminally stupid course pursued in the case of the unfortunate Jacob Stockvis, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Police, was taken up, read and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. It is as follows:—

HON. GEORGE W. MATSELL, President Board of Police:—

SIR—I have investigated all the circumstances in relation to the arrest of John Doe, and the following is the statement of the officers in the case:—At about ten o'clock P.M. on Saturday, February 20, the attention of Officer Fallon was called by a lady to a man who was under the influence of liquor and acting disorderly on Third avenue, near Fifty-fourth street.

The officer on approaching the man found him to be intoxicated, so much so as to stagger. The officer arrested him and brought him to the station house. Sergeant Hamilton was on desk duty at the time and proceeded to ask the usual questions. The prisoner appeared to understand what was said to him, but made his answers in a language not understood. He was then searched and $1 04 and two boxes of blacking taken from him, after which the Sergeant ordered him to be removed to the sitting room to remain until some German officers on the other platoon came in from duty. At twelve o'clock Sergeant Roberts came on duty, when he directed the prisoner to be brought to the desk, when the German officers, Gumb and Hartman, interrogated him. His answers to them were also in a language they did not understand. The prisoner showed no signs of being deranged or sick, nor were there any marks of violence on him except a slight scratch on his nose. He was placed in a warm cell, and doorman McClary visited him ten times during that tour of duty. Sergeant Roberts also saw him twice and he found him sitting quietly in the cell. In the morning he was brought to the desk and his money and blacking given him. When he was asked to sign the receipt book he took the pen and then threw it down on the desk, acting as if he did not wish to expose his name. He was then taken before Justice Flammer by the officer, who reported back that the prisoner was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. MOUNT, Captain.

POUND NETS.

OBJECTIONS OF THE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB TO THEIR USE IN THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.

Pending the action of the State Legislature on the proposition for a law to forbid the use of nets in such manner as to impair the value of the bay and its connecting waters as a fishing ground with ordinary appliances for pleasure or profit, as well as to seriously injure property of all kinds on Long Island, the subject is attracting much attention along the south shore of the island. Among others who are actively pressing the passage of the bill are the members of the Sportsmen's Club, which has addressed to the several members of the Senate and Assembly the following letter, which has just been forwarded to Albany:—

APPEAL OF THE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1875.

Hon. ———— :—

DEAR SIR—By a communication addressed to me as President of the Southside Sportsmen's Club, of Islip, L. I., from Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, of this city, I am informed that a bill is now pending before our Legislature, forbidding the use of what is styled "pound nets" in the Great South Bay of Long Island, and the final passage of which is earnestly opposed by a few persons whose business it is to own, control and use them.

The club which I have the honor to represent owns about 915 acres of land, situated in the town of Islip, Suffolk county, and which lands lie adjacent to the north shore of the waters of the Great South Bay.

The club consists of 100 members whose names are hereto subjoined, each and all of whom have pecuniary interest in said real property, which is the subject of county and State taxation, and the club has caused to be expended, since its formation in 1866, in the purchase of land, in the erection of a club house, fish preserves and other erections and improvements, about the sum of $120,000. Besides this taxable property some of its members in addition own in excess of 5,000 acres of land in Suffolk county, bordering upon the line of the Great South Bay, much of which is highly improved by residences and farms. I have been instructed by the Executive Committee, representing the members of the club, to earnestly protest against the erection, use or continuance of the pounds in the waters of the Great South Bay, as not only injurious to the club and its members, but also inflicting a great wrong to the pecuniary and other interests of those who reside on Long Island owning property on the line of the bay, and also those whose habit it is to spend summer months with their families and friends, enjoying its climate and its bays for health and pleasure.

The members of the club most earnestly and respectfully protest to the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York, against the construction, continuance or use of the said pound nets or weirs in the waters of the Great South Bay, for the following reasons:—

First—That the continuance of pound nets and their use operates against the interests of every man, woman and child in the counties of Queens and Suffolk, except only the pecuniary interests of the proprietors and owners of the nets, who by their daily, nightly and persistent use of the same, render a vast body of valuable waters tributary to their individual interests, to the disadvantage and injury of all those who have the opportunity to enjoy the rights of fishery by the customary appliances and in the usual ways, and giving free and equal rights to all. As you, gentlemen, are aware, the chief mode of ingress of fish and other marine animals from the sea to the Great South Bay is through and by the inlet opening in from Fire Island, an exceedingly narrow and circumscribed inlet, and through which almost all the fish that enter the bay pass from the sea in search of shelter, security, food, and last, though not least, spawning beds appropriate for the increase of their species.

The owners of the pounds, with great experience in the ways and habits of the fish, and with thorough knowledge of the waters of the bay, so set their nets and carefully and ingeniously distribute them, that they capture the greater portion of the Spanish mackerel, bluefish, striped bass, sea bass, sheeps head, mackerel, codfish, weakfish and all other fish that visit the bay, and thereby directly invade and impair the rights of all the other inhabitants and visitors of Long Island from the chances of fairly sharing the benefit and sport of catching fish by the ordinary appliances of fishing, and also by limiting the means of support of thousands of hard working men who make a chief dependence for their family's daily support by their fishing in the bay, bartering the excess of their day's catch for the necessaries of life.

The pound seine men, however (and fortunately there are not many), by the uses of their continuous miles of nets, despoil the bay of its fish, capture the mass of them as they enter and cart them off by the ton load to the city of New York, to the loss and injury of thousands of other persons.

The Long Island cars during the spring, summer and fall seasons are crowded with pleasure seekers and those who seek a change of air, and many who have been tempted by the attraction of rare good fishing with ordinary appliances in the Great South Bay, have discontinued their summer visits, as the success of the pound fishermen has greatly diminished the amount of fish and rendered success very precarious. We think that the interests of Long Island farmers, mechanics, tavern keepers and all classes of industry, native and to the manor born, would be materially subserved by attracting visitors who would at least double the number of those who now frequent the shores of the Great South Bay in the pursuit of health and sport.

The United States and our own State government, aware of the very great decrease of fish, are using great efforts to stock our waters with rare fish. One of our honored members, the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, last season caused the club to be presented with about five thousand salmon of two to three inches in length, which were carefully tended in the club nurseries, and those that shall be reared to sufficient size to be turned out will be permitted to go at large, and following their natural habit, should return to their breeding grounds, if permitted to do so by the withdrawal of their natural enemies, pound nets.

The club is informed that the bill now pending before the Legislature is now before the Committee on Internal Affairs of the Assembly.

Trusting that it may be your good pleasure to favorably progress the bill, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

JOHN K. HACKETT.

SUICIDE OF A SCULPTOR.

The Coroner's office was yesterday notified that Horace Kneeland, a sculptor, living at No. 161 East 126th street, had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. It appears that the deceased gentleman had for some time past been suffering from extreme melancholy caused by ill-health. He was married, but had no children. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

MUSICAL.

A LADY, EDUCATED UNDER THE FINEST Italian masters, will receive a few more pupils for piano or singing; instruction thorough and artistic; terms low. Address SOLFEGGIO, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO TEACH A FEW scholars on the piano. Address, by letter, Miss CONRAD, 373 Canal street.

EASTER ANTHEM.—"CHRIST OUR PASSION," new composition, by Bristow, of Zion church, for Easter, 1875. W. A. POND, Publisher, 547 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A LECTURE EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK, ON "Manhood and the Cause of its Premature Decline," at Dr. Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, 688 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

A LECTURE EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, ON Nervous Debility and Special Diseases, at Dr. KAHN'S Museum [illegible] Broadway [illegible] magnificent Museum in this market. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

GOVERNESS WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY several hours daily [illegible] branches, with French, German [illegible] Address, in full, STUDENT, box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH, GERMAN [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

$1 PER WEEK—LESSONS IN FRENCH GIVEN [illegible] French lady [illegible]

$40 PER TEN WEEKS—BOARDING School for young ladies; all branches [illegible] ABBA WHITLOCK, New Haven, Conn.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 East 13th street; Brevoort Hall, [illegible] street. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East 11th street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS INVITED—FOR ERECTING A BUILDING [illegible] Address J. MILLER, box 2,915 New York Post office.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on the 1st of May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, by steamers [illegible] between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco [illegible] the 1st of September next.

Tenders may include offers for [illegible] from April to September [illegible] and twice a month during [illegible]

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back [illegible] payment will be made at Victoria [illegible]

Stipulations [illegible] at the offices of the chief cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C., at the offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the office of the Agent General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 26th Feb., 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT OF KIN OF PATRICK MONAGHAN.—Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland [illegible] Patrick Monaghan [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ATTENTION OF THE HEIRS OF LEBBEUS LAWRENCE [illegible] J. LAWSON, Princess street, Manchester, England.

FURNITURE.

A.—MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD—ENTIRE HANDsome Household Furniture [illegible] Call at private residence 210 West 21st st.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding [illegible] FRITHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. [illegible]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE [illegible] between Thirtieth and Twenty-first [illegible]

A.—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

A CHANCE FOR CASH, 50C. ON THE DOLLAR—[illegible] 333 East 24 street, near Broadway.

AUCTION ROOMS, 28 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—[illegible]

CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. Payments taken weekly or monthly. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPET FOR SALE.—A VELVET; 82 YARDS [illegible] East Forty-sixth street.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT ENGLISH [illegible] 112 Fulton street [illegible]

GEORGE A. CLARKE'S, 747 BROADWAY.—POPULAR system of monthly payments for fine Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery, Parlor Beds, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR DIAMONDS [illegible] No. 817 Broadway, corner Twelfth street.

DIAMONDS.—PARTIES HAVING A PAIR OF DIAMOND [illegible] W. B. L., box 199 Herald office.

NEWSPAPERS.

WANTED—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW York Herald, bound or unbound. Address, stating price, LIBRARY, box 14 New York Post office.

MILK AND CREAM.

N. D. WOODRUFF & CO., 20 TO 24 NORTH [illegible] New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City [illegible]

EUROPE.

A. G. C. WOLTER. Berlin (Germany), Mohrenstrasse, 6, Exporter of Kid Gloves.

MAGNIFICENT MANSION AT NICE [illegible] To be sold [illegible] Paris, to M. COCTEAU, Notary, 37 Rue de Lille [illegible] M. DESPORGES, Notary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS, AT E. W. HOUGHTON & JOHNSON'S, 189 Bowery.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!—A FRESH [illegible] No. 842 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

JOHN PETTIT [illegible] REAL ESTATE AGENT, HAS removed [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

WANTED—CARPETS, FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD [illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

A MERICAN OFFICE—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY [illegible] J. H. BARRINGER, 738 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING [illegible]

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

FOR SALE—50 CASES OF GOOD COGNAC BRANDY [illegible] box 128 Herald office.