THE COURTS.

Attachment Against the Property of Peter B. and James M. Sweeny.

NOTIFICATION OF LIS PENDENS.

The First Fruits of the Ingersoll Pardon.

Transfer Books of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Inspected.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction against any further performances in the Park Theatre until after the payment of the license fee.

The case of Romano Policio, the Italian charged with the murder of Marcio Pullipio, another Italian, was set down for yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. Mr. John O. Mott, of counsel for the prisoner, was ready to proceed, but in consequence of the temporary illness of Mr. William F. Kintzing, his associate counsel, the trial was adjourned over the term. It probably will be tried next Monday.

THE NEW RING SUITS.

The first fruits of the pardon of James H. Ingersoll are beginning to show themselves. In his affidavit submitted in the recent argument before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the motion for a bill of particulars in the Tweed $6,000,000 suit, he charged Peter B. Sweeny and James M. Sweeny with sharing in the spoils of the great Ring robberies. The air had been from time to time filled with rumors to this effect, but this was the first occasion of the charge assuming such distinct and specific tangibility. Taking this affidavit, as also those of Andrew H. Garvey and others, used on the argument referred to, together with two additional affidavits of Wheeler H. Peckham, Attorney General Pratt took immediate steps, as in the case of the attachments against the property of Tweed, to cause attachments to be issued against the property of Peter B. Sweeny and James M. Sweeny, in the hope of recovering for the city some of the money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by them from the city and county treasury. Judge Davis granted warrants of attachments yesterday on application of Mr. Pratt, the undertaking in both cases being signed by Comptroller Green and Artemus S. Cody. Promptly on the granting of the warrants the same were placed in the hands of the Sheriff and a notice of lis pendens in each case was at once filed in the County Clerk's office.

LIS PENDENS AGAINST PETER B. SWEENY.

The following is the notice of lis pendens in the case of Peter B. Sweeny, together with a description of his property attached:—

Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—The People of the State of New York vs. Peter B. Sweeny and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York.—Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court upon a complaint of the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants, for wrongfully obtaining and receiving money and property belonging to the county of New York, and for wrongfully converting money and property while holding a public office, in which action the plaintiffs demand judgment thereupon for the sum of $7,132,809 33, and that a warrant of attachment, under title 7, part 2, of the Code of Procedure, was, on the 3d day of June, 1875, duly issued in this action against the defendant, Peter B. Sweeny, and directed to the Sheriff of the county of New York and delivered to him for execution, whereby the following real property is intended to be affected:—

The property 100 feet east of the northeast corner of Seventy-fourth street and Fourth avenue, running easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-fourth street, 100 feet northerly at right angles to Seventy-fourth street, 102 feet 2 inches parallel with Seventy-fourth street, 98 feet southerly at right angles to seventy-fourth street, 102 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning.

The parcel of land at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of sixth avenue with the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street.

The property on the northerly side of Eighty-seventh street 100 feet east from the northeast corner of Twelfth avenue.

The parcel of ground bounded as follows:—Northerly by the southerly side of East Sixty-ninth street, easterly by the westerly side of the Fourth avenue, southerly by the northerly side of Sixty-eighth street and westerly by the easterly side of Madison avenue.

All that plot of ground on the northerly side of Sixty-fifth street, distant 100 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth avenue and sixty-fifth street.

A certain lot of land and premises situate on the south side of Forty-second street, distant 100 feet west from the southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-sixth street.

The block of land and premises bounded as follows:—South by sixty-ninth street, north by seventieth street, west by Madison avenue and east by Fourth avenue.

That parcel of land situate at the intersection of the north side of seventy-fourth street and west of Lexington avenue, running along the north side of Seventy-fourth street 205 feet and 102 2 feet parallel to Lexington avenue.

A piece of land at the corner, formed by the intersection of the east side of Lexington avenue and the north side of seventy-fourth street, running northerly along Lexington avenue 102 2 feet, and east parallel with Seventy-fourth street 150 feet.

That piece of land situate on the south side of Thirty-fourth street, distant 350 feet east from the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth street and seventh avenue.

That piece of ground situate on the south side of Thirtieth street, distant 81 4/5 feet west from the southwest corner of sixth avenue and Thirtieth street.

That plot of land and premises situate on the north side of Ninety-ninth street, distant 275 feet west from the northwest corner of Eleventh avenue and Ninety-ninth street.

LIS PENDENS AGAINST JAMES M. SWEENY.

Precisely the same notification as above is given in the case of James M. Sweeny. The property attached in his case comprises the following real estate:—

A plot of land situated at the intersection of the east side of Fourth avenue and north side of Sixty-ninth street, running east along the north side of Sixty-ninth street 100 feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth avenue 200 feet eleven inches. Also the piece of land situated on the north side of sixty-ninth street, distant 275 feet west from the northwest corner of sixty-ninth street and Ninth avenue.

That piece of land situated on the north side of seventieth street, distant 275 feet west from the northwest corner of Seventieth street and Ninth avenue.

That piece of land situated on the south side of Thirty-fourth street, 325 feet west from the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue.

AFFIDAVITS OF WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

The following are the affidavits of Wheeler H. Peckham, referred to above as a portion of the papers on which the warrants of attachment were issued:—

City and County of New York, ss.—Wheeler H. Peckham, of said city, being duly sworn, says:—I reside at No. 23 West Fifty-fifth street, and am forty years of age and upward. I have examined Trow's City Directory of the City of New York for the years 1867 to 1873, inclusive; that in the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 Peter B. Sweeny and James M. Sweeny are stated in the Directories of said years as residing in a certain dwelling house in the city of New York known as No. 140 West Thirty-fourth street, in said city; know that said Directory has been annually issued and commonly used as a general Directory to the names and addresses of persons residing in the city of New York, and from having made frequent and constant use of said Directory for a number of years last past, have no doubt of its general correctness; that deponent has also inquired of a number of persons who are personally well acquainted with said James M. and said Peter B., and has been informed by them that said Peter B. and James M. lived together in the house known as No. 140 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, during said time, and were on most intimate terms; that said persons declined to make affidavit thereto voluntarily.

Sworn, &c. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

NEXT MOVE IN THE PROGRAMME.

Next in the order of events will be preparing the complaints in the cases. It is promised that they will be prepared at once, and the ball set in motion to bring the actions to as speedy trial as possible. As the courts have but this month to sit before the advent of the summer vacation it is not at all likely that the trials will be reached before next fall. Of course the lawyers, to whom these Ring suits are rich placers not likely to be revived for a long time to come, will exercise every possible strategy to protract the suits. It requires, therefore, no special gift of prophecy to see plainly that this Court, for a long time to come, will probably have its hands full of these new Ring suits, and that before the final trial of any of them there will be motions and counter motions *ad nauseam*.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

The motion to open the default in the matter of the last will and testament of Dora Friedman, deceased, wife of Moritz J. Friedman, has been granted by Surrogate Hutchings. The contestant charged that the will submitted for probate was forged by a lawyer of this city, at the suggestion of her brother-in-law. The date of the will was October 19, 1868, and it purported to have been made in the lawyer's office. There was a good deal of evidence showing that at the time of the alleged making of the will, the testatrix was ill and unable to leave her bed, and was considered to be in a dying condition. Her life, however, was saved and she survived until July, 1874. It was argued by ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for the contestant, that it was the medical treatment which saved and prolonged her life, and vested her, so to speak, with a new physical constitution; that it was perfectly clear that she was not able to leave her house on that day; and further, that the best evidence of the will being forged was in the fact that the mark and not the name of Dora Friedman was affixed to the paper, whereas the testatrix was able to write in English and German with fluency and elegance. The default having been opened, the further examination of witnesses will be proceeded with, and the case being an interesting one is likely to occupy considerable time.

A. R. Dyett appears for the proponent of the will and ex-Judge Curtis for the contestant.

THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a public meeting of stock and bond holders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, last Saturday, a committee was appointed of the persons interested in the securities of this company to demand an inspection of the transfer books and authorized to take legal proceedings to obtain the same. The committee was refused, and Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, issued an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, which was argued on Wednesday and yesterday. The mandamus was allowed by Judge Lawrence. William C. Whitney, chairman of the stockholders' committee, represented the interests of the stockholders, and, under the mandamus, obtained full access to the registers and records of the company, for which he has struggled for some two years past. A good deal of interest is manifested in the contest to be held at St. Louis, the annual election being held on the 7th inst., and Governor Tilden, as alleged, being concerned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Brown vs. Alden.—In the matter of mills. Granted.

Gouget vs. The Mayor, &c.—Two hundred and fifty dollars granted.

Bradhurst vs. Townsend.—Memorandum.

Brickett vs. Brickett.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Ferris vs. Ferris.—Order granted denying motion.

Littell vs Sanford.—Order granted.

In the matter of Malone.—Granted. Parties will be heard on settlement of order.

Audenried vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—Adjustment affirmed.

Brauenlick vs. Landsberg.—Granted. See memorandum.

Kampen vs. Kampen.—The decree is erroneous in form. I do not think the evidence sufficient.

By Judge Lawrence.

Waters vs. Crawford; Luddy vs. McKenny; Jex, &c., vs. Raynor; Wineford vs. Allerton; in the matter of Volkert; In the matter of the United States Trust Company; in the matter of Browning; Mott vs. Crosby; Young vs. Gardner; Close vs. Heinzel; Merchant's and Manufacturer's Bank vs. Wheeler; Mabil vs. McCann; Brooklyn Waite Lead Company vs. Tallmadge.—Granted.

Snyder vs. Bristol.—Motion to change place of trial to Monroe county denied, with $10 costs.

Boiles vs. New Jersey Midland Railroad Company.—Explanation wanted.

In the matter of the Empire Fire Exchange Company.—What is there to show that all the parties interested consent to this order?

Nelson vs. Taylor.—Affidavit should be more specific in statement of the cause of action.

Rolling vs. Falk; Bank of North America vs. Flushing and Woodside Railroad Company; Foster vs. Smyth; Low vs. Dugan; Fisher vs. Smith; Irwin vs. Lebuenner.—Orders granted.

Cutting vs. Stevens.—I want the affidavits which are referred to in this order.

Burgess et al. vs. Jessup.—I require the papers which are referred to in the order.

Broadway Bank vs. Luff.—Affidavit presented is not verified.

Croak vs. Foster.—I wish an explanation from counsel in this case, as stated in my memorandum heretofore filed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wolff vs. Samborn.—There is no such account set forth in the complaint as to warrant a demand on the part of the defendant for a copy thereof. The application should have been to the Court for a bill of particulars of the plaintiff's claim under the latter part of section 158. There is no foundation at present for an order to preclude the plaintiff from giving evidence on the trial. The motion should be denied.

Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—In view of the question to be determined in this action under the pleadings I do not think that this cause should be referred.

Zulick vs. Berdell.—The affidavit appears to me sufficient to justify the examination of the party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Morris vs. Morris.—Divorce granted.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

Before Judge Kilbreth.

BURGLARY AT JONES' WOOD.

John Doyle, a resident of the Fourth ward, who went on a picnic to Jones' Wood, on Wednesday night, with the Henry Walker Association, was held for trial on a charge of burglary preferred by Mr. Schultise, the proprietor of the Coliseum, at that place. He was charged with breaking open and stealing several bottles of whiskey from one of the bars. Others who participated in the robbery made their escape.

"HUNTED DOWN."

William J. Brannigan, alias Charles W. Hale, who was a few days ago found in the room of a guest of the Union Square Hotel, was yesterday called up from the prison below to answer another charge. He was identified as the same person who, on the 31st ult., called at No. 28 West Twenty-fourth street and, upon asking for Dr. Brandique, was admitted to that gentleman's office, from whence he surreptitiously departed, with an overcoat belonging to Mr. Henry T. Lowndes. The overcoat was found in the prisoner's possession. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The accused described himself as a native of England, aged thirty-three, a clerk by occupation, residing at the United States Hotel.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Wandell.

DISHONEST CLERK.

Charles M. Rosner was arraigned on a charge of stealing $214 worth of jewelry from Louis Wilson, of No. 293 Seventh avenue. On the 27th of May Rosner, who was in the employ of Wilson, left with the above amount of jewelry in his possession. He was arrested Wednesday afternoon and was brought before Judge Wandell yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Morgan.

WOES OF A CENSUS ENUMERATOR.

Mr. Thomas Carroll, of 170 Madison street, was the complainant yesterday against Mrs. Hannah Sullivan, of 182 Madison street, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Thomas Carroll is one of the census enumerators, and called on Mrs. Sullivan yesterday afternoon, with a large book under his arm, and asked her the usual questions regarding her age, family, children, &c. Mrs. Sullivan received the taker of the census with anything but cordiality and told him she did not want to be bothered with him. "But I am sent here to get the names and ages of the people in this house, and I am authorized by the law to do so," interjected the census taker. "To hell with the census; we've had too many of you fellows here before asking impertinent questions. What business is it of yours how many children I have, or whether I have a husband?" answered Mrs. Sullivan; and thereupon Mrs. Sullivan proceeded to take Mr. Carroll by the back of the neck and ushered him out of the door. The census taker left his book and inkstand on a chair and went out for a policeman. When he came back he found the book and inkstand thrown out in the hall, and the book covered with ink. Mrs. Sullivan was arrested and brought before Judge Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court. The Judge concluded to fine the lady $2, in order to teach her better manners.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 177, 178, 282, 341, 358, 360, 362, 366, 372, 373.

All other Courts have adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 3, 1875.

In the case of Gray vs. Bensel.—Argument was resumed and concluded.

No. 45. The town of Venice, appellant, vs. Porcas, Ann Woodruff and others, respondents; same appellant vs. Lyman Murdock, respondent.—Argued by D. Pratt, of counsel for appellant, and by David Wright for respondents.

No. 53. Alfred B. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Thomas Nelson et al., respondents.—Argued by James Stanley, of counsel for appellants, and by D. Pratt for respondents.

Adjourned to Friday, June 4.

DAY CALENDAR.

The day calendar for Friday, June 4, 1875, is as follows:—Nos. 31, 41½, 43, 33, 32, 29, 8, 15.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

THE FREE FLOATING BATHS PROBABLY TO BE OPENED TO-MORROW.

Commissioner Porter recently gave orders to tow the free floating baths from Gowanus Bay, where they are generally kept during the winter, to their respective mooring places, at the foot of West Eleventh street, North River, and Fifth street, East River. This order has been executed, and on Saturday next it is expected that the baths will be opened to the public. The repairs that have been made are of considerable extent; the flooring has been entirely renewed, the old timber having become worm-eaten from three years' use, and they have also been thoroughly painted. Together with other repairs and renovations, it is claimed that the free floating baths have been made as comfortable and as suitable to the service for which they are intended as it is possible to make them with the small appropriation at the disposal of the Department of Public Works. Last year the baths were not opened until June 13, and the earlier date of opening this summer will undoubtedly be hailed with satisfaction and joy by the vast multitudes who avail themselves of them during the hot months. Of course, these two baths are lamentably inadequate for the wants of a great city like New York. Half a dozen more could be comfortably filled on every hot day during the summer. When it is considered how much sickness these baths ward off, how they improve the general health, cleanliness and well-being of the poorer classes who are stifled in steaming and festering tenements, and that they form a respectable bulwark against the outbreak of epidemics, the lack of additional baths will be generally viewed in the light of a public misfortune that may at any time be changed to a serious public calamity.

THE ATTENDANCE LAST YEAR.

The enormous attendance at these baths last summer is plainly shown by the following official reports:—

NEW YORK, October 21, 1874.

NUMBER OF BATHERS AT WEST ELEVENTH STREET BATH, 1874.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 13 to July 1	28,295	5,510	33,805
July	68,538	24,115	92,713
August	75,840	27,235	106,075
September	66,346	16,674	83,020
October 1 to 15, inclusive	5,378	905	6,183
Totals	247,057	74,739	321,796
NUMBER OF BATHERS AT FIFTH STREET BATH.			
June 13 to July 1	55,695	9,968	65,664
July	104,498	27,844	132,342
August	103,541	24,535	128,076
September	77,343	16,785	94,128
October 1 to 15, inclusive	6,121	1,431	7,554
Totals	347,201	80,563	427,764
TOTALS.			
West Eleventh street bath	247,057	74,739	321,796
Fifth street bath	347,201	80,563	427,764
Aggregate	594,258	155,302	749,560

Baths opened June 13, 1874.
Baths closed October 15, 1874.

THE NECESSITY OF MORE BATHS.

The baths were open 124 days last summer, and the average daily attendance was about 6,000. The number of people who can comfortably bathe at the same time at each of the two baths is only sixty, and as they are open sixteen hours a day (with the exception of Sunday), the average time allowed to each bather is only about ten minutes. The rules established for the management of the baths allow twenty minutes, which is little enough, but it is discretionary with the keepers to abridge even this woully short space of time when the crowd clamoring for admission is very great, which it almost always is. This shows the great necessity of providing additional baths or enlarging the present ones. The Department of Public Works, however, declares that to keep open the two small baths now provided will absorb the entire appropriation of $10,000. Last year it was only $9,000, and Mr. Clifford, the Chief Clerk, says that the repairs made this summer necessitated an extra outlay of $1,000, so that only enough will remain of the appropriation to defray the usual working expenses. For each bath there is employed a superintendent, who is paid at the rate of $1,000 a year; two female attendants, two male keepers and a watchman, all of whom are paid at the rate of $3 per day. Towels have to be purchased and other incidental expenses paid.

THE RULES AT THE BATHS.

With a view to the comfort and good deportment of visitors the following regulations for the use of the baths have been established:—

The baths will be opened daily as follows:—

For males, on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Saturdays, from five o'clock A. M. till nine o'clock P. M., and on Sundays from five o'clock A. M. till twelve o'clock M.

For females, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from five o'clock A. M. till nine o'clock P. M.

1. No person will be admitted without a ticket, and, if required, must give his or her name and address. Tickets will be free, but they will be refused for sanitary or police reasons, according to circumstances.

2. Women and girls will be required to furnish suitable bathing dresses.

3. Bathers of either sex desiring towels may obtain them at the keeper by depositing twenty-five cents. Upon the return of the towel twenty-two cents will be returned.

4. Throwing towels in the water or at another person is prohibited under penalty of payment for the same or expulsion from the bath.

5. No person shall push another into the water or spatter water at him against his wish.

6. No swearing, profanity or noisy language will be permitted.

7. Any person detected in defacing the premises will be arrested.

8. All persons must retire as soon as dressed.

9. Each person shall be charged in name with the number of his dressing room key, and a strict return of the same will be required within thirty minutes from the time it is taken.

10. No persons, as spectators, will be allowed to stand upon the platforms or about the houses.

11. No person will be allowed to remain in the water more than twenty minutes; and the keeper shall, in cases of great demand for baths, shorten the time of boys to accommodate other persons.

12. Bathers shall not stand about the platforms nor occupy dressing rooms after dressing.

13. No dogs will be allowed in the house.

14. Money, clothes and property left in the house or rooms will be at the risk of the owner.

15. All questions of priority of bathing, use of rooms or obedience to rules shall be finally decided by the keeper.

16. A policeman will be in attendance to enforce order, subject to the wish of the keeper.

On Sundays the baths are only open for males from five o'clock A. M. till twelve o'clock M., which is also a mistake, for totally inadequate as the bathing accommodations are they should, at least, be open all the time. In the admission to the baths the following rule is observed:—A line is formed, and when a sufficient number to fill the bath has been admitted the doors are closed until there is room for new comers. Before and after working hours the crowd is perfectly overwhelming, and many have to wait for hours before they can obtain admission.

WHERE BATHS ARE WANTED.

The Legislature of 1873-74 authorized the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $80,000 for the erection of four additional floating baths; but that wise body never availed itself of the power to add materially to the pleasure, comfort, health and happiness of thousands of our poorer classes. Near Sixtieth street and East River there are baths which are very cheap, if not "free"—the charge is but ten cents—but two baths up town, say near Twenty-third street, and two for the downtown districts are imperatively needed. Some wealthy New York philanthropist who would give the money necessary to their erection would prove himself a true friend of the poor and confer a substantial boon upon this city. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and surely it must be a noble thing to bring people so near the godly state.

NEW JERSEY'S DISGRACE.

UPROAR IN THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS AT JERSEY CITY—RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE SUSTAINED.

The most disreputable achievement of the fighting freeholders during the past year at Jersey City was insignificant compared to the scene in the new Board of Freeholders yesterday. It seldom happens that in a public Board extravagance and fraud are openly vindicated. Colonel O'Reilly, the member from Harrison, arose and urged a strong plea for economy in the public institutions, especially the County Jail. He submitted statistics showing the extravagance in the management of the county jail as compared with prisons elsewhere. The expense of maintaining the Essex County Jail at Newark, for the year ending the 1st of May, of the present year, was $15,432, while the cost of maintaining the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City, with less than half the number of prisoners for the same time, was $29,033, or nearly double. Mr. O'Reilly submitted a plan similar to that in Newark, which would save the taxpayers at least $13,000 a year. Mr. Gibson jumped to his feet, became excited and vigorously opposed any change. Director Young left the chair and also opposed the change. The previous question was moved and Mr. Van Horn called out in a tone of indignation, "Are we to be choked off from debating this very serious question?" To which Director Young, striking with his gavel, answered "Yes, sir." The question was put to a vote and Mr. O'Reilly's proposition for economy was defeated, the following gentlemen voting for retrenchment:—Messrs. Crosham, Freeman, Heritage, Cumming, Van Horn and O'Reilly. A proposition of Mr. Nathan to conduct the County Jail at a saving of $20,000 a year to the county was also voted down. Mr. O'Reilly made a second effort and appealed on behalf of hundreds of struggling mechanics who can hardly keep their little homes over their heads on account of heavy taxation, but his second motion, like the first, was voted down.

Mr. Harper asked that the charge of bribery preferred against him be investigated by a committee of the Board, but it was referred to the Grand Jury.

THE CENTENNIAL.

WHAT AMOUNT OF CAPITAL SHALL CONNECTICUT FURNISH?—EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, June 2, 1875.

The Legislature of Connecticut held a special session to-day, for the purpose of hearing the views of General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, and ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, on the American Centennial. Governor Bigler spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—I appear before you in behalf of the Centennial managers, and what I shall have to say will have reference mainly to the progress and present status of the preparations for the coming Centennial celebration of American Independence. It is proper to remark at the outset that they are proceeding in this work by the authority and according to the laws of Congress. It sometimes happens that the managers of the Centennial work are looked upon as the representatives of some self-constituted association and as exercising unlimited discretion and promoting the interests of some given locality, whereas in truth they are acting under the laws representing the United States and endeavoring to promote an undertaking not only national in its character, but closely connected with the dignity of the government and the honor of the people. I mean by this that the government, having provided for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by means of an International Exhibition, and having through the President invited foreign countries to be represented and take part in the ceremonies, we are bound in honor to make such preparations as are needful and befitting a great nation. This obligation is all the more sacred because the people of the several states, through their various law-making bodies and by all manner of popular demonstrations, have pledged themselves to the consummation of this undertaking. No true American can contemplate anything short of this without experiencing a sense of deep humiliation—a humiliation which will exclude him hereafter from participating in similar ceremonies in any foreign country. To show how the honor of the government is involved in the result of this undertaking it is only necessary to remark that the law of March, 1871, not only provides for the management of the celebration, but declares in terms that "the ceremonies shall be conducted under the auspices of the government of the United States," and that of June, 1874, expressly requests the President to "extend a cordial invitation to foreign nations to be represented and take part in the International exhibition." It is therefore seen, gentlemen, that what remains to be accomplished is not only a work of patriotism and a means of honoring the memory of the brave and patriotic men who founded the Republic, but it involves questions of candor, truth and manhood between ourselves and the governments and peoples of other countries. In any undertaking involving issues so delicate and so associated with the honor of the government the American people cannot be restrained by ordinary considerations. It may be difficult to secure capital, but if we fail to accomplish what we have told all the world we intended to do we shall make a sacrifice above the value of money. The plea of poverty or inability will not be accepted by the world. The American people are too well understood to avail themselves of such a pretext; their reputation for liberality and generosity is universal. If the Centennial Commissioners had the gold that has been carried out of the country in any one of the past ten years it would enable them to complete their buildings and all other preparations. The practical question before you, then, is, gentlemen, what amount of the balance of capital needed should Connecticut furnish and how can that be best obtained? Thus far the citizens of your state have subscribed only a small sum, and on the principle laid down in the act of Congress of 1871 and on the basis of a capital of $10,000,000 the quota of this State would amount to $139,000. On the reduced capital it would be about $80,000. It is true that Pennsylvania has provided over $4,000,000 of the capital needed, which would her quota, on the basis of the reduced capital, amounted to a little over $750,000; but I am sure the people of Connecticut, enjoying a *per capita* wealth above the average of the citizens of the United States, will not claim the benefit of any part of this excess. They will agree that I shall go for the relief of states less able to make up their quota, and I am sure that one of the original thirteen States who performed such a noble part in the war for independence, will not fail to do her share in the ceremonies, exemplifying the amazing achievements of the first hundred years of the Republic so established. I say noble part, for Connecticut did perform a noble part. She was in the front of the struggle for independence. She furnished the largest number of soldiers for the Revolutionary war of any of the colonies except one, Massachusetts. Her soldiers outnumbered those of New York, Pennsylvania or Virginia. (Great applause.) Noble and glorious was her part. Her history is radiant with the noble deeds of her sons, and we feel all the greater anxiety that she should have an imposing part in the coming ceremonies, and that her people should be largely represented in the great International Exhibition. To few states in the Union will that exhibition be more useful than to Connecticut, for few have such extensive and diversified manufacturing interests. Your state, gentlemen, will, therefore, need a large amount of space in the buildings, and that space will cost money. Congress, whether wisely or unwisely I shall not now stop to inquire, adopted the policy of raising the capital necessary for the preparations directly from the several states or the people thereof. Now the quota of Connecticut shall be raised is a question for you and your constituents.

It is proper that I should say that about $5,000,000 of the capital has been secured and that the buildings are in process of rapid erection. I examined the condition of the work a few days since and can see no reason to doubt that every one of the buildings will be ready in ample time for the exhibition. Some of them will be completed in the early part of the coming year, and the remainder by the 1st of January next. The only difficult task before us is the raising of the balance of the capital needed. While we have never urged subscriptions to the stock as a mere matter of investment, we do claim it proper to show that circumstances have placed the stock in such a favorable condition that the payment of a large percentage on it, if it be not redeemed in full, is an almost inevitable result. What I mean by this is, that as the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia could not, under the State constitution, subscribe to the Centennial stock they have contributed the sum of $2,500,000 toward the erection of certain of the buildings, which the stockholders get the use of free of cost, and in addition to this individuals have contributed considerable sums, and the amount received from the sale of medals will stand in the light of contributions. So also will, in the main, the amount of capital received from the ladies' department. These items, together with the concessions for rights and privileges to be sold and the value of the materials in the other buildings, constitute, matched, will place a sum of $3,600,000. Four and one-quarter millions in stock in addition will make up the total capital, so that the total receipts for admission will be applied to the redemption of this moderate sum. Any one can see that the presence of 3,000,000 persons, entering an average ticket, three times at fifty cents each would redeem this stock in full, and so one million and a half would redeem fifty per cent of it, but this is not the plea we rely upon. We ask you to raise the means to make ample preparations for the celebration closing the first hundred years of the Republic, as has appointed meet and fitting to the memory of the statesmen and soldiers who declared for and, through great toil and privation, established liberty and independence on the principle of self-government, and because, as the case now stands, there is no honorable escape from the performance of this work. (Applause.) I remark, in conclusion, gentlemen, that I am one of those who believe that the coming together of our people from the North and the South, the East and the West, and exchanging congratulations with each other near the spot where our fathers declared for liberty and independence will have a most salutary influence upon the relations between the people of the different sections of our great country; that it will tend to beget good will and fraternal affection among the people, and in some measure tend to the perpetuity of our free institutions. (Protracted applause.)

It is believed that the Legislature will vote the entire appropriation asked for.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. OWEN, THE NEWLY ARRIVED BRITISH COMMISSIONER—WHAT ENGLAND WILL DO.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1875.

The Duke of Richmond, K. G., the Lord President of the Her Britannic Majesty's Council, is the head of the British Commission for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. His representative and the executive Commissioner from Great Britain is Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq., Director of the South Kensington Museum, the gentleman who arrived from England on Monday evening by the American steamer Illinois, and who is now stopping at the Continental Hotel, in this city. He is accompanied by Colonel Herbert Sandford, of the royal artillery, who is brother to Sir Francis Sandford, Secretary to Her Majesty's Council. Colonel Sandford is Mr. Owen's official delegate and will be the resident Commissioner in this country. Mr. Owen will return by a White Star steamer on the 24th of this month; but Colonel Sandford will take up his residence here and will remain until the end of the exhibition.

Mr. Owen has been warmly welcomed by the Centennial Commission as well as by Mr. J. E. Mitchell, President of the Philadelphia Commission to Vienna, and other well-known citizens. Mr. Owen is a typical Englishman in appearance—ruddy, robust and pleasant of manner. He is said to know more about international exhibitions than any other man, having represented his government at the four great world's fairs and having been obliged to study the matter practically. In the course of a pleasant conversation he showed himself to be full of enthusiasm for our Centennial Exhibition, and frequently expressed himself as anxious to contribute to its success in any possible way. He says that the prevailing spirit among English manufacturers and producers is one of entire confidence in our Exhibition. The press in England has not yet taken up the matter as earnestly as could be wished. They were very slow and conservative, but were gradually coming around, the *Daily News* having recently published an excellent article on the subject. Great Britain had been allowed 47,000 square feet by the Centennial Commission and had lately asked to have this space doubled. He has no doubt but they could fill the 80,000 feet. To the important question as to how large the English display would be as compared with former world's fairs, the Commissioner gave the cheering response that he thought it would be larger than their show at Vienna. Considering the wide ocean to be crossed and the great expense of carrying goods from the one continent to the other and back again, this opinion of Mr. Owen has caused pleasant surprise to the Centennial Commissioners, none of whom seemed to have expected so much of our English cousins. The English government has its agents through all the manufacturing districts, and they are meeting with success in their efforts to awaken manufacturers to the approach of the Centennial. They are so much slower and more cautious in England than in this country in matters of the kind that it was almost too early to prognosticate, but all the indications, he thinks, are excellent.

"What will be the industry most largely represented from England?" was asked. "From present appearances," was the reply, "weaving, carpet making, ribbon making and the manufacture of all textile fabrics, in cotton, wool and silk, will be the largest display."

"How about cutlery?"

"The Sheffield people have not come forward very much as yet, but I think they will by and by. You must give them time."

"Will the workmen in the English shops send out a representative from each factory, as they did at Vienna?

"They will do so, but how largely I cannot yet say. It will depend very largely upon the arrangements I may make with the steamship companies. The government will bring out a great many to put up and take care of machinery, not because of any lack of confidence in American labor, but because our own machinists understand our machinery better. There will be many exhibitors who will desire to have their machines running. The London *Times* will put up a Walter press and print an edition on the grounds."

COMMISSIONER OWEN TO RESIDE ON THE GROUNDS.

It was also ascertained from Mr. Owen that the British government will probably erect three buildings in the grounds of the Exhibition. One will be used for the residence of Commissioner Owen; the second will be for the accommodation of his official family, Colonel Sandford, his delegate, and another delegate who is yet to be chosen. The third building will be used for lodging and feeding the workingmen to be brought out by the government and for the mechanics sent from the different shops, or as many of them as can be accommodated. The British government will have these men under their protection, and will lodge them all, if possible. The plans for these structures are not yet prepared, but they will, doubtless, be of a character fitting the dignity and wealth of Great Britain.

THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

As to the English colonies Commissioner Owen is not yet very well informed. Some of them, however, will make very large displays of products and raw materials, notably Canada and Australia. Canada alone, with her furs, skin, woods, fish, &c., had spoken for nearly all the space which had at first been assigned to the whole of Great Britain.

Mr. Owen was astonished at the speed with which the Centennial buildings are put up, and this afternoon he has gone on a visit to Edgemoor, near Wilmington, Del., where the iron work for Machinery Hall is being prepared.

GREECE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1875.

The United States Minister to Greece, the Hon. John Meredith Read, under date of Athens, April 28, sends a communication to the Secretary of State, enclosing a letter from the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which it is stated that, while Greece cherishes a sympathetic interest in the Centennial Exhibition and thoroughly appreciates the honor of an invitation to exhibit her products, she feels that neither her industrial nor her financial condition will warrant her in taking part in our industrial congress.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE COURT OF ARBITRATION AND THE CANALS.

The first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce since the election of new officers took place yesterday afternoon, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, the newly elected President, in the chair. In taking the chair Mr. Babcock addressed the meeting as follows:—

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW MEMBERS—In assuming to-day the position to which at your last meeting you did me the high honor of electing me, and looking back upon the successful administration of this office by the distinguished men who have held it from time to time during my business career, I cannot refrain from expressing a grave doubt as to my ability to discharge its important duties satisfactorily to you or creditably to myself. I can only promise to bring to the discharge of these duties conscientious effort and an earnest desire to promote the interests of our time-honored association. I regret that my official career should commence at a period of such depression in the commerce and general business of the country as now exists. While this condition of affairs is the natural result of the extravagance and speculation which have for a long time passed so extensively prevailed among our people, and while an immediate or speedy recovery from this depression cannot reasonably be expected, it may safely be assumed that this body, embracing as it does leading representatives of all branches of trade, can suggest measures calculated to mitigate as far as possible the difficulties which surround us. Fully ten years have elapsed since the close of our civil war. For the greater part of that period the people of this country have been traveling gayly along the broad and easy way which an irredeemable currency opened before them, and which, in their blind confidence, seemed to insure road to prosperity and fortune; but alas! how many have found that a sudden turn in the road has brought them face to face with the wreck of broken fortunes and shattered reputations! Gentlemen, there is no exaggeration about this, and whatever differences of opinion there may be among us as to the cause of existing evils or the remedy for them, the duty presses upon all of endeavoring to restore confidence and stability to a languishing commerce and to a distrustful and despondent community. The several committees of the Chamber, which are unchanged from last year, are composed of some of our most intelligent and influential memoers. In the future, as in the past, we expect that they will do good service in their action upon the varied subjects submitted for their consideration. In our country, where excessive legislation is one of the greatest evils of the day, it is of the highest importance that this association should use its influence, both in Washington and in Albany, to defeat the passage of improper bills and to secure the careful consideration of all beneficial measures. I have to congratulate the members upon the passage of the bill amending the act creating the Court of Arbitration. It had encountered strong opposition not only from members of the Legislature from the interior, but from several of the representatives from this city. Owing, however, to the persevering efforts of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard and his associates on the committee appointed by the Chamber to visit Albany, and of Messrs. Woodin and King and others in the Senate, and Messrs. Husted and Prince and others in the House, the bill has become a law. I suggest that a vote of thanks be passed to the gentlemen to whom we are so greatly indebted. In this connection I would impress upon this Chamber the importance of securing premises