

THE COURTS.

Memento of the Late James M. Sweeney.

Obtaining Awards in Opening New Avenues and Streets.

INTERESTING WHISKEY CASE.

Speculating in New Jersey Lands.

The amount of chicnery that has had to be used by property owners in order to get a recent show in opening from the city the value of lots used in opening new avenues and streets will, doubtless, never be fully developed. In the paucity days of the Ring rule an enormous business was done in this specialty, and the fact was patent that property owners stood but a slight show of getting the value of their property appropriated for new avenues and streets unless they obtained as an ally either one of the Ring or some one closely affiliated with them. According to all reports, no one was more largely engaged in acting as a middle man between property owners and the city than the late James M. Sweeney. His position as Clerk of the Common Council, an official in the Street Department and as brother of Peter B. Sweeney, who was alleged to be an appropriate official in this regard. The result of his supposed influence in obtaining large awards for property required for avenue and street purposes led to his employment by many property owners, the magnitude of whose fortunes and the sums which thereby accrued to his pocket never came to light. In one case, however, the veil has been lifted and a suit has just been filed in the County of New York against James M. Sweeney to compel him to refund the money thus obtained by him. In this case John P. Sweeney, as plaintiff, alleges that the late James M. Sweeney, as defendant, was a partner in the firm of Sweeney & Co., which was organized for the purpose of opening new avenues and streets which commissioners in their awards to property owners, will result.

AN ALLEGED WHISKEY CONSPIRACY.

The case of the United States against fifty barrels of cognac spirits seized Nov. 27, Beaver street, New York, and the case of the United States against the same spirits, brought in by error from the Circuit Court, was argued and submitted yesterday before Judge Johnson. The United States claimed that a conspiracy existed between Nunnemacher, a distiller, and Hostetter, a retailer, and Roddes, a United States gauger in Milwaukee, by which the gauger issued stamps for rectified spirits to Hostetter in blank, and Nunnemacher used them upon packages of illicitly distilled spirits, of which these spirits were part. The evidence was largely circumstantial. Roddes testified on the stand that the stamps found on the packages were made by him, and that he had no knowledge of the fact that the stamps were such as Nunnemacher might produce at his distillery with such apparatus as he had, and that he could not have rectified a product of that kind without the stamps to carry on. The jury in the District Court gave a verdict for the government, by which the spirits were forfeited and the stamps were destroyed. The United States counsel, that the forfeiture, if any, did not affect them as purchasers in good faith. The Court took the papers. Roger M. Sherman for the government, J. W. Cottrell for the defendant.

AN "EAGLE ROCK" SPECULATION.

For three days past, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson and a jury, there has been on trial the case of Samuel Zeiner vs. Joseph Levy. The parties are brothers-in-law, and the suit was brought by plaintiff to recover \$3,000, which he claimed he loaned defendant. The story of defendant was that during the year 1874 he and plaintiff and plaintiff's brother had their attention attracted to the property known as "Eagle Rock," at Orange, N. J. The prospect in the vicinity was regarded as magnificent; so much so, indeed, that the national eagle, as he floated through Jersey air surveying the territory of his jurisdiction, was seen to alight upon the top of the rock, while he gazed with delight on the surrounding scene and reversed the popular verdict that Jersey was unworthy to be the home of American citizens, as good an eye for the beautiful in natural scenery as the American eagle, and that the spot was worthy of being purchased by the property as a speculation for summer residence, in which they and plaintiff's brother should participate. Defendant claimed that with this view in mind for this purpose, the plaintiff received by him and was so supplied; that when the contract of sale was made out the plaintiff had changed his mind and withdrew from the purchase, and that, nevertheless, according to defendant, bound in the enterprise to the extent of the money advanced by him and now sought to be recovered back. Plaintiff, on his side, denied that he ever took any interest in the "Eagle Rock" speculation, and insisted that the money was given to defendant as a loan, pure and simple. The jury, after a long trial, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and the case was remanded for a new trial.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The late Louis Phillips bequeathed the whole of his residuary estate among the following charitable societies:—The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Free Burial Society, the Hebrew Free School Association and the Mount Sinai Hospital. Under a statute in this State which provides that no person leaving a husband, wife, parent or child shall derive more than one-half of his or her estate to charity certain nephews of the testator contested this disposition of the property under the will and claimed the one-half of the estate that devolved. It was argued on behalf of the charitable institutions named that the provisions of the statute were only intended to compel testators to provide for their immediate families and that only the persons named in the statute could avail themselves of its benefits; that it was not intended to extend to distant relatives, and that the provisions of the statute were not intended to be construed so as to deprive the testator of his property, but to be construed so as to give effect to his wishes. The case was argued by Judge Donohue some time ago; but an appeal was taken by the contestants from his decision. The case was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Johnson. The plaintiffs' counsel, who were assisted by about \$50,000 was recently distributed by the executors among the four charities above mentioned. M. S. Isaacson, A. L. Sanger represented the first three charities, and J. W. Cottrell, who represented M. S. Kaufman appeared for the executors and the contestants were represented by Mr. Tinsall and Mr. Spinberg.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

There were numerous short cases tried yesterday before Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2. Most of them were to recover commissions for sale of property and the like, and none of them involve any points of public interest. Judge Donohue, having been relieved in the Martinez-Del Valle suit, took up the short cases calendar in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 3, pending the intervention by the jury upon their verdict. In this intervention he tried several cases, but there were none of any public interest. In the suit of John Adolph to recover \$10,000 damages from the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, for injuries to himself and wagon caused by a collision with one of the defendant's cars, which has been already reported in the Herald, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for \$3,000. The suit brought by Marie Albin to recover of Fernando Wood \$5,000 as a balance on her equitable interest in some property sold to him, which has been already reported in the Herald, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, which, with interest, amounts to \$5,000. The case of the defendant's counsel, that the creditors be enjoined from holding him to further accountability. An order

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1876. In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:— No. 46, Crane vs. Turner.—Argued by M. M. Waters for plaintiff, and J. H. Wood for respondent. No. 22, Zimmer vs. New York Central and Chicago Railroad.—Argued by M. W. Cooke for appellant, and J. H. Wood for respondent. No. 40, Ducker vs. Rapp.—Argued by E. M. Shepher for appellant, Joseph M. Dixon for respondent. No. 58, People ex rel. Miller vs. Police Commissioners.—Argued by J. H. Wood for appellant, Charles T. McElroy for respondent. Adjudged. The Court will meet on Monday, November 27, 1876.—Nov. 24, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 73, 75.

THE CANAL AUDITOR.

APPEAL OF THE PLAINTIFFS IN THE CASE OF G. W. SCHUYLER, AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.—HEARING BEFORE THE GENERAL TERM. ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1876. Among the cases argued in the General Term to-day was that of the People ex rel. Emmet Flieger and John Riley vs. George W. Schuyler, Auditor of the Canal Department, in which some important questions are involved. The case comes up on an appeal by the plaintiffs from an order denying a peremptory mandamus to the defendant to produce a certain account of \$7,200, claimed to be due on a contract of the plaintiffs for the removal of wall benches, and the defendant's appeal of a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, signed at Fort Plain. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the contract had been faithfully executed and approved by the engineer in charge, and that in the Court below the plaintiff had introduced a grossly inferior in character. The Court took the papers.

JUSTICE KASHMIRE CENSURED.

A COBURN'S JURY HOLD HIM BLAMABLE IN COMMITTING A PRIS. NEB. Coroner Wolman held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Dooley, No. 29 Ferry st., who was a driver for Tracey & Russell, of No. 71 Greenwich street, and fell from his truck at the junction of Sixth avenue and Broadway, on the 14th inst., receiving a fracture of the skull from which he died three days afterwards. Dr. J. J. Kelly, who performed the autopsy, testified that the deceased was brought to the hospital on the morning of the 15th inst. by ambulance; deceased then had marked signs of brain trouble and was in a semi-comatose state; there was no evidence of alcoholism about him; on post-mortem examination a fracture of the skull was found, but there was nothing to indicate that he was a man of intemperate habits. In the opinion of Dr. Stillwell Dooley was a fit subject for medical treatment and not for a prison. The coroner testified that he had had attention called to the fact that a man was injured at the corner of Sixth avenue and Broadway, on the 14th inst., and that he had been taken to the place designated found Dooley lying on the sidewalk in an unconscious state; he took him to the station house, where he was taken to the morgue. The body was autopsied; Dooley was looked up all night; deceased had had fallen off his truck, gave his name and address; the officer smelled liquor on his breath; the coroner's inquest was held on the next morning Dooley was taken before Justice Kashmere, who sentenced him to ten days in default of a fine of \$100. The officer then took the deceased to a cell in the Tombs.

Officer Kelly, who took the deceased to the station house from the place where he was found, testified that he had drunk two cups of ale and some whiskey. James Finn, keyor at the Tombs, testified that he was delirious during the day he was in the prison; he was taken to the hospital, where he died on the 17th inst. Dr. Brekes testified that deceased looked, when he saw him, like a man who might have been intoxicated; he was very sick, and Dr. Brekes thought deceased had drunk some liquor. James H. Hogg, a bookkeeper for Tracey & Russell, testified that deceased occasionally got intoxicated, but that he never got drunk; deceased had been employed by Tracey & Russell, a driver since 1864. James Finn, keyor at the Tombs, testified that he went to the Tombs to pay his husband's fine, but found he was too sick to be discharged; he had sometimes drunk, but was always able to do his work. Police Sergeant F. Le Roy Saterlee testified that when deceased was brought into the Twenty-ninth Precinct Court, he was in a state of intoxication; the influence of liquor, he told the police to detain him until the effects of the liquor had passed off; he had a lump on the right side of his head, which was not in evidence of a fracture of the skull. Deputy Coroner Dr. Cushman testified that he made an inquest on the body of John Dooley, and that the cause of his death was caused by compression of the brain from fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict:—"That the said Dooley came to his death by injuries accidentally received by falling off a truck on Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway, November 14, 1876, and we are of the opinion that the said Dooley was not intoxicated in the case, and that deceased should have been sent to a hospital or the care of friends instead of a prison."

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD.

A meeting of what are known as the equipment bondholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, representing about the amount of \$600,000, was held at the office of the Union Pacific Company yesterday for the purpose of hearing a report from their counsel respecting the progress made toward enforcing their rights to a lien on the property of the railroad company. What are known as the gold bond mortgagee commenced proceedings about six months since to foreclose their mortgage by reason of the nonpayment of the interest. But a mortgage, known as the consolidated mortgage, had been previously recorded on all the property of the company, and it was provided in that mortgage giving the right to receive in exchange an equal amount of the convertible bonds of the company which had been authorized by the stockholders. The mortgagee bondholders now seek to avail themselves of that option, which the present directors of the road seek to resist. The mortgagee bondholders proposed that the equipment bondholders be allowed to purchase the property of the company, which, if carried out, would practically extinguish the rights of the equipment bondholders. A committee of the bondholders was then appointed to employ counsel to enforce their rights. The committee consisted of Messrs. Bennett, to instruct their counsel, Mr. Henry A. Bennett, to take proceedings for this purpose in their behalf. These proceedings will be in the nature of a bill in equity and an application for a mandamus to compel the present directors to make the exchange demanded. This, doubtless, will result in further complicating a matter which is already very intricate. It is understood that the mortgagee bondholders are now in possession of the road, and which recently was supposed to be on the eve of a peaceful settlement.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Yesterday another "cable rope" was stretched across the towers of the East River Bridge. First Assistant Engineer Paine explained that the rope was manufactured in Trenton, N. J., according to the plans and specifications of the Chief Engineer of the work, Colonel Roebling. The massive coil of wire reached Brooklyn on Thursday afternoon. It is composed of seven strands of galvanized iron wire, each strand being made up of individual separate wires of 125 strands in the cable. Its length is 3,625 feet, and the weight is equal to nine pounds to the lineal foot, making an aggregate weight of 62,625 pounds, with a tensile strength of 150 tons. The rope was stretched by means of machinery conducted under the immediate superintendence of Master Mechanic Farrington. The cable was fastened on the Brooklyn side by means of a steel cable, to which it was attached by means of a steel eye, which was made to revolve slowly by the aid of a steam engine, to which it was geared. Two signal men were stationed, one on the top of either bridge pier, and conveyed intelligence across the river by the means of red signal flags, so as to regulate the rate of paying out the cable from the Brooklyn side. As the "rope" was slowly drawn across the wide chasm that separates the two piers it was held up by a derrick, and was kept in a straight line (immediately below which it travelled) by a number of "abrees" that prevented it from making too great a curve toward the water, and thus saved a portion of the weight of the cable. The operation of passing the rope began after eight o'clock in the morning and was completed at a quarter of twelve. The rope was then fastened to the ends of this new cable to the anchorages on both sides of the river commenced late in the afternoon. The top of the steel cable wire to complete the work will be opened on the 6th of next month. As the material to be furnished will be great in quantity and very expensive, it is expected that a sharp competition will take place between American and foreign manufacturers. Bids are expected from several European countries, and also from a good many firms throughout the United States.

FEARFUL ASSAULT.

William Reichert, charged with felonious assault and battery in having cut Jacob Wolf, of No. 123 Third street, in the head with a knife, on November 18, after which he fled to the East River, was yesterday sent to the State Prison for three years.

WANTS TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

John Redington, charged with burglary, having, on October 26, at A. M., entered the apartments of Thomas Stanton, No. 307 East Twenty-fourth street, by opening a window, and, aided by three other boys, who have been arrested since, robbing Stanton of \$50 in gold and silver, and a quantity of clothing, which was retained in order to give him time to prove an alibi.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

Thomas Mitchell, for stealing a case of boots from F. S. Fairchild, of No. 217 West Twenty-seventh street, was sent to Sing Sing for one year. Michael Dwyer, a cartman, intrusted with twenty bags of potatoes for the use of the streetward House, failed to deliver them as directed, and was sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. Michael Harrigan, an ash cartman, for driving a sack and four barrels of manure, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. John J. O'Connell, for driving a sack and four barrels of manure, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. John J. O'Connell, for driving a sack and four barrels of manure, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

FEARFUL ASSAULT.

Charles Hudson, grand larceny, stealing brass from shops of Sheeran's, Grand Street, was yesterday sent to the State Prison for two years, and Thomas Donagan, burglary, to State Prison for two years and six months.

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THE GUNTER FORGED CHECKS.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISAPPOINTMENT. It is the old, old story. A confidential clerk in the office of an firm of which an ex-Mayor is the chief is treated for his talents as a bookkeeper and salesman, becomes dissipated, neglects his duties, is reproved and gently advised; after frequent delinquencies is discharged; is penitent, promises reformation, is readmitted into the confidence of general employers, for a time exhibits penitence, and at the last moment, when they hope to see him back to duty and his old place in society and commerce, he perpetrates forgeries upon his benefactors that, it is believed, amount in the aggregate to between \$5,000 and \$7,000. He does his work so badly that he is suspected. The firm of C. G. Gunther & Co., of No. 19 Union square, knowing and appreciating his past services, have no desire to bias a young man's reputation until all hope of his reformation is dispelled. At last, when forged checks, very badly executed, bearing the name of this clerk (John J. Hart) as indorser, have been in circulation they place Detective Tieman, of the Central Office, on his track, and for days he is shadowed and watched. While Tieman is working as the confidential and faithful officer of an indiscreet publication is made which, ex-Mayor Gunther believes, will give the accused warning and result in his escape. The story is told briefly:—

THE BANK'S VERSION.

For over twenty-two years the firm of C. G. Gunther, Gunther's Son and C. Gunther Gunther & Co. have been well known and celebrated for dealers of this city. During this time the chief of the firm, ex-Mayor Gunther, has kept an account at the Mechanics' Bank, in Wall street, and never has the account been overdrawn. Recently, it is said, on the authority of an official of the bank, the following check was cashed at the bank, and the name of the indorser was John J. Hart, a confidential clerk of the firm. The bank officer did not notice the forgery at first, as Mr. Gunther always uses a lithographic check, and the forgery was not discovered until the check was cashed. The bank officer did not believe that the forged check was not presented in person at the bank counter, though he was not positive. The name of the alleged forger is John J. Hart, and he was in ex-Mayor Gunther's employ for eight or nine years, and when the dummy road on Long Island was completed he was sent to New York, where he remained until he became possessed of the signatures of the two firms. Many of these checks were sent to the bank from Canada and different parts of the United States, but the bank officer was not aware of the forgery until a short time since, when Hart went to a friend and offered him a check for \$15. His friend doubted the genuineness of the check, and loaned \$25 on it, and the check was carried to the bank, when the slight omission alluded to above was noticed. Detectives have for some time been looking for Hart from day to day where he has been, but they are unable to arrest him.

STAGNATION IN BUSINESS.

Among the many evils occasioned by the present state of political and commercial distress, not the least is that which is being felt in a general depression in business throughout the country. It is well known that any cause which tends to disturb the general quiet and security of the country is quickly and painfully felt in all branches of trade. The period immediately preceding a Presidential election is always marked by a depression in business exactly proportioned to the degree of uncertainty as to the result. This effect was more than usually apparent during the late campaign, owing to the remarkable closeness of the contest. In order to ascertain to what extent business in this city has been affected by political causes, a representative of the Herald yesterday visited a number of the leading wholesale and retail dry goods houses on Broadway. It was found that the months of August, September and October, notwithstanding the bad effect of the campaign, the outlook was more encouraging than in any other year. The business was not so good as in 1875. On Wednesday—the day following the election when the result was thought to have been decided—the prospect became even brighter, and an immediate increase in the number and liberality of retail purchasers was observed. But when on Thursday the result of the election began to be questioned and political parties were again arrayed against each other, and more marked than the improvement of the previous day had been. Since that time the depression has prevailed, and the present week has been a very dull one in the retail trade, caused a great falling off in the retail trade; but during the past three days—that drawback no longer existing—business has improved, and it is believed that the result of the election will be such as to give rise to a more marked than the improvement of the previous day had been. Since that time the depression has prevailed, and the present week has been a very dull one in the retail trade, caused a great falling off in the retail trade; but during the past three days—that drawback no longer existing—business has improved, and it is believed that the result of the election will be such as to give rise to a more marked than the improvement of the previous day had been.

BURGLAR ON CANAL STREET.

The liquor store of John W. Fleck, No. 178 Canal street, was broken into on Thursday night and about \$300 worth of property stolen. From investigations made by the police it appears that the burglars effected an entrance by prying open a door in the rear of the store, and then entering the store by means of a ladder. The burglars extinguished it and Officer McCann, on whose post the place was patrolled, was called to the scene. Commissioners to show cause why he did not detect the crime.

REAL ESTATE.

There was but one sale effected at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday. Scott & Myers sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William A. Duer, referee, two lots, each 250x102, on East Eighty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet east of First avenue, to Jacob Campbell for \$9,250.

BANKRUPT ASSIGNMENTS.

The following assignments were yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office—J. W. Schenck and Co., of New York, by Robert E. Felt, assignee; to Henry Webb and Isaac Gatz to Jacob Feldman.

REDUCED TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph announces a further reduction in rates from 20 to 10 per cent. Its reduction of the company claims, have been made by the company, considered steps, and its purpose, it states, is to protect the interests of the owners of property and at the same time to meet the public demands. With the view of simplifying the mode of fixing tariffs, reducing and equalizing the rates, etc., it divides the territory of the United States east of the Missouri River, reached by its communications, into four sections. The first takes in New York city and Brooklyn and the New England States; the second, New York State and Pennsylvania; the third, the States of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. This division also includes Omaha and Kansas City. The tariff under the proposed reduction system is as follows:—Section 1, the highest rate will be 25 cents for ten words, exclusive of address; section 2, the rate will be 20 cents; section 3, the rate will be 15 cents; section 4, the rate will be 10 cents. The plan of the company also provides for the payment of a fixed rate for a certain number of words, and the rate for the remainder will be ascertained by the new schedule. The new tariff will come into effect Friday, December 1.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTES.

Under the regulations and the terms of the Appropriation bill for the collection of customs throughout the United States, passed by the last Congress, Special Agent Fingle, of the United States Treasury Department, has been in the city for some time past, and, in conjunction with General Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port, gone through the list of attachés in the Custom House, not with a view of recommending any reduction in the present force, but to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to embody the status of the New York Custom House in his annual report to Congress. During the past few days General Fingle made considerable reductions in the personnel of his department and no appointments have been made except to fill vacancies. The following are the names of those who have been discharged:—Mr. Tingle was assisted by Collector Arthur, Special Deputy Collector Lydecker and Mr. Frederick J. Phillips, the Collector's private secretary. During the past few days General Fingle made considerable reductions in the personnel of his department and no appointments have been made except to fill vacancies. The following are the names of those who have been discharged:—Mr. Tingle was assisted by Collector Arthur, Special Deputy Collector Lydecker and Mr. Frederick J. Phillips, the Collector's private secretary.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mrs. Birdall, of No. 74 East Nineteenth street, reported at the Central Office, yesterday, that her husband, Samuel S. Birdall, who was employed as a clerk in the Commercial Agency, No. 100 West street, had disappeared on Monday last. She stated that on Monday last she had been assaulted and robbed. He was confined to his house from the effects of the assault for several days. She stated that she had seen him last on Monday last, and that he had been in the city for some time past. She stated that she had seen him last on Monday last, and that he had been in the city for some time past.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Today is the Nineteenth Anniversary of the day when the British troops left New York, and General Washington, and the patriots returned to their, after having endured seven years hard fighting. Evacuation Day for many years was celebrated in this city as a public holiday, and grand parades were made in the streets, that generally wound up in the evening with fireworks, and other festivities. When the war broke out in the existing season that followed the memories of the past were forgotten; and although in the last two or three years some attempts have been made to revive the celebration, the day has generally passed off with comparatively trifling demonstration.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Traditions have handed down records of the 25th of November, 1783, when the British troops marched out of Washington and possession of the city. It is said they left in a moody and sulky disposition after sailing their flag to its mast on the Battery and removing the kalendars to show the pole. There are different stories as to how this flag was removed, but it is generally believed that a man named John Van Arsdale came forward and after procuring a number of cleats proceeded to climb the pole sailing the cleats as he went along. He finally reached the top, and tearing down the British flag, succeeded in nailing up the Stars and Stripes. Van Arsdale served with four brothers during the Revolutionary war. He afterward sailed a packet for thirty years on the North and East Rivers, and then for twenty years was an inspector of the New York City Police. He was eighty years of age, and was buried with military honors by the veteran corps of the heavy artillery, of which he was first lieutenant, and was buried in the presence of the command of Major General Knox. The New York regiment of artillery marched in under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Sebastian Baumgardner, the following copy of an original letter from Colonel Baumgardner will prove interesting as it is an application for permission to join with his regiment in the evacuation of the troops:—

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

West Point, Aug. 22, 1783. Sir:—It is strongly suggested that the British to leave New York, and that part of the infantry now on the lines are to march into the city as soon as it is vacated. I am therefore requested by the officers of the two remaining companies of the New York regiment of artillery to solicit your excellency to issue a permit to the said companies to join with the said regiment of artillery in case any troops should be ordered for that purpose. As we are the only troops of the said regiment of artillery who have never been ordered to march, we are under the impression that we should be ordered to march, and we are under the impression that we should be ordered to march, and we are under the impression that we should be ordered to march.

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West Point, Aug. 22, 1783. Sir:—It is strongly suggested that the British to leave New York, and that part of the infantry now on the lines are to march into the city as soon as it is vacated. I am therefore requested by the officers of the two remaining companies of the New York regiment of artillery to solicit your excellency to issue a permit to the said companies to join with the said regiment of artillery in case any troops should be ordered for that purpose. As we are the only troops of the said regiment of artillery who have never been ordered to march, we are under the impression that we should be ordered to march, and we are under the impression that we should be ordered to march, and we are under the impression that we should be ordered to march.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FROM NEW YORK CITY.

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