MAYOR ELY'S MINE.

His Honor Fires a Police Commissioner Among the Aldermen.

ISAAC H. BAILEY'S RECEPTION.

The Fathers Shaken, But Not Hurt, Fire Him Back Again.

WHY ERHARDT WAS DUMPED.

The City Hall statesmen were edified with two sensations yesterday in relation to the Police Commissioners. One was the answer of those officials to Mayor Ely's communication calling for a statement in regard to street cleaning; the other was a bombshell in the shape of a letter to the Board of Aldermen from His Honor nominating Isaac H. Bailey as Police Commissioner, in place of Joel B. Erhardt.

THE NOMINATION OF BAILEY.

It was understood around the City Hall and even by Mr. Erhardt himself, until within the past two days, that the gentleman's term did not expire before the 1st of May next. The records of the Mayor's office also showed this to be the case. These records were made out under the administration of Mayor Wickham. It appears, however, that Police Commissioner Erhardt was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Hank Smith, deceased. The latter was appointed for seven years, commencing on the 10th of April, 1870. To Chief Clerk John Hardy's ingenuity in carefully examining the records may be credited the discovery of this mistake. Two days ago he informed Mayor Ely of the matter, and the latter then concluded to send in the name of Mr. Isaac H. Bailey for the place.

AT THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon. Toward the close of the meeting a communication was received from Mayor Ely, naming Isaac H. Bailey for Police Commissioner, in the place of Joel B. Erhardt, whose term of office had expired.

Mr. Cowing (republican) moved that the Mayor's nomination should be immediately confirmed. He complimented Mr. Bailey highly, and alluded to his admirable fitness for the position of Police Commissioner.

THE DEMOCRATIC KICK.

When Mr. Cowing had concluded his eulogy of Mr. Bailey Alderman Purroy, President of the Board, gave the keynote for rejecting the nomination. Considerable comment was made by outsiders upon this speech, as Mr. Purroy is known to represent Mr. John Kelly in the Board. Some suggested that it looked like a decided break between the Mayor and Comptroller, but subsequent events somewhat disproved this view of the controversy.

Mr. Purroy, in moving to reject the nomination, said:—I am at a loss to understand why this nomination has been sent in to this Board; but if it is done in pursuance of any agreement, then that agreement cannot bind us, because we were not parties to it. At the last election the people of this city, by a majority of more than fifty-three thousand, decided to intrust its government to democratic hands, and now, at the very first opportunity, to confirm a republican as member of our most important municipal commission is such a betrayal of the people who elected us to this Board as I shall never consent to be guilty of. It was the democratic majority of New York city last fall which decided the contests in both the nation and the State. Determined efforts are now being made by partisan legislation and disfranchisement to break down this majority and to gradually make this city republican. To confirm this gentleman for Police Commissioner will, in my opinion, further aid and abet these efforts, and therefore this Board ought not to hesitate one moment in the performance of its plain duty. I have heard it urged by gentlemen whose opinions I respect that the Police Board ought to be non-partisan, because it appoints inspectors and poll clerks. I cannot see the force of the argument. In appointing inspectors and poll clerks the Police Board performs a merely ministerial duty, because the United States Circuit Court in a well known case has decided that these appointments must be taken from the lists furnished by the two parties at variance on States issues. But, apart from this, I believe the whole theory of non-partisan commissioners is essentially wrong. It is entirely antagonistic to the principle upon which all government in this country is founded, and whenever it has been put in practice in this city its results have been most pernicious, for it begot the most corrupt and infamous Board that ever disgraced New York—the old non-partisan Board of Supervisors, and its bad effects are already visible in the management of the present Police Board. Besides, I don't think that these times are suited to non-partisanism. The democratic party has had enough stolen from it lately to cause it to refuse to willingly surrender any more. Our opponents concede nothing to us. Why, then, should we constantly concede everything to them? Within the past few weeks we have seen a republican Senate, representing a minority of the people, throw back in the face of the Executive the nominations which he had selected from among our purest and best citizens. Why, our own self-respect, if nothing else, requires us to reject this nomination. This Board has been the butt of every republican attack. Every partisan bill introduced this session at Albany contains a clause depriving us of our rights and reducing us to the condition of mere figureheads, and, to cap the climax, we have been again and again denounced as corrupt, by men who, at the very time they uttered the words, were themselves secretly negotiating to secure silence on the part of the prisoner in Ludlow street. Even here, among ourselves, do the minority of this Board ever forget their party bias? When the name of the present Comptroller—a man who has done more than anybody else to secure honest government in this city—was sent into this Board I can never forget that, while not one of the minority could utter a word against his purity or fitness, yet not one of them could be induced to vote for him. I know that it is now threatened that unless this nomination, which has been forcibly wrung from an unwilling Mayor, be promptly confirmed the right to confirm all other nominations will be taken from us by special act and our city made to feel the vengeance of a republican Legislature. These threats should not be considered for a moment. We are not responsible for Albany legislation, nor are we personally interested in the confirming power; but while we possess this power I am in favor of exercising it fearlessly and in good faith toward the people who elected us, even though this be the last act.

REPUBLICAN IRE.

Mr. Cowing contended that it did not matter what were Mr. Bailey's politics. He ought to be confirmed if fit for the position. The people of this city were sick of having political arguments continually rung in their ears. When Mr. Campbell was appointed Commissioner of Public Works this question had not been raised. He was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Board.

Mr. Bryan Reilly—Will the gentleman let me ask him a question? Was Mr. Campbell a democrat or a republican?

Mr. Cowing did not want to be interrupted, and again reiterated his belief that politics ought not to be dragged into the case of Mr. Bailey. The Police Commission had always been non-partisan. If they proposed to throw their whole power into the hands of one man they might change that system. If it was the intention to make the Police Board a partisan body, then the appointments of inspectors of election should be given to another body.

Mr. Pinckney eulogized the character of Bailey, and read off a list of democratic commissioners who had been confirmed with the aid of republican votes in the Board.

Mr. Howland supplemented Mr. Pinckney's remarks by also calling off an additional list of democratic commissioners, including Messrs. Brennan, Dimock, King, Nichols, Martin, Wetmore and others, who had received republican indorsement.

After some further discussion the nomination was rejected by a vote of 14 to 8, all the democrats voting against the confirmation and the republicans in the affirmative.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR ELY.

After the Aldermen had adjourned Mayor Ely was called upon by the HERALD representative to obtain his views relative to the nomination of Mr. Bailey, when the following conversation took place:—

"Mr. Mayor, the democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen have just rejected your nomination of Isaac H. Bailey for Police Commissioner. What does it mean? Is there a break between you and them?"

"Certainly not. The relations between the Aldermen and myself are of the most pleasant nature."

"Did you nominate Mr. Bailey for political reasons?"

"Yes; for both political and personal reasons. I think that so long as the appointment of inspectors of election continues in the Police Board it should be kept non-partisan; and, besides, I have known Mr. Bailey intimately from boyhood, and am sure he would make an excellent Police Commissioner."

"Is Mr. Bailey tired of his present office as Commissioner of Charities and Correction?"

"I think not; but I thought if he should be confirmed as Police Commissioner I would have the opportunity of appointing a friend of mine who has a peculiar fitness for the position of Commissioner of Charities in the place which Mr. Bailey would necessarily vacate."

"Is it true that Comptroller Kelly requested that the name of some other than Mr. Bailey should be sent in to the Board of Aldermen?"

"No, Mr. Kelly has made no recommendation in the matter. The duties of the office which he administers are the most onerous and perplexing of any public office in this State. Mr. Kelly's time is wholly engrossed by them. I met him this afternoon a few minutes before the Board organized, and I told him that I proposed to send in the name of Mr. Bailey. He spoke kindly of Mr. Bailey as a gentleman, but expressed no opinion as to his fitness or unfitness for the position of Police Commissioner."

"Why did you not reappoint Erhardt?"

"In view of the deplorable condition of the streets I thought it would not be proper to do so."

The Mayor has not determined as yet on any name to substitute in place of Mr. Bailey's.

STREET CLEANING—THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT TO MAYOR ELY.

In answer to the communication sent by Mayor Ely last week the Police Commissioners yesterday sent down a statement relating to their street cleaning operations for the months of January, February and March, 1877. This statement, as far as it goes, is rather misty, but a supplemental document is promised. The following are its principal features:—

Expenditures for the three months, $176,341 51, of which $61,866 15 were paid in January, $56,018 13 in February and $64,457 23 in March.

Paid to twenty foremen during same period, $1,666 60; $8,794 to gangmen, $2,799 72 to fourteen dump inspectors, $2,496 to fourteen watchmen at the dumping grounds, $2,563 56 to twenty scow trimmers, $36,331 40 to laborers, $74,272 56 for hired carts, $8,494 40 to drivers of carts belonging to Police Department, $12,826 28 for unloading scows, $2,320 to officers and men on tugs used by the department, $4,725 56 to superintendent of stables and assistants, $2,224 95 to the superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau, superintendent of scows and a roundsman and a policeman, and $3,232 38 to the clerks and telegraph operators.

The questions asked by Mayor Ely as to the streets cleaned during this period are answered in a very ambiguous way. A set of maps accompany the Police Commissioners' reports on which are outlined the streets that have been gone over. They allege, in addition, that no streets were swept in January, but considerable work was done in the removal of snow and ice. According to the maps snow was removed in January from Broadway between the Battery and Thirty-fifth street, and from parts of Whitehall, Fulton, William, Gold, Chambers, Worth and Twenty-third streets, and from Park row. They also show that some streets in nearly every ward of the city below Central Park were swept during the months of February and March.

THE GARBAGE WAR.

PILOT KELLY, OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT TOWBOAT, FOUND GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOR.

The trial of John Kelly, upon an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of Kings county, took place before Judge Moore and a jury, in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday. The defendant, who is pilot of the tugboat William E. Sheeney, is charged with having violated the Health law of the State, and was arrested last summer on complaint of Shore Inspector Cornelius Ferguson. Much interest was therefore manifested in the result of this the first trial of the kind held under the statute of 1875, which makes it a misdemeanor to take garbage down through the Narrows and dump it on ebb tide. Assistant District Attorney Moore, who appeared for the people, reviewed the law in the case in brief, in which he said it was a violation of the law for persons in charge of the garbage scows to pass through the Narrows without a permit from the shore inspector. The defendant was towing scows on the ebb tide on the day on which he was arrested, and when hailed by the shore inspector he acknowledged he had no permit. Defendant then passed out the Narrows and dumped the garbage, which floated back on the shores. When he returned to the shore he was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Church. Flood tide was the time to take the garbage down the bay, but defendant selected the ebb tide because it did not require so much force and was less expensive.

Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the case, claiming that it was not within the jurisdiction of the State; also that the act was unconstitutional. Judge Moore denied the motion to dismiss, and said it was not for the Court to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the act.

The first witness examined was Shore Inspector Cornelius Ferguson, who testified as to the law under wh ch he acted and as to the particulars which led to the arrest of Pilot Kelly. Peter Gates, Joseph L. Bostwick and Peter Burns testified that the scows were loaded with garbage and dead animals.

THE DEFENCE.

The case for the people then rested, and the counsel for the prisoner opened the case for defendant. He held that the pilot had obtained a certificate from the proper inspector to the effect that there was no putrid matter on board the scows that he had in tow. Kelly was as innocent as the "babes in the wood" of any crime, and it would be a great wrong to send him to the Penitentiary for six months and to compel him to pay a fine of $500. The best place to put the refuse of New York was to send it to the sea, and that had been done.

Captain John Gunner, Inspector of Street Cleaning, New York, was called to the witness stand, and was asked a number of questions concerning the rules and regulations of the Board of Health of that city as to the removal of sweepings and ashes. The Court excluded nearly all the questions as irrelevant. Witness said it was his duty to inspect each scow load before it was taken away; saw the scows that were laden with sweepings and ashes on the 26th day of July; saw no carrion, animal or offensive matter on board; saw the scows when eighteen miles from New York and about one mile and a half from the shore. Captain Killalea, Kelly, the defendant, and others testified for the defence and the case was given to the jury. After a brief absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty of the misdemeanor alleged, and the prisoner was released on bail, to appear for sentence on Thursday next, the 26th inst.

WAYLAID BUT NOT ROBBED.

A PLUCKY RESISTANCE—DANGER OF INTERESTED PARTIES COMING TO COURT.

Anthony Marley, of No. 419 West Thirty-sixth street, while passing the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evening last, encountered four young men, whom he knew by sight, standing and talking together. As he approached he heard one of them, named William H. Taylor, say to his companions:—

"Here comes a business man; he has always got plenty of money about him."

In a moment afterward one of the men struck him under the chin and another tripped him up, throwing him to the ground. Taylor kicked him about the head, another of the gang stamped on his body, while the other two attempted to rifle his pocket, which contained about $20, and to force a ring off his finger. Marley, though a small man and lying on the ground, struggled desperately with his assailants and cried out lustily for help. He not only preserved his property, but grabbed Taylor by both legs, and though he was dragged along the sidewalk over fifty feet, held on to him till the arrival of an officer, who took him in custody. Taylor was taken before Judge Otterbourg yesterday morning on a charge of simple assault and battery, but when the Justice heard Mr. Marley's story he ordered the Clerk to take a complaint of attempt at robbery against the prisoner.

"Could you identify the other three men?" asked the Judge.

"Of course, I could," answered the complainant; "and there's one of them sitting there now," pointing to a young man on one of the front benches. This young man was immediately brought before His Honor, was fully identified by Mr. Marley and, notwithstanding his protestations of entire innocence of the affair, was fully committed along with William H. Taylor in $2,500 bail to answer.

One of the court officers afterward went with Mr. Marley to find the other two assailants. On the corner of Fifteenth street and Broadway two men who were standing there saw Marley and the officer coming toward them, started on a run down Fifteenth street and escaped. The complainant was almost positive that these two were of the gang who attacked him.

THE YONKERS OUTRAGE.

ARREST OF THE COLORED HIGHWAYMAN IN BROOKLYN.

Aiken Griffin, a tall, slender colored man, about twenty years of age, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on a charge of highway robbery. The crime was committed in the woods, near Yonkers, on last Monday, the victim being a young lady school teacher, who was returning from school to her home, when the prisoner suddenly sprang from behind a tree, and, knocking her down, tore her gold watch and chain from about her neck and made good his escape. Captain John Mangin, of the Yonkers police, ascertained that the thief had taken passage on a freight train coming to New York, and he suspected that the fellow would visit his relatives in Brooklyn. Superintendent Campbell was notified of the fact, and a description was furnished of the colored man. A close watch was kept on the habitation of the sister of Griffin, in Stuyvesant avenue. About half-past two o'clock Detective May and officers Babcock and Gibson, of the Twelfth precinct, saw the man for whom they had been looking standing by a window, and they entered the house just in time to see Griffin leap out of a rear window into the yard. The officers gave chase. Their prey was fleet-footed and scaled fences with remarkable ease, but after a long race he was brought to bay and surrendered. He was taken before the Superintendent and, on being questioned, admitted that his name was Aiken Griffin, and that he lived in Yonkers, but he said he did not know anything about the assault or robbery. One of the officers who had him in custody stated that a brother of the prisoner was recently sent to the State Prison for committing an outrage upon a school teacher, and that Aiken had stolen the watch from the lady on Monday to avenge the punishment inflicted upon his brother. He was locked up at the Twelfth precinct station house, and will be taken before Justice Walsh this morning, after which he will be transferred to the custody of the authorities at Yonkers.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The worthy Postmaster Colonel James would confer a lasting favor on the people of old Morrisania, the annexed Twenty-third ward, if he would locate a post office station in a central place in the ward. The people will be thankful. The accommodation is a necessity. So think OLD MORRISANIANS.

DR. PARISEL'S DELIVERANCE.

A NEWARK PHYSICIAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM A WOMAN'S WICKEDNESS.

About a year ago a highly respectable young doctor of Newark, Francis Parisel, residing with his mother in Commerce street, was arrested on a charge of seduction and abortion. The complainant was a handsome, well-developed German girl, named Margaretta Stehl. The story Margaretta told upon the stand was that Dr. Parisel was called in to attend her mother, and that upon leaving he told her to call upon and let him know how her mother was getting along. She did so frequently, she alleged, and upon one of these occasions she testified that the Doctor seduced her under a promise of marriage. She further alleged that he compelled her to keep silence, and when she was four months with child he committed malpractice on her. The Doctor upon her statement was held and indicted by the Grand Jury. He was put upon $2,000 bail. Last summer, just before the time for his trial to begin, he fled. This, naturally, was regarded as convincing proof of his guilt, and much feeling was stirred up against him and for the supposed victim of criminal misconduct. A month or so ago he suddenly turned up in Newark and was instantly rearrested and thrust into jail. He merely said that he supposed the affair had blown over, and therefore returned from Europe. His trial began on Tuesday, and was continued yesterday. The evidence brought out went strongly to show that, despite his virtual confession of guilt, he was the victim of an infamous blackmail conspiracy on the part of Margaretta and her mother—since deceased. On one occasion a demand was made on him for $1,000. After a short charge by Judge Depue, in which he said that the prisoner should be given the benefit of any doubt, the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict of acquittal. Dr. Parisel was warmly congratulated on all sides upon his happy deliverance from a perilous position as regards his reputation. He accounts for his flight by saying that, being in a strange country, he did not understand the law, and in his fear of being punished, innocent or guilty, he fled. It is probable that Margaretta has not heard the last of this matter and that she may be made an example of.

A SCHOOLBOY'S INFATUATION.

A BROOKLYN BOY CROSSED IN LOVE TAKES BORAX FOR ARSENIC.

A remarkable case of suicidal tendency was brought to light in Brooklyn yesterday, in the case of a youth, sixteen years of age, named Winfield Davidson. The boy was a pupil in attendance at Public School No. 13, Degraw street, and resides at No. 110 Rapelyea street. For some time past he has been paying marked attention to one of the female scholars, but latterly she rejected his addresses and declined to hold any communication with him. Winfield, who is a member of the Fourth Grammar Division, then neglected his studies and told his classmates that he would commit suicide. On Wednesday afternoon, at recess, he took a small paper, containing a white powder, from his pocket, and swallowing a portion of its contents, threw the paper away. He became very sick a few minutes after, and had to be removed to his home, where medical attendance was obtained for him. Yesterday morning he had so far recovered as to be able to attend school, but when spoken to of his rash act he said he would end his existence, no matter what obstacles were placed in his way. Soon after making the latter threat he again took a powder from his pocket, and was only prevented from swallowing it by a boy, who seized hold of it and gave it to the principal of the school, Mr. Patterson. Subsequent investigation proved that the powder was not arsenic, but borax. The infatuated youth had purchased it from a druggist under the impression that it was arsenic, but the man of medicines, fearing that Davidson was not a proper person to intrust with a deadly poison, gave him borax.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Though the presence of the Russian fleet in the North River yesterday was evinced by the arrival of boats from the different vessels during the day, the dense fog which hung over the river effectually shielded them from view. The weather being so unfavorable very few officers were on shore, with the exception of those who were in charge of the boats or the squads of liberty men. Sixty-six seamen from the Svetlana, forty from the Bogatyr and some twenty-five from the Askold came on shore after midday in charge of officers, and were allowed a free roam over the city until six o'clock, when they were taken back to their ships.

JOSEPH WILSON'S DEATH.

The body of the man who was found in the river at the foot of East Thirteenth street on Wednesday was identified yesterday by his sister. It was Joseph Wilson, aged forty, born in Ireland, a member of the firm of McAfee & Wilson, wire brush manufacturers. At nine P. M., January 24, he left his home, No. 84 avenue D, intending to return in a few minutes. From that time until he was found in the river he had not been seen. He was unmarried, a member of Henry Clay Lodge, Phœnix Chapter and Palestine Commandery, No. 18. Yesterday afternoon several members of the commandery met at the Ashland House and passed resolutions of condolence, and determined that deceased shall be buried with Masonic honors. A post-mortem will be made to-day. Several persons incline to the belief that Wilson had been foully dealt with, while others think that he committed suicide.

A SCUFFLE FOR BEER.

Charles Zeigler, a saloon keeper at No. 11 President street, Brooklyn, and William Hodein, were arrested and arraigned before Justice Ferry yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting Thomas Bushler on Saturday night last. It seems that on the evening in question Bushler, who resides above the saloon, entered Zeigler's place drunk and asked for more drinks. He was refused. A scuffle ensued, and Bushler was put out by Zeigler and others. He was pushed so violently from the stoop that he fell and struck his head on the sidewalk and received a severe injury. He was removed to the hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he then went home. He refused to state who were the parties that caused the injury. Yesterday, however, Bushler was considered to be in a critical condition, and was retaken to the hospital. An investigation by Captain Leavy elicited the above facts and led to the arrest of the parties named, who are held to await the result of Bushler's injury. His recovery is doubtful.

A DOG ORDINANCE PASSED.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed an ordinance which provides a penalty of $5 to be recovered against the owner of any dog found running loose in the streets. The police are directed to enter complaint against the owner or any one who knowingly harbored any dog so found within three days previous. A tax of $2, payable on the 1st of May next is levied on every person who owns or harbors a canine pet with the privilege of enjoying the luxury in succeeding years at $1 per annum. Each dog so licensed must wear a collar with a metallic tag attached bearing the number of the license, and when on parade with the owner, must be muzzled or held securely by a cord or chain not more than four feet long. All dogs not coming within the latter provisions of the law shall be seized, as the Mayor shall direct, and if not claimed by the owners within forty-eight hours after their capture, shall be destroyed.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

A resolution of the Board of Aldermen was yesterday passed changing the name of Chatham street to Park row.

Commissioner of Juries Dunlap has sent in a statement of his stewardship since the date of appointments, July 23, 1875, to December 31, 1876. The following are the principal items:—Received for jury fines, $21,337 98; salaries paid and other expenses, $18,456 15; returned to City Chamberlain, $2,881 83.

The Aldermen yesterday passed the resolution authorizing repavements of certain streets, a list of which was published in Wednesday's HERALD.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The nine that will take the field from Harvard University this season are placed thus:—Tyng, law school, catcher; Ernst, medical school, pitcher; Wright, '79, first base; Sawyer, '77, second base; Thayer, '78, third base; Leeds, '77, short stop; Latham, '77, left field; Tower, '77, centre field; Dow, '77, right field, with Thorp, '79, substitute.

The Yale University nine are as follows:—Catcher, Charles H. Morgan, of the junior class, Cleveland, Ohio; pitcher, Charles F. Carter, of the junior class, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; first base, William V. Downer, of the junior class, Chittenango, N. Y.; second base, George H. Clark, of the freshman class, Hartford, Conn.; third base, Walter G. Bigelow, of the senior class, Grafton, Mass.; short stop, Frank W. Wheaton, of the senior class, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; left field, Lewis A. Platt, of the sophomore class, Waterbury, Conn.; right field, Fayette Brown, of the scientific school, Yonkers, N. Y.; centre field, William P. Williams, of the senior class, New London, Conn.; substitute, Joshua M. Sears, of the senior class, Boston, Mass.

The Buckeyes of Columbus are to play the Louisvilles on the 23d and 24th, the Stars on the 26th, Cincinnatis 27th and Standards of Wheeling, W. Va., on the 28th.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

CHRISTOL TO MILLER—THE FORMER READY AND WILLING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of Sunday last William Miller pretends to answer my challenge, and says that he is willing to wrestle me for $250 a side. If Mr. Miller really entertains such an idea why don't he back it with a deposit in cash at the office of some well known sporting paper? That's the only way to do business. Talk will do much, but if Miller wants to wrestle he must show his money, and then he will receive prompt attention. Respectfully, ANDRE CHRISTOL.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A MAGISTRATE ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY AND MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1877.

Magistrate Stewart Field, William Winters (his constable), John H. Riddell, Jr., and Thomas Cane, have been arrested in this city and taken before Magistrate William List, charged with a conspiracy to imprison Mrs. Bridget Myers, the Magistrate, Field, being also accused of misdemeanor in office. The case is a singular one, and the facts in it, as far as developed, appear to be as follows:—

It appears that John H. Riddell, Jr., during the latter part of last week appeared before Magistrate Field and made oath "that Bridget Myers acknowledged she had the will of the late John Riddell, deceased, that was feloniously concealed, with the intention of defrauding the heirs of the late John Riddell out of their property."

Magistrate Field issued a search warrant, charging that the lost or stolen will was concealed in the house of Bridget Myers, and Constable Winters, accompanied by John H. Riddell, Jr., and Thomas Cane, went to the house to make search. There a thorough examination of the premises took place. Mrs. Myers alleges that her house was turned literally upside down, her bureau drawers broken open with an axe and her papers inspected; but no will was found. As soon as the constable and others named entered the house Mrs. Myers' son Charles, eleven years old, hastened away to a neighboring brickyard to apprise his father of the visit. While he was gone Mrs. Myers was arrested, taken to a neighboring police station and locked up.

Subsequently, on a hearing before Magistrate Field, she was committed in default of $2,000 bail, the charge being "having a lost or stolen will in her possession." The son Charles was arrested on his return to the house. Mrs. Myers alleges that she was roughly treated. The son was taken before Magistrate Field, and, as he avers, was induced by threats to make oath that his mother had a paper in her possession which might be the lost will. Upon this affidavit his mother was held.

At the hearing Charles Myers, being sworn, stated that what he had sworn to was not true, and that he had been induced to swear by a threat that if he did not do so he would be sent to prison. Mrs. Myers stated that, being unable to procure the necessary bail, she had remained in prison until yesterday. She also swore as to her arrest and to the search of her premises.

A MORMON AGAINST DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOWARD.

[From the Salt Lake Herald, April 14.]

SALT LAKE CITY, April 13, 1877.

As a Mormon I wish to enter my protest against the statement that is made by Attorney Howard that the Mormons are in collusion with Ed. Gilman in making affidavits against him. This I deny. The Mormons have no use for that kind of men and would not give five cents for 100 of his affidavits. He has been employed by United States officials and what is known here as the ring for the last six or seven years, and if, when he came here, he lacked any of the qualifications of a grand rascal, which may be doubted, the school that he has been in during that time, as the agent and tool of the ring, has eminently qualified him to fill just such a position as he says, in the NEW YORK HERALD, Howard engaged him to fill, viz.—"To extort from Lee, under promise of reprieve, a confession that would implicate Brigham Young and other leading Mormons in the massacre." This same Gilman has been petted and employed by United States officials and the ring in different capacities for years past. He was bailiff of that notorious McKean Grand Jury, picked and packed on purpose to indict Mormons, and did he not serve them faithfully? He was prominently associated with the notorious Gilson-Butterwood-Baker affidavits on which prominent Mormon citizens were deprived of their liberty. And has he not been almost constantly in the employ of the same unscrupulous ring up to the time when Attorney Howard engaged the "dear boy" to perform service for him—service that was deemed to be worth a good government position? What was the service performed? Gilman tells the NEW YORK HERALD what it was; Howard denies it. There is evidently a reward promised by Howard to Gilman for some kind of service and the indorsement of Gilman by Howard to a good friend in Washington, as shown in his letter to Gilman, to-wit:—"See the Postmaster General, and if he can get the appointment for Ed. Gilman, a reliable, competent and good friend of mine, to do so." This letter is dated Salt Lake City, March 3, 1877. Mark the change—April 9, 1877:—"If one Gilman has made a statement regarding me I inform you it is false. The Mormons have used and concealed him." How strange that in one month after having indorsed Gilman for a government position as "reliable, competent, good friend," he becomes so notorious that "if he has made a statement regarding me I inform you that it is false!" Here is another statement:—"Not ten men would take his oath or word." How sudden the change! The question arises in the minds of many, Could Howard have been thus deceived by a man in his own employ and he be as notorious as he is now represented to be? My own opinion is that in Gilman Howard made a wise and judicious selection for just such service. He having been trained by the ring for several years in the ways that are dark, we consider him eminently qualified for the service he says he was engaged to perform. If Gilman could not prevail on Lee to state that Brigham Young ordered the massacre, and that was the only condition on which Lee could be reprieved and on which he (Gilman) could get his office, having failed to fulfil his part of the contract, of course Lee was executed and Gilman did not get his office. It appears from the *Tribune* of Wednesday last that Gilman did perform some service for the attorney by putting up a job on one Rose, who, it is now suddenly discovered, was innocent.

In conclusion, how does this matter stand? Gilman charges Howard with suppressing certain facts implicating prominent Mormons. Howard says the Mormons are in collusion with Gilman. Is this consistent? If the charge had been that Howard had added something to Lee's statement, implicating the Mormons, then there might have been cause for the Mormons to get him to make an affidavit to that effect. We deny that the Mormons are in collusion with Gilman or have anything to do with him. No, gentlemen! He belongs to yourselves. You have petted, employed and paid him, and if he has made any progress in rascality since he came here we attribute it to the training that he has received in your employ. The Mormons have no use for him. A MORMON.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FAIR.

The inclemency of the weather last night prevented the Managing Committee from closing the St. Ann's Church Fair. As will be remembered this fair was created for the purpose of paying off the debt on St. Ann's Church and for aiding the parish school fund. It is being held in the basement of the Tammany Hall Theatre, and has been nightly crowded by the patrons of the pious project. It has had since its inauguration on the 5th inst. a "crowded house" every night, some of the audience being attracted by the pretty articles on exhibition around the stands, and not a few by the bright eyes of the maidens, wives and widows who presided there. The fair will remain open until ten o'clock to-night. From all indications there will be a very large attendance. Altogether this fair, like those of a similar nature that have been held in former seasons by the ladies of St. Ann's Church, has been gratifyingly successful.

A PASTOR'S RECEPTION.

If the reception that was given to the Rev. William Lloyd as pastor in and of Madison Avenue Reformed Church is an indication of the encouragement that he is to have in his pastorate he will have no reason to complain nor to regret that he left the Methodist Church and became, as he himself expressed it, "a full blooded Dutchman," or Dutch minister. Notwithstanding the rain more than an average congregation turned out to bid him welcome, and was most hearty and earnest in its demonstrations of approval at the complimentary references and witticisms of the speakers. On the platform were Drs. Vermilyea, Mandeville and Ormiston, of the Reformed Church; Drs. Tyng, Jr., and Sabine, of the Episcopal Church, unreformed and Reformed; Dr. C. S. Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. J. M. Reid, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. So that the reception, ministerially considered, was a union one. And the congregation, too, was largely constituted of church people of different denominations, the Reformed predominating, however. Dr. Vermilyea, as the senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, presided, and explained the object of the meeting. He gave a brief sketch of the church over which Mr. Lloyd has become the pastor. The present engagement is for one year, and if after twelve months the relation shall be found mutually agreeable it will become permanent. Mr. Lloyd was received into the New York Classis of the Reformed Church last Tuesday, and already his pastorate has begun to be felt in that part of the city. Last Sabbath evening the church edifice was full (about two thousand people); whereas when the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, preached there a few Sundays ago, as Dr. Tyng remarked, there were only 150 persons out to hear him, and among them four ministers. Dr. Hepworth sent a letter of regret at non-attendance, expressing the hope that the new pastorate might be one of una(Lloyd)pleasure and usefulness.

THE WESTFIELD-M'KELVEY CASE.

Late last night the committee on the Westfield case made their report to the Presbytery of Elizabeth, at its session in Cranford, N. J. The report related to three points—first, that the Presbytery could afford no relief in response to the application to restore Mr. McKelvey to the pulpit in Westfield; second, that it is not advisable for the Presbytery to send up to the General Assembly any overture in that direction; third, that the question as to Mr. McKelvey's being allowed further to remain in the parsonage is properly one for the trustees of the church to pass upon. The discussion became very spirited, Mr. McKelvey engaging in it personally in a half hour's speech. One venerable clergyman declared that the Assembly had put an end to the whole matter, and that it could not be reopened. Another presbyter asserted that no one should remain a moment after so many adverse decisions; that, charge or no charge, let come what will, Mr. McKelvey ought to leave Westfield. The committee's report is to be read from the pulpit in Westfield next Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Pingry.

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

Further Revelations of Past Mismanagement.

BEN NOYES' IMPUTATIONS.

Terms of the Reinsurance Contract—Suing the Stockholders.

That the HERALD was justified in stating recently that there were good grounds for believing that the troubles of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company antedated the prosecution of Benjamin Noyes, Steadwell, Brinckerhoff and Daniel J. Noyes, is being abundantly shown by the revelations coming to the surface every day. Touching the absorption by the Mutual of the Hope Insurance Company some new, interesting and important points were communicated yesterday to a HERALD representative by a gentleman who occupied confidential relations with the New Jersey Mutual almost since it was started. These facts are as follows:—About 1860 a law was passed by most of the States, requiring companies, before they started, to place in the hands of the State an amount of money known as a guarantee cash capital. This was a move on the part of the old companies to crowd out new comers. Ostensibly it was to secure policy holders. When the New Jersey Mutual was started $100,000 was deposited at Trenton. The money was advanced by a number of gentlemen, chiefly Newarkers, who were assured ten per cent on the business done in addition to legal interest. The persons making the advance were, as stated, W. M. Force, C. C. Lathrop, Jeremiah Counsellor, T. R. Peddie, George Peters, Dr. John F. Ward, David A. Hayes, Hosea F. Clark, S. R. W. Heath, Aaron Carter, Jr.; James G. Barnett, James H. Tichenor and William Shove. In one or two instances persons died and their stock was transferred to other parties. In 1872 a letter was received by the officers of the Mutual Company from a company in Chicago offering fifty per cent bonus for the guaranteed capital—the $100,000 at Trenton. Meetings were held to consider the offer, and, on the ground of the offer coming from so great a distance, and not thinking it advisable to put the Mutual affairs in the hands of parties so far away, it was declined.

SEEKING A REINSURANCE.

Soon after, however, as the HERALD informant declares positively, Mr. C. C. Lathrop began on his own authority to open negotiations with Mr. William E. Plummer, President of the Hope Mutual Insurance Company, looking to a similar offer. The offer was made and meetings were held to consider it. It was accepted, and it is now declared that the acceptance was adroitly engineered by Lathrop, for reasons which will hereafter appear. Mr. J. J. Anderson, then Treasurer of the Hope, has already admitted to a HERALD representative that there was paid to somebody for the stockholders of the New Jersey Mutual the sum of $200,000 for their $100,000 deposit, and it is known that they received only $150,000. The very pertinent question now arises, Who got the other $50,000? It is the general impression with many and the firm belief of a few—including the HERALD's informant—that notwithstanding his denials to reporters Mr. Lathrop got that extra $50,000. How many of the stockholders he induced to agree to Plummer's offer is not known, but it is certain that he induced a number. The late Dr. John F. Ward, one of the most estimable citizens of Newark, is said to have stated, after the transaction, that he was not certain whether good or evil would come out of the matter, but Mr. Lathrop has assured him it would be good, and therefore he voted for acceptance. In this connection it is considered very strange that Mr. Lathrop declines to state what sum he did receive or was to receive for his services. It is further set forth that at the time of the 1872 transaction it was intended originally to transfer the Mutual to the Hope. The papers were all drawn out. It was found, however, that a possible objection might come up from the working of the New Jersey law. Then the plan was reversed and the Mutual swallowed the Hope. The $150,000 paid to the stockholders was taken from the Mutual funds, likewise the $50,000 which Mr. Lathrop disavows having received. "Therefore," to quote an old Mutual officer, "it is quite clear that whatever of rottenness there was was caused by the knowledge and collusion of the old stockholders."

EFFECT OF NOYES' LETTER.

Coming swift upon the back of the developments made in the HERALD of Tuesday, the statement of Mr. Noyes and his letter to Secretary of State Kelsey created a genuine sensation in Newark yesterday. It may be added, with truth, too, that it occasioned a quaking in quarters which heretofore have borne a smooth surface. Altogether the developments made through the HERALD during the last few days have convinced the public that the probe of investigation has not half finished its work in the matter of the New Jersey Mutual, and the acts of the men who managed it before the Noyes-Steadwell era. The Newark Grand Jury adjourned yesterday till Wednesday next. How far they have progressed in their investigation of insurance matters is to be conjectured. It is known only that they have not yet finished their work in that direction. Among the people of Newark the demand for a thorough, fearless, and unsparing exposure increases every day.

In his statement printed yesterday Mr. Noyes spoke of a certain Newarker who came to him at the Park House, just before he was removed to jail, and suggested a way out of the difficulty. It is now known that this person was Mr. Lathrop, the gentleman who negotiated the union of the Hope with the Mutual, and, as is alleged, received for his services $50,000. Lathrop asked Noyes if there was no way of getting out of the trouble. He answered himself, as stated, by suggesting a plan. This was for Noyes to take the Mutual into his Washington Capitol Company and retire from the presidency, at least until the storm blew over. The plan included a putting up by Noyes of $100,000. Noyes rejected this proposition promptly. Lathrop then offered to raise $50,000 of the amount, and, this being refused, finally the entire sum; but Noyes was not to be charmed out of his position and his certainty of