THE COURTS.

The Unrequited Love of the Daughter of Moses.

THE "RING" PRINTING GOLCONDA.

Evil Consequences of a Lawyer's Vacation.

INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

Yesterday Judge Brarett vacated the order of arrest granted by Judge Donohue in the case of Ernestina Moses against Ignatz Steindler, for breach of promise to marry. This is one of a series of suits brought against Steindler by his intended, Miss Moses, already noticed in the HERALD. In the Court of Common Pleas, also, Mr. Ira Leo Bamberger, of counsel for defendant, moved to discharge an attachment issued against Steindler's property on the ground that he was disposing of his property and concealing himself with intent to defraud his creditors. Mr. Bamberger urged that the judgments by confession having been given by Steindler for debts actually due, could not have been made in fraud of his creditors. The affidavits of various parties were also read, showing that Steindler was at his place of business during the greater part of the time that plaintiff alleged he was concealing himself. In the course of his argument Mr. Bamberger took occasion to remark that a great deal had appeared in the papers about Mr. Steindler, criticising his conduct, and seemingly sympathizing with the plaintiff. As far as the merits of the case were concerned, he thought the same rested entirely with the defendant, and that he was borne out in his opinion by the decision of Judge Barrett. "Because the plaintiff is a woman," said Mr. Bamberger, "she ought not to be considered as incapable of erring." Crime is of every color, sex and clime. If De Foe wrote a 'Colonel Jack' he also wrote a 'Molly Flanders,' and my experience has brought me face to face with more Becky Sharps than Iagos."

Judge Daly took the voluminous papers and reserved his decision. As regards the motion to continue the injunction restraining defendant from collecting a certain sum of money deposited to the credit of both parties in the Union Dime Savings Bank, it was said that the entire affair was believed to be a conspiracy on the part of plaintiff, her father and relatives to drive defendant into marriage and then prevent him from obtaining possession of the money.

Ex-Judge Hart and Ira Leo Bamberger appeared for defendant; R. T. Newcombe for plaintiff.

A PONDEROUS COMPLAINT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Corporation Counsel Whitney appeared before Judge Barrett and moved to dismiss two suits brought by William C. Rogers. One of these suits is to recover $323,000 and the other $96,000 for printing and stationery furnished the city prior to and during the "Ring" administration, and are two out of six suits brought in 1872 on similar claims. They were commenced by the service of summons only, and the complaints therein have never since been served.

In explanation of this delay, and in opposition to the motion of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. West, on the part of plaintiff, stated that the drawing of the complaints was a task of such magnitude that he shrank from it. During the term of office of Mr. O'Gorman, and his successor, Mr. Smith, as counsel to the Corporation, he had an understanding with both that he would not be hurried in the preparation of his complaint; that, in fact, when they should deem it necessary to have it served they would notify him to that effect. In order that the Court might estimate the labor which the preparation of the complaint involved counsel stated that there were two or three cubic feet of vouchers, which had to be three times copied. The claim for $323,000 was made up of small bills containing 15,000 items, to which were attached 500 or 700 schedules. When the complaint is complete and printed, which he expects to be in about twenty or thirty days, it will make three volumes each of about six inches in thickness. Upon this state of facts he asked that the time to serve the complaint be extended by the Court.

In reply, Mr. Whitney said when he came into office he found these suits on its record, and nothing had been done therein beyond the service of summons. His predecessor, Mr. Smith, had informed him that he knew of no arrangement as to delay in serving the complaints. But if, under the circumstances stated by counsel for the plaintiff, the Court should think proper to grant an extension of time, he thought it should be on the condition that he stipulate that the statute of limitations shall not run against the city's counter claim. To this counsel for the plaintiff assented in open Court, and Judge Barrett extended the time twenty days, within which he may complete and serve his unusually ponderous complaint. It was stated that the amount involved in all the six suits would reach $1,250,000.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

The suit of Mary Denison against the National Capital Life Insurance Company was tried and disposed of before Judge Curtis and a jury in Part 1 of the Superior Court yesterday. The suit is an important one, and involves a principle which will doubtless govern a number of claims similar to that involved. The suit was brought on a time policy which had been originally taken out in a New York company which became insolvent. The policies were then reinsured in another company which also went by the board, and were finally reinsured by the present company. The company defended on the ground that the reinsurance was the result of fraud and misrepresentation made to it by the former company, and that on that ground it had repudiated the policy. It appeared in testimony, however, that the present company had received three premiums directly from the plaintiff, and this, the Court held, made the contract under the policy binding between them. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, $3,714 42.

A DISASTROUS VACATION.

About a year ago the Mechanics' Bank, of Chicago, through their counsel, Mr. Julius J. Lyons, commenced a suit in the Supreme Court in this city to recover against Jane Carman on a note for $900. During the summer of 1876, no answer having been put in, a judgment was entered by default in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the note, with interest and costs, amounting in all to over $1,000. Subsequently the attorney for the defendant applied to the court to have the judgment vacated, alleging that it had been entered while he was absent on vacation, and he had overlooked the matter. This application was denied, was twice repeated and as often denied. The last denial was by Judge Donohue, and from his order to that effect an appeal was taken to the General Term, where it was argued yesterday by Mr. William F. McCrary, on behalf of defendant, and opposed by Mr. Julius J. Lyons, on behalf of the bank. After a lengthy argument on both sides the Court took the papers, reserving its decision. The defendant claims she has a defence, which she wants to plead, while plaintiffs deny that she has any, and say that she had ample opportunity to plead before judgment.

THE DANCER WILL CASE.

The examination of witnesses in the contested will suit of the late Miss Mary M. Dancer was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. Mr. William A. Butler, the second subscribing witness to the will, was put upon the stand for cross-examination. A few minutes sufficed to show that nothing important to the issue on either side could be elicited, and the witness was withdrawn, and the case, so far as further testimony was concerned, rested on either side. Counsel for the executor to the will, Mr. Dyett, addressing the Court, contended that the will was proved prima facie. Counsel for the contestants admitted that there was no doubt of the formal execution of the paper writing purporting to be the deceased Miss Dancer's will, nor did he entertain any doubt of the good faith of the executor, Mr. Jeremiah, in his action in the matter. With regard to the religious state of Miss Dancer's mind, he thought it was evidence of soundness of intellect rather that otherwise, her disposition of her property; but even granting this, and supposing she had testamentary capacity, the other side was not relieved from many legal obstacles. Counsel argued, supposing the deceased was competent to make a will, yet that will must be made only according to the laws of this State, and these laws interpose an obstruction to the validity of the bequests in the will to the institutions benefited thereby and also to the residuary clause of the will. With regard to those societies named in the will that have been incorporated by special acts, counsel held that the will, as far as related to them, was invalid as a legal instrument, and on this point he asked the Court to put a judicial construction on the instrument. Counsel for the executor, in reply, contended that the Surrogate had no jurisdiction conferred on him by law to construe the will, or the legality of any of the bequests contained therein, in the present stage of the proceedings. The point in jurisdiction is if any provision in the will is contested the Surrogate has the same power vested in him, and by right is exercised by him, as that possessed by the Supreme Court. The executor makes no application to the Surrogate to have it contested, nor does any devisee in harmony with him. It is the heirs at law in hostility to the will that now ask to have it construed. On this point Mr. Dyett, counsel for the executor, contended, that according to the statute law it was only the executors or legatees in harmony with the will that can properly or legally ask to have a will construed, which right or privilege is by law denied to all as hostility to a will; that the only remedy for heirs at law in contest is to await the final accounting by the Surrogate. Counsel at this point of his argument pledged himself that he would, immediately the will was admitted to probate, begin a suit in the Supreme Court in behalf of Mr. Jeremiah, the executor, to have all the questions raised by contestant's counsel tested. The Surrogate said his conviction was that the statute of 1870, named the heirs at law and next of kin, although they might be in hostility to a will, as competent to ask for the construction of a will by the Surrogate as the executor of such will and the legatees under it. It was finally agreed that further argument on the point raised—the jurisdiction of the Court—should be had on the 9th day of June next, to which time the case was adjourned.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

Judge Sanford, of the Superior Court, yesterday granted a stay of proceedings on judgments in two suits brought by Ann L. Neill against the American Life Insurance Company. The stay was granted on petition of the Attorney General.

In the suit of Susannah McPartland Fox against H. B. Hawkins, tried in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Donohue and a jury, yesterday, the defendant presented himself as a witness on this own behalf. After he had got through the Court called his attention to some apparently irreconcilable contradictions in his testimony, and sent him to the office of the District Attorney with directions to explain it there.

In relation to the custody of Charles Rivers, the little acrobat, whose story has already appeared in the HERALD, Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday refusing to give the child into the custody of Richard Rivers, who claimed to be his father. The Judge thinks there is a lack of evidence to show that the claimant bears the relation of parent to the boy. The latter was remitted to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Charles H. Neill and Henry C. Neill have brought a suit in the Superior Court to recover some $10,000, commission as agents of the American line of mail steamships. Judge Sanford, of the Superior Court, yesterday denied a motion for a reference. Charles H. Neill in an affidavit opposing the motion says that his accounts are not complicated, and the action is one that should be tried by a jury. He states that they obtained a valuable commission from the Venezuelan government, which was worth not less than a quarter of a million dollars. He further states that the ignominy of the failure of the company rests entirely upon the defendants, who were the proprietors, and not upon his firm, who were agents.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of McCracken.—Motion granted and sale vacated.

Matter of Speis.—Motion granted and sale vacated.

Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.—Complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

Tobey vs. Hogan.—The disposition is sufficient, the undertaking approved and judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Thomas vs. Thomas.—I have gone over the testimony and the papers and am prepared to confirm the report and to grant the judgment of divorce. Before doing so, however, the plaintiff must comply with the new law as to his own innocence, &c., to be found in the *Daily Register* of May 10.

Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.—Complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Stone vs. Gordon.—The pleadings are vacated, and if on inspection it appears a proper case, the order should be amended by striking out the costs and the recital of Mr. McAdam's opposition.

Faber vs. Shaw.—Motion to place cause on Special Court Calendar for June 1, 1877.

Moses vs. Stamdler.—The motion to vacate the order of arrest is granted, with $10 costs upon defendant filing a stipulation not to bring any action in consequence of such arrest.

Matter of Van Alstyne.—Motion granted and sale vacated.

Wood vs. Carleton.—The order of reference is vacated and the complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

Matter of the Security Life Insurance Company.—Bernadino Busso is permitted to intervene and be made a party to the record.

Gabel vs. Gabel.—Referred back to take proof as to the service of the process herein upon the defendant under the new rule, and to report with the opinion of the referee.

Brennan vs. Fitzgerald, &c.—Report confirmed and decree granted. The question as to allowance is reserved until after the value has been fixed or a sale of the property.

In the matter of Durfee, &c.—Upon the additional testimony now furnished and upon the suggestion of the committee that he has been requested by the next of kin to pay the bill, the report is confirmed and the order for payment granted.

Matter of Mahoney.—Report confirmed and order granted. The attorneys for the petitioner are entitled to the thanks of the Court for the labor which it has been saved by the manner in which the papers have been prepared and the case presented.

Hare vs. Bates.—The proof of the personal service of the summons and complaint upon the defendant without the state is entirely insufficient. Further, it is not authenticated as required by law. The application for judgment upon these papers must be denied. Further, the undertaking does not comply with the rules. It should recite rule 34 as well as the statute and should contain the additional words or in case the attachment and judgment shall be vacated and set aside for irregularity.

Myers vs. Maloney.—The order is not in accordance with the facts, nor are the papers sufficient. The order for the examination of the bank was served upon the secretary, and the examination is that of a clerk. Further, the order for defendant's examination was obtained before the return of an execution unsatisfied and without proof that he unjustly refused to apply his property, &c. This may have been waved, &c., but the other objection must be cured by the examination of the officers of the bank or the plaintiff will not be entitled to a direct order. On the papers, however, he may have an order for a receiver if so advised.

Thomas vs. Beard and another.—I do not think this is a proper case for the Special Circuit calendar, but upon Mr. Thayer's affidavit and suggestion in court and Mr. Cowdrey's consent appended to his brief it is a case for a reference, and as both parties so agree and request a separate motion need not be made, but an order may be entered referring to Charles H. Hildreth to hear and determine.

Percy vs. Parsons and Another.—The plaintiff, in defiance of the decision lately rendered by this Court to the effect that his summons, and all subsequent proceedings in these actions must be set aside, obtained an order from Mr. Justice Pratt, sitting at a Special Term of Kings County, for a writ of inquiry, upon which a Sheriff's jury seems to have assessed his damages at $5,000 in each of these suits. The Clerk upon being applied to hesitated to enter judgment under such extraordinary circumstances, and this application, as far as I can judge from the almost illegible papers presented, is for an order directing the Clerk as to his duty in the premises. This ought not to be done for several reasons. In the first place, the papers which the Clerk was asked to file are not fit to go upon the files of the Court; they are illegible and in every respect disgraceful productions. Then the plaintiff's actions have been adjudged after full hearing to be non-existent, such being the legal effect of the setting aside of the summons and all subsequent proceedings. Further, there is no authority to enter such judgment, as the plaintiff has not obtained an order for the relief demanded in his complaint in the Court where the venue is laid. It is quite clear that the order of the Special Term of Kings County in an action triable in New York is void, and furnished no authority for the action of the Sheriff's jury.

By Judge Donohue.

Bearup vs. Carraher.—Granted.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children vs. Rivers.—There seems to be an utter failure of proof to show that the infant is a relation of the respondent, and the custody must be awarded to the relator.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Celeil vs. Schalte.—By section 684 of the remedial code I am required to assume the truth of each allegation of the complaint, notwithstanding a conflict of evidence. I must, therefore, hold that the defendant wrongfully converted the property of the plaintiff, although he denies this and swears that he bought the tobacco of the plaintiff and paid for it by his promissory notes, and although no counter affidavit is presented on the part of the plaintiff, under section 685 I am, however, at liberty and am required to determine every other allegation of fact arising upon the application as a question of fact, and I am not satisfied upon all the evidence that the defendant has assigned or disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The evidence is conflicting, and the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff. If there is a preponderance it is in favor of the defendant. The motion is, therefore, granted, with $10 costs.

Lord et al. vs. Hart.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Whitney vs. Martine.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event, and to be taxed in favor of the prevailing party as costs in the cause.

Struppman vs. Muller et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Durando et al. vs. Duncan et al.—Referred to Maurice Leyne to take proof, &c., and to report thereon.

Miller vs. The New York Cement Company et al.—Motion granted and injunction continued pendente lite, $10 cost of motion to abide event, and to be taxed as costs in the cause in favor of prevailing party if costs be awarded him.

Thomas et al. vs. Scribner.—The affidavit of defendant's physician, in my opinion, justifies the application for an adjournment of his examination until September, and I am accordingly unwilling to require his attendance at an early date.

Snow vs. Scott.—Injunction granted.

O'Kelly vs. Bower.—Motion denied, without costs.

Neil et al. vs. Wagner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Green vs. Lee.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Snow vs. Scott et al.—Undertaking approved.

Wandell vs. Gregory et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Seward vs. Kessler.—Remittitur filed. Judgment affirmed.

Thyle vs. Vinton.—Ordered judgment for plaintiff.

French vs. The Boston Marine Insurance Company.—Undertaking in attachment approved.

French vs. The Boston Marine Insurance Company.—Order discharging attachment granted.

Brown et al. vs. Northam.—Order appointing Henry E. Brown receiver.

Neill vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company.—Order staying proceedings.

Butler vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company.—Order staying proceedings.

George the Count Joannes vs. Jarret et al.—Order to file original answer, &c.

Rockwile et al. vs. Ginnelly et al.; Rockwile et al. vs. McGovern et al.—Remittiturs filed. Judgments affirmed.

Cohen vs. Plate et al.—Motion granted.

Tuthill vs. Masters.—Ordered on May calendar.

Scully vs. Sanders.—Ordered that judgment be marked "Secured on appeal."

Ohrt vs. Ohrt.—Ordered that the answer of defendant be struck out as frivolous, and that plaintiff have judgment with costs.

Uhlenhaut vs. Ohrt.—Order striking out defendant's answer as frivolous, and that plaintiff have judgment with costs.

Koehler vs. Mattlage et al.—Undertakings approved on justification.

Cornwall vs. Miles et al.—Ordered on day calendar for first Monday of June.

Hanlon vs. Gilbert et al.—Order denying motion to resettle order, dated May 10, 1877.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Spader, &c., vs. The New York Elevated Railroad Company.—Findings settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Bemas vs. Oliphant.—Motion granted and warrant of attachment discharged.

Schett vs. Wright et al.; Engel vs. Victory; Stedman vs. Gschwend.—Motions granted.

Stedman vs. Gschwend.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Appleton vs. The Mayor; Austin vs. Same; Auld vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Agnew vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Aitison vs. Same; Albro vs. Same; Beyer vs. Same; Barmstie vs. Same; Benedict vs. Same; Benedict vs. Same; Bell vs. Same; Brown vs. Same; Busch vs. Same; Bockman vs. Same; Barkley vs. Same; Bannan vs. Same; Bausch vs. Same; Boehm vs. Same; Brull vs. Same; Banta vs. Same; Bush vs. Same; Bush vs. Same; Burk vs. Same; Brown vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Bergh vs. Same; Boyle vs. Same; Billings vs. Same; Buck vs. Same; Byrnes vs. Same; Blumeglasser vs. Same; Cheeseman vs. Same; Cully vs. Same; Carroll vs. Same; Costello vs. Same; Diden vs. Same; Develing vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Dennitte vs. Same; Dennesoin vs. Same; Downes vs. Same; Dodin vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Davenport vs. Same; Doscher vs. Same; Dowers vs. Same; Dickerson vs. Same; Daniels vs. Same; Ely vs. Same; Ebo vs. Same; Ewen vs. Same; Euttrich vs. Same; Eiden vs. Same; Eselgrath vs. Same; Ely vs. Same; The Erie Railroad Company vs. Same; Freudenthal vs. Same; Fulliver vs. Same; Therm vs. Same; Fraser vs. Same; Hayes vs. Same; Hirsch vs. Same; Hoexter vs. Same; Helpman vs. Same; Hackenfat vs. Same; Hertzog vs. Same; Hurlbut vs. Same; Hepburn vs. Same; Johnson vs. Same; Joyes vs. Same; Jackson vs. Same; Kessner vs. Same; Kenner vs. Same; Howenfels vs. Same; King vs. Same; Kraft vs. Same; Knapp vs. Same; Koffenberz vs. Same; Lewis vs. Same; Koopman vs. Same; Levi vs. Same; Logan vs. Same; Loew vs. Same; Leed vs. Same; Lemmon vs. Same; Lewis vs. Same; Landt vs. Same; Levy vs. Same; Newton vs. Same; Ochs vs. Same; O'Grady vs. Same; Officer vs. Same; Osterms vs. Same; O'Donohue vs. Same; Post vs. Same; Phillips vs. Same; Piquelot vs. Same; Parr vs. Same; Parr vs. Same; Pruder vs. Same; Putnam vs. Same; Preiss vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Parker vs. Same; Pursell vs. Same; Pastor vs. Same; Putnam vs. Same; Pelisser vs. Same; Quenzer vs. Same; Roaner vs. Same; Rogan vs. Same; Ranken vs. Same; Reidenberger vs. Same; Repper vs. Same; Repper vs. Same; Ryer vs. Same; Remmy vs. Same; Rosenmiller vs. Same; Bogert vs. Same; Banton vs. Same; Burke vs. Same; Brull vs. Same; Barkley vs. Same; Bannan vs. Same; Baruek vs. Same; Boehm vs. Same; Brinkerhoff vs. Same; Busen vs. Same; Barry vs. Same; Bruch vs. Same; Bush vs. Same; Bell vs. Same; Bell vs. Same; Bockman vs. Same; Benedict vs. Same; Barmeister vs. Same; Bush vs. Same; Brown vs. Same; Bang vs. Same; Brinkerhoff vs. Same; Crothers vs. Same; Clymer vs. Same; Crehore vs. Same; Cole vs. Same; Carpenter vs. Same; Cromwell vs. Same; Cleary vs. Same; Frank vs. Same; Force vs. Same; Fry vs. Same; Franz vs. Same; Franke vs. Same; Fitzgerald vs. Same; Fowler vs. Same; Feltner vs. Same; Fitzgerald vs. Same; Flogg vs. Same; Greenhut vs. Same; Geissenheimer vs. Same; Gilsey vs. Same; Green vs. Same; Gunther vs. Same; Gorman vs. Same; Glennan vs. Same; Garbel vs. Same; Gaudenheimer vs. Same; Green vs. Same; Gillies vs. Same; Gould vs. Same; Gregory vs. Same; Gelhardt vs. Same; Hodgeman vs. Same; Hollings vs. Same; Hardy vs. Same; Hope vs. Same; Hazelton vs. Same; Landheim vs. Same; Moses vs. Same; Morrison vs. Same; Moller vs. Same; Manning vs. Same; McDonald vs. Same; McCoy vs. Same; McIntyre vs. Same; Martin vs. Same; Martin vs. Same; Mittelstaedt vs. Same; McIntyre vs. Same; Meyer vs. Same; Moller vs. Same; Meulheimer vs. Same; McKinley vs. Same; Maeder vs. Same; Matfield vs. Same; McCary vs. Same; Mavery vs. Same; Marsh vs. Same; McLean vs. Same; Minnie vs. Same; Matthews vs. Same; Moeschler vs. Same; Nicott vs. Same; Nayler vs. Same; Naylor vs. Same; Nyles vs. Same; Stein vs. Same; Steinburger vs. Same; Sage vs. Same; Spicer vs. Same; Soan vs. Same; Schwartz vs. Same; Simeon vs. Same; Sudaf vs. Same; Struss vs. Same; Spattapoff vs. Same; Sickel vs. Same; Snedicken vs. Same; Spicer vs. Same; Spofford vs. Same; Stevens vs. Same; Sanford vs. Same; Schultz vs. Same; Scanlon vs. Same; Stenser vs. Same; Schmidt vs. Same; Shandley vs. Same; Seiny vs. Same; Thompson vs. Same; Thiertack vs. Same; Van Buren vs. Same; Van Wagener vs. Same; Van Idestein vs. Same; Valiean vs. Same; Whitehead vs. Same; Wray vs. Same; Williamson vs. Same; Weitheimer vs. Same; Warwick vs. Same; Walker vs. Same; Williamson vs. Same; Whipple vs. Same; White vs. Same; Whinnery vs. Same.—Motions granted on stipulations, without costs.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Aspinwall vs. Balch.—Order signed.

Simpson vs. Ferguson et al.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Haywood vs. Wells; Gould vs. Curtis.—Opinions.

Loughran vs. Sayles; Schlessinger vs. Carleton.—Default opened on terms indorsed on papers.

McCabe vs. Morgan.—See indorsement on papers.

Bigelow vs. Solomon.—Motion denied, without costs.

Averill vs. Phœnix Iron Company.—Commission ordered.

Hall vs. Rohe.—Judgment for plaintiff, $215 33.

Gilhooley vs. Garvey.—Lis pendens cancelled.

Lewis vs. Walker; Waddell vs. Mooney; Conner vs. Smith; Weston vs. Shook; Myers vs. Lambert; Dorell vs. O'Kane; McCosker vs. Duphin.—Motions granted.

Duden vs. Williams; Kerr vs. Wyatt.—Defaults.

Salomon vs. Phillips.—Mr. Eli M. Cohen appointed receiver.

Davenport vs. Davenport.—Stay granted pending appeal.

Green vs. Bauer; Gilman vs. Pike; Lynn vs. French; Barras vs. Ryan; Freeman vs. Fehr; Colton vs. Ornamental Mirror Company; Welsh vs. Adam; Pierce vs. Porter; Cromien vs. Blossom; Grogan vs. McAvoy; Wallace vs. Brown.—Orders granted and filed.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ROBBING AN ARTIST.

A seemingly respectable young man, named James M. Farrell, of No. 272 West Thirty-third street, was arraigned at the bar yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Bell, charged with burglary. It appeared that on the night of the 14th inst., as Mrs. Anna Jane Gilbert was fulfilling her professional engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, her apartments at No. 66 West Thirty-eighth street were broken into and property, including silk dresses and jewelry, valued at $600 was carried off. Information was given to the police, and not long afterward Detective Reilly arrested Farrell, charged with having stolen the sum of $40 from Lizzie Devine, No. 505 West Sixty-fourth street. It was thought that this Farrell answered the description of the man who had broken into Mrs. Gilbert's premises. The servant girl, Mary Nolan, on being confronted with Farrell promptly identified him as the man who had come to the house and asked for Mrs. Gilbert, saying he wanted a letter for Eugene Phillips, a former janitor in the building. Farrell was also identified by a gentleman named Mazanet, a resident of the house, who saw him on the night in question leaving the place with a bundle. At the trial yesterday Eugene Phillips testified that Farrell had frequently visited his office when he acted as janitor of the house. The defence set up an alibi, the defendant claiming that he had never been at No. 66 West Thirty-eighth street, that on the evening in question he was at a picnic with one John Shea. Mr. Bell cross-examined the accused and ascertained that he had previously been arrested on a charge of attempting to commit highway robbery, and that the other witness who swore to the alibi had also been previously indicted with the accused. The jury found the accused guilty of burglary. He was remanded for sentence.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

John Flaherty, aged eighteen, No. 480 Seventh avenue, said to belong to a gang of thieves, on the 9th inst. broke into the lager beer saloon of Jacob Mausman, No. 253 Tenth avenue, and, in company with others attempted to steal a keg of beer. The invaders, on seeing Mr. Mausman, threw stones at him and fled, but Flaherty was apprehended. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Recorder sent him to the State Prison for three years.

Andrew Duffy, aged sixteen, of No. 550 West Fifty-second street, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. On the 20th inst. he broke into the unoccupied dwelling house No. 884 Tenth avenue and attempted to steal some lead pipe. He was sent to the Penitentiary for the term of two years.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

The trial of Thomas Cusick, who was charged with having on the 4th of March last killed his wife Bridget, at No. 30 Rose street, was resumed yesterday. The details have already been fully set forth, the main element being that the prisoner in a fit of intoxication beat and kicked his wife, from the effects of which she died. Mr. W. F. Howe, on the part of the defence, examined a number of witnesses as to the prisoner's character, the majority of them testifying that he had been a hard working and industrious man, but that he was inclined to be intemperate. The prisoner was also examined and described the transaction. He said he came home from his work on Saturday night; he and his wife imbibed freely. When he fell asleep his wife had gone, having taken $11 out of his pocket. She returned in a questionable condition at three o'clock, but he warned her to leave. She again came back in the morning, when he took her by the shoulder and pushed her out into the hall, where she fell. In cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Bell the prisoner said he could not recollect whether he had kicked and beaten his wife and knocked her head against the floor, as testified to by another witness, who swore to having seen him maltreat his wife. He finally lifted his wife up in a semi-unconscious state and laid her on the bed, where she remained all Sunday. She was removed the following day to the Chambers Street Hospital, where she died. The prisoner said he had been drinking heavily and could not remember the amount of injury he had inflicted on the deceased. After some further evidence the case was submitted, and Judge Sutherland delivered a clear and succinct charge, in which all the points of law bearing on the case were embodied in a comprehensive manner. After a brief absence the jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Mr. Howe made an urgent appeal on behalf of the prisoner, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of seven years at hard labor.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25, 1877.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:—

No. 19. Smith vs. Frost.—Argued by William F. Shephard for appellant, and Henry L. Burnett for respondent.

No. 14. Cushman vs. United States Life Insurance Company.—Argued by F. B. Chandler for appellant, and E. B. Thomas for respondent.

No. 12. Candell vs. The N. Y. C. and C. R. R.—Argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and J. H. Clute for respondent.

CALENDAR.

The following is the calendar for Monday, May 28, 1867:—Nos. 20, 205, 22, 24, 13, 31, 2 and 18.

A JUDGE IN "BANCO."

George Watson, alias George Marston, and James Lowery, of the Sherman House, were arrested yesterday afternoon at No. 108 East Fourteenth street, and were taken before Judge Wandell, at Jefferson Market Court, who remanded them to the Central Office at the request of Sergeant Kealey. The Sergeant, with Detectives Wood, McConnell and Thompson, made a raid on the premises above mentioned yesterday afternoon and found the prisoners there, all the appurtenances of a "banco" game and $860 in money, which they seized. A very respectable looking old gentleman, who is said to be a United States district judge, from California, made a complaint before Superintendent Walling yesterday, that he had been swindled out of $100 at the place, and hence the raid. At Headquarters the name of the complainant was refused the reporters, and Judge Wandell, though admitting freely that he knew the name, refused also, saying that he did not think the case was yet in proper shape, and that he was requested to withhold it from publication. The Judge, however, said that he was getting tired of remanding cases for the benefit of either special officers or Headquarters men, for he invariably found that when a case was remanded these astute detectives had less evidence to produce on the succeeding day than they had the day before. As far as yesterday's case was concerned, there was no real reason for remanding it at all, for the complainant was in easy call of the police. The prisoners themselves looked upon the whole thing as a farce, and were laughing and joking with the detectives as if they rather enjoyed it as a good joke on the old Judge.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

Frederick Stewart, alias "Red-Nosed Barney," was arrested on Thursday on complaint of Mr. Frank Taylor, of No. 534 Hudson street, who charged him with stealing from the house in Hudson street $22 worth of clothing and a pocketbook containing $10. Mr. Taylor formed "Barney's" acquaintance in Peter Dwyer's mission, where he came frequently to pray and to ask for the prayers of those converted. Touched by his apparent piety Mr. Taylor took him to his boarding house and introduced him. A few days ago the accused borrowed the landlady's watch and chain, which he forgot to return. On Wednesday he broke into Mr. Taylor's room and stole the clothing and money. Stewart was arraigned before Judge Wandell yesterday, admitted his guilt and was committed in $1,000 bail to answer.

CHEAP CABS.

THE PROPOSED SERVICE BY THE MANHATTAN CAB COMPANY.

The proposed organization of a new cab company, sustained and operated by English and American capital, an account of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, has met with enthusiastic approval at the hands of capitalists who are anxious to subscribe for the stock. The meeting on Thursday was merely preliminary to opening subscription books, under the new limited liability law of this State, passed June 21, 1875, involving no liability beyond the amount of subscriptions. After the meeting for permanent organization next Tuesday the books will be open, when those who desire stock will have an opportunity to subscribe. Careful estimates made on the basis of similar service in London and Paris justifies the promoters of this enterprise in promising dividends of from twenty to twenty-seven per cent on the nominal capital of $250,000. The company propose to inaugurate the work with 100 cabs and increase the number from time to time as the necessities of the service may require. The rate of speed will be fixed at five miles per hour, unless the occupant of the vehicle orders a slower rate of speed. The rates for service by these cabs will be as follows:—For fifteen minutes or less, twenty-five cents; over fifteen minutes but not exceeding thirty minutes, fifty cents; over half an hour and not exceeding one hour, seventy-five cents. And at the same rates for any time exceeding an hour for one or two passengers. No charge will be made for children under eight years of age accompanied by adults, or for baggage carried. The drivers will be liveried and permitted to become shareholders, with a view of obtaining a greater amount of civility and attention to the patrons of the company. Attached to each vehicle will be a patent appliance that will indicate to the occupant of the cab the time he has employed it, as well as register the number of trips and the distance travelled during the day, so that the drivers will have no opportunity of appropriating to their own use a portion of the proceeds of the day's collections. The prospectus of the company—which is to be known as the "Manhattan Cab Company, limited"—will not be issued until after the meeting on Tuesday next, but the above details are understood to cover the main features of the enterprise.

SAVANNAH'S DEBT.

OBLIGATIONS THAT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE MET—THE CITY BONDHOLDERS IN SESSION.

A meeting of the bondholders of the City of Savannah was held at the office of Mr. Manning, in Wall street, near Broad, yesterday, Judge Schley presiding. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to have a free conference with a view to make some kind of compromise with the city, which has failed to meet its interest. Many causes, he said, have conspired to bring about this failure, chief among which he mentioned the yellow fever epidemic and the general prostration of trade. In consequence the citizens asked that some concessions be made so as to enable them to meet obligations they have no wish to repudiate. The chairman, having finished, called Mayor Wheatman, of Savannah, to state circumstantially the condition of affairs. Mayor Wheatman said he did not wish to make any proposition to the meeting. He could only assure them the city government was desirous of meeting all its obligations. On taking office last January he and the other city officials were overwhelmed by the condition of affairs. They found the city's debt $4,000,000 on property the assessed valuation of which was $14,000,000, and on which not more than $9,000,000 could be realized. Under this state of things it would be impossible to impose a tax on the people high enough to pay interest on the debt besides the expense of carrying on the government. The largest amount the government could levy was $350,000. Changes of trade, he said, had impoverished Savannah, and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are the gainers by her loss. Her railroads, too, are all bankrupt, and stock which a few years ago sold at 140 is now down to 34. The city owns securities of one road to the amount of $1,300,000, which are wholly valueless, besides 1,306 shares of another, also worthless. Her debt is four-tenths of her entire property, and it will take her twenty years to recover from her present prostration.

THE CITY'S ASSETS.

Her assets, some of which are not convertible and yield but a small income, amount to $1,275,080. The committee of the city government appointed to inquire into this state of affairs some time ago say they can do nothing without accommodation. The total expense of the city government is annually $182,950. Mayor Wheatman said the committee thought by scaling down the bonds to pay principal and interest in the course of time. After some discussion of the manner in which this should be done it was voted to accept a scaling of the bonds down to eighty cents, about their original cost to most of the holders, and also to accept six per cent interest. Mayor Wheatman thought it would be impossible for the city to agree to this, and said that the resident bondholders in Savannah would meet June 6, when they would probably take some further action making more liberal concessions to the debt-burdened city. The meeting then adjourned.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain trade adopted additional rules yesterday governing deliveries and the recently established calls on corn. The calls on corn are subject to the following regulations:—

1. Lots of 8,000 bushels; but if a larger quantity than 8,000 bushels is offered, the buyer shall have the right to take any portion in 8,000 bushel lots. 2. Quality; No. 2 corn and steamer corn. 3. Price per bushel, and in fractions of not less than one-quarter of a cent. 4. Deliveries on sales of cash corn, on the afternoon call, shall be made before eleven o'clock A. M. the succeeding day. 5. The rules governing the sales, deliveries (except as provided in the preceding regulation), margins and payments already existing shall govern all transactions under the calls. Nothing in this rule shall be construed as interfering with transactions in towing lots, which shall be considered to mean not less than 4,000 nor more than 5,000 bushels.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AFFAIRS.

Twenty-five new members were elected at the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday. A protest was received there against the Harbor Master allowing canal boat quarters to be occupied by seagoing vessels. These quarters are piers 2 to 9, inclusive, and their occupation interferes with insurance rates and other matters of interest to the grain trade.

THE UTAH ULCER.

The Saints Begging Off from the Discussion.

INDIGNANT PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

"A Hideous, Blasphemous, Wicked Imposture and Usurpation."

BLOOD! BLOOD!

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The call of Governor Emory for troops is evidence that he is apprehensive of some trouble, and to that extent confirms the letter published in the Salt Lake *Tribune* and telegraphed to the NEW YORK HERALD, setting forth that the Nauvoo Legion was arming and secretly drilling. We find also in the Deseret *News*, Brigham Young's official organ, the "official report" of Young's sermon delivered a week ago Sunday in the Tabernacle. Its closing paragraph has been printed before, but it is well enough to reprint it from what is acknowledged to be the "official report." He said:—"I said here last Sabbath, that if the people of this government are not satisfied with what they have already passed through this side of twenty years past, 'Wait a little longer and they will be perfectly satisfied with blood.' They shed the blood of the innocent; if they are not satisfied with the blood they have shed of each other, wait a little while and they will shed each other's blood to their full satisfaction. The Lord has spoken it, and we have nothing to do with it. If we could we would hide ourselves away from the scenes that will take place; but this we cannot do. But wait a little longer, and the people of this nation, as well as others, will have blood till they are satisfied with shedding the blood of each other. This is the prediction of the ancient prophets, and has been confirmed unto us through His servant Joseph. The people are in the hands of God; He will rule all things and deal justly with all mankind; but He will not suffer this wickedness to dwell on the earth; it must be cleansed. All that we need to concern ourselves about is to serve the Lord, to trust in Him, so that we may be ready to receive His dealings upon the just and the unjust in all his chastisements. Let us live up to the principles of the just, and God will continue to bless us and deliver us with the just." Now, nobody knows better than Brigham Young himself, that he never was in less danger, on account of his atrocious religious or irreligious doctrines than now. There is no disposition to interfere with Mormonism. But there is a desire to get at the bottom facts of the Mountain Meadows Massacre. If there is any evidence in existence implicating Brigham Young, the public wants it to be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. This Brigham Young knows unquestionably. And this explains the arming of the Nauvoo Legion, if it is arming.

VOLUNTEERS FOR UTAH.

[From the Wilkesbarre Leader.]

The NEW YORK HERALD, through its special correspondence from Utah, is creating much alarm concerning the military preparations which the Mormons are making for the purpose of resisting any attempts of the United States government from the further prosecution of the Mountain Meadows murderers. While the War Department is silent as to the matter, the HERALD proclaims almost daily, in graphic despatches, the fact that the Mormons are busily drilling in the school of the soldier, and that Gentile residents of Utah are making preparations for an early departure to places of safety.

The reiteration of the HERALD's statements would lead one to suspect that something very serious is going on among the tribes of polygamy. It is manifestly certain that Brigham Young and his leaders would prefer meeting death on the battle field than in the way it came to John D. Lee, and there is no telling to what extremes Young and his hosts might not be led if they saw no hope of getting out of a rigid prosecution.

Of course the danger of such an outbreak will be greatly magnified, especially by republican organs, who will have something to say in regard to the cutting down of the standing army, and of the unfortunate condition it is in concerning its maintenance. Yet for all this there need be no great alarm felt. If our regular force should fail to meet the demand in numbers, in case they are needed, there are a plenty of volunteers out West who would hurry to Utah at a moment's notice, and effectively squelch in no time any effort looking toward a civil strife. We have always had to depend upon the volunteers for safety in time of vital emergencies, and there is no reason to doubt their valor in the future.

HIDEOUS, BLASPHEMOUS, WICKED IMPOSTURE AND TREASONABLE USURPATION.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

It is said that inquiries will soon be made by General Crook into the necessity or propriety of compliance with Governor Emory's request for a considerable increase of the number of United States troops in Utah, and that reinforcements will be forwarded to the Mormon stronghold if an outbreak is seriously threatened. The only probable or possible pretext for riotous or revolutionary proceedings would be the institution of vigorous prosecutions against the Mormon leaders, and especially against Brigham Young or prominent participants in the Mountain Meadows massacre and similar crimes. There is no doubt that many offences have been perpetrated by Brigham Young and his principal associates which richly deserve condign punishment. The entire system Brigham Young has upheld, and especially his defiance of the United States authorities in 1857, when he proclaimed martial law throughout the Territory of Utah, and made many preparations for military resistance to the government, would have long since led to his execution for treason and for treasonable assumptions of power if our laws and modes of administering them were not exceptionally merciful. Practically, Brigham Young has acted as an usurper, wielding personally for a long period much of the authority that belongs to the national government or its authorized representatives, and with this usurpation he has combined the most hideous, blasphemous and wicked imposture that ever disgraced our country. But the inherent difficulty of convicting the Mormon leader before a jury composed mainly of his dupes and confederates has hitherto prevented Brigham Young's arraignment on charges that would have proved fatal under circumstances and surroundings more favorable to the enforcement of laws against treason and the abuse or usurpation of official powers. Even such difficulties, however, may not create insurmountable obstacles to the trial and conviction of some of the Mormons who are charged with cruel murders, and the prospect that such prosecutions will follow Lee's execution has probably induced some of the most desperate of the Mormon leaders to prepare for determined resistance to the decrees of the Utah courts. But if military aid is needed to insure the enforcement of the laws it will, doubtless, be furnished, and the country will await with no small degree of interest and anxiety the result of the present efforts to bring these old offenders to justice.

THOROUGH REMEDIES NEEDED.

[From the Newark Journal.]

The trial, conviction and execution of Lee is a good beginning, but only a beginning. There should be no pause or stay until every Mormon, elder or bishop or layman, concerned in the hideous butchery has been brought to trial, and, if convicted, brought to execution. The proceedings can hardly stop short of the arraignment of Brigham Young himself, who certainly could not have been ignorant of the crime, nor ignorant of the fact that the criminals, so far from suffering punishment, were advanced in the Church. The whole establishment should be put down by the strong hand of the law, unless the deplorable immoralities and profanities of the place are reformed altogether.

AUDACIOUS PROSELYTISM.

[From the Philadelphia Sun.]

It is announced that there are two Mormon elders in Philadelphia who have come here for the purpose of trying to make converts to their faith. Thus far they have had no success; not because there are here no weak-minded people who are foolish enough to swallow Joe Smith's absurd inventions, but because the missionaries have been unable to find a hall in which they can preach their burlesque gospel. One of these elders asserts that he has "three wives living and one in heaven." Possibly the law against polygamy may not be able to reach this man, but the experiment may be worth trying. It would be a good thing to get the missionary in jail before he misleads any of our people.

THE PAROWAN OUTRAGES.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune.]

The *Junction* editor vainly simulates incredulity at the story told to the New York journalist. He knows it is too likely to be true, because such ferocity and such insensibility to all human sentiment are the natural outgrowth of the Mormon religion, as taught in this heavenly kindom and in these latter days.

THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TO BLAME.

[From the Deseret News, May 16.]

"Why should not the federal officers investigate the Mountain Meadows massacre?"—NEW YORK HERALD.

Yes, why, indeed? Why did they not do it nearly twenty years ago? They were invited to do it then. The "Mormons" have been waiting ever since for them to do it. President Young offered all the assistance in his power years and years ago to have the whole affair properly, thoroughly and judicially investigated. Why was it not done? Who is to blame? Certainly not President Young. He had no official power, judicial or otherwise, after the advent of Buchanan's army, nor for some time before.

"When the Grand Jury is about to meet, why should Brigham Young threaten bloodshed from his pulpit?"—NEW YORK HERALD.

Did he do that? We live nearer to Brigham Young than the HERALD people do. We heard him speak on the identical occasion indicated, and we know he threatened nothing of the kind.

"We take the liberty to suggest to the President that he should keep his eye on Utah."—NEW YORK HERALD.

That would be a good thing, especially for him to keep his eye on the slander mill set. They are a bad lot, and there is no telling what mischief they may be up to if they are not watched. They are deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. They need watching.

JUSTICE FOR BRIGHAM.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

The fact that the government is ordering reinforcements and fresh distribution of troops to the various military garrisons in Utah will give color of truth to the reports concerning contemplated resistance by force of arms to the federal authorities in that Territory. But we denounce and discredit the whole story. We do not believe there is the slightest ground for the story that the cool-headed and far-seeing religious ruler of the Mormon people is in any way connected with any such foolhardy scheme. But there is this about it, if the federal power in Utah undertakes, as the man McKean undertook, to outlaw the Mormon people by overriding the laws under which they are entitled to protection of life, liberty and property equally with other citizens of the Union, there will be a terrible time in the Salt Lake Valley.

If Brigham Young or any man other has been guilty of murder or other crime in Utah, let him be punished for it according to law. As Grant said of the whiskey rascals we say of the Mormons, "Let no guilty man escape." But no men, neither Brigham Young nor any other man, must be either indicted, convicted or punished for capital or other crime in Utah, unless it can be done in obedience to laws under which other men besides Mormons are held accountable for criminal offences. Courts must not be organized, juries must not be packed to either imprison or hang men, whether innocent or guilty. Any such programme as was broached by General Kimball at a late meeting in Salt Lake City, if it is attempted to be carried out, will see not one stone standing upon another in Utah.

THE MORMONS "TOO PATIENT."

[From the Ogden Junction.]

On what grounds can any person or paper allege that Brigham Young or the Mormons are preparing or intending to resist process of law? When did he or they refuse to answer any lawful summons of any court in the country? The Mormon leaders have submitted, time and time again, to the orders and requirements of the courts, even when they had nothing but a mere coloring of legality. There is not a community on this continent who have as great respect for legitimate authority as these same terrible Mormons.

The fact is they have been too submissive, too patient and too unresisting under the falsehoods, abuse and devilish malignity of their unscrupulous assailants. And it is this that gives the cowardly scoundrels who live by slander the hardihood to work for the destruction of the community from whom they get their daily bread. They have lied so long without punishment or reply that they consider themselves secure, and now revel in ribaldry, blackguardism and libel, unprosecuted, unthreatened and unhung.

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales were made on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday:—

BY JOHN T. BOYD.

Foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas—W. C. Traphagen, referee—of a three story brick house, with lot 20x98.9, on East 28th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 4th av., to Andrew Fulton, plaintiff ... $22,000

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—B. C. Chetwood, referee—of a house, with lot 20x60, on 1st av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 61st st., to Mony E. Dowdney, plaintiff ... 3,050

Similar sale—E. B. Shafer, referee—of a two story frame house with lot 25x100.5, on East 71st st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th av., to Thomas Gullie, plaintiff ... 8,000

BY SCOTT AND MYERS.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—Samuel Marsh, referee—of one lot, 25.8x100, on 11th av., s. w. corner 87th st., to United States Life Insurance Company, plaintiff ... 2,098

BY M. A. J. LYNCH.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—James H. Gilbert, referee—of a plot of land, 30x68, on 1st av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 120th st., to Julia Hunt, plaintiff ... 8,100

BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—J. Grant Sinclair, referee—of a house, with lot 16.8x103.3, on East 12th st., 216.4 ft. w. of av. C, to J. B. Smith, plaintiff ... 3,200

BY BLACKWELL AND RIKER.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—W. A. Boyd, referee—of four five story brick tenement houses, with lots, each 25x98.9, on East 30th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., to trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, plaintiffs ... 44,000

Total sales for the day ... $90,430

TRANSFERS.

64th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; S. Marsh (referee) to Russell Sage ... 18,000

50th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 7th av., 40x100.5; H. Frohmann to E. K. Raubitschek ... Nom.

Oxford place, n. w. corner of Grand av., 100x100 (24th ward); also Grand av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Oxford place, 100x100 (24th ward); G. Waddington (referee) to T. Poole ... 1,400

Central av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Oxford place, 100x100; Same to same ... 500

40th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; M. Schwerin (referee) to F. Grasmuch ... 5,000

39th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9; S. G. Garrettson (referee) to John Clark ... 9,000

22d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; S. B. Hard (referee) to F. Pearsall ... 10,000

6th st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of av. C, 25x90.10; W. L. Finley (referee) to John May ... 14,400

Mulberry st., No. 113; R. S. Newcomb (referee) to B. Abraham ... 17,150

40th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; J. J. Thomasson (referee) to A. N. Richards ... 2,000

116th st., n. s., 233.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.6x100.11; same to R. Benner ... 1,000

112th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; same to M. Brubl ... 9,000

110th st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 2d av.; 16.6x100.11; same to same ... 6,900

60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; J. G. Sinclair (referee) to J. M. King ... 10,950

24th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x87.6; J. W. Smith to Lucretia L. Smith ... 25,000

40th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; David H. McAlpin and wife to H. A. Hill ... 25,000

Monroe av., s. w. corner Warren st., 100x100 (24th ward); Henry O'Reilly to Ellen O'Reilly ... 1,550

Sullivan st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x100; also 113th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x100.10; also 147th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x200; Alfred Roe and wife to Sallie M. Cory ... Nom.

Liberty st., No. 51; also 26th st., s. s., 214.3 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.5x98.9; Same to L. A. Roe ... Nom.

124th st., s. s., 352 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11; Geo. Jolin and wife to Amelia A. Powers ... 10,500

112th st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Catherine C. Burke and husband to M. Kirwin ... 1,000

Lexington av., s. w. corner 110th st., 25x100.11; Samuel Kilpatrick and wife to Samuel Anderson ... 6,500

58th st., s. s., 62.9 ft. e. of 1st av., 43.9x irregular; also 1st av., e. s., 125.10 ft. n. of 58th st., 18.7x irregular; Francis McCabe and wife to M. L. Patten ... 7,500

Grand st. (No. 521); William Bruerton (referee) to George S. McKibbin ... 2,200

17th st., s. s., 168.11 ft. e. of 10th av., 30.4x92; P. T. Ruggles (referee) to S. Cardwell, executor ... 8,000

64th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.5; J. M. Levy (referee) to Carlisle Norwood ... 6,000

45th st., n. s., 307.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.5; G. M. Speir (referee) to A. Lambert ... 16,500

7th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 55th st., 25x100; W. A. Boyd (referee) to Amos R. Eno ... 7,521

MORTGAGES.

Brandt, Ellen J. and husband, to Magdalen M. Craft, n. s. of 20th st., e. of 9th av.; 5 years ... 5,000

Boss, C. E. A., to William H. H. Newman, w. s. of Thompson st., n. of Bleecker st.; 1 year ... 2,000

Heins, Anna M., to Astor Library, n. w. corner of 2d av. and 79th st.; 5 years ... 39,000

Niebuhr William F., to Daniel R. Kendall, s. s. of 122d st., e. of 4th av.; 6 months ... 3,000

O'Rielly Ellen, to Henry O'Rielly, corner Warren st. and Monroe av.; 1 year ... 550

Van Dolson, Abram, to James N. Wells (executor), n. s. of 28th st. (not No. 304); 5 years ... 2,500

Beck, Matthias and wife, to Gottlieb Dilger, s. s. of 71st st., e. of 1st av.; 1 year ... 1,200

Baby, Hilda S. and husband to Union Dime Savings Bank, n. s. of 14th st., w. of 7th av.; 1 year ... 15,000

Collet, Caroline, to Adam Rathgeber, n. s. of 118th st., e. of av. A; 2 months ... 2,500

Frankfeld Emanuel and wife, to William Aston, s. e. corner 2d av. and 52d st.; 5 years ... 12,000

Kelly, Joseph F., to Francis J. Prendergast, No. 437 1st av. ... 500

Same, to James Candler, Jr., No. 437 1st av.; 5 years ... 500

Sanders, J. C. and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, n. s. of 88th st., e. of 4th av.; 1 year ... [illegible]