THE METHODISTS.

Close of the Sessions of the New York Conference.

REPORTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop Andrews Decides that Women Cannot Preach.

The proceedings of the New York Methodist Conference came to a close yesterday afternoon. After the usual prayer and hymn the morning session was opened by the appointment of the following committees:—On Trial of Appeals—Rev. Drs. A. M. Osbon, W. H. Ferris, J. Y. Bates, S. S. Hare, D. L. Marks and A. H. Ferguson. On Candidates for Admission on Trial—A. H. Sanford, J. K. Wardell, J. W. McComber, W. R. Davis, J. Y. Dean, J. H. Sellick, E. S. Osborn and S. J. Ferguson. On Effective Relations—L. H. King, J. W. Chadwick, Z. N. Lewis, J. Minnard and S. W. Knapp. A constitution and by-laws to govern a Conference Historical Society that is about to be organized were read and adopted. On motion of Rev. J. Richmond five laymen and five clergymen were appointed as a committee to confer with the East New York Conference on the proposed obliteration of the boundary line between the two conferences. Rev. Dr. Tiffany was appointed to draw up complimentary resolutions. The cases of the Highland and Naponach churches were taken up, and it was resolved to raise $1,000 of their indebtedness in the Conference, but only about half the amount was subscribed for.

The following members were then admitted on trial:—Messrs. W. S. Blake, Horace W. Burnes, W. Colden, P. P. Hanover, J. N. Hervy, F. C. Morgan, George Furbush, L. A. Robbins, Joseph P. Race, C. D. Ramsdey, W. Green, F. Hermance and J. McConnell. Silvio Staccio, of Rome, Italy, was received on trial, having been recommended for such action by the presiding official of the Methodist mission in that city.

The following collections during the year were announced:—For superannuated ministers, $5,825; for supernumeraries, $275; for widows, $3,625; for orphan children, $250; for effective men, $100; total, $10,075.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Rev. W. P. Abbott was elected chairman of the Church Extension Society, the remainder of last year's committee being continued. Rev. O. Haviland reported the following estimates:—For conference claimants, $13,000; episcopal fund, $3,100; missions, $42,000; church extension, $7,000, apportioned among the several districts. Dr. Ferris presented a series of resolutions on the local option liquor law, which were adopted, and Rev. A. H. Ferguson and Mr. A. Fleck were appointed a committee to present them to the Legislature. Rev. C. S. Brown, of the Five Points Mission, read the Treasurer's report of conference collections as follows:—Mission, $28,129; Women's Foreign Mission, $1,793; church extension, $2,285; tracts, $529; Sunday schools, $578 83; Freedmen's aid, $590 80; education, $433 31; Bible Society, $1,343 07; Episcopal fund, $2,703 46. Total, $40,892 40. The amount last year collected was $51,847 87, a decrease of $10,957 47.

Quite a flurry of excitement was created by the next announcement. Last year in the Poughkeepsie district Miss Katie A. Lent was licensed as a preacher by the District Conference. Mr. O. Gorse of that conference took an appeal to the New York Conference and the case was referred to Bishop Andrews, who read his decision yesterday, "that the Discipline of the Church does not provide for nor contemplate the licensing of women as local preachers, and such action was without authority of law." Mr. Richard Wheatley, of the Rhinebeck Church, then arose and said in a clear, loud voice:—"I respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair to the General Conference." The matter will now come up before the General Conference of Methodists in the United States, to be held in 1880 in Cincinnati.

The minutes of the afternoon were read and adopted, after which a resolution was passed to adjourn *sine die* after the reading of the appointments.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced, when the Conference adjourned:—

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

M. D'C. CRAWFORD, Presiding Elder.

Five Points Mission	C. S. Brown.
Duane	J. W. Ackerly.
Washington Square	J. M. King.
Asbury	J. F. Richmond.
Bedford Street	E. S. Osbon.
Perry Street, to be supplied by	S. Merrit.
Jane Street	Andrew Schriver.
Central	J. P. Newman.
Eighteenth Street	W. F. Hatfield.
St. Paul's	O. H. Tiffany.
Twenty-fourth Street	B. H. Burch.
Thirtieth Street	W. P. Abbott.
Free Tabernacle	W. N. Searles.
St. Luke's	To be supplied.
Forty-third Street	G. H. Gregory.
Forty-fourth Street	G. H. Cory.
Lexington Avenue	W. H. Mickle.
St. John's	George Van Alstyne.
Eighty-sixth Street	A. J. Palmer.
115th Street	G. H. Smith.
125th Street	H. W. Byrnes.
St. James'	W. R. Davis.
Washington Heights	T. Lodge.
Morrisania	D. W. C. Van Gasbeeck.
Tremont	D. L. Marks.
Fordham, St. Stephen's and Woodlawn, and one to be supplied	Aaron Coons.
Thirty-fifth Street	G. W. Terbush.
Franklin Street	C. A. Howells.
St. Mark's	J. R. Read.
Grace and Sixty-eighth Street	N. O. Lent.

Among the ministers transferred from this city were:—Dr. John Johns, of the Free Tabernacle, transferred to Kingston, to the Clinton Avenue Church; S. J. Ferguson, of the Forty-fourth Street Church, to Newcastle, and J. A. Edmunds, of the Asbury Church, to Hartsdale.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Soon after the opening of the New York East Conference yesterday in First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Joseph Pullman offered a series of resolutions expressing the Conference's opinion that the pastoral limitation should be removed, but that the itinerancy should be maintained by annual appointments, as is done now. Also that the 11,300 ministers in the denomination should have an influence upon the legislation of the Church direct and concurrent with the General Conference, and that laymen should be admitted to participation in the proceedings of annual conferences. The Committee on the State of the Church took charge of the resolutions. The committee in the case of Rev. George H. Anderson, of Greenpoint, L. I., reported that there was no foundation for the reports circulated against him, and the case was therefore dismissed.

So much opposition had been developed against the sifting committee that their finding was reported through the presiding elders. In this way Revs. C. T. Mallory, L. W. Abbott and M. N. Olmstead were added to the supernumerary list; R. Codling, George W. Allen and H. D. Latham to the superannuated. Rev. J. A. Roche, J. A. Dean and W. P. Corbit were taken from the supernumeraries and made effective. Samuel Dunn, of England, who is a member of this Conference, sent an interesting letter which was ordered to be printed for general distribution, and enclosed a check for £50, his annual offering for missions and superannuated preachers. The supernumerary preachers of the Conference number 17 and the superannuated 41. The Rev. Seneca Howland, who has been superannuated for the past seven years, and resides at Greenwich, Conn., was requested by the sifting committee to ask for or accept a location. This he refused to do, whereupon the Conference got itself into a strange muddle which occupied nearly the entire afternoon session, and the case will come up again this morning for final action. When Mr. Howland's name was called no one was willing to move that his character be passed. It was felt to be a delicate case to bring before an open Conference and the large gathering of visitors. Hence, after various motions and attempts to get around the case, a committee of inquiry was appointed as follows:—Revs. G. F. Kettell, S. Smith, H. Asten, W. W. Clarke and B. M. Adams. This committee retired immediately to take testimony so as to be able to report to the Conference this morning.

Reports on the women's foreign missionary work, on seamen, freedmen, Bible, tracts, Sunday school, church extension, domestic missions and other connectional boards of the Church were made and adopted. The first named has 2,196 auxiliaries and last year raised $72,000 for the support of schools, hospitals, orphanages and missionaries. The collections of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the American Bible Society has fallen off from $84,000 in 1871 to $24,000 in 1878. Rev. I. J. Lansing addressed the Conference on the freedmen's cause and Dr. Foss on the interests of Wesleyan University.

In the evening the Temperance Brotherhood held a meeting in the Conference Church, at which Revs. W. C. Steele, W. H. Boole, Dr. Buckley and Mrs. Susannah Evans-Peck delivered addresses, advocating prohibition and total abstinence and requesting the co-operation of ministers and churches in the work.

BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

This Presbytery met again yesterday in the Tabernacle and appointed standing committees to serve for two years on home and foreign missions, church erection, publications and ministerial relief. Examining committees to serve the same time were appointed on theology, languages, church governments and sacraments, biblical and ecclesiastical history, on freedmen, education of candidates for the ministry, sustentation and narrative.

Dr. Wells offered a resolution which was adopted. It declared the purpose of Presbytery to return to the old plan of paying the expenses of its own commissioners to General Assembly if that body does nothing next month to reduce its size. This is designed to be used as a lever to induce the Assembly to do something in this direction. A second resolution basing representation on communicants was also passed.

Dr. Poor addressed the Presbytery in the interests of the Education Society, which has now 435 ministerial students under its care, seventy-five of whom are colored. The churches were urged to take up collections for this cause.

The narrative of the condition of the churches was presented by Rev. L. R. Foote, from which it appeared that there are twenty-two churches in the Presbytery, twenty pastors and twenty-seven ministers without work, and six licentiates. The membership of the churches is 10,080, as against 9,939 last year. There was added this year 895, against 950 last.

Dr. Buchanan and Mr. McGinley have left the Presbytery and Mr. McCullagh has come to it, and will be installed pastor of Ross Street Church on the evening of the 23d inst.

Mr. Hatheway was examined in languages and licensed to preach.

VISITORS FROM AFRICA.

AN OURANG OUTANG AND CHIMPANZEES IN THE CITY.

Four adolescent chimpanzees and an ourang outang, safely landed at this port by the steamship Hermann, on Monday, attracted crowds of naturalists and curiosity seekers to the New York Aquarium yesterday. The ourang outang was captured near the Congo River, in Africa, about thirteen months ago, and has ever since been traveling, as it were, by easy stages to this country, after first paying a passing visit to the south of England. Leo, as he is called, is said to be the first of his kind ever seen in the United States. It is true that animals have been exhibited here under the name of ourang outangs, but these, it is asserted, were only dog-faced baboons. Although having a facial expression which for gravity might not ill befit the age of three score and ten, Leo is still a child, being only a little over six years old.

He stands about four feet high and can suspend himself by his great toe from the top of his cage as gracefully as a first class trapezist. After taking a swing for the entertainment of his visitors Leo descends, and with a precision absolutely ludicrous wraps himself in his blanket, from the warm folds of which no entreaty but that of his keeper can induce him to emerge. If any unusual noise is made with the object of bringing him out he merely raises the blanket from his head sufficiently to peer out and then drop it as though he would say "No you don't."

MOLLY'S DISTRESS.

Of the four chimpanzees—which animal more closely resembles the human species than any other branch of the anthropoid ape family—two are males and two females. Ned, the largest, is about ten years old and is nearly four feet in height. He is said to be the finest specimen of his kind ever brought to this country or Europe, far surpassing Pongo, the famous chimpanzee that died in London a short time since. The ages of the others range between three and five years. The arrival of this group at the Aquarium caused no little amount of distress to Molly," the female chimpanzee that lost her brother, who bore the name of "Nip," a few weeks ago. Molly is known to possess a decidedly jealous disposition, and doubtless believing that the new comers would divide the attentions of the keeper, which she has been monopolizing, she screamed, scolded, tore her hair, and in her rage attempted to break into the strangers' cage for the purpose of attacking them with all the fury of an exasperated vixen. The diet of the chimpanzees is of the most dainty kind and includes chocolate, honey, boiled eggs, port wine, milk, rice and potatoes, with a little boiled chicken once a week. They will take a glass by the handle and drink out of it like a human being, and their keeper hopes in a little time to have them perfected in the use of a knife and fork.

When the first couple of chimpanzees arrived at this port, about six weeks since, owing to their striking resemblance to the human family the question was raised as to whether they should be landed as immigrants or animals. The Custom House authorities adopted the latter view, and as a consequence the proprietor of the Aquarium paid, under protest, the duty on importing them. He has since referred the matter to Washington, and the Treasury Department has not yet decided whether the chimpanzees are to be classed as Bushmen, Hottentots or animals.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

The steamboat St. John, of the People's line, which plies between Albany and this city, collided with the steamtug Only Son near the Pavonia ferry on the North River yesterday morning. The circumstances of the collision, as narrated by persons connected with both vessels, are as follows:—Mr. Post, the pilot of the St. John, said, "We were coming down on our regular trip shortly before seven o'clock and were hugging as usual the western shore of the river, in order to make a turn when opposite Pavonia ferry. I saw the tug Only Son steaming about five hundred feet distant on our starboard side and going in the same direction, steering, however, across our track, toward New York. When about to move round I blew two whistles, which signified we were going to the left of them, and at the same time gave the one-bell signal to slow our boat. The tug kept her course at full speed and took no heed of our signals. I then rang the bells to stop the St. John and blew the whistles again, but the tug kept on, not seeming to see us, and I saw that a collison was unavoidable. I signalled to reverse the engines, and we were backing at a good rate when the Only Son struck us on our starboard side, her bow hooking fast under our guard and tearing us rather badly. So fast were we backing that the quick water from our starboard wheel swung the tug clear around stern down stream. At the time of the collision over one hundred passengers were on the hurricane and cabin decks of the St. John, and for a few seconds there was danger of a panic.

The pilot of the Only Son could not be found, but a fireman who was on board at the time of the collision said that the whole affair was a piece of reckless river navigation on the part of the steamer. His version was that no whistles were heard by those on board the tug, that the latter vessel was coming down the river, near the New York shore, when the St. John rapidly steamed up behind and struck the tugboat abaft the wheel, swinging her bow around under the guards of the heavier boat, thus locking them both together. The crank of the tug is broken, her wheel injured and other damage done to the extent of probably $600. It is supposed the damage to the St. John will not amount to more than $200.

THE SUPERIOR'S ACCIDENT.

Captain Ambrose Conway, of the schooner J. W. Houston, which collided with the ferryboat Superior at an early hour Sunday morning, yesterday presented himself before the directors of the Brooklyn Ferry Company and made a statement which materially differs from the accounts furnished by the officers of the boat.

This statement accuses the pilot of gross recklessness and incompetency. The Captain, annoyed by the published accounts of the accident, which placed all the blame on him, demanded the hearing, and produced witnesses to corroborate his story. The pilot, George Tuttle, was examined under oath. In his sworn statement he admits that he was less than one hundred feet from the dock from which the schooner came. He was hugging the shore, as he did not think there was any danger at that hour.

Captain Conway says that he was floating out on the ebb of the ebb tide. His sails were set, but were not filled with wind. The pilot of the ferryboat, had he ordered his engine to be reversed, would have given him a chance to pass the boat. "There was nothing to prevent him from seeing me," he said, "my sails could be easily distinguished. I am sure that the man dock not understand his diagram, and that he either lacks judgment or is reckless. The orders to sailors," he said, are, "keep your course, and if it brings you into the teeth of danger, use judgment." "It is the custom," continued the Captain, "for steamers to crowd sail when an accident occurs. I, however, don't propose to be crowded, and with my statement to go before the local Board of Inspectors as well as that of Mr. Tuttle and those of the other steamboat hands. The accident, in his opinion, could have been averted had the pilot exercised judgment or made use of the knowledge he is supposed to possess. The Captain's statement, the pilot's affidavit, together with that of Mr. Prindle, the passenger, residing at No. 13 Second street, Williamsburg, Mate Korr and the deck hand are to be sent to the local Board of Inspectors.

The young man Bennett, one of the three persons injured, is said to be still in a dangerous condition from the effects of the injuries received.

THE MAGENTA EXPLOSION.

Coroner Foshay, of Peekskill, and his jury closed their labors at Sing Sing about midnight on Monday in regard to the accident on board the steamer Magenta and consequent loss of life. Following is their verdict:—

The jury find that Stephen Wright and Alfred Reynolds were instantly killed by the explosion of the steam chimney of the steamer Magenta on the morning of March 23, 1878, which explosion took place soon after she left Sing Sing dock and nearly opposite to Scarborough, and that Richard Lowe, William Fleming, Ira W. Bailey and William Powers subsequently died by reason of scalds and other injuries received by the same explosion; and the jury further find that the Magenta, at the time she was placed upon the route between Haverstraw and New York, viz., on the 9th day of March, 1878, and upon which route she was running at the time of the explosion, was entirely unfit and unsafe to carry passengers by reason of the iron of the steam chimneys being worn out—the part where the rupture took place and other portions of the steam chimneys being less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness—and the jury are of the opinion that the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, N. J., and their superintending engineer, Frank Wilson, are guilty of neglect in having chartered the steamer Magenta without first ascertaining her true condition by a more thorough examination of her steam chimneys; and we further find that J. W. Blake, United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels, was guilty of neglect in not having in his examination of the steam chimneys of the Magenta in June, 1877, made a more complete inspection of the same. We further find that Horning, the engineer of the steamer Magenta, in not thoroughly examining the boiler and chimneys of the boat on taking his position as such engineer, failed to perform the duties devolving upon him and was guilty of a neglect of duty as an engineer.

DIVORCED.

Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court, Kings county, has granted a writ of absolute divorce in favor of the plaintiff in the matter of the suit of Henry A. Smith against Jenny E. Smith.

SNAKES ALIVE!

GLEN COVE INFESTED BY REPTILES—THE BOYS OF THE VILLAGE ASSAIL THE "SARPINTS."

An eruption of snakes has disturbed the monotony of the quiet, old, picturesque village of Glen Cove on Long Island. The snakes have been hibernating, and the present warm weather has induced them to come out of their holes and stretch themselves on the soft green grass wherever they can find it. They belong to the order of *coluber cersitalis*, white on the belly and striped on the back. They are not a very formidable class of reptile, but when put to it they can raise a blister on a man's skin to which a mosquito bite is no comparison. The natives do not like snakes in any form, and many of them have good reasons for this aversion, having found them so frequently in their boots. The snakes in question had been lying off comfortably during the winter, like politicians out of employment, awaiting the balmy breath of spring and better times to come forth into the light of day and make their hay while the sun continued to shine.

THE BOYS FIND THEM.

It was while they were engaged in this act of rehabilitating their fortunes that a lot of boys, liberated from school restraint, sallied down upon them in the meadow adjoining the Catholic church of Glen Cove, and widespread slaughter followed. "Most curious thing about these snakes," said Mr. Lincoln, a citizen of the village and editor of the local paper, "is that, individually, they are great cowards, but let four or five of them get together and they will spit out venom and defy everybody." The boys of Glen Cove, by all accounts in the village, are the bravest, not even excepting the Spartan youth of old, that ever lived. Sticks in hand, they sailed into the entrenchments of the snakes, and never quailed till they laid the reptile foe dead and dissevered on the greensward. Billy Boyle, of the Regalia Hotel, said he kept a force of cats for hunting the varmint, and that they were so trained that a perfect rivalry existed between his six or seven pussies as to which should bring in and deposit half a dozen snakes on the counter first. Billy exhibits with pride a blister one of these snakes raised on his forearm when he foolishly attempted to fondle it. They will not be fondled, and when you tread on their tails you are astonished to find how quickly they retaliate and climb over you with the rapidity of lightning, seizing the first available piece of cuticle to make their mark.

EVEN SNAKES ARE USEFUL.

These snakes are not to be entirely despised, for they have their uses in the economy of nature. They kill and render useless such pests of the husbandman as beetles, grasshoppers, potato bugs and all manner of creeping insects.

These garter snakes reach a length of as much as three feet. They can swim, but their disposition, as a rule, is that of retirement. On the grounds of the Rev. Mr. Oerhol, at Glen Cove, the boys of the village discovered numerous nests of these snakes and they went for them as boys might be supposed to go. They brought into the village the dead and limp bodies of the reptiles and everybody praised their daring, and pretended to look with admiration on their trophies. Mr. Pearsall, formerly Member of Assembly, went carefully over his grounds with a rake, poking particularly around the base of his wall of arbor vitæ to discover the abiding places of the reptile in question, but without avail.

THE HABITS OF THE REPTILE.

He enlarged, however, eloquently on the habits of the snake, its disposition to avoid cold and its delight in warm weather. Mr. Pearsall was indignant at the report that he jumped twenty-feet or thereabouts out of the way of a garter snake which he uncovered with his garden rake. The fact is that he jumped only two feet and was self-possessed. It was his friend Lincoln that made the prodigious feat mentioned and who is still much concerned on the snake question. Yesterday was a great day for the boys of the village. They assembled in force after school hours and started with sticks in their hands for the locality of the snakes. These they killed by the hundred, and the boy who captured the most was "Big Medicine" among his companions.

The effect of this snake visitation is to throw the female mind of the village into extreme perturbation. No more—for the present—will maiden feet press the grassy path of the hill side in search of the climbing arbutus, and even on the familiar footpaths through the village it is rare at the sunset hour to meet with the gentle beauties of the village walking abroad "in maiden meditation fancy free," because they fear the treacherous snake.

Long Island has many curses to stand, but this last one of snakes is more than she is willing to submit to. It is pretty free from venomous reptiles, however. There are rattlesnakes and vipers here and there in the woods, but as a rule the people generally escape from their attacks and live along as if there were no venomous reptiles in the world.

OLEOMARGARINE.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF ITS MERITS IN THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Dr. A. S. Heath, President of the Farmers' Club, at its weekly meeting in Cooper Institute yesterday, stated that Colonel Battersby, a member of the club, had said in an unguarded moment last week that the members of the club were "conspirators" against the farmers of the country. He (the president) wished in the kindliest manner but most emphatically to deny so improper an accusation. The labors of the club, he continued, are labors of love performed in no man's interest, but for the benefit of general agriculture, without money and without price. Oleomargarine is eliminated from a product of the farm. The manufacturer takes the raw material at five cents per pound and makes it worth five times five cents per pound. The farmer is a producer, the manufacturer is a producer of wealth, and so also is the mechanic, the laborer, the inventor, the philosopher, the chemist. These all enhance the values of the products of the soil. Professor L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, gives the composition of butter as follows:—Stearine, the most solid; palmatin (oil containing the coloring matter), oleine (a thin, oily substance), essential oils (of the food of cows, the grasses). Dr. H. A. Mott's analysis of butter and oleomargarine shows the following results in 100 parts:—

	Butter.	*Oleomargarine.*
Palmatin	20.33	22.32
Stearine	42.77	46.24
Oleine	27.71	30.42
Butyrin, Caproin, Caprin, Caprylin, } Essential oils of the grasses after digestion	9.19	00.32

Difference in essential oils in butter more than in oleomargarine, 7.606. Acid in oils combined with casein and buttermilk causes butter to become rancid when in contact with air. Bad butter is made, nine times in ten, in a slovenly and filthy manner. Cleanliness in butter making, especially, is truly akin to godliness. Butter comes from the cream of the milk of the cow; oleomargarine from the fat of the ox. Dr. Heath said he wished to correct an erroneous impression—to wit, that butter could not be made from the milk of a human being. He knew that it could be.

COLONEL BATTERSBY'S OPINION.

Colonel Battersby then said that this was not a secret but an open conspiracy against the interests of the farmers. This stuff should be dealt with in the Produce Exchange, as a mercantile speculation, not here in a body that was established to promote the interests of farmers and to aid the production of pure butter from pure milk. He claimed that oleomargarine was an impure article made from impure materials.

A member wanted to know where the Colonel got his information.

Colonel Battersby—From the slaughter houses.

Member—Why don't you go to the factory, where the article is manufactured?

Without awaiting a reply Dr. Mott explained that oleomargarine was manufactured from pure and cleanly materials, and in a thoroughly cleanly manner. He maintained that oleomargarine was purer than nine-tenths of the butter put on the market.

Mr. Morse said he did not know but that he would have to go with the oleomargarine people, although against his will. But there was one thing he knew very well, and that was that this Farmers' Club was doing a heap of gratuitous advertising for a purely mercantile speculation.

Mr. Lawrence said that oleomargarine was likely to become an article of immense exportation, especially to the southern countries, to suit the climates of which its manufacture could be readily regulated.

Dr. Trimble moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain and report upon the method of the manufacture of the usual kind of butter. Adopted.

Mr. Hudson read a paper contributed by H. A. Purdie, secretary of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Cambridge, Mass., upon the merits and demerits of the English sparrow in the United States, and at the close of the discussion a vote was taken on the question of whether or not, in the opinion of those present, the further increase of the house sparrows in this country was desirable. The result was a unanimous negative. Mr. R. J. Dodge then read a paper on "Raising Roses from Seeds," after which Dr. J. V. C. Smith delivered an address on the "Cultivation of the Olive."

A LADY'S IMPRISONMENT.

Mrs. Lillie Livingstone, who keeps a dressmaking establishment in Sixth avenue, this city, was arrested by a mounted policeman on Monday last on a charge of driving too fast along Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. The prisoner had been locked up in the Tenth precinct station house during the night, no opportunity being given her to communicate with her relatives. Assistant District Attorney Wernberg, who appeared as counsel for the lady, before Judge Bloom, yesterday, characterized the treatment of his client as outrageous. The lady should have received more considerate treatment at the hands of the police, who should have released her on her own recognizance. Judge Bloom said that had he known of her being locked up he would have released her at any hour of the night. Officer Carman, who made the arrest, stated that Mrs. Livingstone was driving at a rate of ten miles an hour. The friends of the lady said that the horse could not possibly make such time. On the application of her counsel the examination of the case was adjourned till Friday next, in order to afford Mrs. Livingstone ample time to fully vindicate herself.

REAL ESTATE.

The "event" on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was the sale by public auction of the estate of the late Charles M. Connolly by order of the executors. For the property opposite Central Park and the Grand Circle there was competition between three or four persons, but it was finally knocked down to a large tobacco manufacturer at a low figure. For the property near High Bridge there was spirited competition, but the prices realized were considered far below actual values. Below will be found details of the various sales made:—

BY HUGH N. CAMP.

Executor's sale to close the estate of Daniel C. Pentz, deceased, of the following city real estate:— The five story brick building, with lot 38.10x25.1, No. 2 Gouverneur lane, w. s., 72.3 ft. s. of Water st.; to D. E. Pentz	$1,700
Also the three story and basement brick house, with lot 20x92, No. 310 East 21st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d av.; to Timothy Donovan	6,300
Also two lots, each 25x102.2, on East 85th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av.; to —— Shaw	2,000

BY SCOTT AND MYERS.

Supreme Court, in foreclosure—James M. Fiske, referee—of the four story brick building, with lot 25x102.2, No. 436 East 78th st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av.; to plaintiff	6,200

BY R. V. HARNETT.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—Edward H. Schell, referee—of the three story brick house, with lease of lot, 25x100.5, No. 147 East 44th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington av.; leased April 1, 1870; term, 20 years; ground rent $550 per annum; to plaintiff	5,412

BY GERARD BETTS.

Foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas—John M. Barbour, referee—of the four story brick dwelling house, with lot 16.8x100.5, No. 477 West 57th st., n. s., 285.4 ft. e. of 10th av.; to William Hanley	9,150

BY A. H. MULLER, SR.

Executor's sale to close the estate of Charles M. Connolly, deceased, of the following improved and unimproved city property:—One five story brick building, with lot, 28.1x86.3x28x85.6, No. 53 Water st., s. e. corner of Cuyler's alley; to Hugh N. Camp	16,200
Also one brick stable, with lot 22x100.5, No. 129 West 29th st., n. s., 372 ft. w. of 6th av.; to Hugh N. Camp	6,700
Also five lots, together 103.8x80.10x100.5x85.9, on Grand Circle and Broadway, s. e. corner of 59th st., to H. H. Arkenburgh	72,500
Also two three story frame houses, with lots, each 25x75, on 11th av., s. e. corner of 129th st., to Hugh N. Camp	5,000
Also two similar lots, immediately north of above (same size), to George H. Peck	2,500
Also two lots, immediately north of above (same size), to H. P. Fairchild	2,450
Also two lots (with one story frame house) on corner of 130th st. and 11th av., to George H. Peck	2,550
Also 4 lots, each 25x149.11, s. e. corner of 216th st. and 10th av., to H. P. Fairchild	1,220
Also 4 lots, immediately east of above, same size, to Robert White	945
Also 2 lots, same size, immediately east of above, to James Russell	430
Also 20 lots, same size, immediately south of above, between 9th and 10th avs., on 214th st., to H. N. Camp	3,300
Also 18 lots, each 129.11x25, s. s. of 216th st., running to Harlem River; to H. N. Camp	3,200
Also 18 lots, immediately south of above, to various parties	3,650
Also 48 lots, 25x129.11 each, bounded by 212th and 214th sts., 9th av., the Harlem River and the grounds of the Century House, near High Bridge, to H. N. Camp	7,630
Also the Century house, with six lots, same size as above, between above property and Harlem River, to George F. Gantz	2,240
Also one water lot, 182.3x194.9⅝x129.11, foot of East 214th st., s. s., to William N. Nelson, Jr.	660
Also one water lot, immediately south of above, 194.9⅝x204.4x129.11, to same buyer	630
Also two water lots, of about the same size, immediately south of above, to same buyer	990
Also 12 lots, each 102x25, s. s. of 211th st., between 9th av. and high water line of Harlem River, to H. N. Camp	1,560
Also one water lot, immediately east of above, 103.1⅞x122x292.4, to William Nelson, Jr.	320
Total	$65,437

OFFICIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following statement, showing the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office April 9, 1878, is obtained from Augustus T. Docharty, Deputy Register:—

Park row (Nos. 13 and 15), leasehold; J. H. Ten Broeck to R. M. Mitchell	Nom.
Rivington st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Essex st., 20x75; Elizabeth Frank to Charles Rannow	$650
38th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; Fenton Hurlbut to Frederick B. Teighman	Nom.
Bleecker st. (No. 11 Carroll place); A. Van Siderem to A. J. Sutherland	1,500
42d st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; George F. Vath and wife to L. A. M. Von Fliedner	8,825
125th st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x99; Hannah Plass and husband to Hannah Strauss	8,000
10th av., n. s., 100 ft. s. of 128th st., 24.10x100; A. B. Mills and wife to Charles A. Briggs	2,500
3d av., w. s., 44.5 ft. n. of 92d st., 18.9x100; Charles Kessel and wife to William Dittmar	8,000
42d st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Francis Giles and wife to George F. Vath	Nom.
38th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Bank for Savings to John Murphy	11,500
80th st., s. s., 134 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102; William F. Pitshke to C. M. Koesly	Nom.
25th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x98.9; Henry Lutjens and wife to Charles Bruning	Nom.
80th st., s. s., 134 ft. w of 3d av., 25x98.9; Frederick Koesly to W. F. Pitshke	Nom.
62d st., n. s., 207 ft. e of 4th av., 16x71.4; A. Fowler and wife to E. R. De Grove	Nom.
Fort Washington, irregular; C. M. Connolly and wife to John Haven	100
1st av., w. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 54th st., 25x75; A. Michelbacher and wife to H. Vorbach	14,000
72d st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Henry Stollmeyer and wife to J. Wetzel	7,000
53d st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100; E. S. Mills (executor) to John W. Stevens	Nom.
4th av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 62d st., 20x80; G. W. Wingate (referee) to M. Trimble	5,000
37th st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.9x20; J. G. Sinclair (referee) to James O'Neill	2,400
78th st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2; James W. Fisk (referee) to W. V. Welchs	6,200
LEASES.	
14th st., East, No. 14 (5 years); J. J. Abernethy to P. Pelton & Co	$1,200
Rivington st., Nos. 101 and 103 (5 years); H. C. Ohm to P. Carroll	202
Stanton st., No. 10 (5 years). William Astor to G. Gutschow	1,200
Park row, No. 15 (10 years), J. W. Daniels to J. H. Ten Broeck	6,500
Park row, No. 15 (10 years), J. G. Greenwood to same	6,500
MORTGAGES.	
Greene, Henry W. and wife, to Carrie A. Calhoun, No. 11 Frankfort st.; 4 years	$4,500
Karst, Andre and wife, to Elizabeth Carten, 51 Allen st.; 5 years	3,000
Same to Franciska Karst, 51 Allen st.; 5 years	3,000
Murphy, John and wife, to Bank for Savings, s. s. of 38th st., w. of 9th av.; 1 year	8,500
Marx, Selim, to Jannette Burchell, w. s. of 9th av., n. of 54th st.; 3 years	4,500
Nesbet, Ann, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, n. w. corner of New and Elm sts.; 1 year	8,000
Oertte, Francis F., to C. E. Fischer, s. s. of Division st.; 1 year	6,200
O'Neill, James and wife, to R. R. Lockwood, s. s. 37th st., w. of 7th av.; 3 years	14,000
Wilhelm, F. and wife, to W. Scheer, Washington av. (23d ward); 5 years	1,000
Wetzel, Barbara, to H. Stollmeyer, n. s. of 72d st., w. of 3d av.; 1 year	7,000
Same to same, n. s. of 72d st., w. of 3d av.; 1 year	6,000
ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.	
Brown, E. B., to N. B. Brown	$18,000
Bell, Isaac, to Mary E. Mulligan	6,000
Purdy, Effa L., to M. C. Addonis	1,100
Tallack, John, to C. L. Wells	500
Union Dime Savings Bank to S. S. Constant	3,500
Same to James W. Johnston	10,500
Same to Jessie Watson	5,000
Same to same	4,000

FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

PROPERTY OWNERS ASK THAT NOTHING BE DONE PENDING THE PASSAGE OF THE HOGAN BILL.

Messrs. Jacob Vanderpoel, George G. Lake, William R. Stewart, William C. Traphagen, Mr. Dinklespiel, Anthony Wallack and Charles Donohue, representing themselves as Fifth avenue property owners, yesterday, sent in the following petition to the Board of Aldermen:—

The undersigned, owners of property on and adjoining the Fifth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets, respectfully petition your honorable body that you will cause to be suspended all action by the Commissioner of Public Works in the awarding of contracts for paving Fifth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets, until the Legislature of this State shall finally determine whether they will pass the act introduced by Senator Hogan, remissioning the city of New York in the Legislature, providing for the paving of Fifth avenue from Waverley place to Ninetieth street, to the end that the work on said avenue may be uniform.

The following preamble and resolution in connection with the subject were offered by Alderman Sauer:—

Whereas an act has been introduced in the Senate contemplating the repavement of Fifth avenue from Waverley place to Ninetieth street, and whereas in pursuance of a resolution by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York in Common Council convened, the Commissioner of Public Works has advertised for sealed proposals for regulating and paving with Macadamized pavement the said Fifth avenue from Fifty-ninth street to Seventy-second street, said proposals to be received until April 10, 1878, at noon, and whereas it is advisable and expedient that the said avenue should be repaved with the best materials and in the best manner; now therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby requested and directed to postpone the awarding of a contract for the above work until after final action is had on the act above referred to for the repavement of the said avenue.

Alderman Pinckney wished the matter referred to the Committee on Public Works. He did not see the necessity of appointing a commission, as proposed by Senator Hogan's bill, to repave Fifth avenue. The work might safely be left in the hands of Commissioner Campbell.

Notwithstanding this protest the resolutions were passed by a vote of 13 to 6.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday sent in an opinion to the Board of Aldermen stating that the city authorities had no power to sell the strip of land (at present used as a sidewalk) on the north side of the Post Office to the United States government. He holds that it will be necessary to procure an act of the Legislature granting such a privilege. The draft of a bill to be presented at Albany bearing upon this subject was adopted by the Board.

The Common Council passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to release the premises on the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street for a period of five years from 1st of May, for use of the Sixth District Civil Court. This property belongs to the wife of ex Senator Bradley. An annual rent of $1,300 is to be paid. Alderman Morris attemp