AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

CHASTINE COX ARRAIGNED IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS TO ANSWER THE INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE—"WE INTERPOSE A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY."

When Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, left the City Prison for the Court of General Sessions yesterday, where he was to be formally arraigned, before Judge Gildersleeve, to plead to an indictment for murder in the first degree, he seemed to be in excellent spirits, for while he was being handcuffed to Officer George Wilson he conversed with him pleasantly on the state of the weather. He was neatly dressed in a suit of navy blue, which was set off by a nice white tea rose in his buttonhole, presented to him on Sunday by one of the benevolent ladies of the Prison Association visiting the Tombs. Cox, while chatting good humoredly about the breezy morn, made no allusion whatever to his crime, and gave not the slightest symptom of nervousness or trepidation as he was marched out in custody.

An immense throng had congregated in the vicinity of the Tombs in anticipation of getting a glimpse of the "dandy nigger," as he is termed, but they were doomed to disappointment. It was expected, of course, that he would be placed in the "Black Maria" with the other prisoners *en route* to the General Sessions, and the fact that a colored man named Wales was among the number of those who were placed in the dark conveyance at once created the impression that he was the man the crowd desired to see. Accordingly when the van started for the Court House it was followed by several hundred persons, the number increasing rapidly at every stage.

Thus Officer Wilson and his prisoner, who was also guarded by two other officers, escaped for the moment the searching glances and criticisms of the curious throng. Approaching Duane street, however, the stylish cut of the prisoner who, it could easily be observed, was handcuffed, at once attracted attention, and in a twinkling Cox was surrounded by a surging mass. Desperate and determined efforts were made by the running spectators to catch a glance at him, and the negro bore the ordeal with characteristic coolness. Indeed, if anything, he seemed rather flattered by the situation, looking to the right and to the left with evident satisfaction.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST COX.

He stepped nimbly up the iron steps leading to the court room, the passageway and corridors being densely packed with spectators, whose exertions to get a look at the prisoner caused not a little confusion. Captain McCloskey, however, was equal to the occasion, and Cox was safely lodged in the prison pen. Owing to excellent arrangements the court room was not overcrowded, though had one-tenth of the crowd outside gained admittance it would have been packed almost to suffocation. An hour elapsed and Cox sat quietly in his seat, apparently at ease. The bill ordered by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree was in course of preparation and merely awaited the signatures of the members of that body. Shortly after twelve o'clock the Grand Jurors filed into court and presented a batch of indictments, including that against Cox.

Judge Gildersleeve discharged the Grand Jury with the thanks of the Court.

The instrument, which was drawn by Mr. Rollins, contains thirteen counts. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and thirteenth charge the prisoner with killing Jane L. De Forest Hull, at the house No. 140 West Forty-second street, on the morning of June 11, while engaged in a felony; the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth are common law counts for murder, and the tenth, eleventh and twelfth counts charge the prisoner with killing Mrs. Hull while engaged in stealing the property of Alonzo G. Hull. Besides the differences above named the counts vary only in setting out the mode of killing. The death is said to have been effected as follows:—In the first, ninth and twelfth counts by smothering and suffocation, by various means particularly specified; in the second count by smothering and suffocating with clothes over the mouth; in the third and eighth counts by smothering and suffocating by placing the hands over the mouth and nose; in the fourth, seventh and eleventh counts by smothering and suffocating, not describing how the deed was accomplished; in the fifth, sixth and tenth counts by smothering and suffocating by means of instruments, and in a way and manner to the Grand Jury unknown, and in the thirteenth by smothering and suffocating by pressing a pillow over the mouth and nose.

THE MURDERER ARRAIGNED.

"Chastine Cox to the bar," said Assistant District Attorney Rollins amid breathless silence. There was a rustle at the prison pen, the slamming of an iron door and the well knit form of Cox appeared in view. Every eye in court was strained toward him; but heedless of the searching glances on every hand he walked up to the railing with a steady tread. Cool, calm and collected, with a smile on his face and one hand upon the railing, he stood awaiting the formality of his arraignment. Mr. John Sparks, the Clerk of the court, then read over to him the specific charges against him contained in the indictment, winding up with the words—

"Are you guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner looked steadily at Mr. Sparks, hesitated, hung his head slightly and in a low voice said:—

"I leave it to my counsel, Mr. Howe, to say."

"He says, Your Honor, he leaves it to me," said Mr. Howe, who stood by the prisoner's side. "And we interpose a plea of not guilty."

"I propose," observed Mr. Rollins, "to move this case, unless the counsel for the accused has some application to make, for the second Monday in the July term."

"We desire," replied Mr. Howe, "to throw no stone in the way of a speedy trial, because we believe justice will be obtained by that method as well as by delay, for which there is no necessity. We are not aware of anything to prevent our going to trial on the day named by Mr. Rollins, save it may be the absence of some witnesses from Virginia, who, however, may not be summoned. I have, therefore, no objection to the case's being set down for that day."

"I think," remarked Judge Gildersleeve, "the District Attorney and counsel had better consult with Judge Cowing, who will hold the July term of the Court. The case, however, may be set down for the second Monday in the July term, pending his objections."

"Then Your Honor," added Mr. Howe, "might order an extra panel of 1,000 jurors for that day."

"If there is any order," said Mr. Rollins, "for an extra panel I think such a number as that suggested by counsel is somewhat exaggerated."

The prisoner was then taken back to the prison pen and subsequently handcuffed to Officer Wilson, who conveyed him to the Tombs.

A CAST TAKEN OF HIS HEAD.

When the prisoner reached the Tombs he was asked to sit for a plaster cast of his head by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, phrenologists. He consented to do so. Prior to taking the cast L. N. Fowler made an examination of the murderer's head. He found it to have combativeness, destructiveness and sensitiveness very large; parental love, benevolence, natural endowment, conscientiousness, reasoning power and mechanical ingenuity large; the gift of language large; friendship small; powers of endurance great. Mr. Fowler said that the examination proved that under proper training and education Cox would have had high intellectual powers. The murderer's head, he continued, was a remarkably fine one, and the head of Dr. Chambers, of England, was not nearly so good nor so indicative of good habits in its owner.

The prisoner then seated himself in a chair prepared for him, and a long apron was tucked under his chin, reaching to beneath his knees. A preparation was spread over his short, curly, black hair and then the plaster of Paris followed. Cox took the matter, as he has done everything else, very coolly, until his face was about to be covered with the plaster, at which he made objections, asking, "Do you want to smother me?" Upon being assured that no such thing was intended he submitted to the operation. When the cast was removed he said nothing further than "I am hungry." One dollar was given him for sitting for the cast. He is said to be the first prisoner that has had a cast taken of his head in the Tombs in twenty years, the last person being Hicks, a notorious pirate, who "submitted" to the operation shortly before his death about that length of time ago.

Mr. Howe stated that the defence would be that Mrs. Hull did not die from injuries inflicted by Cox, and that, the defence being purely based on medical grounds, the examination of Cox by Messrs. Fowler & Wells would form an important element of the evidence in his favor.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

THE MONTCLAIR TRAGEDY AND ITS ECHOES—ARMSTRONG'S BODY TO BE DECENTLY INTERRED—LOOKING UP OPHELIA DYER.

It is now certain that the body of Armstrong, who was shot by Mr. Blair at Montclair, will receive decent burial in consecrated ground. Yesterday two ladies from Thirty-first street, New York, visited the store of Briant & Woodruff, undertakers, Newark, and stated that, rather than see the body of Armstrong consigned to the Potter's Field, as they had seen it reported in the HERALD might be the case, they were ready to help to defray the expenses of interment in consecrated ground. When asked for their names they modestly declined to give them "lest they might get into the papers." In other directions a similar spirit was manifested. From his quarters in the county jail the prisoner Blair sent word to the undertakers that he would bear the expense of Armstrong's funeral. Rev. Father Brennan, of the Cathedral parish, in Newark, also sent word that a grave in one of the Catholic cemeteries would be given free. Finally a despatch was received from Montclair making a similar offer.

THE MISSING OPHELIA.

Yesterday ex-Judge Titsworth, of Blair's counsel, communicated to Coroner Woodruff the name and address in Brooklyn of the servant girl, Ophelia Dyer, who left Blair's house on the day after the tragedy. The Coroner started for Brooklyn, yesterday, to search her out.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Woodruff has finally decided to hold the inquest in Montclair, to begin this afternoon, at four o'clock. The action of the Coroner is opposed by Colonel Gustavus N. Abeel, the County Prosecutor, who thinks the inquest should be held in Newark, away from the influence and excitement of Montclair.

STILL VEILED IN MYSTERY.

NO ONE YET ARRESTED FOR THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT STONY BROOK, L. I.—SINGULAR APATHY OF THE OFFICIALS.

The excitement at Stony Brook, L. I., over the death of Thomas Lyons, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, increases as the time for the continuation of the inquest approaches, and there is much public indignation at the apathy of the authorities in the matter. Nothing else is talked of by the people of the straggling hamlet, and the ideas advanced are as numerous as they well could be in a village of the size. Almost all, however, agree that Lyons was the victim of foul play, and the theories of suicide and accident are everywhere scouted. The belief expressed by Dr. Fanning, who examined the body, that the wound could not have resulted from a fall from the haymow, but was probably inflicted by some hard and heavy instrument, has caused much comment. The statement of Mrs. Hunter, as published in the HERALD, has created the most intense feeling, as it throws a terrible weight of suspicion upon Mr. Daniel Sherry, the employer of the deceased. Mrs. Sherry and Miss Sherry emphatically deny that they ever made use of the language attributed to them by Mrs. Hunter, and state that if they said anything of the kind it was certainly not connected in any way with the death of Lyons. Mr. Sherry is said to be one of the wealthiest men of the village. He is almost broken up by the awful suspicion put upon him by his neighbors. It had been said that the District Attorney was to visit Stony Brook and make a thorough investigation of the facts of the case, but it is almost certain now that he will not go until the reopening of the inquest on the 8th inst.

JOHN JONES' DISCOVERY.

The colored boy, John Jones, the discoverer of the body, who is regarded with much suspicion, said yesterday that he knew nothing of the affair until sunrise, when he came down the ladder and saw the body of Lyons lying on the floor of the barn. He had left the barber shop, he said, at midnight and entered the barn by a small door. Then, without a light, he went directly up the ladder to the mow, where he slept until morning. He is a bright looking colored boy, and appears able to keep a secret better than the majority of his race. The most severe cross-questioning will not, it is thought, force any change in his story. Many of the villagers think that he knows something about the matter, and should be put under lock and key, to which he retorts that he has no intention of running away. Unless the authorities take some immediate and decisive action, the death of Lyons will probably be added to the long list of unfathomed mysteries.

LOVE THAT LED TO SUICIDE.

A RICH FARMER BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT BECAUSE HIS OFFER IS REJECTED—HUNTINGTON, L. I., EXCITED.

Huntington, L. I., which is seldom, if ever, without a sensation of some kind, has one to-day of such general interest that hardly anything else is talked about. It is the suicide of Mr. Joel Scudder, a rich farmer, connected with some of the oldest and best people of the island. The circumstances attending his death are of a peculiar nature and not without an element of romance.

About five years ago old Mr. Israel Scudder died, leaving a large property to be divided between six children. Two of the girls were married, but the three boys were bachelors. Joel and George Scudder bought out the other heirs, and for some years the homestead farm, a large and productive one, was run in partnership. After a while, however, Joel bought out his brother and took upon himself the entire management of the estate. The unmarried sister, Delia, lived with him and kept house. George also resided with him. After a while there were rumors of occasional family misunderstandings, and some time ago William built a new house, into which (some time in July) he was to have moved with his sister and brother George, leaving Joel alone. The latter became melancholy and complained bitterly of his intended desertion. It was commonly whispered, however, among his neighbors that he would not be long alone, as he was paying marked attention to the daughter of a prominent resident of Cold Springs. This was the state of affairs on Sunday afternoon, when Joel went to his stables, and selecting his favorite horse drove away in a buggy to Cold Spring. There he visited his married sister, and afterward the lady to whom gossip had reported him engaged.

He had told his brother when leaving that he would not be back till late. The family were therefore somewhat surprised when he returned at six o'clock. Putting his horse in the stable, he went slowly up the brick walk to his house, and, entering the dining room, found his sister sitting near the table, supper being over. She said, "Joel, we have had no tea to-night; it was warm, so we did not put the kettle on." He replied, "Oh, that is nothing; I don't care for any." He then walked to the table and took from it a piece of cake, which he ate, and afterward drank a glass of water.

THE SHOOTING.

Miss Delia then went up stairs to her brother George. Before she went, however, she saw Joel go to a closet and take out a very handsome double barrelled breech-loading gun and play with it a moment. He also took out a large tin box of cartridges. She had been up stairs but a moment when both she and her brother heard the report of the gun. They hurried down, and, not finding Joel indoors, hastened to the back of the house, where they discovered him lying upon his side quite dead. He had placed the barrel to his right temple, and with the cleaning stick of the gun pressed the trigger. The cartridge was a large one and the entire top of his head was blown off. The brains were scattered for six feet around and pieces of the skull were thrown up fully thirty feet against the wall of the house. Physicians were at once sent for, but it was evident that the unfortunate man had not moved after the first shock. He was lying peacefully on his left side, his feet crossed, and his face, as far as could be told, bearing not a trace of pain. His body was borne to his residence, and Judge Rolph, in the absence of the Coroner, immediately impannelled a jury. After examining a few witnesses a verdict of suicide was rendered. The affair has caused the deepest regret throughout the surrounding country, where Mr. Scudder was widely known and universally respected. From the fact that shortly before he shot himself he had made arrangements to borrow a horse for use on his farm to-day it is inferred that his suicidal resolve was taken at the last moment. He died intestate, and the property which he has acquired by purchase from the heirs of his father's estate will now return to those from whom he bought it.

The lady to whom the unhappy man was paying his addresses is the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Buffet, living about three miles from Mr. Scudder's farm. She is a comely woman, perhaps twenty-five years old. She was greatly shocked by the news of her suitor's rash act. In reply to the questions of a HERALD reporter she said that Mr. Scudder had been paying attentions to her for several months, but that she had given him no encouragement. He had proposed marriage several times, but had been rejected. On Sunday when he called, as he was in the habit of doing, he renewed the offer and received the same answer as before. He did not seem specially downcast on this occasion and had never made a threat of suicide.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The American Museum of Natural History was yesterday visited by many of its patrons, fellows and members, Mondays and Tuesdays having been specially set apart as visiting days. Professor Albert S. Bickmore and his assistant, Dr. Holden, as well as Professor R. P. Whitfield, Curator of Geology, and L. P. Gratacap, his assistant, explained to the members and their friends the classification of the various collections. In the lower halls are specimens of the zoological kingdom, as arranged by Cuvier. On the same floor is also the conchological collection presented by Miss Wolff. The birds are all on the second floor, the front part of which is devoted to anatomical arrangements, showing the different orders of birds. Then come birds of North America, composed mainly of the Elliott collection; also birds of South America, Europe, Asia and the Pacific Islands. On the next floor is a gallery where there is a collection of ethnological and archæological articles composed of implements, dresses and ornaments of the Pacific Islanders, loaned by Mr. Sturgess. On the same floor there is a collection illustrating the palæolethic (old stone) and neolethic (new stone) ages of the valley of the Somme; also what is called the cave age. Another collection on this same floor represents numerous Indian implements, relics, antiquities, and also models, recently added, of the Pueblo dwellings in Arizona. The fourth floor contains the Hall collection of fossils. They show the geological succession, comprising crusts of the earth, with their characteristic forms of life. On the fifth floor is the library, workroom and more collections for study and research.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, rendered his decision in the complaint of assault and battery preferred by Roundsman Orr against Patrolman James H. Tully. It will be remembered that Orr was terribly clubbed about the head and body by Tully on the morning of the 8th ult. In his decision the Justice says he is of the opinion that Orr struck the first blow, but that the repeated blows and great injuries subsequently inflicted by Tully were not justified. Tully was then held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. His counsel was notified to produce Tully, that he might give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Up to the closing of the Court yesterday afternoon Tully had not put in an appearance.

PATROLMAN HALL'S REVOLVER.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN AN IMMIGRANTS' BOARDING HOUSE—THREATENING TO SHOOT A WOMAN—THE OFFICER'S VERSION OF THE ASSAULT.

A charge of felonious assault was made at Police Headquarters yesterday morning against Officer Joseph Hall, of the Fifth precinct, a boy named Bernard A. Schmidt, of No. 9 Battery place, being the complainant. The story of the charge, as related to a HERALD reporter by the boy himself, is substantially as follows:—

"My father, Christoffer Schmidt, went to the Fishing Banks on Sunday morning, leaving myself and mother in charge of the establishment, which consists of a boarding house and saloon. About noon I was behind the bar and my mother was up stairs eating dinner, when an officer came in front of the saloon door and committed an indecent act. He was in company with another man and was in uniform. Both entered the saloon together. The officer was very drunk and walked up to a table where Officer Breslin, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, was eating his dinner with Mr. Wagner, a Castle Garden official. After recognizing the other officer he staggered up to the bar and asked for a woman who boards here. I told him that I could not call the person he wanted just then, as it was dinner time. I asked him to wait. He did so, and after a few minutes again asked for the woman. I told him dinner was not over yet. He then drew a revolver and called out to the other officer, "I want you to help me take this damned bartender in." He cocked the pistol and pointed it at my head, while he stood at the end of the counter, saying, "You Dutch ————, I'll settle you." I called on the other officer to protect me, but he ran out of the place in terror, as the drunken officer turned around and pointed his pistol at the people in the place, at the same time calling out, "I'll blow the brains out of any man that interferes." In an instant every one in the saloon started for the door, and before I could say anything the place was empty and I was alone with the officer. I then ran from behind the bar and out into the street.

FIGHTING WITH A WOMAN.

"Just then my mother, who heard the noise, came down stairs into the saloon, and on seeing me flying from an officer with a cocked revolver, cried out, 'Stop, for God's sake. What do you mean? I am the boy's mother.' The officer turned around and seized her by the arm with such force that she screamed. He then thrust the pistol into her face and said, 'Perhaps you want some of it too, you damned ———.' Then followed a struggle between the officer and my mother, who tried to escape. The officer yelled out, 'If you don't lock up your doors and give me the key I'll blow your damned brains out.' My mother finally compelled him to leave the saloon, and we locked the door to keep him out. He stood on the sidewalk for some time and waved his revolver in the air, threatening to shoot any one who should approach him. All this time he was using fearfully foul language. My mother was trembling all over and feared he would return and murder us, as he threatened. After a little while he went down towards West street, with the revolver pointed at each person who came in his way. At the corner he was arrested by Officer Shaw, who took the prisoner to the Twenty-seventh precinct station house. When he got there the sergeant at the desk knocked the revolver from his hand and drew the cartridges. I made a charge of felonious assault, accusing him of an attempt to murder myself and mother. The officer then made a statement, and Captain Sanders came in. After hearing the story he refused to lock up the man, and sent for Captain Aiken, of the Fifth precinct, to whom he delivered my assailant. I have since learned that, although the officer was drunk, he was put on duty at six o'clock. This morning I went to the Fifth precinct, where Captain Aiken asked me not to make a charge against the officer. I insisted on it, and he accompanied me to Police Headquarters, where I told my story and made a formal charge. When I came home my mother was sick in bed from the effects of her fright."

In answer to an inquiry the boy said he was eighteen years of age. Mr. Wagner, of Castle Garden, and Mr. Hogan, an expressman, corroborated his story in every particular. The boy's mother, Mrs. Schmidt, did the same, and exhibited a slight mark on her arm where she said the officer rudely grasped her. Mr. Schmidt, the proprietor, is very indignant at the outrage on his wife and boy. He says that on returning from the excursion he found his wife in bed from the effects of her scaring.

OFFICER HALL'S ACCOUNT.

The other side of the story, as told to the reporter by Officer Hall, is considerably different. Officer Hall says that he was on post all Saturday night, and went for a bath to the Battery at six A. M. Sunday. He then went to his home, in Desbrosses street, and found his wife ailing with hemorrhage of the lungs. He went, at her request, to Castle Garden for the purpose of getting a servant girl. He could not find any one to suit him, and was on the point of leaving when he was accosted by a man who told him that a good servant could be got at No. 9 Battery place. Officer Hall says he accompanied the man thither, and, on entering, asked for the woman in question. He was told to wait and did so. "After waiting for some time," he said, "and thinking an officer in full uniform had a right to some attention I again asked for the woman. This time I spoke sharply and was answered very rudely. I then muttered something about it being a 'skin game.' Then I waited and again asked for the person. I was refused, and openly said that they were trying to 'skin' me and I wasn't going to stand it. I got up, and all the people suddenly left the saloon and I went after them. As I did so the woman Schmidt ran to me, and I thought there was some put up job to rob me or assault me, as I have heard of such things in emigrant boarding houses. I drew my revolver, and pointing it at the woman and boy, backed out into the street. I suppose I acted a little queerly, as I was very much excited. I then walked down to West street, when Officer Shaw told me I would have to go to the station with him. I had my revolver in my hand, but gave it up. Then I was taken to the Twenty-seventh precinct station house and made a statement. I was delivered to Captain Aiken, who sent me on duty."

Captains Aiken and Sanders both say that Hall was perfectly sober and acted in an orderly manner. The former speaks very highly of the accused officer.

BROOKLYN "L" RAILROADS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, passed over the Mayor's veto the resolution of May 26 granting the right to the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, under the presidency of ex-Judge Bond, to construct the proposed route as laid down by the Rapid Transit Commission. The vote was 16 to 5, and was as follows:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Dwyer, McCarty, Kane, Stewart, McIntyre, O'Connell, Gunther, Kenna, Smith, Perry, Waters, Williams, Becker, Fritz, Seaman, and Powers.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Aitken, Black, Graham, Baird and French.

The company is required to enter into a bond with the city in the sum of $200,000, to pay into the treasury semi-annually two per cent of the gross receipts, and also to submit to the arbitrament of the Board of Assessors the question of the injury that shall be incurred to property abutting on the routes laid out. The road is to be in full operation from Fulton ferry to Nostrand avenue, Water and Washington streets, Myrtle avenue to Nostrand avenue, within a year from June 1, 1879, and to the city line within eighteen months. The Fourth avenue route is to be finished within two years. The various streets and avenues through which the line is to pass have been already published in the HERALD.

WORK ON PRESIDENT BRUFF'S ROAD.

The work on the Brooklyn "L" road, under the Presidency of Mr. Bruff, was resumed yesterday, much to the indignation of the property owners on the line. Excavations are being made on one side of the street only at a time, care being taken by the company not to obstruct travel. The holes for the pillars which are to support the superstructure have been dug for about two miles of the intended route, from Broadway to Stuyvesant avenue. About a dozen of the granite foundations have been laid on Lexington avenue, near Reid avenue, and the iron work will arrive during the week. There are 500 men now at work, and the force will be increased daily.

Work was begun last night by a gang of laborers in Water street, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. This was done, it was asserted, for the purpose of anticipating the Kings County Railroad Company. At Grand and Myrtle avenues, where one of the lines of the latter road crosses the Brooklyn road, an arch of timber was erected over Myrtle avenue, so as to secure the first crossing. A similar timber was erected across Washington street, at Sands street, through which the Brooklyn "L" road also runs.

THE RHYNLAND.

The Red Star line's new steamer Rhynland, which recently arrived at this port from its first voyage, was open for inspection yesterday afternoon at the company's pier in Jersey City, and was visited by a large number of persons. The following is the list of the officers and engineers' staff:—Captain, William G. Randall; chief officer, John C. Johnson; second officer, James B. Fisher; third, Charles H. Grant; fourth, Alexander Rouland; chief engineer, James Marshall; second, J. N. Waight; third, Francis A. Chapman; fourth, Robert Rogers; fifth, Robert Layers; sixth, James Mason; seventh, John Armstrong; doctor, Alonzo Stockham; chief steward, Robert Pollock. The Rhynland sails next Saturday for Antwerp at seven A. M.

COMMERCIAL WRECKS.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX FAILURES REPORTED IN NEW YORK CITY FOR THE SIX MONTHS JUST PAST—LIABILITIES $11,582,656 AND ASSETS $5,990,346.

The record of failures reported in this city during the six months ending on June 30 presents a very flattering exhibit when compared with the report for the corresponding six months of 1878. Three hundred and sixty-six failures were reported for the past six months, in which the aggregate liabilities amounted to $11,582,656, while the assets were valued at $5,990,346. For the six months ending June 30, 1878, there were reported 514 failures, the total liabilities amounting to $39,030,795 and the assets to $11,012,662. Of course the repeal of the Bankrupt law was the main cause of such a large number of failures in that time, but the extraordinary difference in the gross liabilities shows that while there are still a large number of failures continually occurring it is mainly the small merchants and traders who have been unable to compete with the men who controlled more capital. Most of the trades have passed through the trying ordeal of financial stringency, and all appear in a fair way to flourish, although their condition may be only gradually bettering. A number of prominent and long established houses in the various lines of trade have been forced by adverse circumstances to suspend since January.

The greatest number of failures in any one branch was in the produce line, twelve being recorded, with liabilities amounting to $142,877 and assets $29,087. Eight provision merchants failed, owing $304,970, and having assets to the amount of $110,937. Among the number were Herman Brock, William E. Harting and the Marshall Packing Company. In the dry goods trade there were only five failures, the aggregate liabilities being $1,222,977 and assets estimated at $295,995. The most noticeable failure was that of Whittmore, Peet, Post & Co., which carried down several other large manufacturing concerns outside of New York city. Seven fancy goods dealers failed, having liabilities to the amount of $96,186 and assets $35,432; and seven dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods suspended, owing $36,156 and having assets aggregating $13,974. In the clothing trade there were six failures, the total liabilities being $87,038 and the assets $27,165. Merchant tailors to the number of five failed, the debts aggregating $46,421 and the assets realizing about $20,343. Four dealers in cloths and woollens suspended, having liabilities to the amount of $77,253 and assets $17,847; and four manufacturers of ladies' wear were unable to continue; their liabilities amounted to $32,609, while their assets were valued at $12,030. Liquor dealers have felt the effect of dull times, but only eight failed, their total liabilities being $197,155 and assets $23,604. Five keepers of hotels and restaurants became embarrassed, their liabilities footing up $211,558 and their assets $31,000. In the boot and shoe trade eleven failures occurred, the aggregate indebtedness being $60,693; the assets $22,303. Six dealers in leather were obliged to suspend owing $332,850, and having assets valued at $46,878. Among those who failed were Neil McCallum & Co., Edward Godfrey & Sons and H. & D. W. Watrous. Nine bankers and stock brokers went by the board, their liabilities being $282,813 and assets $65,428; among them were Andrew Stewart & Co., S. M. Mills & Co. and John W. Weston. In the cigar business there were eight failures in which the liabilities were $78,921 and the assets $22,199. Only two dealers in tobacco failed, their liabilities amounting to $27,228 with assets valued at $3,255. The failure of seven grocers was announced, their total debts being $189,658 and the assets $70,610. Four butchers could not collect their bills and had to fail owing $68,093 and having assets of $10,411. Four dealers in tea failed for $154,543. Their assets amounted to $111,325. Among the cotton brokers there were five suspensions, the total liabilities being $376,000 and assets $255,000. These included Williams, Birnie & Co., B. R. Smith & Co. and H. W. & J. H. Farler. The two last named settled with their creditors and resumed business. Eight carpenters and builders are included in the list of failures, their liabilities aggregating $73,993, with assets valued at $12,704. In the hardware trade there were seven failures, in which the total liabilities were $334,650 and assets $217,008. Among them were the Hart Bliven & Mead Manufacturing Company, Russian American Manufacturing Company and Cornelius Van Horn & Co. Seven jewellers failed, having debts to the amount of $150,889 and assets valued at $55,340. The depression in the iron and metal trade caused five failures, in which the total debts were $307,438 and assets $231,056, the Peru Steel and Iron Company being the only prominent failure. Four dealers in crockery and glassware broke down, their liabilities being $44,527 and assets $4,883. Manufacturers suffered to a considerable extent, eight failures being reported in which the debts aggregated $326,478 and the assets $201,523. Among them were the Angell & Blake Manufacturing Company, the American Suspender Company and the Whitehall Manufacturing Company. Nine printers and stationers suspended business, their liabilities amounting to $485,150, while their assets were valued at $18,563. Seven dealers in millinery goods failed, the indebtedness amounting to $91,867 and the assets realizing $40,948. The principal ones were Billard & Halley and Shumway & Massey. Only three dealers in drugs failed. Their liabilities were $21,279 and assets $12,544. Two dealers in furniture failed, owing $33,182 and having assets amounting to $11,689. There were three failures in the piano business, the total liabilities being $218,885 and assets $121,608. Four shipping and commission merchants suspended, having liabilities to the amount of $219,237 and assets $59,737. They were Murray, Ferris & Co., S. L. Marchant & Co., J. C. Rahming and A. H. Mojanetta & Co. Among the other failures were those of three bankers, liabilities $10,098, assets, $2,700; two book publishers, liabilities $150,000, assets $87,000; three agents, liabilities $40,000, assets $5,000; two painters, liabilities $122,000; assets $600; three dealers in paper, liabilities $115,720, assets $36,095; two manufacturers of flowers and feathers, liabilities $24,110, assets $7,261; one furrier, liabilities $6,029, assets $1,893; one dealer in house furnishing goods, liabilities $8,139, assets $6,672; three hatters, liabilities $5,071, assets $1,488; three lumber dealers, liabilities $95,000, assets $8,000; one dealer in straw goods, liabilities $29,876, assets $13,225; two storage warehouses, liabilities $270,852, assets $216,000; one dealer in wooden ware, liabilities $10,801, assets $1,531, and one physician. A receiver was appointed for the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, the liabilities of which in round numbers are $3,700,000 and assets $3,000,000.

Thirty-eight failures were reported for the month of June, the aggregate liabilities being $1,993,877 and assets $735,063. In June, 1878, there were fifty-four failures, with liabilities amounting in round numbers to $5,000,000.

Currie & Co., retail dealers in dry goods, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Adams, giving preferences to the amount of $6,215. They commenced business in April, 1878, purchasing the stock of the late E. O'Neil for $18,000, but heavy expenses and competition forced them to suspend.

SALOON KEEPERS ARRESTED.

Since the olden days when the patrolman was supposed to try every liquor store knob, to peer into pitchers and cans and intercept persons suspected of favoring the trade, there has not been so general a throwing out of skirmishers at saloon front doors for reconnoitring purposes as there was on Sunday last. In the upper precincts of the city the law was carried out most strictly, and the temperance people seemed to feel that such would be the case, so the Society for the Prevention of Crime kept its agents engaged down town and such complaints as they made in court yesterday were against saloon keepers in the lower section. One fact was palpably illustrated by the appearance of the prisoners and that was the disinclination of the average patrolman to interfere with the wealthy and influential liquor dealer. In nearly every instance it was the keeper of some obscure beer saloon or groggery that came before the bar. Scarcely a single barkeeper in any large place had been put under arrest.

As is usual, the excise raid was the means of bringing a curiously assorted crowd to the police courts when the magistrate mounted the bench in the morning. Lawyers seeking bondsmen, politicians coming to "square things" and the ordinary riff-raff that curiosity attracts thither on such occasions—all were on hand, and served to throng the corridors and keep the court room buzzing. At the Jefferson Market Police Court six prisoners were produced. Justice Morgan declined taking any bondsmen for the $100 bail required for each of the prisoners until they were properly identified. This was effected after some delay, and all were liberated. At the Tombs twenty-four prisoners were arraigned, of whom all but one were bailed. In the Essex Market Court eighteen saloon keepers gave bonds to appear for trial.

OLD MONEY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

In making up the accounts of the refunding certificates sold at the New York Post Office some interesting statistics have appeared of the kind of money paid for the ten-dollar notes. From $400 to $800 in silver pieces smaller than half dollars were received daily, and from $500 to $600 in gold coin, nearly all of old dates, as far back as 1855 and 1856. The money was not worn, but appeared like new coin that had been stowed away. Some of this money was wrapped in tissue paper and tied up with thread. A large number of old filthy notes were also received, generally of small amounts, and presenting a greasy, musty appearance, as if they had been packed away in old dirty clothes for safe keeping. Some of these bills were crisp and stiff, as if they had lain between the leaves of books for years. Between April 24 and May 29 over $3,000,000 was received by the Postmaster for the ten-dollar certificates. At least one-third of this money was of the character above described and had evidently been hoarded up for years, without bearing any interest up to the time it was invested in the bonds.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—KINGMAN.—On Tuesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Homer, WILLIAM M. ANDERSON to FANNIE A., daughter of A. T. Kingman, of New York.

CHAPMAN—PRATT.—On Monday, June 30, 1879, in Brooklyn, at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev Theodore L. Cuyler, GEORGE M. CHAPMAN to AURELIA L. PRATT, daughter of the late Linus H. and Temperance Pratt, all of Lodie, N. J.

CHILD—FLAGLER.—On Monday, June 30, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, FRANCIS CHILD and MAMIE W., daughter of Dr. T. B. Flagler, all of Morristown, N. J.

CHUBB—JONES.—On Tuesday morning, June 17, 1879, at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., FREDERICK YOURES CHUBB, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LOUISE A., daughter of Hugh B. Jones, Baltimore, Md. No cards.

GUSTAVESON—BOYCE.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at Grace Church, Harlem, by the Rev. David Ray, EDWARD GUSTAVESON to HELEN E. BOYCE.

MAYERHOFER—WARD.—June 30, 1879, by the Rev. Dr. Walker, Mr. EDWARD MAYERHOFER to Miss FANNIE B. WARD, both of New York city.

PADDOCK—BUELL.—On Wednesday evening, June 25, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., NATHAN J. PADDOCK, of Syracuse, N. Y., to ADELLE L., only daughter of L. H. Buell, of this city. No cards.

RICE—REID.—On Wednesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, FRANK H. RICE to Miss ANNABELLA R. REID, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Sunday, June 29, ANNIE E. BARNES, daughter of the late Benjamin J. Barnes, of this city.

Funeral at St. John's Chapel, Varick st., near Canal, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—On Saturday, June 28, EDWARD S., son of Augustus and Amanda M. Brown.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, 132 (old No.) Grand st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 1, at half-past seven P. M.

CARROLL.—June 29, the beloved son of John and Mary Carroll, aged 8 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 214 East 36th st., on Thursday, July 1, at one P. M.

CLARKSON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, June 29, FLOYD CLARKSON, Jr., third son of Floyd and Harriet A. Clarkson, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, 48 East 66th st., on Wednesday, July 2, at ten A. M.

COLEMAN.—On Sunday, June 29, RICHARD COLEMAN, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, July 1, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 342 East 48th st.

COLLIGNON.—At Westwood, N. J., June 25, 1879, after a long and suffering illness, NICHOLAS COLLIGNON, in the 50th year of his age.

CONCKLIN.—On Sunday, June 29, ELLEN A. CONCKLIN.

Funeral this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James F. Taylor, 8 Varick place, Sullivan st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CORRIGAN.—In Manhattanville, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Daniel Devlin, JOHN CORRIGAN, in his 59th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 2, at half-past ten A. M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 10th st.

EASTON.—At her residence, near Sing Sing, on Hudson, Saturday, June 28, after a protracted illness, DEBORAH, widow of the late Charles Easton, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., New York, on Tuesday morning, July 1, at ten o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers. Interment at Greenwood.

GALLAGHER.—June 28, 1879, at her residence, 325 3d st., ELLEN widow of Captain Gallagher.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bridget's Church, av. B and 8th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated, on Tuesday, July 1, 1879, at ten A. M.

GOLDSMITH.—On Sunday, at three o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, SOPHIA, beloved and only daughter of Isid