THE COURTS.

Another Legal Victory for the "L" Railroad.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Three Years' Imprisonment for Taking Life and Two Years for Robbery.

Among the decisions handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas was that in the suit of Rufus Story against the New York Elevated Railroad Company, which came before the Court on appeal. The plaintiff is the owner of Nos. 7 and 9 Front street, at the corner of Moore street, and claims to be the owner of half of the bed of the street. He brought this suit to restrain the Elevated Railroad Company from building their road opposite his premises. It was claimed that the two lots were under conveyed by the city in 1773, and that as Front street was not then constructed and the strip which became the street was not excepted from the description, the plaintiff owned the fee of one-half the street in front of his premises. On the argument below, however, the late Judge Robinson overruled this point and refused to sustain the injunction. Judge Beach, who writes the opinion of the General Term, holds that the original grant under which the plaintiff claims does not convey a fee to any part of the street upon which the elevated road is erected. "It seems plain to me," says Judge Beach in his opinion, "that is held by the city in trust for the general public. Doubtless the plaintiff is entitled to the use of the street in common with others and may complain if unlawfully subjected to special damages. The case of The People vs. Kerr, 27 N. Y., 188, sustained by Kellinger against the Second Street Railroad Company, 50 N. Y., 209, seems conclusive upon the proposition that plaintiff as abutting owner having no freehold interest in the street is not entitled to compensation on account of its appropriation to public use because of resulting inconvenience to the enjoyment of his property. If the position be maintainable that the fee of Front street remains in the city, as I conclude it does, I am unable to see any ground or principle upon which the plaintiff is to be entitled to the relief he demands. The judgment should be affirmed upon the opinion given below."

Judge Van Brunt writes a concurring opinion.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY DECISION.

In the case of Joseph Willett and others against the steamboat Orient a decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Choate in the United States District Court. The suit was for seamen's wages, and after default of the owners of the steamer and a decree in favor of the libellants, but before the sale of the steamboat, the insurers on the hull of a canal boat which was totally lost by collision with the Orient, while the canal boat was in tow of another steamer, applied by petition for leave to intervene for their interests and to have the decree opened to be allowed to defend. They claim that the Orient is responsible for the collision on the ground of negligence, that the value of the Orient is not sufficient to pay in full the seamen and the claims for damages caused by the collision, and that in such a case the lien of the party injured has a preference over the lien of the seamen. Judge Choate, rendered a decision in favor of the seamen—the present libellants.

OUT OF HARM'S WAY.

A plumber, named Thomas Lenehan, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday under two indictments. Some years ago he was convicted of robbery and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The Court of Appeals reversed the verdict and he was set at large. On the evening of the 8th of July last he entered the saloon of Elias Lindheim, No. 104 West Twenty-sixth street, in company with a woman, and having called for a number of drinks refused to pay for them. Lindheim demanded the money and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which Lenehan stuck the point of his cane into Lindheim's right eye, from the effect of which injury he soon afterward died. After his arrest for the crime he was released on $2,000 bail, but on the 19th ult. he was rearrested on another charge. It appeared that a wagon driver named Snyder, in the employ of Mr. Shepherd Knapp, admitted that at the instigation of Lenehan he had appropriated about $200 which he had collected and had given him a part of the proceeds of the theft. Lenehan pleaded guilty to the two offences—manslaughter in the third degree, for which Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for three years. He received an additional sentence of two years for receiving part of the stolen money referred to.

MUNICIPAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee brought suit against the city through his counsel, Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, to recover $500 for attending court and testifying as an expert on behalf of the city at the request of the Corporation Counsel. Dr. Satterlee is a police surgeon, and an answer was put in on behalf of the city, setting up that the plaintiff could not recover against the Corporation because, under the city charter, being a police surgeon and an officer of the Corporation, he was prohibited from having this claim paid out of the city treasury. To this answer Mr. Bartlett interposed a demurrer, claiming that a police surgeon was not a corporate but a State officer. Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday, sustained the demurrer and gave judgment absolute for the plaintiff.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

George Williams, arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty dollar bills on the National Broadway Bank, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, who committed him in default of $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Burke, an escaped convict, who said he was a stone cutter, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions to the charge of having committed a burglary at the saloon of Philip Hoffman, No. 259 Third avenue, on the 19th ult., and stolen $25, a revolver and a memorandum book. Judge Cowing sent him to the State Prison for two years.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 12, 39, 42, 59, 60, 112, 125, 126, 131, 132, 177, 189, 190, 192, 193, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 220, 221, 228, 236, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until December 10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Law and fact—Nos. 262, 116, 242, 148, 239, 32, 301, 302, 264, 175, 155, 200, 218, 203, 70, 117, 165.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned *sine die*. Part 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 269, 1069, 1012, 1175, 1327, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1027, 1421, 1176, 1505, 1518, 873, 1284, 1547, 1344, 1345, 1417, 1503, 1153, 1510, 1521. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 936, 1383, 1460, 1465, 1583, 1584, 326, 1371, 1911½, 468, 2233, 1098, 1397, 959, 2290, 1592, 1607, 1614, 1616.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Chief Justice Curtis and Judge Freedman.—Appeals from orders—Nos. 3 and 6. General calendar—Nos. 7, 21, 23, 29, 30, 36, 40, 41, 42.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 47, 2, 37, 40, 56, 65, 77, 78, 30, 79, 6, 62, 66, 68.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Speir.—Nos. 399, 469, 577, 618, 372, 238, 332, 454, 524, 525, 448, 551, 555, 242, 245. Parts 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Chief Justice C. P. Daly and Judges J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen.—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 81, 61, 70, 143.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 7, 8, 11.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until November 13.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Beach.—Nos. 1045, 1144, 1145, 1945, 1126, 1131, 898, 1658, 2343, 603, 681, 559, 560, 1128, 1112. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 248, 277, 86, 236, 244, 82, 3319, 264, 3092, 10, 237, 238, 246, 251, 226, 290, 223, 2308, 3242. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 191, 204, 1890, 484, 3351, 3352, 3348, 3608, 3367, 3920, 2859, 3572, 135, 132, 51. Part 3—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 24, 259, 3276, 299, 300, 302, 2777, 3923, 3262, 311, 312, 313, 314, 317, 318.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Gildersleeve—Part 1.—The People vs. Michael Grimes, John Gurney and Benjamin Weltsky, grand larceny, continued; Same vs. James Murphy and Joseph Brennan, burglary; Same vs. William Nickels and William Johnson, burglary; Same vs. Adolph Bradwell and Joseph Milton, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Horan and Henry Carlton, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Lynch and Henry McDermott, grand larceny; Same vs. Frank Killila, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Thompson, grand larceny; Same vs. James Murphy, grand larceny. Part 2—Held by Judge Cowing.—The People vs. Kate Rogers, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Scullion, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Stephen Meaney, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Brant, Herman Spingler, and George Miller, burglary; Same vs. Alex. Lynell, burglary; Same vs. William Schenck, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Downey, grand larceny; Same vs. John Sullivan, grand larceny; Same vs. Patrick Mellone, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas P. Heal, larceny from the person.

OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Judge Davis.—The People vs. Thomas Boland and Washington E. Hall, misdemeanor; Same vs. Michael Murphy and Cornelius Foley, misdemeanor.

OYER AND TERMINER.

A HEAVY CALENDAR—IMPORTANT CASES SET DOWN FOR TRIAL.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday, with Judge Davis on the bench. There is an unusually heavy calendar, and it is probable that the Court will be busy during the rest of the month in trying cases awaiting its disposal. Nothing was done yesterday beyond arranging the days of trial of cases holding a precedence on the calendar.

The trial of the criminal suit brought against the former Excise Commissioners Morrison and Merkle was put off till the first Monday of next month, on motion of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, their counsel.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1879.

In Court of Appeals, Monday, November 10, 1879, present Chief Justice Sanford E. Church and associates:—

No. 496. George W. Jones, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error. Argued by J. P. Butler for the plaintiff in error and by N. C. Moak for the defendants in error.

No. 65. David S. Adee and others, appellants, vs. Jacob Campbell and another, administrators, &c., respondents. Argued by A. G. Vanderpoel for appellants and by S. H. Thayer for respondents.

No. 83. Samuel H. Hurd, receiver, respondent, vs. Richard Kelly appellant. Argued by William A. Beach for appellant and by A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent.

CALENDARS.

The motion calendar for Tuesday, November 11, 1879, is as follows:—Nos. 247, 494, 476, 477, 483, 486, 487 and 491.

The day calendar for Tuesday, November 11, 1879, is as follows:—Nos. 81, 82, 67, 85, 448, 449, 12 and 34.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS—PECULIAR RESULT OF A NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1879.

The following cases were disposed of in the United States Supreme Court to-day:—

No. 179. The United States, plaintiff, vs. Herman Hirsch et al—On certificate of division from the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York.—The defendants were prosecuted on an indictment containing four different counts, to all of which they pleaded the statute of limitations. The indictment was found February 3, 1877, and the offences were charged to have been committed September 13, 1873. The first two counts are framed under section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes, and set forth conspiracy to defraud the United States of duties on certain goods imported from abroad. The other two counts are drawn under section 5,445, and charge false entry of the goods at the Custom House by fraudulent invoices, and by false classification as to quality and value. The Judges of the Circuit Court certify a division of opinion on the question "Whether trial is barred by section 1,044, the indictment having been found more than three years after the commission of the alleged offence, or whether it was within the provision of section 1,046 as having been found within five years next after the commission of the offence." This Court holds that the plea of the statute of limitations of three years is good in bar of the first two counts of the indictment, and is bad as to the third and fourth, and it is ordered to be so certified to the Circuit Court. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 5 (original, ex parte). Alvin B. Reed—Petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari.—The petitioner was a paymaster's clerk on the United States ship Essex. On the 26th of June, 1878, he was tried by a naval court martial for malfeasance in office, found guilty and duly sentenced. The Admiral declined to approve the judgment and sent the proceedings back to the Court that the sentence might be reviewed. The Court thereupon imposed another severer sentence—two years' imprisonment, with loss of pay except $10 monthly—$500 and dishonorable discharge. The petitioner brings his case here upon a writ of habeas corpus, alleging, first, that the naval court martial could have no jurisdiction over a paymaster's clerk; second, that the first sentence exhausted the power of the Court, and that the second was therefore a nullity; and, third, that the Court could revise its former decision only on the ground of mistake, and that there was no mistake and consequently no power of revision. This Court holds that none of the prisoner's points are well taken; that the naval court martial had jurisdiction over the person and the case; that the exercise of its discretion within authorized limits cannot be assigned for error and made the subject of review even by an appellate court, and, finally, that a writ of habeas corpus cannot be made to perform the functions of a writ of error. The petition is therefore denied. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 52. Henry Sawyer, appellant, vs. S. M. Bixby and C. Tucker—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Decree affirmed with costs. The decision was announced by the Chief Justice.

No. 1,057. William G. Gage et al., appellants, vs. James W. Herring, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.—On motion of Rodney Mason the case was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 59. J. D. Miner, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Smith for the United States.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE INTERPRETER OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS CHARGED WITH ROBBING A BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER—A SINGULAR COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The arraignment of an officer of the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of robbery and his discharge by a magistrate before the complainant's allegations were investigated created quite a sensation in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. It was late in the afternoon when a rather stout lady with diamond pendants, richly attired and in a high state of excitement, came down the aisle with two policemen at her back, and between them Gustave St. Alb, the interpreter of the Special Sessions. The prisoner seemed a trifle flustered, but maintained his self-possession throughout the proceedings. The lady, a French woman, with the volatility of her nation, said:—"My name is Louisa Gouldon. I live at No. 211 West Thirty-fourth street. In March, 1878, I advertised rooms to let, with or without board. On the following morning, at about eight o'clock, a gentleman waited on me to inquire about the apartments—a suit on the second floor directly over the parlor and my bedroom in which I kept my jewels locked up in a casket that generally stood upon the bureau. I showed the untenanted rooms to the newcomer, and he seemed greatly pleased with them. His name was Justus Knapp, he said, the nephew of a wealthy Mr. Knapp whom he mentioned as reference in conjunction with Mr. Appleton, the publisher. He himself was stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel. At three o'clock in the afternoon he reappeared and, saying he was ready to pay a month's rent in advance, drew out a check book and signed an order for $100 on the Second National Bank. Then he launched into conversation, told me he proposed going to Europe in the following June, and proved by his conversation that he was a well read man, conversant with the world and its ways. During our conversation he introduced the subject of diamonds and pursued it, as I afterward supposed, with the purpose of leading me to speak of my own valuables. While he was sitting there I introduced him to Mr. Thomas French, who was stopping at the house. When he rose to go he said he would be back in the evening with his trunks. He was at the door precisely at six o'clock, and as he said he would await the arrival of his trunks I showed him into the parlor and went down to rejoin my guests at table. When I came up I was surprised to find the hall door ajar, the parlor unoccupied and my bedroom door standing wide open. I ran to the bureau and found my fears realized. The casket of jewels was gone and so was Mr. Knapp and his baggage. A few days later a letter came to the house. It contained a photograph of my deceased husband and a lock of hair which had been inclosed in a locket I wore. In a note which accompanied them was written:—

As these must be very dear to you I send them. I am going West. Forgive me. Forgive me. Forgive me.

"The writing was Mr. Knapp's. It corresponded with his signature on the check for $100, which I had found to be worthless. I put the case in a detective's hands, but nothing ever came of it."

THE ARREST.

"I was going down town in a stage this afternoon to visit my lawyer, Moses B. Maclay, when on the corner of Spring street and Broadway I looked out of the window and saw the man I had been looking for these past eighteen months. I stopped the stage, and, with a policeman, hurried after him and had him arrested and brought here."

"This, then, is Mr. Knapp?" His Honor asked in surprise, pointing out the prisoner.

"That is the name he gave me," was the firm reply.

"But can you not be mistaken?"

The complainant put her hand on the book and then raised it solemnly:—

"This, I swear to you before God, is the man."

His Honor turned to St. Alb for an explanation.

"I was coming from the Tombs," said the interpreter, who has a scholarly reputation and who shifted a volume from one arm to another as he spoke, "and was on my way to the law school when this lady rushed up to me excitedly and said, 'You are the man; I know you,' and, turning to these policemen, had me arrested. About her charges I know nothing, and I have never seen her before."

"How can I be mistaken?" the complainant exclaimed. "I had conversations with him three times—at ten o'clock in the morning, at three and at six in the afternoon. I have the check he signed and the letter he sent. They can be compared with his handwriting." She turned away triumphantly. All His Honor said was:—

"Do you swear, Mr. St. Alb, that you never saw this woman before?"

"I do," said the interpreter, kissing the Bible.

"You are discharged. The case is dismissed."

The complainant looked at him aghast. "What! He is to go free?" she asked.

"Oh, you must be mistaken in the person," said the Court.

The lady turned away, but her manner indicated that she would back her conviction by an appeal to another tribunal.

"DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF."

A SPLIT WHICH MAY CAUSE THE MORRISTOWN METHODIST CHURCH TO FALL—DENTIST OSMUN THE WEDGE.

The quarrel in the Methodist Church of Morristown, N. J., which was sketched in the HERALD of September 19, has grown in importance from that date until every fireside in the town is agitated over the controversy. People who side with Dr. S. L. Bowman, the pastor, will not deal with storekeepers who sustain the position taken by the deposed class leader, S. R. Osmun; and so also the friends of the latter have withdrawn their custom from all those who advocate a strict support of the pastor's position. This affects not only grocers, dry goods and shoe dealers, but even jewellers and the keepers of saloons, restaurants, confectionery stores and rum shops, and strangers at the hotels have not been in town an hour when the merits of the case are explained to them, with a request for their opinion on the subject. A prominent gentleman who has been familiar with the matter from its inception says that from a feeling of jealousy at the better adaptability of one man for the work of a Gospel evangelist a petty quarrel has extended to a whole community and the questions can only be settled by the Triennial General Conference of 1880. The discussions may cause a division in the Methodist Church that will extend over the whole country, as did the Old and New School split in the Presbyterian Church, which began in Morristown thirty-five years ago under the pastorate of the Commentator, Barnes. The question in this case is an alleged misuse of the arbitrary power reposed in the preachers of the Methodist denomination. Dr. S. R. Osmun, a dentist, and a class-leader in the Church—which is the wealthiest in the State—obtained a larger attendance at his class meetings than the minister gathered at the general weekly prayer meetings of the congregation, and, having thus excited the ire of the other class leaders and of the wealthier portion of the Church (for his strength lies chiefly with the poor of the community), he was removed from his leadership and interdicted from holding further meetings in the church. His friends then engaged places for meeting outside of the church and Dr. Osmun obtained an average attendance of 600 persons.

"IMMORALITY, FALSEHOOD, IMPRUDENCE."

The Church has now decided that he has injured it; that is, certain persons, including the pastor, have so decided and have preferred a series of charges against him, in which he is to be tried by an ecclesiastical court. These charges are immoral conduct, in that he taunts and reproaches his fellow members of the Church, quarrels with and refuses to obey his pastor, sows discord in the Church and promotes its disunion, and disturbs the peace and irritates the brethren by attempting to raise subscriptions for the securing of another place of worship in opposition to the Church. Falsehood in his solicitations for aid and in his statements connected therewith are also charged, and evil speaking in saying that Francis Day and Benjamin Day were liars, and Rev. Dr. S. Van Benschoten, his former pastor, a falsifier; imprudent conduct in exhibiting no change of conduct or proper humiliation after being reproved for the above offences by the preacher in charge is also imputed to Dr. Osmun, and to all these charges he has but one reply to make. He has never desired to separate from the church, but his friends desire him to lead the meetings of his class as heretofore and demand his restoration. That accomplished they go back in full fellowship with the church with numerous additions to the flock.

The members generally, who attend his meetings, say they are determined to stand by him in any event, and are ready with hearts, hands and money to serve God by erecting another church if not allowed to worship in the old one. But in any event they are determined to lay the whole matter before the General Conference, requesting that the arbitrary power now allowed to the pastors be restricted so that the laity may generally exercise the rights to which they are entitled as Christians and as citizens.

METHODS OF PASTORAL WORK.

Rev. Emory J. Gault read an essay yesterday before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, at No. 9 Murray street, which his brethren afterward discussed. The subject was "Methods of Pastoral Work." Mr. Gault insisted that none of the membership of the churches should be slighted because the tendency of ministers is to visit the rich and neglect the poor; the sick should be cared for, the despondent be lifted out of their sorrow and the lambs of the flock be cared for. To do this the pastor should be well acquainted with the members of his church and congregation; he should be able to direct their reading so as to prevent them reading trashy books and papers, visiting theatres, balls and parties. The point on which the Conference was at disagreement most was whether every pastoral visit should begin or end with prayer, or whether prayer should be offered at all at such visits. Brother Rhodes did not believe any rule could be laid down that all could follow. His tendency was to visit the poor to the neglect of the wealthy. He did not think the Gospel was preached on Fifth avenue enough. Dr. Eddy believed that more Murray Hill people go to church in proportion to their population than any other part of the city. Dr. Everts thought it was safe to make more of the poor than of the rich, because Christ did it. Brother Gumbert believed in praying at pastoral visits, and gave instances of its good effects in his Staten Island parish. Dr. Knapp, who has been twenty-two years a pastor, never made a social visit to his church members, never took a cup of tea in any of their homes and never intended to.

PRAYING FOR YOUNG MEN.

A moral young man was weighed and found wanting yesterday by the young men and old of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. But the young man was he who several centuries ago, as recorded by the evangelist—Mark, x., 17-22—ran to Jesus to know what he should do to inherit eternal life. The prayers as well as the remarks of those who took part in the meetings were all in the interest of young men, many more of whom were present in the evening than in the afternoon.

Similar meetings were held yesterday in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, where they will be held also to-day and during the week.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

The Tabernacle, at Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, was thronged last evening by the Sunday school workers of various denominations. There was an address of welcome by General Clinton B. Fisk, and speeches were made by Dr. Philip Schaff, Chancellor Howard Crosby, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Taylor, pastor of the Tabernacle.

PERE HYACINTHE AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention has been called to an article in your columns of October 28 which is of exceptional merit and therefore worthy of correction in one very important point, which is inaccurately stated. Your interesting correspondent says of Père Hyacinthe, "He has been received with open arms by the Lambeth Conference, which passed resolutions of great good will and even invited him to enter the English Church."

The fact is that the general resolutions of "good will" passed by the Lambeth Conference did not particularize Father Hyacinthe; but they were the reverse of what is stated, for they not only did not invite "Old Catholics" to enter the English Church, but encouraged them to go on in the very course which the good Père has adopted. It is true that on the adjournment of the conference a considerable number of its members (of whom I was one) met with M. Loyson to learn his views and give him brotherly counsels. While accepting him to the communion of the Church of England he was advised, by all means, to go on with his work as a restorer of the Church of France to her original purity and independence. The next day he received the holy sacrament of the eucharist, at the hands of the Bishop of Winchester, and has ever since been working in fulfilment of the understanding aforesaid. I enclose my name and address, and am, sir, respectfully yours, A CLERGYMAN.

JEWISH MINISTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I deeply regret that your reporter who addressed me on the subject of "interchange of pulpits" in our temples and synagogues should so grievously have misconceived my meaning as to convey an impression very different from what I intended. From perusal of his article one would imagine great animosity to exist among our Jewish ministers of opposite views. Such is by no means the case, and I hasten to correct so erroneous a conception. We cordially unite in all charitable and educational projects, are socially intimate, and in public ceremonies give earnest heroof, by participation or presence in each other's shrines. What I did say was that I regard the present newspaper exultation over "pulpit interchange" as an evidence of this fraternity as ridiculous, for it is patent to all who consider. It was a pity, I said, that this feeling was not cultivated twenty years ago, when our predecessors fought out their bitter battles of orthodoxy versus reform with an animosity which to-day only appears when some surviving veteran of those days finds his opportunity. We of to-day are past that. We have our differing views on Jewish praxis; we preach those views, but we are always brothers and colleagues.

The closing remark about "hearing better English" as an advantage of interchange is a very funny one. True, if Rev. A is a better English scholar than Rev. B, and "exchanges" with him, B's flock will that day hear "better English;" but how about A's own congregation? What I did say was that this interchange had the advantage of affording congregations the opportunity of hearing Judaism's fundamental truths from different standpoints and judging for themselves. As regards my willingness to exchange pulpits, that is a personal matter of no interest to the public. The reporter will recollect, however, that I mentioned some "reform" ministers I would be willing to admit to my pulpit, for I can rely on their wisdom and courtesy not to obtrude their heterodox views upon my people. For the rest, those who desire to hear me know where I am to be heard. F. DE SOLA MENDES.

GLEN COVE'S GRIEVANCE.

THE MESSRS. DURYEA DECLARE THAT THEIR STARCH FACTORY IS NOT A NUISANCE—ARGUMENT ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The Board of Health of the town of Oyster Bay, L. I., met yesterday to try the complaint made by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Appleby and other citizens owning summer seats on the shore of the bay against the starch works at Glen Cove, alleging them to be a nuisance and detrimental to the public health. The factory is principally owned by the Duryea Brothers, seven in number. It manufactures 1,000,000 pounds of starch a week and its payroll is $20,000 a month. The factory has been in existence about twenty years. Among the complainants are a number of business men of the village. The Duryeas run a great store, where their employés trade, and they have also a coal and lumber yard, a grist mill and a saw mill, with a sash and blind department, and frequently contract for the complete construction of a building of any kind. This wholesale competition with the other business interests of the place, the Duryeas allege, is at the bottom of the proceeding against them, but Mr. Barlow and the other leading petitioners declare that they have no animosity against the Duryeas on business grounds at all and are only protecting their own interests and the public health by seeking to abate the foul odors which arise from the waste material that is emptied from the factory into the creek, whence it is washed up on the flats and there rotted by the sun. When the wind is south or east the smell is so foul in the vicinity of the residences of the petitioners that no matter how sultry the summer nights, they have to close the windows of their houses to exclude it. On the other hand, there are hundreds of people living in Glen Cove who declare that the smell is in no way offensive. Then, again, property owners along the bay shore—which is the only desirable location for summer houses—complain that in consequence of the stench they cannot dispose of their real estate.

In the proceedings yesterday Mr. Barlow appeared for the petitioners and John E. Parsons for the Duryeas. Mr. Appleby was called as a witness, but was not permitted to testify fully, as counsel got into an argument over a suggestion of a compromise character from the president of the Board. He wanted the parties to make another attempt to settle the matter "before it got so hot that it would take a long time to cool off." He could see that a contest would arouse bitter feeling, and it was now the occasion of a lively quarrel in the village between neighbors. Mr. John Duryea said that there was no ground for the complaint. The smell, he said, arises from the flats, only a portion of which is owned by the factory. He is willing to cover what he owns, so that the tide cannot wash the refuse up and leave it there to dry. But he is not willing to cover the flats owned by other people, and some smell might remain after he had done this costly work. He had thought of covering the flats with earth, but upon inquiry he found that it would cost $100,000. What he now proposes is to build a great dock, which will afford a cover for the flats, excluding the sun and diminishing the offensiveness of the refuse. Then he proposes to construct a sort of canal into which the refuse will be run, and every tide will carry it out into the bay. The dock will require about 15,000 piles and 100,000 feet of lumber. He had made an effort to contract for the immediate delivery of the piles, but no one would guarantee their delivery before next April.

CONCILIATORY TACTICS.

Mr. Barlow said he would willingly contribute his share to anything that would abate the nuisance, and suggested an adjournment until April to give Mr. Duryea a chance. He said that no matter what action the Board might take the petitioners had a remedy before the Grand Jury and in the courts. As it is now, he said, the nuisance amounts to a confiscation and depreciation of property for three miles around. The present proceeding was taken because it is less harsh. Mr. Parsons said that the business of the Board was not to try a private nuisance, or inquire into a speculation in real estate. Mr. Duryea said that real estate had never been injuriously affected by the factory. Sea Cliff and all the surrounding property had been sold and improved within a few years, and commanded high prices. If he was to live in the community he wanted to have peace. Several times during Mr. Duryea's remarks he referred to a Mr. Bowne, keeper of a store where the factory hands used to trade, as causing "the trouble." Mr. Barlow said he had no desire to encourage fighting between neighbors, and advised that a breathing spell be taken to see what could be accomplished. The question was asked if the flats would not be more valuable if covered with earth. Mr. Duryea said they would be more valuable as they are, for a dumping ground for the ashes, which cover an acre a year. The annual consumption of coal is 75,000 tons. The Board desired to limit the time within which Mr. Duryea should complete his proposed improvements, but the latter would not consent to it, notwithstanding Mr. Barlow assured him he could put him in the way of securing the piles. It will be midsummer of next year before the docking can be completed. Mr. Parsons would not ask for an adjournment of the case, nor would he permit it to be understood that they offered to make the improvements for the purpose of abating the nuisance, as they contended that they had never created a nuisance. Finally, the President of the Board ordered an adjournment to the first Monday in March next.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Mr. James H. Goldey, actuary of the New York Hardware Board of Trade, has returned from Charleston, S. C., where he went to investigate the failure of J. E. Adger & Co., hardware merchants, and has made a report to the creditors, in which he says:—"There were two firms, J. E. Adger & Co., hardware, and James Adger & Co., bankers, J. E. Adger being a partner in both houses. Mr. Goldey says the liabilities of the banking house are $1,640,735 20 and those of the hardware house $380,000, of which there are special deposits, $27,000; merchandise debts, $43,000; capital borrowed, $70,000; indorsements of James Adger & Co., $240,000. The assets are nominally $209,218 13, of which there are considered good, $135,118 32.

Messrs. Bliss (of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan), Dunbar (of James L. Little & Co.), Dunn (of H. B. Claflin & Co.), Praley (of William Simpson's Sons & Co.), Lincoln (of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.), and Low (of Low, Harriman & Co.), creditors of Stettauer Brothers & Co., the suspended dry goods merchants of Chicago, have returned from Chicago, and a general meeting of all the New York creditors will be held here to-day.

Johanna Stern, dealer in cigars, made an assignment yesterday to Adolph Levine, with preferences to the amount of $641.

HAUNTS OF CRIME.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would beg space to correct a statement in your issue of to-day under the heading of "Haunts of Crime," a statement which I will suppose only obtained access to your columns by your reporter being imposed upon. It says:—"The tenement houses and rookeries in this section (bounded by Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets and Tenth avenue and North River) are like seething caldrons of vice and brutality, and the filthiness and slime of the passageways and alleys in these human hives are in emblematic keeping with the moral dirtiness and corruption of their inmates." That there are some "bad ones" in this section I will not deny, because the same may be said of every section in the city; but I would ask is that a reason why the entire community must be slandered?

In answer to the assertion concerning the inmates of these "hives," I will say that they are in general a law-abiding, industrious class of people, and instead of living as represented, they reside in respectable tenements and flats, as can be seen by any person who will take the trouble to walk through the section named, which, by the way, he might do with as much security as if he were in any other part of the city. The writer has lived on the west side for the past seventeen years and therefore knows whereof he speaks, and will venture the assertion that by reference to the records in the Police Department it will be found that there is less crime in proportion to the number of its inhabitants committed in this section than in any other in the city. A feeling that the public should not labor under a false impression longer than it is impossible to enlighten them, actuates me in sending you this communication. J. O'G.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

PITCHER.—At Montview, Short Hills, N. J., on the 10th inst., the wife of JAMES B. PITCHER of a son.

ENGAGED.

HYMAN—MAY.—On November 9, 1879, MICHAEL G. HYMAN to Miss CARRIE MAY, both of New York. No cards.

California papers please copy.

LUDOLFF—WIESNER.—Miss EMILIE LUDOLFF to Mr. OSCAR WIESNER, both of New York.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—BUNCE.—On Thursday, November 6, in this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D.D., LILLIE, daughter of Oliver B. Bunce, to Mr. GEORGE TITUS FERRIS.

HUGHSON—MARCUS.—On Wednesday, October 29, at St. Timothy's Church, by the Rev. G. J. Geers, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Henry Mattet, WALTER HUGHSON to MARY HERBERT MARCUS.

MITCHELL—MYER.—Thursday, November 6, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, HIRAM L. MITCHELL to CLARA A., daughter of John A. Myer, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MOTT—PURDY.—On Monday, November 10, 1879, at St. Thomas' Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JORDAN LAWRENCE MOTT, Jr., to CATHERINE JEROME PURDY.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—FRANK WHEAT ANDERSON, Brooklyn, November 9.

Funeral from his father's residence, 95 North Portland av., Wednesday, two o'clock.

BEDELL.—On Sunday, November 9, of pneumonia, Mrs. E. N. BEDELL, aged 73.

Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 32d st., Tuesday, two P. M.

BERGEN.—On Friday, November 7, SARAH L., wife of Edward H. Bergen and daughter of H. B. Lord, Esq., aged 33 years.

Funeral, Tuesday, November 11, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 208 Henry st., this city. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice.

BROPHY.—On the 9th inst., ANNIE C. BROPHY.

Funeral at half-past two P. M. to-day, from 261 West 30th st.

CARMICK.—On Monday evening, November 10, ADA, wife of Edward H. Carmick.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLUTE.—Entered into rest, Sunday evening, November 9, JOHN D. CLUTE, in his 86th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 44 Park av., on Wednesday at ten A. M.

CONNOR.—On Sunday, November 9, after a short illness, JOHN CONNOR, the beloved brother of Thomas Connor.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, November 11, from his residence, 500 West st., at one o'clock P. M.

DECKER.—November 9, Dr. JOHN G. DECKER, of Cambridge, N. Y., formerly of Jersey City, N. J., son of Benjamin W. Decker, aged 22 years, 9 months.

Funeral services at Second Presbyterian Church, 3d st., Jersey City, Tuesday evening, November 11, at seven o'clock. Interment at Newton, N. J., on Wednesday.

DE FOREST.—On Monday, November 10, CATHARINE, wife of Charles S. De Forest, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 213 West 24th st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at one o'clock.

FOLEY.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 20 East 73d st., at two o'clock on Monday morning, 10th inst., ELIZABETH A., wife of JOHN FOLEY, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., from St. Lawrence's Church, 84th st., near Madison av., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

GALLAGHER.—JAMES GALLAGHER, aged 65, late of Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, of congestion of the brain.

His funeral will move from 32 East 13th st., at two P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

GORDON.—On Sunday, November 9, EDWARD, only son, aged 10 months, and on Monday, November 10, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter, aged 3 years and 3 months, children of Edward and Elizabeth Gordon.

Funeral from 905 8th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GUINEE.—On Sunday, November 9, ALFRED GUINEE, son of Julia and the late John Guinee.

Funeral from his late residence, 119 West 19th st., on Tuesday, November 11, at one P. M.

GUINAND.—Sunday, November 9, 1879, FRANCIS C. GUINAND, aged 70 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 135 South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOLMES.—On Monday, November 10, 1879, CLARA L