THE SUMMER SEASON.

PREPARATIONS AT LONG BRANCH.

WHAT THE BRANCH WAS AND IS—IMPROVEMENTS SINCE THE LAST SEASON—ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS AND CONVENIENCES.

While the wreck of the Rusland, just opposite the Curtis cottages, on Ocean-ave., attracts attention from residents and sightseers at Long Branch, and while the Amérique is still drawing many curious people to Seabright, many of those who visit the beach find much of interest in the six miles of cottages lining the beach from Harry Wardell's old place to Long Branch and along the bluff beyond GreenPond, where the cottagers live.

During the Winter improvements have been steadily going on, and the "Summer Capital" is preparing for its Summer gayety, notwithstanding the fact that with the departure of the late Administration from Washington the Branch may lose much of its prestige as the political Hub of the Universe. But in the last ten years' changes there have been fitful seasons of ascendency. The sensational times, when the late James Fisk, jr., was the leader, have passed away. The Plymouth Rock took them with her when she vanished from the New-Jersey Central route, and the water transportation came back gradually to the Jessee Hoyt as to an old friend on the line. To one who has marked the changes at Long Branch there has been rapid advancement, and good encouragement to capitalists. The research of an antiquarian is not required to go back—not more than 15 years at furthest—to the time when navigation in the rivers was a delightful uncertainty, when the Highlands and the Ocean House were the centers of attraction toward the Hook. The watering-place was then in its short-clothes. "Rocky P'int" and "Jumping P'int" were locally famous, and singing from the Ocean House was the accepted mode of travel to reach the "Branch." Faces which have faded away from sight, but not from remembrance, were familiar upon the route. Actors and politicians mingled freely in the society and comforts of the place, which had not, 10 or 12 years ago, passed into possession of the butterfly population which make it so gay. Then, such men as the elder Wallack, James Wallack, jr., Blake, John Brougham, and the shining lights of the Blossom Club, with John Clancy, the Brennans, 'Arry Arcularius, Devlin, Charles G. Halpine, were present every season.

Political caucuses were had at the Mansion House, and practical jokes were well planned and executed, as when Judge Joseph Dowling got up the sensation of the "Long Branch Murder," and duly telegraphed particulars of the affair to Mr. Matsell at Police Headquarters in New-York, and when journalists were temporarily provided with a sensation for discussion in the sanctum at Dowling's and Clancy's instance. And those days of the low-built tavern-houses, before the intervening space between the old National House and Congress Hall was built up, are still green in remembrance of those who knew the Branch. There were jolly times when, where the Clarendon now stands, was an ancient landmark, known as "Peggy Nardell's Tavern," just at the "cend o' the road," where the Long Branch fishermen discussed the weather without the aid of "indications," and hauled their sharp, green boats upon the beach within easy walking distance of the tavern-house door. But the men have faded away and some are refugees from justice in other lands.

Long Branch took its actual start, with the railroads, when the Torreys built the old Raritan and Delaware Bay road, with its terminus at Port Monmouth; and from this have followed in succession numberless improvements. A cottage city, stretched out upon the bluff for ten miles, from Seabright down to "below the Pond," shows what advancement is in ordinary, or in flush times, and the road-making, landscape gardening, and innovations begun by John Hoey ten years ago, when he bought the "Charley Green" property, a great portion of its woodland, and nestled his home down under the shadow of the tall oak trees, was the beginning. Mr. Hoey had the money, and was not afraid to spend it; and from that time the improvements at Long Branch have been rapid, until there is a taxable property of over $4,000,000, at least one half of which is represented by the cottage residents, who live there for four months of the year, and put up their bars and shutters for the other eight. With a local government, rested in a commission consisting of seven members, it has its political phases and its division of interests that give an attraction to their local affairs, certainly appreciated by the active politicians. The commission has done some good work and some extravagant work, but, in the main, of a benefit, and its police force and Summer season regulations have been necessities of the place, since it has developed into a full-fledged Summer resort, with its present pretensions to favor.

New people have been building new cottages at Monmouth Beach and Seabright, and an enlargement of the club-house (where the resident cottagers dine à la carte at the former place) is completed. Dr. Conover has erected a new hotel—The Brighton—on the site of the Metropolitan, which was burned by incendiaries just as last year's business was about to open. The house is not as large as its predecessor, but is attractive in appearance, and is so built as to admit of alteration or additions at little expense. The Ocean Hotel is in the hands of the carpenters and painters, and the Mansion House, which will go into new hands this season, is undergoing repairs. The north end of the house will be "switched around," as it were, upon Chelsea-ave., and converted into a row of stores, while the front of the hotel will be improved by the addition of an extension of 60 feet, with high ceilings, and which, in the remodeling, will exclude the old, familiar barroom in the rear, with all its associations of "Blossom Lodge" in its palmy days.

The destruction by fire of the Central Hotel and adjoining buildings leaves an ugly-looking spot between the Mansion and the United States, and there are as yet no plans in regard to rebuilding. The Pavilion, under the control of "Governor" Sam. Morris, is content with the promise of a new suit of paint, but before the expected guests begin to look about for accommodations. At the Howland House, Mr. Dobbins, the owner, who has made enough money out of his Centennial contracts to build a village of such hotels, has added a wing to the house on its south end, and refurbished part of the main building. He has purchased the Agricultural Hall building in Philadelphia, and intends to remove it to Long Branch and open it as a casino. The erection of three new cottages on Ocean-ave., the transformation of Chamberlin's Club-house into a private residence, and the new hotel built by Charles G. Francklyn upon his property in the Brown's Park District, are noteworthy features of hard-times investments. The Francklyn cottage, having been remodeled and extended at an expense of $50,000, will be used as a grand hotel on the European plan, intended more especially for the accommodation of cottage residents in the new houses adjacent to it, which have been rapidly built, and are now completed by Lewis P. Brown. Mr. Francklyn has placed $30,000 in a new cottage for himself within a stone's throw of the hotel. The hotel is not yet christened, but rumor has named Mr. Jones, late of the St. James in this city, as its keeper.

The undertaking of supplying water to the village and to the cottage and hotel district, talked of for the past two years, has taken positive form in a contract with Stair & Co. of Camden. The reservoir will be built, and the ornamental towers for forcing the water, just south of the West End, and near the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near Whale Pond. The pipes are now being laid on Cedar and Ocean-aves., and the water district will embrace the entire shore as far south as Park-ave., and north to the Ocean Hotel grounds, and thence westerly to the village. The contract is made with the commissioners at an annual payment, secured for 20 years. There will be 50 hydrants on the line of the pipes, for use in supplying water for road sprinkling, fire department, and domestic purposes. This improvement is a needed one, and has been made at the instance of some leading Philadelphia capitalists interested in Long Branch property, and the members of the Long Branch Fire Department are jubilant at the prospect of abundance of water for the machines—a necessity which the local politicians in the elected portion of the Commission forgot to consider when they authorized the department and issued bonds to pay for the steamers.

VEGETARIANISM IN LONDON.

LETTER FROM A BELIEVER.

THE DIETETIC REFORM SOCIETY—VEGETARIAN COSTUME—BEEF-EATERS—SCRIPTURE AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As you have been so obliging as to refer to our organization, which is founded for the purpose of teaching men to live long in the land, and fully to enjoy that long life, possibly you may be disposed to admit into your columns a few lines more on the same subject, like a voice from the old country, calling to the more advanced spirits in the new, and asking them to raise aloft the banner of dietetic reform, and to teach young America how to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.

I am the father of the President of the London Dietetic Reform Society, and am by no means ashamed of my son, nor yet of his doings. He appeared at the banquet of the society, which was held in the Peoples Cafe, St. Paul's Churchyard, in strictly vegetarian costume, all animal products, including even silk, being rigorously eschewed, not because he held it to be unlawful to shear a living animal, and to array himself like a wolf in sheep's clothing, but simply as a practical and visible reply to the taunts of the inveterate, unreasoning beef-eaters who keep repeating the parrot-cry, "How could you get on without leather?" Call it a whim if you please, yet methinks the fame of that exploit gained us access to your pages, and, in doing so, fully justified my son's idea, and gave it artificial wings wherewith to cross the ocean. We therefore will not lament over the circumstance, but will be most happy to do it again on the first opportunity. Yes, Sir, I am an old man of 60, and mean to take my son's advice and attain to the age of 100. I am not ashamed to imitate my son, and frequently appear by his side in full vegetarian costume, on the various London platforms. We should "link to our chariot the horse that can pull;" and if a whim can do that, we will harness it right off and give the signal to go ahead.

We have instituted the "Order of Dandelites," with the programme of abstinence from fish, flesh, fowl, alcohol, and tobacco, and we think we are destined to lead many to study the laws of health and reform their butchers' bills. Our first garden (the Garden of Eden) has been in cultivation several months, and we think a great future is before us. We aim at enlisting all advanced thinkers under our banner, and some also who hate to think for themselves will, when they see we are likely-looking men, and that we don't look as if we meant to die just yet, rally to our standard for the sake of being in good company.

We say that at the Creation, when the happy pair were placed in the garden of Eden, fruits and grain were all that their Creator saw fit to feed them upon; and when, in an evil hour, they fell from that state of blissful innocence, no addition was made to their dietary. "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was the curse pronounced; not flesh, not snakes, not carrion; no—no dead carcasses, to pollute the life-blood, and introduce divers diseases and sundry kinds of death—but bread, grain, fruit. And when the divine command required the slaughter of a poor little innocent lamb, as a substitute for sinful man, the idea was to fill his soul with shuddering pity as the fatal blow was struck by the heavy club that afterward slew the protomartyr Abel. How soon was man led to pass from violence to lambs to brutal murder; and then those sentiments of compassion, which exist by nature in all mankind, were speedily stifled and silenced, and the earth was filled with sons of violence, who killed to gratify an unnatural and depraved appetite, who ceased to sympathize with the suffering victim, but lusted for its blood, until divine mercy was wearied out and pronounced the solemn decree, "The end of all flesh is come before me," and the process of peopling the earth had to begin again. Then was Noah commanded to gather unto him all food for many days, not to make a store of salt provisions (by the way, scurvy is impossible to vegetarians); nor yet in taking clean beasts into the ark by sevens did it mean that he was to eat them, for one of each sort was to be slain as a sacrifice as soon as the exodus from the ark was accomplished and three pairs were to be let go free.

Yet when the bow had been set in the cloud, and the promise given, and what is thought to be permission, for the first time to man to feed on slaughtered beasts, I find that the original (Gen. ix., 3) does not justify the authorized version, but only permitted the eating of snakes. I should like some eminent scholar from your side the water to give me a literal translation of that and the two following verses, for they are important and mysterious, and I should like the new version which is now being prepared in the Jerusalem chamber to be accurate in that respect.

I dare not pursue the theme further, or tell how we have discovered that Paul was a vegetarian—that Nazarites in general were so too—that Paul's well-known exclamation, Rom. xiv., 21, goes far beyond our English version, &c. I am, Sir, yours in all truth and sincerity,

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

No. 40 Brunswick-square, W. C., London, March 8, 1877.

MAJORITIES IN RHODE ISLAND.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED BY FROM 441 MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR TO 4,416 FOR TREASURER—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

The latest figures from Rhode Island give the following majorities for the Republican candidates: Charles Collins Van Zandt, for Governor, 441; Albert C. Howard, for Lieutenant-Governor, 1,106; Willard Sayles, for Attorney-General, 3,774; Joshua M. Addeman, for Secretary, 4,193; Samuel Clark, for Treasurer, 4,416. With the exception of Attorney-General Sayles, all of the above candidates were on the Prohibition ticket, and all except the first two mentioned now hold the positions for which they were candidates at this election. This is the first time since 1874 that the election of State officers has not been thrown into the Legislature, the result being due to a coalition between the Republicans and Prohibitionists. The total vote of the State is much larger than it has been in past years for State officers, and comes within about 2,000 of the Presidential vote in 1876. The Legislature will be strongly Republican. The party has gained a few votes in the Senate, but it cannot be told now whether it has gained or lost in the House, several districts having failed to make a choice. It is stated that the Prohibitionists will control the Senate, but not the House. The latest returns on State officers are given below, with a summary of past votes:

	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.	Total.	Maj.
1877...Governor	12,458	11,787	*230	24,475	441 R.
1877...Lieut.-Gov.	12,369	11,261	82	23,712	1,106 R.
1877...Atty.-Gen.	14,275	10,483	18	24,776	3,774 R.
1877...Secretary	14,490	10,278	19	24,787	4,193 R.
1877...Treasurer	14,570	10,139	15	24,724	4,416 R.
1876...President	15,787	10,712	†128	26,627	5,047 R.
1876...Governor	8,689	3,599	‡6,749	19,037	§4,956 R.
1875...Governor	8,364	5,166	‖8,724	22,254	356 I.
1875...Secretary	13,936	5,116	.....	22,052	11,820 R.
1874...Governor	12,335	1,589	177	14,101	10,569 R.
1872...President	13,665	5,329	.....	18,994	8,336 R.
1872...Governor	9,463	8,398	.....	17,861	1,065 R.

* Including about 37 votes for Wm. Foster, jr. (Greenback.) † Greenback, 60; Prohibition, 68. ‡ Ind. and Pro. vote, 6,753; scattering, 16. § Rep. plurality over Pro. vote; Henry Lippitt (Rep.) elected Governor by Legislature. ‖ For Rowland Hazard (Ind. and Pro.) ¶ Ind. and Pro. plurality over Rep. vote; Henry Lippitt (Rep.) elected Governor by Legislature.

A SPEECH BY VICTOR HUGO.

The meeting in Paris on Sunday, March 26, for the relief of Lyons operatives was addressed by Victor Hugo, who was greeted with great enthusiasm. Louis Blanc had spoken before him, and when Mr. Hugo finished his speech a colossal wreath of laurel leaves and colored ribbons was thrown on the stage. Picking it up, he passed it to M. Blanc, who modestly declined to take it from the poet's hands. The following report of Mr. Hugo's speech is taken from *The London Standard*:

He began by stating that they had assembled there to accomplish a great act of fraternity. Lyons suffered; Paris came to her aid. The reaction tried to sow hatred; let them reply by solidarity. It was a great honor to speak before the great people of Paris. They had right on their side, but they must be moderate, for moderation was force. What were kings thinking of at the present moment? War. And what were the people thinking of? Peace, peace. [Loud applause.] While princes talked of arms, the people talked of labor. Lyons was a great city, the first after Paris. Lyons was the French city, but Paris was the human city. Let them glorify the two great towns. At present the Reaction was trying to remove the capital from the city of the Revolution to the city of the Monarchy. Vain attempt! Paris had been the center of light for the past three centuries, and would continue to be so. Let them enlarge the horizon. Lyons was the cradle of France, the root of Latin democracy and Celtic theology. It was the city where the machine was element to the soul, where the workingman was a thinker. Lyons was the city of labor, and Paris the city of light (*la ville lumiere*). But let them look further and they would see that while the towns of France were destroying their solidarity, there were other symptoms of human concord. In the past of civilization those symptoms came from all sides save the people; in the present unsettled moment the people set an example to future times.

Above all the scenes of carnage, such as the war of the two Emperors seven years ago and the assassination of Bulgaria by Turkey to-day, there was an immense desire for peace. [Cheers and applause.] He would repeat, Who desired war? The King. Who desired peace? The people? Peace, he believed, would be the victor. It would be the triumph of the future. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 would be a real treaty of peace signed by the people. It would be a battle which would leave behind it not corpses, but *chefs d'œuvre*, a battle in which both sides would be victors. It was only just that Paris should present such a noble spectacle to the world. The Universal Exhibition of 1878 would be the rout of war by peace; it would be the reconciliation with Paris necessary to the universe. Paris was the watchword of the future; it announced the advent of the united States of Europe. What did France, Europe—nay, the whole civilized world—want? He would tell them. This was what was necessary—religion without intolerance, punishment without death, labor without oppression, commerce without frontiers—in short, universal disarmament, save the disarmament of the conscience. This position he would maintain, that so long as politics entailed war, so long as punishment comprised the scaffold, so long as dogma contained hell, so long as liberty might be gagged, the judge degenerate into the hangman, the chief into the tyrant, it was necessary that the conscience should remain armed. The conscience in a state of defense was the honest man punishing the infallible man; that was to say, justice calling the magistracy to order. [The allusion to recent events amused very much, and excited immense applause.] Yes, the public conscience must remain armed so long as the cry of mercy was regarded as a cry of sedition, so long as the Government refused to put an end to civil war by the only possible means—namely, the amnesty. [Applause and shouts of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive l'Amnistie!"] But he was full of hope. The destiny of France belonged to the future of humanity. Progress was a navigation. Humanity might be said to be on the high seas; it advanced slowly; at times it encountered sinister moments; the sky was black and the thunder rolled; it came on a rock, the Empire; it struck on a shoal, the Syllabus; it met with a cyclone, Sedan; but in the midst of the terror and despair the clouds broke asunder, and through a rift salvation appeared in three glorious lights, *liberté, égalité, fraternité.*

LACES AT MILLER & GRANT'S.

Miller & Grant, at No. 879 Broadway, are offering, among their other attractive novelties, a fresh importation of torchon laces, also some beautiful Llama and lace scarfs of different sizes. These goods are in the most delicate patterns, and are marked at exceedingly low prices. This house has long been celebrated for its beautiful embroideries and made-up lace goods. The newest designs and handsomest patterns that are exhibited in the city are always to be found here. The ribbons, fringes, and galloons in the choicest colors and shades make another interesting department in this elegant store.

THE "STATUS QUO ANTE."—Squire (desiring to improve the taste of his country friends, has introduced at his stable, in the place of the usual brandied Spanish and Portuguese wines, the natural vintages of France and Germany.) "Now, Mr. Barleymead, how do you like this 'Chateau Lafitte?' Another glass——" Farmer B.—"Thanky, Sir; it's uncommon nice.—(He had drunk a bottle or two.)—But we don't seem to get no forruder."—[Punch.

THE COURTS.

THE REV. MR. McCARTHY'S APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

In the proceeding by the Rev. C. P. McCarthy to be reinstated in fellowship with the State Convention of Universalists, from which the Committee on Fellowship suspended him, Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday granted an alternative mandamus against the committee. The suspension was because Mr. McCarthy had brought a libel suit against a minister who had preferred charges against him and refused to say that he would not bring civil suits against witnesses who testified against him. Judge Donohue says:

The facts in this case are very simple. The relator, occupying a position in the corporation of which defendants are a committee, had charges preferred against him, which he claimed to be false, and in due form was cited before the defendant committee for inquiry on the subject matter of the charges. He, deeming the charges licious and untrue, sued the party presenting them, and also claimed that he would sue any witness, to use the words of the suspension, "who, in his opinion, would testify falsely and wrongfully against him." For this, and this only, as appears by the suspension, he was suspended, and the trial on the charges stopped. The real and sole ground of the suspension is that he asserts his right as a citizen to appeal to the courts for legal redress. It does not seem to me that we have yet arrived at the period when an appeal to the properly constituted courts for redress is to be taken as a crime or forfeiture of any right which the party who appeals possesses. The question being so simple on this point, and one of first principles, hardly justifies the discussion of authorities. The General Term has expressly decided the point in a case against the Cotton Exchange. Statements were made on the argument outside of the causes recited in the suspension, but with those I have nothing to do. The case must be decided on the record as it stands. The relator is entitled to the mandamus, but as the respondents make some question as to the service, let it be an alternative writ.

CIVIL NOTES.

Chief-Justice Daly, in Common Pleas, Special Term, has referred the suit of Nellie Freed for a limited divorce from her husband, Albert Freed. She says they were married in 1873, and his threats and cruelty have made life almost intolerable.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, decided on Saturday to allow William Winter, who, though of weak mind, has not been declared a lunatic, to select a trustee of the large estate derived by him from his father, of which he has so far had very little enjoyment.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, ordered on Saturday the publication of the summons in the case of Catherine A. Damy against Emil Alfred Damy. The suit is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery. Mr. and Mrs. Damy were married Nov. 12, 1871, and have no children.

George W. Francis and Truckson Taylor were before Justice Morgan in the Harlem Police Court, charged, under the "squatter" act, with occupying land on the Harlem River, between One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth sts. They claim title under a lease from A. E. Tilton. The complainant, Nathaniel Whitman, claims title under a grant made by Controller Connolly for unpaid liens. Mr. Tilton declares that this grant was fraudulent. Francis and Taylor were held each in $600 bail. The real contestants, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Whitman, will have to try their title in a civil suit.

Annie M. Menouy has sued her husband, George W. Menouy, for a limited divorce for his alleged cruelty and habitual intoxication. She charges him also with being a disturber of the peace of her household, and alleged that he set an evil and corrupting example before his children, and that he applied vile and abusive epithets to her and to his eldest daughter. She accused him of driving away boarders from her house. He asked to have the complaint made more definite and certain, but this application was denied by Chief Justice Daly in Common Pleas, Special Term, on Saturday.

John Van Dolsen, a wealthy resident of Spring Valley, N. J., died in February last, leaving personal property in this city valued at $50,000. He had two children by his first wife and one by a second marriage. His will was made during the lifetime of the first wife, and gave her an annuity in lieu of dower and divided the remainder of the property between her two children, John and Martha. His wife died, and he remarried in 1865. A daughter, Isabella, was born of the second marriage in 1866. Mr. Van Dolsen died leaving the old will in force. The probate of the will was opposed by the daughter, Isabella, and Surrogate Calvin set it aside, appointing the widow administratrix of the estate.

DECISIONS—APRIL 7.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Hoffman agt. Darling.—Reference set aside and venue changed. Beaumont agt. Newman.—Order granted; memorandum, &c. Beer agt. Rathbone.—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest (not allowance) and costs of motion. Herman agt. Ludvigh.—Motion granted; memorandum. Waite agt. Smythe.—Motion granted. In the matter of Ireland; Matter of O'Brien, &c.; Cram agt. Sanderson; Blatt agt. Schwarz; Hackeman agt. Arnstein; Matter of Ingersoll; Bellamy agt. Will s.—Granted.

Special Term—By Judge Van Vorst.—Seaman, &c., agt. Wall and another.—Findings signed. Carragt. Hall et al.; Reese agt. Knopp et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Curtis.—Kilmen agt. Smith.—Order settled. Lawson agt. Main.—Order signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.—Nitschke agt. O'Neil et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Sanford.—Horey agt. Hubbard.—Order granted and undertaking approved. Elverson agt. Vanderpool.—Remittur filed; judgment affirmed. Wandell agt. Gregory et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered. Freeman agt. Smith.—Ordered on special calendar for April 13. Gratz agt. Schaul.—Ordered on calendar for 9th of April. Van Hoesen agt. Bloodgood.—Ordered on day calendar for April 16. Lee agt. Bennequin.—Order granted and undertaking approved. Lockwood agt. Barton et al.—Ordered on calendar for first Monday of May. In the matter of the regulating, &c., of Little Twelfth-st., between Tenth and Thirteenth-aves.; Karcher agt. Berliner.—Reference ordered. Yuitte agt. Roth.—The motion to strike out the answer herein as sham and frivolous is denied without costs. Claflin agt. Meyer; Claflin agt. Same. Having heard counsel, motion granted. Kiehl agt. Higgerbotham agt. Dewitt; Hawes agt. Selover; Donovan agt. Compagne Generale Transatlantique; Seymour agt. Hatch; James agt. Cander et al.; Peters agt. Harrison; Betts agt. Gardner.—Motions granted.

By Judge Freedman.—Auffmarth agt. Bostwick et al.—Order settled. Knactmann agt. Hartman et al.—Reference ordered. National Life Insurance Company agt. Davies et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Common Pleas—Chambers—By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.—Gunsberg agt. Milton.—Denied without prejudice; see opinion.

Marine Court—Chambers—By Justice Sinnott.—Falconer agt. The Pelham and Hugenenot Heights Association.—Judgment for plaintiff on cognovit with costs. Walther agt. Sonus.—Motion granted. Silverman agt. Cohen.—Motion granted without costs.—Prauil agt. Price, jr.—Motion to open default granted. Largan agt. Brady.—Motion to open inquest granted. Harrison agt. Cohen.—Motion denied. Walker agt. White; Durian agt. Lynch; Cowell agt. Cowell; Bernard agt. Bernard; Eugelina dit.—Motions granted. Clark agt. Knight; Kay agt. Whitney; Ehret agt. Huff; Otto agt. Seager; Shaw agt. York; Schmit agt. Haines; Thompson agt. Daly; Murphy agt. Walker; Cutler agt. Fischer; Jones agt. Labeiter; Wood agt. Meyer; Contostarlos agt. Berans.—Orders granted. Kyle agt. Morgan; Myers agt. Mayer agt. Eckley; Smith agt. Browne; Huser agt. Mance; Peters Cannon Company agt. Van Ranst; Wilson agt. McDonald; Ostrander agt. Goldnar; Ostrander agt. Reno.—Defaults noted. Cincinnati Enquirer Company agt. Stephens.—Stay vacated.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DONOHUE, J.

2..Cutter agt. Philadelphia Fire Ins. Co.
3..Cutter agt. Clay E. and M. Mfg. Co.
47..Beller agt. Smith.
57..Elliot agt. King.
58..Jacobs agt. Miller.
83..Cutting agt. Stevens (8 cases).
84..Donohue agt. Culy, &c.
92..Doll agt. Inness.
93..Doll agt. Inness.
99..Murphy agt. Stetson.
100..Torrey agt. Stetson.
101..McGiven agt. Hull.
102..Scott agt. Wood.
106..Fletcher agt. Reed, &c.
120..Rice agt. Clark.
121..Dolan agt. Burns.
123..Matter of Smith.
126..Bates agt. Rice.
127..Inman Line Steamship Co. agt. Hubbell.
146..Purdy agt. Conner, &c.
147..Banks agt. Aurtha.
161..Freiberg agt. Popper.
165..Grant agt. Phoenix Mut. Life Ins. Co.
168..Steen agt. Cunningham.
185..More agt. Shoies.
195..O'Reiley agt. Western Union Tel. Co.
201..Dinkelspiel agt. Levy.
208..The Mayor, &c., agt. Goodman.
210..Winthrop agt. Staab.
214..Brewster agt. Cole.
215..Moser agt. Gerke.
226..Mulry agt. Meltzer.
231..Emmons agt. Campbell.
237..O'Leary agt. Donovan.
245..Augur agt. Rostaff.
247..Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del. agt. Bennet.
248..Arnold agt. Arnold.
249..Nichols agt. McMahon.
252..Sayndech agt. Sayn-sch.
254..Caldwell agt. Caldwell.
255..Hunt agt. Meagher.
257..Mott agt. Mott.
259..Helmer et al. agt. Rohlfs.
261..Matter of Gray.
262..Hastings agt. Wright.

SPECIAL TERM—VAN VORST, J.

Law and Fact.

29..Green agt. Millbank et al.
216..Noble agt. Dooley and ano.
217..Jaeger and ano. agt. Mulstein and ano.
194..Canadian Bank of Commerce agt. De Mier et al.
218..The Excelsior Savings Bk. agt. Mautan et al.
219..Hurd agt. De La Mare.
220..Shoards agt. Cockburn et al.
227..Harlem Bank agt. Bennett and ano.
111..Jones agt. Mittnacht.
233..Sperber, by guar., agt. Sperber et al.
236..Odell agt. Mylais et al.
240..Cooper agt. Starbuck.
241..Nichols agt. McMahon and ors.
254..People State of N. Y. agt. Twenty-third Street Railroad Co.
258..Schaffer agt. Stevens and ors.
259..Siewert agt. Hamel and ors.
260..Roof agt. Byland.
261..Bloecker Street and F. F. R. R. Co. agt. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y. et al.
267..Pinchbeck agt. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
268..McNulty agt. Masterson et al.
186..Claflin et al. agt. Taylor et al.
269..Brown et al. agt. West et al.
270..Stephenson agt. Catherwood et al.
272..Con. Nat. Bank agt. Black et al.
273..Douglass agt. Greene et al.
274..Quinlan agt. Wing et al.
275..Wurbourne agt. Rio Grande R. R. Co.

CIRCUIT—PART I.—LAWRENCE, J.

902½..Heulin agt. Powers.
3009..Hughes agt. Rubino.
2913..Aden et al. agt. Achesogh.
3785..Obrig agt. Brodie.
1583..Collins agt. The mayor, &c., of N. Y.
3679..Bogatzski agt. Bogatzski.
3265..Lester agt. Wolff.
3127..Cæsar agt. Kruger.
2865..Bischoff agt. Bauer.
3105..French, rec'r, agt. Gearty.
3153..Butler, rec'r, agt. Playfe et al.
3155..Butler, rec'r, agt. Freudenfels et al.
3157..Butler, rec'r, agt. Dreyfoos et al.
3174..Smith agt. Overman.
3271..Chamberlain agt. Webster et al.
3273..The German-American Bank agt. Andreyau et al.
2985..Harlem Bank agt. Adams.
4673½..Patterson agt. McCunn et al.
177..McHarg agt. Stratton.
3175..Smith agt. Kayne et al.
2719..Haden agt. Coleman.
3885..McKeever agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3277..Robinson et al. agt. Muller.
4723..Hoffman agt. Conner, Sheriff.
3281..Allen agt. Fox.

PART II.—BARRETT, J.

Case on.—1036..Hewlett agt. Wood et al.

PART III.—VAN BRUNT, J.

2689..McKnight, ex'r, agt. Devlin et al.
1177..Robert agt. Hill.
2996..Hart agt. Taylor et al.
1247..Northwick agt. Boosa et al.
1869..Moody et al. agt. Pell.
1618..Beck agt. Van Wagenen.
1927..Patterson agt. Conner, Sheriff, impl'd, &c.
825..Ryckman, jr., agt. Scharren et al.
3029..Craven agt. Prond et al.
1611..Dickinson agt. Dudley.
956..Beale agt. Mackey et al.
923½..Fessenden agt. N. J. Car Spring and R. Co.
328..Ferguson agt. White.
1509..Cardwell agt. Fettretch.
2257..Reynolds agt. Baird et al.
219..Mont agt. First Nat. Bank of Norfolk.
793½..Bradley agt. McLaughlin.
803½..Jones agt. The Mayor, &c.
1438..Hoyt et al. agt. Nicholson.
99..Nolan agt. The Hudson River R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SANFORD, J.

45..Westerman agt. Remington, jr.
8..Metscherling agt. Van Winkle et al.
13..Fleming agt. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
17..Whitney et al. agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
26..Jones agt. Kent et al.

Demurrers.

4..Turquand, trustee, &c., agt. Kennedy et al. (No. 1.)
5..Turquand, trustee, &c., agt. Kennedy et al. (No. 2.)
7..Pollon agt. Lawrence et al.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FREEDMAN, J.

314..Germania Bank of N. Y. agt. Frost.
1104..Olmstead agt. The Mayor, &c.
1138..Olmstead agt. The Mayor, &c.
591..Seymour agt. Fellows et al.
784..Bauman agt. Hitchcock.
754..Lawson and ano. agt. Myerson.
777..Linder, jr., sur., agt. Myerson.
1009..Henderson agt. Sexton.
1011..Jordan, by guar., agt. Bowen.
1034..Morris and ano. agt. Gaedke.
256..Rogers agt. Hagen and ano.
1214..Rapp, adm'r, agt. Heppenheimer, ex'x.
555..Murphy agt. Decker.
930..Sacia agt. O'Conner et al.
313..Whomington, impl'd, agt. The 42d-st. and G'd-st. F. R. R. Co.
861..Kelly agt. Larracey.
217..O'Hagan agt. Dillon.
218..O'Hagan agt. Dillon.
779..Haveney-r, adm'r, agt. Haveneyer.
159..Nuhn et al. agt. Brennan, Sheriff.
737..Rourke agt. Taylor, ex'x.
738..Sealey agt. Roe.
124..Frollichstein agt. Heller et al.
637..Franklin agt. Catlin, jr., et al.
122..McColl agt. The Western Union Tel. Co.

PART II.—SEDGWICK, J.

570½..Glogner agt. Berlin.
361..Wireman agt. The Remington Sewing Machine Co.
640..Nickerson and ano. agt. Ruger and ano.
654..Gregory agt. Conner, Sheriff.
643..Linklater et al. agt. Spofford et al.
745..Hoffman, inf't, agt. The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
819..Daly agt. Byrne.
820..Daly agt. Byrne.
642..Tobin et al. agt. The Boston and Albany R. R. Co.
620½..Savery agt. Feyh.
836..McGeorge agt. Gunst.
997..Webb agt. Curnen.
536..Freeman agt. Garner.
539..Milne agt. Gallaher.
540..Milne agt. Gallaher.
541..Felton agt. McClave.
599..Hennam agt. Heanesey et al.
605..Garside agt. Conner, Sheriff.
607..Fredericks agt. Klein et al.
787..Mandelick agt. Speyers et al.
975..Smith agt. Short.
999..Tripp et al. agt. Phinney et al.
1003..Glinfenkamp agt. Seeger.
1036..Hart agt. Doyle et al., ex'rs.

PART III.—CURTIS, C. J.

608..Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. agt. Patterson, assignee.
690..Weber agt. Scheff.
1035..Herzberg et al. agt. Murray.
703..Kyle agt. Marx et al.
809..Loeb agt. Ackerman.
811..Mitchell agt. Conner, Sheriff.
823..Ryerson et al. agt. Tone.
831..Manchester et al. agt. Kendall.
835..O'Keefe agt. The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
943..The American Coal Co. agt. Quintard.
946..The American Trust Co. of N. J. agt. Feigelstock.
710..Joynson agt. Richards et al.
830..Rocker, adm'r, agt. Kling, et al.
799..Olwell, adm'r, agt. Hasbrouck et al.
596..Forstman et al. agt. Levenson et al.
259..Cullen, adm'rx, agt. The Twenty-third-st. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—C. P. DALY, C. J.

1..Ryerson et al. agt. Willis.
6..Wakeman agt. Rubenstein.
10..Mackellar agt. Murphy.
11..Van Doisen agt. Smith.
13..Boyd agt. Phyfe.
32..—— agt. ——.
27..Theobald agt. Theobald.

Demurrers.

1..Seligman agt. Guion.
2..Tilton agt. U. S. Life Ins. Co. et al.
3..Krauss, adm'r, &c., agt. Londerback.
7..Pike agt. Englehardt.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.—VAN HOESEN, J.

210..Neffel agt. Lightstone.
1078..Zucker agt. Harris.
1170..Specht agt. Kilpatrick.
658..Franchi agt. Canzi.
657..Spofford agt. Northrop.
1475..Jalckie agt. Conner.
1596..Stockwell agt. The Mayor.
1161..Healy agt. Archdeacon.
1139..Miller agt. Studwell et al.
695..Pallas agt. Corbitt.
1568..Walker et al. agt. Conner.
1217..Williams agt. Ullman.
846..McDonald agt. The Irving National Bank.
1518..Bolemus agt. Kreppel et al.
1519..Herman and ano. agt. Kreppel and ano.
705..Bangsand ano. agt. The Ocean National Bank, N. Y.
661..Weber agt. Nickel.
27..Bolling agt. Bayne.
1186..Picus agt. Yasser.
261..Savage agt. Savage.
1592..Baurlein, adm'x., agt. Conner.
870..The Comb. Car Spring Co. agt. Vose et al.
1005..The Comb. Car Spring Co. agt. Vosset al.
698..Crosswell et al. agt. Way.
1148..Winship agt. Torrey.
571..Keller agt. Soehbeler.
723..O'Donnell agt. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
42..Loughran agt. Kelly, Sheriff.
1254..Hunge agt. Farley, Marshal.
381..McDonald agt. Bradel.
627..Clark agt. Felton.
908..Hogg agt. Beach et al
506..Cavanagh agt. Herzberg.
673..American Lit. Bureau agt. Dodd.
1504..Merrick agt. Winchell.
629..Fox, adm'r, agt. Hinds.
512..Northwick agt. Boass et al.
1163..Briggs agt. Berdan.
1047..Tyson agt. Hulin.
1049..Shaw agt. Babcock.
829..Bernstein, by guardian, agt. Jackson.
1198..Krauss agt. Morch.
702..McGinley agt. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
1142..O'Brien agt. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
1107..Welsh et al., ex'rs, agt. Adams.
1008..Hyatt agt. Windolph.
496