finally made was for the delivery of 10,000 shares of stock to be delivered by instalments by Mr. Stockwell to the Company. This I learned from Mr. Stockwell, and probably soon after he had made his agreement which appears to have been in October.

Q. Do you recollect at the time whether the release called for by that agreement was actually delivered to Mr. Stockwell? A. I was in California. I left for California on the 17th of December.

Q. Had the Congressional Investigation then taken place? A. No, Sir.

Q. Do you recollect while at a meeting of the directors a check for about $130,000 drawn by the Panama Railroad Company in favor of Stockwell individually was brought up, which the Pacific Mail Directors discovered had been charged on the books of that Company? A. I do not. Mr. Houston called my attention after I came from California to the fact of a check at that time, and I think very soon after I returned. I was elected President of the Panama Railroad Company, and on the 17th of December, very soon after my election, I went to California, and very soon after my return, in discussing this investigation that had been going on during my absence in Washington and in the Board, he called my attention to the fact of that check of $130,000, and the inquiries that had been made in regard to it.

Q. Your resignation as Director of the Pacific Mail Company had not taken effect then? A. Certainly; not only that, but the vacancy had been filled before I returned.

Q. Do you remember that Mr. Stockwell, among the securities that he had delivered to the Pacific Mail Company, delivered a mortgage deed upon the Howe Sewing-machine Company in Bridgeport? A. A mortgage deed, I understood it.

MR. STOCKWELL'S PRETENDED SALE OF STOCK.

Q. Do you remember a new agreement was made by which that was to be surrendered? A. My recollection is this: That some time before the month of May, I should think—certainly before the month of May—negotiations had been had for the settlement of the differences then existing, as far as I knew or heard of them, between Mr. Stockwell and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; these differences I understood to be that the Company held, I think, $800,000 balance due on the mortgage on Bridgeport property; I don't wish to be certain as to figures; my impression is that the first mortgage was $1,200,000, to be paid by installments of $100,000 each; I think installments had been previously paid, leaving $800,000, and Mr. Stockwell defaulted in the payment. The Company claimed against Mr. Stockwell $6,800,000, and also claimed from him a sum of money for [illegible] in repair certain ships that had been purchased by the Company from Mr. Stockwell, known as the Webb ships of the Australian line. Those were the only matters of difference that I remember. The facts, as I learned them from both parties, were that at some time before I had anything to do with either company, and while Pacific Mail stock was up to par or above, the Company authorized him to sell Pacific Mail stock of about 27,000 shares at par; that Mr. Stockwell, immediately after the vote was taken, reported to the Board that the stock was sold at par, and the next day they returned checks for the amount. The Company owned a certain amount of Panama stock, and Mr. Stockwell had called upon the Vice-President or the officer to deliver to him this Panama stock without any vote or knowledge, as I understood it, of the directors, and explained to Mr. Bellows, the treasurer at the time, that he wanted that stock to put up as a margin to the brokers on 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock that he had reported as having sold, but in fact had not sold, giving as a reason for having reported it as sold that he didn't want the public to understand that there was that amount of stock that was liable to be sold, because it would put the market down. The stock went down below the hundred, so he could not sell it under the resolution at par, and the brokers had called upon him for a margin, and he wanted this Panama stock to put up as a margin. Mr. Bellows, without any action of the Board, delivered the Panama stock. That was before I had anything to do with it. The statement I got from both parties.

Q. Do you remember when you obtained this statement from both parties? A. Some time between the month of March and May of the same year, 1873.

Q. Did Stockwell reveal it to you first? A. I think so; I am not certain about that. I may have got it from some of the directors.

Q. Did he ask your advice in regard to it? A. He did, and I advised him in regard to it—after it was discovered that Mr. Bellows had delivered this Panama stock. Some time after it was delivered, I mean, the directors called Mr. Stockwell to an account. I don't know when that was.

Q. That was after your election? A. No; before my time. This is what I heard had happened.

Q. This statement was made to you before your election? A. Yes, Sir; Stockwell settled for this Panama stock that he had taken out by giving this mortgage to secure his notes on this Bridgeport property, in other words, he gave his lease, as I understood it, and the Howe Sewing Machine Company gave their mortgage.

MR. PARK'S ADVICE TO MR. STOCKWELL.

Q. That agreement was dated Oct. 22, same year? A. I was not talking about agreements, I was talking about this mortgage.

Q. That was dated Oct. 22, 1873? A. No, it was dated before I had anything to do with the Company; before I knew Mr. Stockwell. Mr. Stockwell claimed that he should not be the loser from this depreciation of stock. The Company claimed he was estopped, having reported the sale, from denying it. No question arose as to the validity of the mortgage to secure the individual debt of Mr. Stockwell. Those were the two questions that Mr. Stockwell advised with me about. Mr. Barlow was Mr. Stockwell's counsel. Mr. Pierrepont was the counsel of the Company at that time, and I don't know but yourself [illegible] to Mr. Bennett. That was the question that presented itself for a judgment, and it was on that question and only that question that my advice was asked. On that question I did talk with different directors. I know I talked with Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Sage and Mr. Smith, I think. I talked with Mr. Alexandre, and more with Mr. Garrison than anybody else.

Q. During what period were those conversations had? A. Between the months of March, 1873, and May, 1873, before my election. It was finally suggested that an amicable suit should be brought by Mr. Stockwell to recover this difference between the stock at par and what he received for it; but if he answer and complaint did not set forth the issues plainly, then an agreed statement of facts should be made up and submitted to the Court, in order to get a legal decision.

Q. At whose suggestion was this amicable suit instituted? A. I don't know who first suggested it. I think it was approved by everybody connected with it.

Q. You among the rest? A. Yes, Sir; I went down at Mr. Stockwell's request and saw Mr. Barlow about it. He was the counsel for Stockwell; I talked with Mr. Hatch about it. The feeling of the Board seemed to be that in their financial condition they had better have a smaller sum of money than to have a larger sum at the end of an expensive and doubtful litigation, and opinions differed as to the legality of Mr. Stockwell's claim—whether he was estopped by having reported this sale as made.

Q. While these negotiations were going on it was suggested that you became a director of the Company? A. I don't know that it was; I was not to become a director in connection with it; I cannot remember now that any person who had notice of my election spoke to me about it except Mr. Hatch.

Q. Mr. Stockwell? A. No; he may have done it; I know Mr. Hatch did; perhaps somebody else did.

Q. During this time Mr. Stockwell advised with you and you advised with him in regard to this settlement? A. In this manner; in consequence of it a suit was brought in the name of Mr. Stockwell by Mr. Barlow; the answer was filed; whether they went further and agreed upon a statement of facts, I don't know; then the question came up about appointing a referee and let the referee decide; it was to have a speedy decision, and let that go before the Court to be passed upon immediately, so that there should be no delay. Whatever the Company got, it was admitted there was something due the Company any way. And I think Mr. Stockwell was to give bonds to abide by something. I any rate, there were assurances that the money should come if judgment was rendered. Then Mr. Pierrepont, as I understand it, objected to agreeing as counsel to refer this without instructions from the Board. The Board, I understood, declined to instruct him because they didn't want it to appear upon the record. There the matter stood until this arrangement was made, which resulted in the settlement, so far as I know.

Q. Now, during all this time did n't you regard yourself, and do you not now, as the confidential adviser of Mr. Stockwell? A. I don't know how I was known. That I cannot answer. I know I regarded myself as having advised with him in regard to it, not confidentially, because I refused to accept any retainer. I have not practiced law nor accepted a retainer for over ten years, and I told him so. He wanted me to, but I told him anything I could do to get a settlement I would do. The advice I gave I would give again to-day.

Q. Do you mean to say you acted in the double relation of friend and adviser of Mr. Stockwell and of the Pacific Mail Company? A. No; the Company didn't ask my advice; what I mean is that I advised Mr. Stockwell just as to what I thought was right and the best move to dispose of it, and if I had any conversation with the directors, as I know I had with some of them—I didn't seek them out to talk with them—I told them what I had advised Mr. Stockwell and what I thought was best.

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Q. Now from the time that Stockwell advised with you as you have stated up to the close of the year 1875, have you not had more or less pecuniary transactions with Mr. Stockwell? A. I have; I have loaned him money and indorsed his paper; I have procured discounts for him from others, but have had no other pecuniary transactions than this.

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Q. When was your attention first called to the negotiations that were going on with Mr. Stockwell after you entered the Pacific Mail Company's Board? A. I never had any negotiations with him after I entered.

Q. Wasn't the agreement actually carried out after you entered the Board? A. If it was I didn't know it; that is I didn't know anything about the delivery of that stock.

Q. Were you connected with the Board at the time that the dispatch was sent from Mr. Hatch and Mr. Scott to the Secretary demanding that the release be not delivered to Mr. Stockwell? A. I was in California then.

Q. Didn't Mr. Stockwell complain to you that the delivery of that release cost him a very large amount of money? A. No; I never had a word of talk with him about the release; he told me that the expenses and lawyers of the litigation and this whole matter had cost him a great deal, and he wanted to get out of it and settle, and my advice was good to both parties that there should be a settlement, but in no other connection.

Q. Didn't he complain to you that he had to pay and did pay lots of other large legal fees? A. No, Sir. This talk was when we were first talking of this adjustment by this suit during the time we were having those conferences.

Q. While you continued to act as director of that company, did you hold any stock? A. No, Sir.

Q. Didn't a great many questions at that time come up affecting the interests of the company with the Panama Railroad Company? A. There were some questions, but I abstained from voting on those. I don't remember of any coming up as between the two. It was more as between the two lines combined and the Union Pacific.

Q. Didn't the question of the prosecution of Mr. Stockwell come up while you were present as a director? A. Not to my knowledge.

THE CHECK FOR $130,000.

Q. Didn't this check of $130,000 come up? A. No, Sir.

Q. When was the existence of that check first brought to your attention? A. After my return from Panama, from Mr. Houston.

Q. Have you taken any steps to collect that check from Stockwell? A. No, Sir, because we believe Mr. Stockwell does not owe it to us; because we believe the Pacific Mail owe it; it was an interchange of checks; it is a question between them and Mr. Stockwell.

Q. Don't you know that at that time a check could not be drawn under the by-laws of the Panama Company without the signatures of two separate officers to the checks? A. I don't know about that; I know the whole thing was irregular on both sides; they brought us a check of $130,000 for Pacific Mail, and at the same time took a check of $35,591 81.

Q. At the time the Panama Railroad delivered that check to Stockwell, or at least upon its face, don't you know that the Panama Company did not owe Mr. Stockwell any such amount of money. Didn't the books show it? A. I never examined the books.

Q. Didn't you know it? A. No, I never examined the books. I never was in the office until after 1873.

Q. Haven't you been curious enough to find out whether they have or not? A. No; I traced out that check business.

Q. As between Mr. Stockwell and the Panama Railroad Company you have made no discoveries or attempt at discovery? A. I might have discovered some things.

Q. Have you made the discovery whether the Company owed Mr. Stockwell on that day the amount of that check? A. I never looked at Stockwell's account in my life.

Q. State whether it is the fact? A. I have made no such examination.

Q. Do you know the fact I ask you? A. Well, I could not know the fact without making the examination or hearing something about it; I was not a director at the time or in the office; I know the history of the check.

Q. Do you know this, whether it was one of the by-laws of the Panama Railroad Company, when that check was drawn, that every check for over $50 given by that Company must be drawn on the order of the person to whom the check, or amount of money represented by it, was due? A. I do not think I ever read the by-laws of the Company.

Q. Are you not sufficiently familiar with the by-laws of the Company of which you are President to state whether that is one of the by-laws? A. No, Sir.

Q. Were you not sufficiently acquainted with the transactions of the Company to know whether or not, on the day that check was drawn, the Panama Railroad Company owed the amount for which they gave the check? A. I never knew about Mr. Stockwell's account with them.

Q. Did the fact that Mr. Stockwell made you this payment of $54,000 for your loss on the Panama stock, and also the further fact that he paid your entire losses on the pool in which you say your interest formed 30,000 shares, have anything to do with your friendship and fidelity with Mr. Stockwell? A. I think they did; it gave me a good opinion of the man. I thought he was bound to pay me both sums in honor; but all men do not do what they are honorably bound to do, and it gave me a good opinion of him. I appreciated it, and I was willing to do him a good turn, and have done a good many of them.

Q. And you went into the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and took your seat there prepossessed in favor of Mr. Stockwell? A. I went into the Board not believing that Mr. Stockwell was as bad as he was counted in that case.

Q. You have had no reason to change that belief? A. No, Sir.

Q. During this period in which you were elected a director and acted as director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, were you not interested in several other transactions other than this you have mentioned? A. No, Sir, never a dollar.

Q. Did you hold any contracts in the shape of "puts" or "calls?" A. No, Sir.

Q. Was your attention ever called to the agreement which I now show you, and which I want to give you an opportunity to explain? A. I understand Mr. Johnson testified that this was, a portion of it, in my handwriting; I never saw the agreement until this moment; there is no part of it in my handwriting, and there is no part of it that resembles my handwriting.

Mr. Park was then cross-examined by Mr. Goodwin. In reply to his request that the witness would state any facts in relation to the release given to Mr. Stockwell, Mr. Park made a long answer, going over much of the ground covered by Mr. Bennett's questions. A large part of this answer was in substance a repetition of what he had said on the direct examination. He said, with other things, the following:

As to the release, I never saw it, was not present when it was delivered, did not negotiate, and did not have anything to do with the negotiation of the contract. The release, as I understood it, was delivered and executed after I left for California, and I had nothing to do with it at all. That was an accomplished fact, and the question as to those claims never came up in the Board for action in any form at any time while I was in the Board. The testimony that I met the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at their office—Mr. Johnson so testifies, and he says that he supposed I was negotiating with them for Mr. Stockwell—that was a draft on a very vivid imagination on his part. I certainly never had any meeting for that purpose. There never was a question in the Board while I was there in relation to the Stockwell matter, as Mr. Johnson states. There never was any reconciliation between Mr. Hatch, Mr. Sage, and myself, because there never was any quarrel. And there never was an intimation on the part of anybody living to me of any exposure or anything to expose, or any other fact, in the most indirect manner, either in my presence or hearing. I want to explain another thing, and that is as to this $54,000 that Stockwell paid me on the Pacific Mail stock. The facts are these: After it was discovered that there was this sum lost in closing up that transaction of 30,000 shares, Mr. Hatch informed me that Mr. Stockwell had been selling the same stock—what they call on the street "unloading"—to ourselves, a way in which Mr. Stockwell had treated me in the matter of the Panama stock. So when I saw Stockwell the first time I met him after that, I said: "Mr. Stockwell, Mr. Hatch tells me you 'unloaded' on us on that 30,000 shares pool, and sold us the stock, and the very same stock bought for you and delivered to you you sold right back to us." He hesitated a moment and then says: "That isn't true. It is true that I sold stock during that time. I did not sell it as Mr. Hatch says I did, and I don't think I did right in selling at all." Two or three days after he said he had been thinking over that stock matter, and said: "I think I ought to pay you that loss." But he said he had not got the money and would give me the notes. He gave it in three notes, but it had no connection in the remotest manner with anything else.

In regard to that matter of the overdraft of the San Francisco agency, I once said to Stockwell: "What does this overdraft of some $100,000 mean? What is your explanation?" He said it was claimed to be, or else that it was—I won't be certain which—money that was expended to buy off opposition and to procure a subsidy. That is the only conversation I had with him on that subject, consequently, I never had occasion to give him advice in regard to it. I recollect asking the directors if they believed Irwin spent the $750,000 in Washington. Mr. Sage and Mr. Hatch said they did not believe he had. I said: "What do you suppose became of it?" They said: "We think we have traced a good deal of it. We have found out that Mr. Irwin up to that time purchased a large amount of property in Philadelphia in the name of his sister, and Mr. Bennett and Judge Pierrepont are instructed to look it up, and are examining it now, with a view of taking legal proceedings." The talk was to institute proceedings to hold Irwin to account, and Mr. Bennett was to bring suit against Irwin on account of it. At that time, of course, the Company had the opportunity to sue Mr. Stockwell, and Mr. Stockwell was here, but they did not make any motion or talk about it in my presence. As to my stating that it was bad faith to proceed against Mr. Stockwell for the alleged defalcation, and my opposing it, there is not a word of truth in it, for the reason that no question of that kind ever arose while I was in the Board. I never heard anything about $100,000 being received by any one of the directors for the delivery of the release to Stockwell. I am charged with making a midnight contract at Mr. Stockwell's house. I was not there when such contract was made, did not take part in any such contract, and never saw it. There never was, as Mr. Johnson claims, any indignation meeting of the Board.

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Q. When did you leave for California? A. Dec. 17, 1874, I suppose you mean; I returned some day in April.

Q. Were you not a director then in Pacific Mail when you returned? A. No, Sir.

MR. PARK'S STATEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Q. Didn't you state you were before the Congressional Committee? A. No, Sir.

Q. Didn't you go before the Committee on Post Roads and Offices in Washington? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you know then that Stockwell had depleted the Company to the extent of $2,000,000? A. I know somebody had.

Q. Didn't you know Stockwell was called to account for it? A. No.

Q. Didn't you say then that Mr. Stockwell gave two explanations? A. Yes, Sir.

Didn't you say then that you didn't believe either of them? A. I said I did not believe the money had been expended.

Q. Didn't you say then, before the Committee, that you did not believe either of these statements of Stockwell's to be true? A. If you ask whether I believed that he meant to tell the truth, I will say yes. You can't pin me up in any such way as this. You just read what you have got.

Q. Did you use this language [reading]: "He (Stockwell) made those different statements, but I never believed either of them?" A. Yes, Sir; that is, I didn't believe the money had been expended in the way he had stated.

Q. Then you knew the explanation he gave you was false? A. Yes, Sir, but not necessarily that it was meant to be false.

Q. Didn't that disturb your confidence in him? A. As a business man it was irregular, of course, even if he believed it to be true; I am not here now to justify Mr. Stockwell at all, nor have not been. * * * *

Q. You stated before the Congressional Committee that you had only been in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company "since last June;" then you were a director, or at least you said you were a director, in June, 1873? A. I don't read so, and I didn't say so; I said I had only been there since that time; I don't remember making that remark.

Q. Didn't you say "I was interested in the Company previously only indirectly?" A. I presume so.

Q. What did you mean by "indirectly?" A. Because of the Company's connection with the Panama Railroad, with which I was connected very largely.

Q. In whose capacity did you go or in whose interest did you go before the Congressional Committee in the month of April, 1874? Did you go there in the interest of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company? A. No, Sir. A member in Congress hearing I was there invited me to go before the Committee.

Q. You made a speech there as a representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company? A. I don't remember any speech.

Q. Do you recollect at whose instigation the resignation of Mr. Sage as President of the Panama Railroad Company took place? A. Well, I had as much to do with it as any one. I was the largest stockholder and I thought the directors wanted a change. I thought it was the general desire and I made the request to Mr. Sage.

Q. Were you then a director in each Board? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were there any threats made by any one in case Mr. Sage refused to resign? A. Well, I don't know that there were; there was a letter read which reflected on Mr. Sage, and Mr. Hatch make some threats, but the nature of them I have forgotten; it was dealing simply in generalities; he said he did not think any one who dealt in "puts and calls" and the like should be President.

Mr. Bennett—That is all, Mr. Park.

Mr. Park—Well, if that is all, I am glad to have got off so easily.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10:30 a. m. to-day.

SUNDAY TEACHINGS.

WORDS FROM METROPOLITAN PULPITS.

SERMON BY THE REV. C. D. HELMER, D. D., AT THE TOMPKINS AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BROOKLYN—DISCOURSE OF THE REV. DR. PRESTON AT ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—THE REV. DR. JOHN HALL AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SERMON BY THE REV. DR. HURST AT ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Yesterday, one of the few pleasant Sundays of this Winter, was well adapted for church-going, and that the opportunities it offered were well improved was shown by the throngs in the neighborhood of the churches, both before and after service. In Brooklyn the Rev. C. D. Helmer, D. D., who has recently been called from Chicago to the care of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, preached to his congregation on the proper method of sustaining church life. At St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in this city the Rev. Dr. Preston delivered a discourse replying to the objections offered against the Catholic faith. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached on the subject of learning the will of God. At St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, delivered a sermon upon the necessary preparation for the reception of Christ's teachings.

TRUE CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer, D. D., at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

At the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, at Tompkins-ave. and MacDonough-st., Brooklyn, yesterday, the pastor, the Rev. C. D. Helmer, D. D., preached to a large congregation. His text was I. Thessalonians, v., 14: "Now, we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men."

It has been often remarked, he said, that it takes all sorts of people to make up a world. Diversities of character, disposition, habit, mind, and heart, are required. This is also true of a Christian church. The command of Christ was to preach the Gospel to every creature. A church is a gathering of candidates for saintship, who constitute a school or family. Scholars and children are not trained alike. The training must differ according to different characters and temperaments. So with a church. It is a matter of much consequence to get the right principle by which the moral policy of a church should be conducted. It is noticeable that almost nothing is said in the New Testament about ecclesiasticism, but much is said about the moral instruction of men. The moral is the foundation of all human association. The moral nature is the highest part of man's constitution. It is better to control men by moral power than by bayonet and cannon—by sheer force. The police control the order of a city because there is the moral sentiment of the people behind them. In a family, love must be the controlling force. Much more in a church should there be freedom from arbitrary power. When people come into a church, you can't say that all can pray alike, and work alike, and walk alike. God loves to make things different, and He didn't intend the Church to be a mold which should turn out characters alike.

If it be maintained that the Church is designed chiefly for aggressive action, the members of the Church should be strong, or at least those who are strong should have preëminence. Then it is a church militant for the subjugation of the world. Is that the idea? Do you want a fighting church? I have heard that idea advocated in the church by prominent men in ecclesiastical councils. What does the text mean? You have three classes—the unruly, the feeble-minded little folks, and the weak. If you are strong, remind the disorderly that he is out of the rank in an affectionate way; those feeble-minded persons you have to comfort, to speak to soothingly. They who are weak, who have exhausted their moral powers—these you must hold up until the end. There never has been a year since Christianity was founded when there were not bad men in the Church. The power of God is to work through the strong to the helping of the weak. In a church, as everywhere else, the strong are capable of taking care of themselves, measurably, at least. It is the weak who specially need help. The Church was never ordained to be a court of law. The true theory is to do all you can to save one who is afflicted with a moral infirmity of any sort. The essential principle of Christ's teaching was the gaining of the man who has committed an offense. The theory of the Bible is contrary to the practice of the churches of our time, of cutting off members, and then letting them go to the devil. The Church's object is not to save itself, but to save those who offend. It is not a civil tribunal. The foundation law of all church discipline, is the salvation of those who do astray. It is not by sheer force that we are to take care of those who are in the power of evil. We must take upon ourselves the infirmities of others. I don't object to censure, but the real object of the censure, and even of excommunication, is to save. It would be a misfortune if a church should be composed entirely of strong men, so that each member should be an independent Christian.

The secular method is the heathen method, which lets the infirm and weak perish. Christ has taught mankind the lesson of strength in the service of weakness. "He that is strong, let him be the servant, the slave, of all." We are to bear and forbear with those who are evil. We are to learn patience in the school of Christ. The church is not a mutual admiration society of saints. It is an institution of helpful ministerings. If there is power in the church, it is to be exercised in that way. It is not in harmony with the natural man, but we are not called to follow Christ in the easiest way.

STABILITY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Preston at St. Ann's Church (Roman Catholic).

At St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Twelfth-st. yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Preston delivered the sermon, taking his text from Matthew viii., 23-26: "And when He was entered into a ship, His disciples followed Him. And behold, there arose a great tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was covered with the waves: but He was asleep. And His disciples came to Him and awoke Him, saying, Lord, save us: we perish. And He saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then He arose and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm." The discourse was mainly as follows:

It is a common objection against the Catholic Church that she meets with every kind of disaster and distress, and that our Lord seems to leave her continually alone; that she has been suffering since the day of her birth, and is perhaps at this moment suffering even more than heretofore. On every side rises a legion of enemies. If she be the Church of God as we say, why does the Lord leave her in this way, and seem to be utterly careless whether she be persecuted or not? He is the Almighty God. He has only to will it and there is an end of persecution. There is, perhaps, more of error than of truth in the objection; for after all the Church of God does succeed, and the very fact that she lives notwithstanding the difficulties that surround her, is a proof of her divine nature. But after all her life is a suffering life, and the Lord permits it. For her the victory is not yet. Her probation goes before her glory.

The same objection will apply to every species of Christianity, and if Protestants will urge this objection against the Catholic Church it will recoil still more upon themselves. What do they say in regard to their difficulties? For although they have added to the number of their believers, although they have beguiled many from the camp of the Christian Church, yet they have gained nothing, it to gain be an increase of unity or of moral strength. The growth of Protestantism has been its division and subdivision, and the elimination of all the articles of its former creeds. It is only necessary for the divided hosts of that Christianity opposed to us to increase in order to decay. The same objection holds good also in regard to the principles of natural religion. For before Christ came, natural religion had this conflict, and seemed to be defeated, though it never had the thousandth part of the life which the Immortal Church of God has had. But the true answer to this objection is, after all, this: that faith is the religion of Christ; that faith demands a trial; and that the trials of faith are not only necessary in the very nature of faith itself, but they are necessary for the purification and ennobling of man; and that by these trials man must be lifted up above himself and prepared for that greater, brighter, and more glorious time when his purified eyes shall be able to look upon God, and truth itself shall come out of a cloud.

The senses cannot testify directly against the mystery of faith. We fall back upon the words of God, who cannot deceive or be deceived, and His word we believe, and we know that that which appears to our senses in the Holy Eucharist to be only bread is the living, and glorious body of Christ. The mystery of the incarnation presents the same difficulty. For had we seen our Divine Lord then, in the flesh, how would our natural eyes have discerned in Him anything different from any other? If God were now from His supernal height to send the beam of truth to our hearts to illumine our understanding, He could compel our assent to the truths of faith. There need be no argument; there need be no discussion, should God send down that light which would strike down our opposing intellects, and compel our assent to all the verities of revelation, but where would be the trial, where the merit, where the probation of the intellect that comes from submission to the Word of God? Where would be the obligation of the understanding to the revealed word? No, God knows too well that our natural senses in this probation of life [illegible] vision as well as of our hearts. There must be, of necessity, a conflict and a seeming triumph of the world over the powers of Christ. Christianity had its birth in the manger where our Lord came forth into this world. The nature of man was upon Him from His very birth, and when they nailed Him to the cross they thought they had put out forever the light of His glorious Divinity. That religion which says the apostle was everywhere spoken against, was persecuted by fire and sword; the band of disciples who went out to convert the earth was seen extinguished; but afterward an army was raised upon which the enemy's forces expended all their strength. Then came the divisions among the saints of the Church herself; when the heresy which denied first the humanity of the Son of God came at last to deny His divinity, and when even bishops and priests conspired with heretics and infidels to overthrow the faith of the Church of God. When in that darkest of all ages the Supreme Pontiff stood on the rock almost alone, and three-fourths of that which was the Catholic world confessed itself alien, was not this the day of the trial of the Church of God and of the patience of her children?

Now we have come upon days, which have been called the latter days of the world, when against the Church of God there is no dogmatic battle; when the enemies who long fought her dogmas all along the line have passed away. She has now to contend with the spirit of revolution—with infidelity, atheism, and paganism revived again. The gods that men worship now are perhaps not the gods of the ancient mythology, but they are the gods of might which make right, according to the popular idea—of avarice, of physical strength, and apparent success. Does the Lord seem to sleep? Why does he have it so? Why does he permit the bark of Peter to go astray in a storm, and seem to be nigh perishing? If he will, what would arms be against the Church of God? If He will, what minister in his Cabinet plotting the destruction of the holy ark of salvation would not fall dead before the hand of the living Jehovah? If he will, in one second he could arrest all, but he wills not. And so while the tempest blows and the winds rise and the storm beats, shall we be of little faith? Shall we with tears in our eyes and fear in our hearts say to him, "Lord save us for we perish?" Perish! With the living God in that bark, with the God of salvation in your vessel, the blessed sacrament of life, sink with your treasure! What, though all the armies of the earth were engaged against you! Is there a power to destroy the mighty God of Jacob? No, let us wait in patience, and thank God for our experience of his Bethlehem. So if we have faith and stand on our rock, true to the God that has called us, waiting His time, never asking our Lord to still the tempest, we shall one day see the victory, that shall dawn upon the time-worn and blood-stained banner of the cross.

LEARNING THE WILL OF GOD.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifty-fifth-st. yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., took for his text Ephesians v., 17: "Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." The sermon in substance was as follows:

In this chapter there are three striking examples of antithesis. The first is in the 15th verse: "See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise." Circumspect walking is wise, all other is folly. It is not difficult to understand the meaning of the word circumspect. In the way of life we have precepts and promises as we need them, and the circumspect man looks round about him to discern them in his journey. Again in our text we have an antithesis, "be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." It again occurs in the following verse, "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit;" not intoxication but temperance in all things. God's way, when He takes away anything from us, is to give something better in its place. He does not leave a blank remaining. If He takes from us our love of the world, He returns the spirit of His own life. He takes us from the sway of Satan, that we may come under His sway and may call Him our Master. We think our civilization to-day is the highest, but corruption penetrates the highest places of trust, and the investigations, now so frequent, indicate how much there is yet to be done. Now may the Holy Spirit help us to understand what the will of the Lord is in this passage. It is His own will respecting you and me. It is what He would do with us, and what He would have us do now.

To know the will of God is the need of universal humanity. Humanity has confessed it in a hundred ways. In the high civilization of to-day there are people who are patrons of astrologers, sorcerers, and fortune-tellers. To this day the gypsy woman examines many hands and the land finds her patrons. Thus the unsatisfied want still remains, with these as the coarse substitutes. There is a possibility of knowing the Divine will, and it is a blessed privilege. But there are appropriate ways of seeking it. He expects you to labor for it. The practical understanding of the will of the Lord prepares us to be His sons. Now what are the things concerning which we desire to know the will of God? First, about our safety, not the safety of our bonds, but the safety of our eternal nature, our imperishable souls. There are three ways of seeking salvation. The first is by our own work; the second by priests and churches, and is the labor of other men; and the third is by the grace of God in Jesus Christ, which is the Bible. We also wish to know the will of God respecting our duty to Him. Many men are perplexed on this subject. As a rule, their difficulties come from two sources, one of which is that they lack a single eye. It is written, "If thy eye be single the whole body will be full of light." A single eye is an eye looking to a single object. There are many men who wish to do right but are not willing that fools or that men should make more money than themselves. Their eyes are not single and the vision becomes distorted. Again, many men fail to see their duty because of the coloring of their own tastes, as colored glass tinges the light from the sun. Now, whither shall we turn to get the will of God concerning safety and duty? If I am to know it I must go to His written revealed word. But an honest man says there are some obscure passages in the Bible. True, but consult it and God the Holy Spirit will guide you. It will remove the pride and self-will which blind you. The Holy Spirit will not aver to you or tithe what is in the book, but it makes us comprehend what is there already.

Many of you are not settled in your minds concerning this question of safety. You do not claim to know God and Jesus Christ. But in these is life everlasting. I say to you what the Master said to Zaccheus, "Make haste and come down;" make haste, for life is short. You who wish to know your duty see to it that you maintain the true spirit of consecration. It is not for the future, but for to-day that you wish to know your duty. To-morrow's duty will come with to-morrow. This table is your heritage; you may squander it you may trample it, you may despise it, but it is yours now, and where it is yet duty "be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is."

PREPARATION FOR CHRIST'S COMING.

The Rev. Dr. Hurst at St. James's Church (Methodist Episcopal).

The Rev. Dr. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, preached yesterday morning at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, at One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., from Mark i., 2, 3: "As it is written in the prophets, behold I send my messenger before Thy face, which shall prepare Thy way before Thee. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight." Dr. Hurst said:

These words have an interest to us as referring to the herald of Christ's coming, John the Baptist. His ministry was the preface to the miracles Christ performed; to His works and suffering, never equaled by any one else; to His death, resurrection and ascension. All of these events in Christ's life are of such a remarkable character that they make us forget the life of the herald who prepared the way for Him. Before new and good truths can be successfully presented to the world, some preparatory work must be done. A foundation must always precede the superstructure. Before the preaching and wonderful works of Jesus there needed to be some voice to call the people to Him. Christ's precursor called the people to penitence.

In the gospel of the present time there is notably one error; enough stress is not placed on the importance of true penitence of the soul. The true basis for all purity and excellence of Christian life must rest in penitence. In our day and life there is the necessity of preparing the way for Christ in our own soul. There must be some human work to prepare the soul for Christ's entrance. There has never been a reform in the Christian Church that has not been brought about by the humblest, as they are the grandest, of God's servants. Look at the Reformation which was represented in Europe by Luther and Melanchthon. To the superficial reader they appear to have wrought this great reform alone. We admire the character of Luther and the magnitude of his works, and Melanchthon for his writings and all he did to form the Protestant order of the faith. But when they stood before the world and wrote and spoke, they were only the response of the prayers of the multitude which felt all they felt, and wanted to say all they said. The world will never know who were the humble precursors of the Reformation. The grandest history of the ages is the unwritten life of those souls who are preaching and working for Christ's kingdom. Alexander built up an empire that reached from Western Asia to the heart of India. Alexander died and his empire fell into fragments. The herald who paves the way for Christ builds up an empire that shall last forever.

KINDERGARTEN METHODS.

FOLLY OF THE FORCING PROCESS—A GOOD SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: How often are children pushed forward by ambitious mothers or aspiring teachers at an age when everything is a marvel to the undeveloped brain! Knowledge is heaped upon them before either body or brain is strong enough to receive it. These tender plants should be nourished with the gentlest care, and there is no better place than a kindergarten where a kind and watchful eye is constantly guarding against any harmful influence, and where an enlightened mind is slowly but surely drawing out the dormant capabilities of the child, gradually unfolding the great scroll of nature before its innocent and unconscious eyes, and preparing its young mind to receive the vast light of knowledge which pervades the world. Will you permit me, Sir, to describe a reception I attended during the holidays at one of these schools? I know that it is late in the day to ask this favor, but I am anxious to direct attention to the system, and I cannot do this better than by describing what I saw.

The children of the model kindergarten and the ladies of the Normal Training School for Kindergartners of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte and Prof. Kraus, celebrated Christmas with the usual happy and informal gathering of parents and children. At about 11 o'clock the friends of the children assembled in the large, bright kindergarten-room, through the long windows of which the warm sun shed its grateful heat with unwonted ardor. On long tables on either side of the room was exhibited the technical work done by the ladies of the "Summer Training Class for Kindergartners," who had closed their course of study. The most dainty, artistic, and beautiful work was displayed in mat-plaiting, pea-work, paper-folding, modeling, &c. To an uneducated eye all this charming work suggested merely the utility or beauty of the articles. In every fold of the paper, in every pea and stick, there lies hidden a thought, which to the mind of the child is a revelation expanding and developing all his faculties.

On three large tables in the upper end of the cheerful room the "Christmas work" made by the children for their parents was symmetrically and tastefully arranged. It brought back to them, no doubt, the many happy hours they had spent while making these pretty presents, not in a conventional school room, frowned on by a severe mistress, but in the sweet companionship of their loved teacher and the gentle influence of the young girls who assisted in her work of love—free to express the thousand innocent thoughts and quaint questions that crowd so upon a child's imagination. In the center of the room stood a large tree very simply adorned with bright stars, flags, silvered nuts, gold and silver chains, and a number of little toy Santa Clauses, which were given to the children at the end of the festival as a little remembrance. Beautiful flowers were abundantly scattered, a fit accompaniment to the smiling, flower-like faces of the children, who had come before 10 o'clock, bringing with them lovely bouquets, little presents, and some of their old toys and clothes for poor children less fortunate than they. The children were all gathered in the large adjoining room, awaiting with the greatest eagerness the signal to march into the kindergarten-room. At last the doors were thrown open, and it was a most lovely sight to see the long line of children forming a merry circle around the tree. Then, with folded hands, they repeated a childish prayer, and sang a short song of praise to God. After this, very interesting gymnastic games began, accompanied by simple airs; there were the birds flying in and out among the trees, building their nests; they imitated the leap of the frog and the swimming of the fishes; they sawed wood, made barrels, and then sent these over the ocean in vessels formed by groups of children imitating the motion of the ship. Indeed, there were a number of these beautiful games which in themselves illustrated what a blessing the kindergarten is to young children. One of the sweetest things about it was the unconscious, unembarrassed manner of all the children, never heeding the visitors, except when giving a little "nod" or a "hand-kiss" to mamma or papa. There was no posing or showing off—all was simplicity and naturalness itself. When the play was over, the children with beaming faces presented their parents with little gifts made by themselves, among which was some very beautiful work, particularly the "modeling in clay," and some "paper-folding" made into artistic forms. "The kindergarten is out, and we are going home," sang the children as they gathered once more around their pretty tree to say "good-by" to their teachers and to each other. B.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE COURTS.

CHEATING NOT LARCENY.

James Kelly borrowed of William Ross $50, giving him as security five worthless medals looking like $20 gold pieces. He was tried and convicted of larceny by trick and device, under the mock auction act. He appealed, and the Supreme Court, General Term, has sustained the appeal, Judge Daniels drawing this distinction between theft and cheating: "When the possession of property is procured by artifice or trick with a felonious design while the title of the owner remains unchanged a case of larceny will be made out; but if the owner is deceived into the surrender of the title as well as the possession of his property by means of fraudulent representations then the offense will not be one of larceny, but of false pretenses."

On a similar principle the conviction of Simon Abrams, a tailor who was given cloth to make up, but sold the coats when made in place of returning them to his employer, was reversed, the Supreme Court, General Term, holding that there was no evidence of any trick or device used by the prisoner to obtain possession of the goods.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE'S BAIL.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, before Judge Benedict, a motion was made to admit to bail Charles L. Lawrence, who is indicted for alleged forgery of owners' oaths and import entries. He was committed to Ludlow Street Jail about nine months ago. The motion was opposed by District-Attorney Bliss, who said the indictments for forgery involved a loss to the Government of $360,000. There were also 20 indictments for conspiracy and 50 for fraudulent transactions, involving $700,000. He thought the bail, if allowed at all, should not be less than $50,000. Mr. Neah, who appeared for Lawrence, said that the District-Attorney should not be allowed to bring in cumulative evidence. Judge Benedict fixed the bail at $40,000, saying that if it was deemed excessive the defendant's counsel could at some future time move to have it diminished. Lawrence said that he would be able to furnish the bail to-day.

CIVIL NOTES.

A judgment was filed with the County Clerk on Saturday against Frances Bryce, at the suit of Wm. R. Grace and others, for $112,820 24.

In the United States Circuit Court a suit has been begun by Edwin M. Lewis, as trustee in bankruptcy for Jay Cooke & Co., against the Fourth National Bank of New-York, to recover $25,000, which, it is alleged, was transferred to it before the firm became bankrupt.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, Saturday, a temporary injunction against William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, restraining him from giving theatrical representations until he pays the license fee due to the Society.

The General Term of the Supreme Court sustain the Court below in overruling a demurrer interposed by the defendant in the suit of Michael Cushman against Fernando Wood. The plaintiff charged that he had an undivided share in property taken for street-opening purposes, but that Mr. Wood had obtained possession of all the compensation awarded. The demurrer for the purposes of the argument admitted the facts, but claimed that, if true, the action could not be maintained.

In the case of Joseph Spears and others, respondents, against John Matthews, appellant, the Supreme Court, General Term, holds that the continuance of an injunction over judgment, upon giving security sufficient to cover the whole matter in controversy, is in harmony with the provisions of the Code in relation to appeals from judgments ordering the payment of money where a stay is desired. The order of the Special Term continuing such an injunction against the defendant and appellant is therefore affirmed.

George W. Crimmins was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of an attempt to blackmail D. L. Wilson. He appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, from his judgment on the ground that he had not made any direct charge against the prosecutor. Judge Brady after reviewing the facts says: "The courts will not seek for technical errors in a case like this, or indulge in hypercritical construction to shield the wrong-doer, particularly when he makes no defense for himself of any kind. It is enough that the prerequisites of the statutes are, prima facie, complied with, and we think they were."

Several judgments and attachments having been obtained against Henry V. Poor, and he having a judgment against Henry C. Bowen, Mr. Bowen paid the amount of his debt to the Sheriff. The Sheriff being in doubt which of Mr. Poor's creditors was entitled to the money obtained leave to pay the money into Court. From the order granting this leave, Francis M. Weld, one of the claimants of the money, appealed. The General Term of the Supreme Court hold the course of the Sheriff proper, and affirm the order. Judge Brady giving the opinion says "that the Sheriff has the right to pay the money into court by precedent and by the long-established practice of the courts, but whether this be so or not the power of the Court to direct that he do so in cases like this cannot be questioned, nor can the propriety and justice of making such an order be well doubted."

Algernon S. Sullivan, Public Administrator, has established six new rules for the better security and information of those interested in estates under his charge. He directs that the schedules of all property under his control be open to the examination of all interested; that all moneys received shall be deposited the same day, or if after bank hours on the next day, to the joint order of himself and the Controller; that he will not renounce in favor of others the right to take out administration, the practice being of doubtful legality, and having given rise to scandal. No one connected with his office shall receive any fees from any estate in his charge; his books shall be open to all public officers and to those interested in any estate; these rules are to be construed in the spirit that the office is a trust for widows and orphans to be administered with the least possible cost faithfully and promptly.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Frederick Allen of No. 120 Division-st., was held in $300 bail for personating an officer.

Eight hack-drivers, charged with driving hacks without licenses, were each fined $10 yesterday by Justice Morgan of the Washington Place Police Court.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, Saturday, Judge Benedict sentenced Emilio Giabble to five years in the House of Refuge for passing a counterfeit $10 bill; Bernard Quinn to 18 months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for circulating a counterfeit silver dollar, and Ralph Cattin to pay a fine of $100 for sending obscene letters through the mails. In the case of Elizabeth De Mott, who was convicted of making and passing counterfeit five-cent nickels, a motion was made for arrest of judgment, but decision was reserved.

DECISIONS—JAN. 29.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—Ames agt. Antes.—Motion denied without costs; memorandum. Dighall agt. Sedlesinger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs; memorandum. Tyson agt. Tenor.—An attachment must issue and the defendant attend upon the 2d day of February, 1876, at 10½ a. m., and submit to examination, $10 costs of motion to abide the event of the discovery of property. Matthews agt. Bostwick.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Matter of Stephenson.—Special guardian appointed and reference ordered. Francis agt. Francis.—Order of publication granted. Schwarzer agt. Burchell.—I have examined the testimony, and I think these sureties are sufficient. Sonnstern and another agt. Jackson.—Upon reading these affidavits I see no escape from the conclusion that the things in general were not figures, and accordingly I gave the plaintiff leave to produce further affidavits; let the motion be brought up again on Feb. 2 at 12 m., and let the plaintiff's affidavits be served on Feb. 1 by 12 m. Tuthill agt. Kessler.—Motion to vacate denied, but defendant may come in and interpose his answer upon the payment of $10 costs and $3 disbursements within five days. The judgment, execution, and all proceedings thereunder to stand as security, unless the answer is served and costs paid within five days. Motion denied with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Van Volkenburgh agt. Doolittle.—Referred to Charles H. Hildreth to take proof, &c.; memorandum. Howell agt. Van Sielen et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs; memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.—Langerfeld agt. Langerfeld.—Under the opinion of a majority of the judges, the proof on which the order of publication was made is insufficient and should be set aside.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Sedgwick.—Callender agt. Gribben.—Complaint dismissed with costs; opinion.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.

286..Marrison agt. Perry, &c.	228..Miller agt. Nichols.
287..Van Buren agt. Underhill.	234..Kingston Nat. Bank agt. Thorp.
288..Van Buren agt. Underhill.	235..Feig agt. Pearsall.
289..N. Y. Pie Baking Co. agt. Underhill.	253..Broadway agt. Fisner.
290..Voorhies agt. Underhill.	255..De Graaf agt. Evans.
	262..Gorgier agt. Otis.
	263..Cameron agt. Keeley.
	271..Seiler agt. Falk.
	274..McCauley agt. Diggles.
291..Wright agt. Underhill.	276..Soc. for Ref. of J. D.'s agt. Campbell.
292..Lewis agt. Ross.	278..Met. Sav. Bank agt. Fitzsimmons.
293..Rogers agt. Ross, &c.	284..Heatherton agt. Heatherton.
294..Allyn agt. Petroleum Fire Ex. Co.	285..Gardner agt. The Mayor, &c.
295..Stewart agt. Stewart.	296..Kingston Nat Bank agt. Thorp.
39..Livingston, &c., agt. White, &c.	297..Maisell agt. Krauss.
63..Bernhard agt. Schafer, &c.	298..Gulliver agt. Jones.
71..Plummer agt. Tompkins.	299..Dorer, &c., agt. Williams, &c.
101..Weston, &c. agt. St. Paul and P. R. R. Co.	300..Phillips agt. Cadipp.
115..Pelletreau agt. Equitable Life Assurance Society.	302..Matter of Gazzam.
116..Pelletreau agt. Equitable Life Assurance Society.	303..Battin agt. McLarrahew.
137..Matter of Buckley.	304..Collins agt. Broderick.
151..Kingston Nat. Bank agt. Thorp, &c.	305..Paoli Belt Co. agt. Gordon.
175..Gulick agt. Waters.	306..Paoli Belt Co. agt. Gordon.
113..Odell agt. Odell.	307..Hull agt. Lee.
205..Rucker agt. Mead.	309..Owens agt. Butler.

SPECIAL TERM—DONOHUE, J.

276..Le Baron agt. Long Island Bank et al.

GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until March 6.

CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., and III.

Adjourned until Feb. 7.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Feb. 7.

TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Van Hoesen, J.

Case on—573..Burke agt. Gardiner et al.

PART II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

GENERAL TERM.—SPAULDING, GOEPP, and SHERIDAN, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Farrington agt. O'Connor.	Nugent agt. Garvey.
Mills and ano. agt. Essig.	Lowenberg and ano. agt. Bernstein.
Schumann and ano. agt. Chapman.	Nachod's agt. Williams.
Andrews and ano. agt. Ryan.	First Nat. Bank of C. W. V. agt. Morgan.
Benfratelli agt. Stakoreh.	First Nat. Bank of C. W. V. agt. Morgan.
Barber and ano. agt. Caldwell.	Hirdman agt. Craig.
Galewski agt. Simon.	Schroeder agt. Ebling.
Galewski agt. Simon.	
Deutsch et al. agt. Ulmer.	
Hermann agt. Brauenlich.	

Enumerated.

1..Van Jueen et al. agt. Lock.	13..Guttman agt. Kuhn.
2..Blackwood agt. Williams.	14..Harris agt. Merone.
3..Phyfe et al. agt. Taylor.	15..Marris agt. Joseph et al.
4..Heick agt. Seabuscher et al.	16..Dux agt. Brennan.
5..Luikert agt. Shiels.	17..Sanseh agt. Esslinger.
6..Schenck et al. agt. Bodine and ano.	18..Story agt. Salomon.
7..McNaught agt. Byk.	19..Griffin agt. Salomon.
8..Blum agt. Rotschild.	20..Stanf agt. Williams.
9..Hill agt. Dickinson.	21..Campman agt. Dilles et al.
10..Anderson agt. Reilly.	22..Halver and ano. agt. Bernstein.
11..Frank agt. Frank.	23..Simmons agt. Bary.
12..Wilkin agt. Underhill and ano.	24..Price agt. Resh.
	25..Brett agt. Bordick.
	26..Hoagagt. Roberts et al.

GENERAL SESSIONS—GILDERSLEEVE, J.—William J. [illegible], forgery; Henry Payne, Albert Lind, Lewis Mason, robbery; Charles Farnam, Phillip McGuire, burglary; Henry [illegible], Charles Hessler, larceny; George Witkowsky, George Barbour, Frederick Buck, Adam Bendak, gambling.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR LONDON—*In steamship Dranmore*, Jan. 29.—Edward Blatter and wife, J. P. Davis, Miss Wood, Mr. Corr.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Spain*, Jan. 29.—[illegible] Henry Fordinson, D. Paterson, [illegible], Miss Jenkins, Wm. Clark, G. B. Coe, Frank A. Lloyd.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Republic*, Jan. 29.—John G. Meiggs, Mrs. Meiggs, Miss M. E. Meiggs, Miss [illegible] Meiggs, Master John G. Meiggs, Master [illegible] Meiggs, two maids, Miss Louise Duart, Miss Lizzie Wood, Miss [illegible] Herrick, H. K. Meiggs, manservant, Robt. H. Symon, Mrs. Symon, Miss Ada Symon, Chas. Stevens, A. Hoffman, Robt. C. Johnson, T. F. Hoyt, Miss M. L. Thompson, F. Wildman, J. Scherr, Don Roque Rodero y Paulich, C. B. Tweedy, Samuel Brown, R. P. Butler, Dr. R. W. Saunders, [illegible], Saunders, W. B. Durand, Wallace Durand, E. Owen, Mrs. E. B. Phillips, Miss F. Phillips, Thomas G. Bennett, James Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Mollison, Thomas Kerr, Mr. Mungar, Thomas Abrahams, Gilbert Duncan, John Halsey, David Many, Walter Ellis, George Snowden Redfield, A. Connel, Geo. Hughes, Capt. Porter, P. Sussmann, Master W. H. Meiggs.

FOR BREMEN—*In steamship Neckar*, Jan. 29.—F. Tallmann, Charles V. Willett, B. Hinrichs, Charles K. Needham, George Balas, M. C. Wold, Mrs. J. Levy, N. J. [illegible], Mrs. Bertha Cremer, Moritz Kern, F. Gross, Christian Krausse, Jacob Less.

FOR GLASGOW—*In steamship Bolivia*, Jan. 29.—James G. Cory, Mr. Hepworth, John Drew, J. T. McDiston, G. W. Moss, Master George M. Vesalius, W. Olphert, F. Reid, James H. Smith, Edward Moore, James Rankin, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Jennie Rankin, James Fraser, Miss Agnes Gray.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LIVERPOOL—*In steamship China*, Jan. 15.—Viscount Mandeville and servant, R. W. Neild, J. A. Conner, G. Hougalin, R. F. Gregory, A. Herrmann, R. T. Bowtham, H. Sutton, E. Earle, J. C. Marshall, A. Mailer, J. E. Jenkins, J. Macaw, Master Kennedy, L. L. Cropsey, J. C. Keith, George Fritte and Hy Fielding, D. Williams, F. S. Hess, J. H. Lang, Capt. J. W. Harrell, Mrs. C. Daniels, Miss J. Daniels, Miss S. J. Kelly, Miss A. Kennedy, Mrs. Hodman, Mrs. C. Rose.

FROM LIVERPOOL—*In steamship City of Antwerp*, Jan. 29.—Alex. Richards, Miss Richards, Rev. Patrick Davy, Wm. Turkington, Jas. Martin, Pietro Rienzi, Mrs. Charlton, George Middleton, Mr. Collyer, Miss Charlton.

FROM GLASGOW—*In steamship Elysia*, Jan. 29.—Miss A. Ferier, Mrs. McKechnie and two sons, L. Iken, John Clinger, A. Cabell.

FROM HAVRE—*In steamship Pereire*, Jan. 29.—Gen. Urman and servant, Manuel Curros, Mr. Bruchet, Leon Delmonico, Mr. de Marchall, A. Leiebre, Georges Levy, [illegible] Rebrom, Francisque Chaleyer, Mr. Tardie, [illegible], Fred. Hedweck, Alex. Chretien, Mr. Duvivier, [illegible], Charles Schneider, Mrs. Schneider, Maxime [illegible], Mrs. Anne Escoubas, Thomas Fielden, Mrs. Ve Conteliot, Thomas Gagliardi, Pierre Conard.

FROM HAMBURG—*In steamship Frisia*, Jan. 29.—H. Schneider and wife, Adolf Storzel, F. H. Droz, [illegible], Jeanette Schnell, Marie Schnell and 2 children, William Schnackenburg, Otto Schnackenburg, Simon Martin, Margaret Martner, Hieronimus Meier, A. [illegible], Otto Kess.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets...... 5 7 | Moon sets... 1 48

HIGH WATER THIS DAY—A. M.

Sandy Hook.10 54 | Gov's Island.11 38 | Hell G. Ferry. 1 27

HIGH WATER THIS DAY—P. M.

Sandy Hook.12 20 | Gov's Island.11 59 | Hell G. Ferry. 1 48

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..............JAN. 29

CLEARED.

Steamship Arragon (Br.), Symonds, Bristol, Eng., W. . Morgan.

Steamship America (Ger.), De Limon, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Switzerland (Belg.), Jackson, Antwerp, G. W. Colton.

Steamship Etna (Br.), Sannon, Kingston, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamship City of San Antonio, Penington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Aradne, Forbes, New-Orleans, Chas. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman.

Steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Pioneer, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., C. Kenyon.

Steamship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Steamship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Bremerhaven (Ger.), [illegible].

Ship Marianna V. (Port.), Ferreira, Lisbon, G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Amalia (Aust.), Chiavelli, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.

Bark Industrie (Ital.), Schiaffino, Glasgow, Slocovich & Co.

Bark Europa (Ger.), Brinkmann, Bremen, H. Koop.

Bark Baltic (Nor.), Salvesen, Arecibo for orders, Bachmann, Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Thetis, Spackhaver, Willemstadt, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey (Br.), Briggs, Barbadoes, Dwight Platt.

Brig Annie Gardner, Havener, St. Johns, Ant., and St. Kitts, Thos. Dennison.

Brig Oliver (Br.), Wicks, Jeremie, Thackeray & Co.

Schr. Marian H. Rand, Abbey, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, S. & M. Wasse.

Schr. M. A. Folsom, Bunker, Georgetown, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Helen Maria, Look, Arroyo, P. R., Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schr. Ruth Darling, Sawyer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Anna Bliss, Simmons, Caracoa, Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ocean, Pettigrove, St. Jago, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. B. Perry, Look, Gibara via Brunswick, Ga., Marcus Hunter & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pereire (Fr.), Danre, Havre Jan. 15, and Plymouth 16th, with mdse. and pass. to L. De Bebian.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br.), Laver, Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and pass. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Elysia (Br.), Campbell, Glasgow Jan. 15, and Moville 16th, with mdse. and pass. to Henderson Bros.

Steamship China (Br.), Gill, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and pass. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Liberty, Sommers, Cienfuegos Jan. [illegible], St. Jago 7 days, with sugar and tobacco to order. Vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Steamship Holland (Br.), Simpson, London Jan. 12, with mdse. and pass. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 26, with mdse. and pass. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 26, with mdse. and pass. to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and pass. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and pass. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26, with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Cora Clara (new, 1,535 tons), Toby, Bath Jan. 22, in ballast.

Ship Marcalene (Ger.), Henke, Girgenti Dec. 13, with sulphur. Is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Ship Stirling (of Bath), Baker, Liverpool 42 days, with mdse.

Bark Laurie (Ger.), Hachman, Kalg. Antwerp 60 days, with mdse.

Bark Dora (of Liverpool), Kidd, Pernambuco 27 days, with mdse.

Bark Geo. M. Barnard (of Boston), Berry, Havre Nov. 16, in ballast. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Stewart (of St. John, N. B.), Mellroe, London Dec. 8, in ballast. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Malaga Dec. 20, with fruit.

Brig Eliza (of Turk's Island), Strowbridge, Turk's Island 20 days, with mdse.

Brig Fearless (of Brixham), Wheaton, Santos Dec. 11, with coffee.

Brig Kronprinz von Preussen (Ger.), Klein, Rio Janeiro 45 days, with coffee.

Brig Adela (of London), Everett, Santos 52 days, with coffee.

Brig Johanna, Lannoa, Marseilles 50 days, with mdse.

Brig James Miller (of Belfast), Travis, Pernambuco Dec. 25, with sugar.

Brig Somerset (of Windsor, N. S.), Haley, Hull Dec. 7, with mdse.

Schr. Ada F. Whitney (of Thomaston), Masters, Cardenas 8 days, with sugar.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Aux Cayes and Port Nape 31 days, with logwood.

Schr. Brigadier, Norton, New-Orleans 16 days, with mdse.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, Curry, Fernandina 10 days, with yellow pine.

Schr. Bravo (of Hancock), Ball, Miragoane 19 days, with mdse.

Schr. Clara Smith (of Rockland), Packard, Caibarien 9 days, with sugar.

Schr. Herbert J. Olive (of St. John, N. B.), Stewart, Pernambuco 30 days, with sugar.

Schr. Ramon de Ajuria (of Philadelphia), McBride, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar.

Schr. Grace Davis (of Portland), Davis, Cardenas 7 days, with sugar.

Schr. Mary E. Long (of Boston), Haskell, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar.

Schr. G. C. Trumpf (of Milwaukee), Gibbs, Rio Grande 66