TAMMANY'S APPEAL TO LAW.

AN ORDER TO THE POLICE BOARD.

DIRECTED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY TAMMANY INSPECTORS OF ELECTION SHALL NOT BE APPOINTED—THE ORDER MADE RETURNABLE BY JUDGE WESTBROOK BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Judge Westbrook yesterday ordered the Police Commissioners to show cause before the Supreme Court, General Term, on Monday, why a mandamus should not issue compelling them to appoint the inspectors of election named by Tammany Hall. The order was based upon an affidavit made jointly by the Tammany committee appointed to appeal to the courts. If the mandamus is granted on Monday the Anti-Tammany Commissioners will be precluded by it from a compromise by the appointment of one Tammany and one Anti-Tammany inspector from each election district. George Ticknor Curtis gave it as his opinion yesterday that the law required the appointment of the Tammany inspectors. The argument for judgment on the writ of certiorari in Commissioner Nichols's case has been adjourned until October, to await the decision of the extraordinary General Term on the writ of prohibition.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

STATEMENTS OF THE AFFIDAVIT ON WHICH THE ORDER WAS BASED—MR. CURTIS'S OPINION—EFFECTS OF THE ORDER.

Edward Bacon, of the law firm of Field, Dorsheimer, Bacon & Deyo, obtained yesterday, from Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, an order to show cause why the Police Commissioners should not be compelled "forthwith" to appoint the Tammany inspectors of elections. The order was made returnable at the General Term next Monday on Judge Westbrook's own motion. The paper on which the ex-parte application was made was a joint affidavit by Robert A. Van Wyck, Timothy J. Campbell, John T. Cooling, William H. Secor, George F. Langbein and Dennis Quinn, the members of the Tammany Committee appointed to supervise the taking of legal steps in the matter. The affidavit sets forth the law of 1872 (chapter 675), which requires the Police Commissioners in the months of August and September, "in the year 1872, and annually in the months of August and September in each succeeding year, for each election district in said city and county to elect to serve as inspectors of elections four persons (two of whom on State issues shall be of different political faith and opinion from their associates, and those appointed to represent the party in political minority on State issues in the said city and county to be named solely by such Commissioner or such of the Commissioners of Police in said Board as are the representatives of such political minority)." The affiants alleged farther:

"That at the time of the enactment of the said statute there were, and ever since have been, two regularly organized political parties in the State of New-York, in antagonism on State issues, the same being commonly known as the Republican party and the Democratic-Republican party; that at that time the said Democratic-Republican party comprised, and ever since has comprised and now comprises, a majority of all the electors in the City and County of New-York; that the Board of Police of the City and County of New-York have ever since the passage of said law uniformly appointed two members of said Republican party and two members of said Democratic-Republican party as such inspectors of election. That said Democratic-Republican party in the City and County of New-York, at the time of and ever since the passage of said law, had, and now has, a county organization commonly known as 'Tammany Hall Democracy,' and such County organization has uniformly been recognized by the State Conventions of said Democratic-Republican party as being the regular Democratic-Republican organization in and for the said city and county."

The affidavit gives the names of the Commissioners "now claiming to constitute the Board of Police." It states further that the "Democratic-Republican party," through the Tammany county organization, duly presented to the Board the names of Tammany inspectors of election; that the Board of Police has refused to appoint such persons, "but instead thereof certain of said Police Commissioners or persons claiming to act as Commissioners as aforesaid have threatened and endeavor, and, as affiants fear, will appoint persons other than those named by said Democratic-Republican organization and in no way connected with the same or representing said organization, and who were not members of and did not act with such party organization at the last general State election on State issues, and yet are not members of and do not represent the Democratic-Republican party in the State of New-York, but act as a mere local clique or faction, on political issues, to such office of inspector of election at the coming State election in defiance of the aforesaid provisions of law; and these affiants fear said Board of Police will not appoint any persons who are members of or represent the said regular Democratic-Republican party.

"That these deponents are a committee specially appointed by the said Democratic-Republican organization for the purpose of obtaining appropriate representation and proper persons of the Democratic-Republican organization as inspectors of election as provided by law, and of enforcing the law in the premises; that the time fixed by law for the appointment of said inspectors of election will expire on the 30th inst., and said Board of Police have not yet appointed any of such inspectors, as these affiants are informed and believe, and that a writ of mandamus, returnable at an early day, should be granted in order to secure justice in the premises."

THE JUDGE'S ORDER.

Judge Westbrook's order based on this affidavit, "verified the 25th day of September," and made "on motion of Dudley Field," directs Commissioners Wheeler, French, MacLean and Morrison to show cause before the General Term next Monday why they "should not be compelled forthwith to appoint as inspectors of election in the City of New-York for the year 1879 the persons named as qualified for such inspectors by the regular Democratic-Republican organization known as the Tammany Hall Democracy, or other persons belonging to said organization and having the same political faith and opinions and who possess the qualifications required by law for inspectors of election, or why a writ of mandamus should not issue direct to them in the usual form and requiring them to do the acts aforesaid, or why such other or further writ or order should not be issued as may be just, and in the meantime until the hearing and determination of the matter the said Police Commissioners and said Board of Police are enjoined and restrained from appointing any other persons inspectors of election than those belonging to the regular Republican party of the State of New-York or to the regular Democratic-Republican party as represented by the organization known as the Tammany Hall Democracy."

Judge Westbrook said to a TRIBUNE reporter after leaving the bench that he had made the order returnable at the General Term because the question would have to come up before that body eventually, and he thought it would be more satisfactory if it were settled there at once.

The members of the Tammany Committee obtained from George Ticknor Curtis yesterday an opinion in regard to the duty of the commissioners to appoint inspectors of election. Mr. Curtis devotes himself especially to a discussion of the meaning of the term "State issues" as used in the statute of 1872. On this point he holds that "in reference to the existing condition of our political divisions, the State issue is the issue which each party, is to obtain political power in the State by the votes of the people; and that it is not at all as to which candidates of either party are entitled to be considered as the regular representatives of that party, however or by whomsoever they may have been placed in nomination. If there occurs a condition of things such as now exists in the Democratic party, in which a portion of the voters of that party propose to reject one name from their party ticket and to substitute the name of another candidate of the same 'political faith and opinion,' retaining all the other names proposed for all the other offices, the 'State issue' is in no degree changed. That issue is, whether the Democratic party or the Republican party shall be allowed, by the votes of the people, to govern the State." Mr. Curtis thinks that the determination of Tammany Hall to vote for one candidate on the ticket who is not the same person as the candidate on the Democratic ticket that is supported by another local organization, "can in no way affect the duty of the Board to receive a list of proposed Democratic inspectors from the same local organization from which the Board always has received such a list."

THE ORDER IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Judge Westbrook's order was served upon the Police Commissioners in a very short time after it had been signed. They had intended to appoint some of the inspectors at their meeting yesterday, and would have done so if Judge Westbrook's order had not been issued. It was their plan to appoint one Republican inspector and one Anti-Tammany inspector in each election district, in order to facilitate the work of the Bureau of Elections, now greatly in arrears. Such appointments, it was argued, would not commit the Republican Commissioners to the appointment of Anti-Tammany inspectors only to represent the Democratic party.

Commissioners MacLean and Morrison were somewhat surprised when Judge Westbrook's order was handed to them, as they had not believed that a mandamus could be obtained from any Judge prior to October 1. In the Board meeting Commissioner MacLean brought up the subject of the mandamus. He said Judge Westbrook's order was of a very extraordinary nature. Never before in the jurisprudence of the State, so far as he was aware, had such an order been issued. There were only two orders issued by judges that in the least resembled it, and they were about money matters. One of them had been issued by Judge Allen, and was for the purpose of preventing the distribution of certain moneys. But none like this has before been issued, compelling public officers to refrain from doing a duty when the law distinctly said they should do. Mr. MacLean moved that the papers should be referred to Corporation Counsel Whitney, with a request that he should act in the matter as he might deem best. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned. Its next meeting day is on Tuesday next. Till after the argument before the Supreme Court on Monday next, unless some other proceedings before the courts should dissolve in the meantime the order, the Board of Police cannot appoint any of the Democratic inspectors. It could appoint the Republican inspectors, but, of course, the Democratic Commissioners would not give their consent to such an act.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NICHOLS CASE.

Mr. Bangs, in behalf of the Mayor, made application to Judge Westbrook yesterday for a further adjournment of the Nichols case until October 1. It was to have been heard on Monday, he said, but the extraordinary General Term had interposed an obstacle which rendered a postponement of the arguments necessary. He understood that the other side wanted the hearing set down for 2 o'clock on Monday, but he considered this was going a little too fast. He had sacrificed the whole month of September to this suit, and he had one other case to which he would like to give attention.

A clerk from the office of Townsend & Weed, counsel for Mr. Nichols, said: "We certainly cannot agree to any such adjournment, and our objection is this: This case was—" Judge Westbrook (interrupting) said: "I don't want any argument from you to assist my decision, for I am perfectly familiar with the case from the very beginning up to the present moment. I am going to treat this case just as I would any other. There can be no possible objection to the adjournment, and therefore it is granted."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE TICKET COMPLETED—A HARD MONEY, FREE TRADE AND FRAUD PLATFORM ADOPTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 26.—In the State Democratic Convention last evening the ticket was completed as follows:

For Secretary of State—Felix A. Bover, of Le Sueur.
For State Treasurer—Lyman B. Cowdry, of Olmsted.
For Attorney General—P. M. Babcock, of Hennepin.
For Railroad Commissioner—William Colville, of Goodhue.

Majority and minority reports were made from the Committee on Resolutions. The majority report, expressing the views of the hard money wing of the party, was finally adopted. The platform is as follows:

We, the Democracy of Minnesota, in convention assembled, pledge ourselves to the support of the following principles of public policy.

First—The United States is an indissoluble Union of indestructible States. The Federal Government is supreme within the limits given by the Constitution and its amendments; the powers not thereby conferred upon it nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. The preservation in their separate integrity of the just powers of the Union and of the States, as parts of the harmonious whole; the maintenance of the National authority, and local self-Government as well, are essential to the perpetuity of our free institutions, and we shall resist all attempts to dismember the Union by nullification or secession, or to extinguish the States by centralization or usurpation as alike unconstitutional, revolutionary and treasonable.

Second—The enormous tribute which the producers of the West are compelled to pay to the monopolists of the East by the present system of protection is an intolerable burden and a gross injustice. We demand as a right that our people shall be allowed to buy and sell in the markets of the world, untrammeled by vexatious and oppressive tariffs. We favor the speedy establishment of free trade as the permanent commercial policy of this country.

Third—We demand the thorough revision of our patent laws, to the end that the innocent purchasers of manufactured articles, using the same in good faith, shall be protected from harassing and oppressive suits for the infringements of patent rights.

Fourth—We hold that gold and silver coin is the money of the Constitution; and all paper currency should be at all times convertible into coin at the option of the holder, and its volume should be regulated by the business of the country; that we favor the unlimited coinage of gold and silver coin, and its immediate restoration to its original place as money, the same as gold.

Fifth—We favor the genuine reform of the civil service of the country, to the end that honesty and efficiency shall alone be the tests of public employment. Such a reform to be permanent should not only be put into the form of a law, but should also include the abolishment of superfluous offices, and such a wholesome reduction of salaries, that the expenses of partisan campaigns cannot be paid out of the public funds by the indirect method of political assessment upon official incomes.

Sixth—We hold the old Democratic maxim that that government is best which governs least, which bestows upon the citizens the greatest personal liberty consistent with the public peace and welfare, and while it affords protection to life and property, leaves the trade, habits, customs and business of the people unfettered by sumptuary laws, class legislation or exorbitant monopolies.

Seventh—We demand a free ballot and an honest count of the votes cast at all elections as the inalienable right of American citizens; the presence of armed troops at the polls upon election day, and of partisan officials clothed with arbitrary power to intimidate, arrest and imprison voters without legal process, is intolerable in a free country, a direct blow to the rights of all adopted citizens, and suited only to the schemes of a desperate party determined to retain political power at all hazards. Never again by fraud or force shall the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, be nullified by a treasonable conspiracy of unscrupulous partisans.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning the Republican administration for unnecessary extravagance in expenditure; demanding legislation for the regulation of railroad and elevator corporations in the interest of the people, and condemning the mismanagement of the State institutions, and especially the squandering of public funds by the officials of the State Asylum at St. Peter.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN NOTES AND MEETINGS.

A meeting of the German Republican Association of the VIIIth Assembly District was held last night at 73 Ludlow-st., Christian Goethe presiding. Mr. Schaper offered a resolution approving the Republican State ticket, which was unanimously adopted. A Cornell Campaign Club was then formed, and a committee appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements, and speeches were made by Dr. Schneider, Mr. Bohle, Mr. Bergman, and others. The club will meet every Friday evening during the campaign, at No. 73 Ludlow-st.

At the weekly meeting of the Cornell and Hoskins Club in the XIIIth Assembly District last evening at No. 205 Eighth-ave., Charles H. Lewis made a brief but effective speech. He was followed by William Freeman. Henry A. Matthews declared himself to be an Irish Republican, and spoke in an entertaining way.

The Republicans of the Xth Assembly District met at No. 214 Sixth-st. last evening and organized a Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club. The following officers were elected: President, Julius Harburger; first vice president, Peter C. Bamberger; second vice-president, John McMullen; secretary, James J. Ennis; treasurer, N. E. Voss; sergeant-at-arms, John Donahue. The club will hold a ratification meeting September 30.

The various organizations of Workingmen are unanimously in favor of Mr. Kelly as the Democratic candidate for Governor. At a meeting of the National Central Workingmen's Union at the Ashland House, on Thursday evening, there was a large attendance, and great interest and enthusiasm were shown. Delegates were appointed from each Assembly District to a County Convention to be held October 2.

A meeting of the German American Independent Citizens' Association, held at Beethoven Hall, Thursday evening, to organize a Robinson campaign club, was presided over by Judge Otterbourg, and was very poorly attended. No enthusiasm was manifested.

The New-York Municipal Association last night at No. 263 Bowery, approved the nomination of Governor Robinson and appointed committees to confer about a ratification meeting in Cooper Institute. In private conversation the leaders did not express any confidence in the result of their efforts. Some of them were willing to concede that Robinson would be defeated.

THE RIVAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

The rooms of the Anti-Robinson Democratic State Committee, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, were visited by a large number of politicians from the interior of the State yesterday. Among the visitors was John Kelly himself. Many letters were received from interior counties describing the rapid increase of John Kelly Clubs. The committee is busily at work. Although only organized this week, it has already prepared several bales of documents for voters. The address to the people of the State, read at Tammany Hall, Thursday night, will be one of the chief documents of the campaign.

Secretary Smith, of the Robinson State Committee, which is at the St. James Hotel, has gone home, with the intention of returning early next week. It is evident that the committee is not toiling hard yet, while the Kelly Committee is wasting midnight oil and using up a great deal of ink and quantities of postage stamps. The Robinson Committee has very pleasant rooms, and they are as quiet as a private parlor at present. The Anti-Tammany Committee of Fifteen has not yet been appointed.

NOMINATIONS BY WORKINGMEN.

The County Convention of the National Workingmen's party was held last evening with closed doors at Glass Hall in Thirty-fourth-st. About sixty delegates were elected to the convention. David Conroy served as chairman and B. J. Kelly as secretary. Mr. Conroy spoke against Governor Robinson as an enemy to the workingman. Resolutions denouncing Chinese immigration and recommending the taxation of Government bonds, bank capital and all incomes exceeding $1,000 per annum were adopted. A resolution was also passed supporting John Kelly for Governor. The nominations were as follows: Henry A. Gumbleton for County Clerk, Richard O'Gorman for Judge of Common Pleas Court, Henry Alker and Adolph L. Sanger for Judges of Marine Court, Richard Crocker and Stephen O'Brien for Coroners, Patrick N. Dowd, James Shea, John G. Shuck and Thomas Murphy for Aldermen-at-Large.

BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The Republican City Convention met to-night and made the following straight party nominations:

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Lewis Cassard.
For Clerk of the Criminal Court—D. Pinkney West.
For Clerk of the City Court—William Coath.
For Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas—George W. Brooks.
For State Attorney—Sebastian Brown.
For Sheriff—Colonel Joseph Hill.

RENOMINATED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 26.—William P. Moores, of Clinton County, was to-day renominated for a third term in the Assembly by acclamation.

THE NEW-AMSTERDAM SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Richard M. Bent, receiver of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank of New-York, filed his supplemental report in the County Clerk's office to-day. He was appointed receiver about two and a half years ago, during which time he has paid three dividends to the depositors amounting to $392,135 81, or 77 per cent. The total assets in the hands of the receiver for the dividend fund were $393,000 and the small balance of $565 63 remains in his hands unexpended. The sum of $420 39 is required for unclaimed dividends, leaving only $145 24 for expenses.

ALLEGED RAILROAD OVERCHARGES.

BUFFALO TRADERS TESTIFYING.

MUCH INFORMATION ELICITED REGARDING THE INTERESTS OF THE GRAIN, MALT AND PORK TRADES.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—The Railroad Investigation Committee met again this morning, composed of the same members as yesterday. N. C. Simons, of Buffalo, testified: I am a grain-dealer and commission merchant; have been for ten years; I deal very little in flour now; my business is a milling business; I have from fifty to sixty mills which I furnish with grain; my customers inform me that it costs them as much to get their wheat from Buffalo to New-York as it does from Milwaukee to New-York; the mills that I furnish are at Rochester, Oswego, Auburn and Batavia; I ship in carloads; my shipments have been five to twenty carloads, as I can save ¼ of a cent per cwt. on the loading; I think Buffalo the best grain market in the world. I think that the grain business of Buffalo has been diminished millions of bushels by the freight discriminations. I am now getting orders from old customers who have not bought of me for years; they give as a reason that the rates have been raised out West, and that they can do better at Buffalo. I did a very large amount of business the first years; this year my business is ruined, caused by the freight discriminations. On the last shipment I made to New-York of grain, the rate was 20 cents per cwt.; have not shipped any this year; my theory is that grain will take the cheapest route to market. Buffalo is the grain centre. The rate from Chicago and Milwaukee to New-York is about 27 cents per cwt.; if it was a pro rata rate it would be about 16 cents per cwt. to Buffalo.

To Mr. Shipman—More grain has come from Ohio this year than during any other I know of; the bulk of the grain that comes from Chicago and Milwaukee is shipped by canal; if there was a pro rata rate from Buffalo to New-York we would be all right. There is more grain consumed in the New-England States than is exported from Boston by steamers; the additional freight charge to the West is borne by the consumer. New-York makes the price dependent upon its own consumption and the demand abroad. I make a discrimination between a retail and a wholesale dealer. I have not got any charter from the State of New-York to do my business, nor do I exercise the right of eminent domain. George A. Whitney, of Rochester, has a contract with the New-York Central Road providing that all grain must pass through his elevator.

Charles Bristol Viele, of Rochester, examined: I have been ruined by these freight discriminations. At Rochester the following mills have stopped merchant milling, and can't manufacture flour with the freight discriminations against them: Elwood & Smith, H. A. Davis & Son, Mosely & Motley, Boardman, Sherman & Son, Gerling Brothers, Wilson & Bond, and Charles Bristol Viele.

George B. Mathews, a maltster, of Buffalo, was recalled by Mr. Shipman, and was examined by him: Have been fourteen years in business; purchased about ten years ago the same as I do now. The natural markets for exporting are Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; think they are the natural markets for distribution to tributary markets. Our rates in the aggregate are a discrimination in our favor; I have the paper that was asked for by the committee yesterday. The paper was then handed in by the witness.

Mr. Laning objected to its publicity, as being of a private nature, and considerable discussion was indulged in between Mr. Laning and Mr. Sterne as to its being given to the Associated Press. Chairman Hepburn decided that it was of a public nature, and it was given to the press for publication. The following is a copy of the agreement:

This agreement, made and entered into this 18th day of March, 1879, by and between the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, party of the first part, and Schoellkopf & Mathews, of the City of Buffalo, party of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part hath promised and agreed, and by these presents does promise and agree to transport wheat from the elevators in Buffalo, reached directly by said first party's tracks, except at such times as said tracks may be obstructed by snow or ice, to the mills which the said second party may erect or operate at Niagara Falls, at and for the rate of 1¼ cents per bushel; and further, that said first party shall and will at all times give, grant and allow to said second parties as low rates of transportation on all property shipped by them from their said mills at Niagara Falls, and as favorable facilities and accommodations in all respects as are afforded by the party of the first part to the mills at Buffalo and Black Rock; and also, that said party of the first part will transport for said second party, all of their East-bound New-York freight at and for the price or rate of 47 per cent of the current all-rail through rates, via the route of the party of the first part, from Chicago to New-York, at the time of shipment, adding thereto 3 cents per barrel for flour and 1½ cents per hundred pounds for mill feed or grain as a technical charge, to provide for the incidental expenses attending local transportation, and will transport their freight to Boston and to all points in New-England, taking Boston freights at the same rates as to New-York, with 10 cents per barrel added for flour and 5 cents per hundred pounds added for mill feed or grain; provided, however, and this agreement is made upon the express understanding and condition that the said second party shall regard and treat the agreement as confidential, and will use all reasonable precaution to keep the same secret, and upon the condition, also, that said second party shall ship by the first party's road all of the product from their mills at Niagara Falls destined to all points in New-York, Pennsylvania and New-England reached by said first party directly, or by connections with other routes; and this agreement shall be and remain in force for five years from and following the first day of September, 1878, after which period, it may terminated by sixty days' written notice from either party.

Buffalo is geographically favorably located for my business with Western points, and more so as regards Eastern points. The open rate on my product to New-York is 15 cents per 100 pounds; it is the same to Philadelphia and Baltimore; I usually got the same rates over either the New-York Central or Erie Roads to New-York, and by their connections to the other points named; have paid as high as 20 cents within the last two years. Am largely interested in seeds—timothy and clover; this branch of business has been discriminated against more than malt; a large portion of the business that formerly came to this city has gone to Western points; Chicago has a slight advantage over Buffalo in the handling of timothy seed; during the past three years 30 per cent of the business has fallen fallen off; at the present time it is better. The malt business is a very extensive one at this point; the railroads have improved the malt business. I have no fault to find with the way I have been treated by the railroad companies in transacting my malt business.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Niles, of Buffalo, testified as follows: He was engaged in canal transportation business. The through rate on passenger traffic from Buffalo to Albany is $6 50, and the combined local rates are 57 cents less; before the war it was $6, and later a tax was imposed on the railroads, and they raised the fare 15 cents, and have kept it so ever since. George W. Hayward, of Buffalo, a wholesale grocer, was sworn. He said: Discriminations hurt my business; five years ago could ship by the lake from Buffalo to Chicago and thence to seaboard points within 2 cents per hundred weight as cheap as shipments could be made from Chicago to seaboard points; my cheese trade was much larger years ago than it now is, the falling off is owing to the European exporters visiting the dairy districts and buying directly from them. By the freight discriminations the Chicago and Milwaukee merchants could buy cheaper in New-York City than Buffalo merchants could. I have applied for special rates, but did not get them, because the railroad folks said that I had as low rates as any one who shipped by the car-load. There are men in town who have better rates from New-York to Buffalo. I ship over the Erie Road; I never got a special rate from the Erie Road; the present rates over the Erie Road, namely, 23 and 25 cents for third and fourth-class, and 30 and 35 cents on first and second class.

To Mr. Sterne—Mr. Blanchard never told me that he (Blanchard) gave to Smith & Lapham, wholesale grocers, at Buffalo, the following rates: 30 and 33 cents on first and second-class, 20 on third and 13½ on fourth. Mr. Blanchard told me that I had as low a rate as anybody else.

Jacob Dold was the next witness; he testified as follows: Am a wholesale butcher and packer; reside in Buffalo; it is a pretty good place for my business; ship about fifteen car-loads a week; ship to New-York and Liverpool, and other places; the rate to Philadelphia is higher than to New-York. I cannot compete with the Western man on account of the discriminations; if his rate was higher I could compete and make a good profit; my business has suffered from these freight discriminations; I have been able to compete since the pooling arrangement has been in force. I asked for special rates from Clark and Goodman; they did not give them to me. I am the only person who purchases and dresses hogs in Buffalo for the English market. I know that the discrimination against the Eastern dealers has resulted in the closing up of the pork-packing establishments east of Buffalo, and curtailing the business here. If the freight discriminations had continued, I would have taken Greeley's advice and "gone West." I manufacture lard; had to pay 32½ cents per cwt. on live hogs from Chicago to Buffalo, and 25 cents per cwt. from Buffalo to New-York on manufactured fourth-class freight. I know men who shipped goods invoiced as weighing 220 cwt., when they really weighed 300 cwt. This is a new trick to me. The packer at Chicago and Cincinnati can lay his stock down lower than Buffalo packers. It does not hurt the meat so much when the hogs are carried alive as when they are dressed. We try to use everything; we sell the offal for fertilizing purposes. The New-York Central never charged me anything for yardage.

Committeeman Noyes was present to-day. In the discussion to-day, as to whether the public should have the contents of the contract between the New-York Central Road and Mathews & Schoellkopf, Mr. Laning said: "We (meaning the New-York Central Road) have newspapers which we can get to publish the antidote to all this question." The committee ruled that the public should have all the proceedings of the committee that the newspapers could furnish.

A PRISONER AT THE PARSONAGE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 26.—At Stratford this afternoon, in the case of Mrs. Lounsbury, a further postponement was had until Monday next. In the meantime the prisoner will remain at the parsonage in the custody of an officer.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SETTLING RAILROAD QUESTIONS.

PERCENTAGES OF SOUTHWESTERN ROADS—COMMISSIONS ON PASSENGER BUSINESS.

The Arbitration Committee, consisting of General Winslow, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad; Milton H. Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and George R. Blanchard, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway to whom the subject of a division of percentages was referred by the Southwestern Association of Railroads, met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday and arrived at the following decision:

To the Chicago division, which consists of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago and Alton Railroads, 44½ per cent. To the Hannibal division, which consists of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Texas, and the Chicago and Alton Railroads, 11 per cent. To the St. Louis division, which consists of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and the Missouri Pacific, 44½ per cent. These percentages include all freight traffic between Missouri River points and Chicago and St. Louis.

The representatives of the roads from Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Peoria, Quincy and other points West, which have been unable to agree upon percentages on west-bound freights, met at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday, but arrived at no decision upon the subject. As there appeared no probability of a satisfactory settlement, it was finally decided to refer the matter to the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Executive Committee, of which Charles Francis Adams is Chairman. On and after October 1, all shipments of flour from Chicago to New Yoork exceeding 125 pounds are to be charged grain rates, and all shipments under 125 pounds are to be charged fourth class. There will be no special meeting of the Joint Executive Committee next week for the purpose of considering passenger rates, as rumored. Action upon the report of the convention of general passenger and ticket agents, with reference to a basis for the maintenance of passenger rates, will probably be taken at the next regular meeting of the committee. It is stated that the chief cause for the unsettled condition of the passenger business is the system of paying commissions on the sale of tickets to outsiders. Several leading roads have refused to sign an agreement abolishing the commission business, and it is said that nothing less than the pooling of the passenger business of all the roads will induce them to do so.

ESTIMATES OF CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has received the provisional estimates from a number of the departments for next year, which are given below. The amount allowed by the Board for the present year is also given:

	Estimate for 1880.	Allowed for 1879.
County Clerk's office	$40,725	$40,725
Supreme Court	125,800	125,800
Surrogate's office	54,290	54,000
Board of Coroners	46,000	20,000
Fire Department	1,333,800	1,254,970
Commissioners of Accounts	11,000	10,000
District-Attorney's office	87,950	87,000
Court of Common Pleas	158,000	156,000
Supreme Court	153,000	153,000
General Sessions	138,100	136,000
Police Courts	157,200	150,000
Special Sessions	23,000	23,000
College of the City of New-York	140,000	140,000
Common Council	108,250	108,250
Mayor's office	42,000	42,000
Department of Public Works	2,341,500	1,796,500
Department of Buildings	120,000	71,500

The Board of Apportionment will meet on Thursday, but has until the end of the year to settle the final estimates, which have to be made by a unanimous vote. The estimates of some of the departments are not yet ready.

THE BOOK SALE NEAR ITS CLOSE.

The Book Trade Sale is nearly one day behind the catalogue, only one invoice of books, that of James S. Virtue, and a few electrotype plates belonging to the ninth day's sale, having been disposed of yesterday, while most of the day was occupied in finishing the catalogue up to that point, and in selling the invoices in the extra catalogues. Low prices were obtained for the plates, and several valuable books were withdrawn. Robert Carter took Jamieson and Bickersteth's Bible and commentary in two volumes; Fleetwood's "Life of Christ" went to Thomas Kelly; and the plates of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," went at a low figure to Russell & Banks. The latter firm offered the "Arundel" editions of Shakespeare, Byron and Tennyson, and also copies of the Decameron and Heptameron, the works of Rabelais and Balzac, and other books. Among the books offered by the National Publishing Company was A. H. Stephen's "The war Between the States," which sold for less than 20 per cent of the published price. Dr. Mary Walker's "Essays on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Kindred Topics" was a drug at 15 cents in cloth, but 750 copies went in a lot at 1 cent a copy. The day's sale was closed with several long lists of blank books and miscellaneous invoices of books, including A. J. Fisher's line of 200 dime novels. The sale will close to-day.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Tompkins & Co., grain brokers, at No. 45 Pearl-st., sent notice to the Produce Exchange yesterday that they were obliged to suspend business because of the failure of their constituents to respond with margins on contracts. The liabilities, it is thought, will reach about $50,000. The firm is one of the oldest in the trade, and much sympathy is expressed for it in its embarrassment. The business was first established at No. 104 Broad-st., the firm being E. H. & Gilbert Tompkins. It afterward removed to No. 25 Water-st., thence to No. 16 Front-st., and to No. 84 Broad-st., and last to No. 45 Pearl-st. Upon the death of Gilbert Tompkins, his two sons, H. W. and Gilbert, jr., became members of the firm and are still connected with it, their uncle being the senior partner.

The failure is reported of William Bulkley & Co., wholesale liquor merchants, at No. 73 Front-st. The company is merely nominal as the business for some years has been conducted solely by Mr. Bulkley. His merchandise liabilities are $5,200 above the assets, and he offers to compromise at 75 cents on the dollar, payable within eighteen months.

MONTHLY RATES FOR ERIE COMMUTERS.

Commuters on the Erie have complained of the great difference in the price of annual commutation tickets and the total cost during the year of monthly tickets. A new system will go into effect on October 1. The monthly rates will be made on a graduated scale, so that at the end of the year the cost will be the same as for the yearly ticket, with an addition of 7 per cent. The price of a yearly commutation ticket to Paterson is $65. By the new scheme the monthly payments will be as follows: $9 50, $7 50 and $6 40, making $22 90 for the first quarter. The price of a quarterly ticket is $22 50. The other payments will be $6 25, $6 15, $6 10, $5 50, $5 15, $4 75, $4 50, $4 25, $4 50, making the total for the year $69 55. At the office of the company it was stated yesterday that this change would be of great advantage to the poorer classes, who could not afford at one time the price of a yearly ticket.

CHLOROFORM USED TOO FREELY.

In a room at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday afternoon, Lafayette F. Beach, age fifty-two, was found lying on his bed, holding a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to his mouth. He was in a stupor, and was removed at once to the St. Vincent Hospital. His condition is not considered hopeless. Mr. Beach is from Clarksville, Penn., and, it is said, was once a wealthy colonel in the Confederate army. He has lived at the hotel for five or six years, and was there believed to be a salesman for the firm of William H. Lyon & Co., in Broadway. So far as known he is in rather reduced circumstances. No letter or note explained the motive for his apparent attempt to destroy his own life.

GEN. GRANT AND THE GARNER MANSION.

The house in Castleton-ave., West Brighton, S. I., which belonged to William T. Garner, who was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht Mohawk, and which was put up at auction last Spring, but was withdrawn owing to there being no bidder, is still in the market for private sale. A report is in circulation that the reason the property was not sold at auction was that at the time negotiations were pending between the executors of the estate and representatives of General Grant, with a view of securing the property for his country seat upon his return from abroad. The house, which is of square block French granite, cost $100,000.

THE APPLICATION OF MRS. SPRAGUE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—A further hearing was had this afternoon in the Supreme Court upon the application of Mrs. Sprague for the appointment of a trustee. Mr. Sprague's counsel withdrew the nomination of Mr. Watson and named a dozen others who would be acceptable to Mr. Sprague. The Court will announce its decision to-morrow morning.

A POSTMASTER IN HOT WATER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—The investigation of charges against General G. B. Tyler, Postmaster of this city, was concluded last night at 10 o'clock. The investigation has been steadily in progress since the 13th of August, and has been strictly private. The charges were made by Captain B. T. Matthews, a discharged clerk from the Post Office. A large number of the witnesses for the prosecution were discharged employés from the Post Office. With a few exceptions, General Tyler's witnesses were people now holding positions in his office. The report of the special agents will be handed into the Postmaster General.

THE COURTS.

A RECEIVER FOR A BROOKLYN COMPANY.

GENERAL JOURDAN APPOINTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE MUTUAL GASLIGHT WORKS.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed General James Jourdan, of Brooklyn, receiver of the Mutual Gaslight Company, of that city, on application of its counsel, Henry S. Bennett. The receiver is directed to proceed with the construction of the gas-works left unfinished by the Fulton Municipal Gas Company. The latter company, which purchased the property and rights of the Mutual Company several months ago, was enjoined recently from proceeding with the laying of its pipes under the franchises of the Mutual Company. The affidavit on which Judge Donohue's order was granted alleged that the Mutual Company, because of financial difficulties, in March last authorized General Jourdan to transfer all its franchises and estate to the Fulton Company, which assumed all the debts of the Mutual Company, and agreed to proceed with the unfinished work.

In July the Fulton Municipal Company bought of the Mutual Company the right to use its hydrogen process, paying for it $200,000, and at once proceeded with the work, and thus far has laid fifteen miles of pipes expending about $800,000. Soon after the work was begun one of the creditors began an action against the Fulton Company, claiming that his debt had not been satisfied, and obtained an injunction against the company. The petition asked that the Mutual Gaslight Company be dissolved and that a receiver be appointed, and that he be required to go on and finish the gas-works and complete the laying of the pipes.

The motion to make permanent the temporary injunction restraining any interference with the receiver's completion of the work is set down for September 30 in Supreme Court, Chambers.

CURIOUS CLAIM OF A DEBTOR.

The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. recently obtained by default in the Marine Court a judgment against John Hogan, of No. 134 East Forty-fifth-st., for $207 03 for dress materials furnished to Mrs. Hogan. Application was made to Judge Sinnott yesterday to have the default opened upon some technical ground, the defendant denying the receipt of the goods. In answer to this the plaintiffs put in affidavits to show the defendant's acknowledgement of the indebtedness. In them was included a somewhat remarkable letter from Mr. Hogan to ex-Judge Hilton. In this Mr. Hogan says that A. T. Stewart by his will left bequests to various employés in his establishment; that the writer's aunt, Mrs. Foley, had been in Mr. Stewart's employ for a number of years, but became incapacitated for work because of a cancerous disease brought on by her peculiar work. Mr. Hogan says that Mrs. Foley received no bequest under the will, and he had to take care of her during her last sickness, and bury her. He does not think, therefore, that the firm ought to ask him to pay the bill against him. "I think Judge Hilton at this late day," he concludes, "might take up the case of poor Mrs. Foley, who came to her death by cancer, caused by sewing carpets for Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., but whose downward track to the grave was relieved and made easy by the undersigned at a cost of $600." Judge Sinnott reserved his decision.

A DISPUTE OVER FIVE CENTS.

Thomas Collins, an old man, living at No. 161 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on August 12, purchased 5 cents' worth of green corn at Richard Kastendick's grocery store, at Sackett and Columbia-sts. He gave the clerk a 10 cent piece, but the latter refused to give him any change, saying that Collins had given him a 5 cent piece. Collins refused to leave the store. The proprietor was then called, and forcibly ejected him, throwing him down. Collins received a fracture of the hip and serious internal injuries, which have caused him great pain. His condition is now said to be very critical. Kastendeck was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and his examination is still pending before Justice Ferry. Collins has also begun a suit against him in the City Court to recover $5,000 damages for the assault. The case has been put upon the calendar for October.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The order granted heretofore by Justice Westbrook in the matter of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, allowing the receiver of the company, John P. O'Neill, until the 19th inst. in which to examine and pass upon claims against the company, has been extended to January 1, 1880. The receiver found there were 20,000 claims against the company that had been presented to him for examination. He has examined 17,800 and disputes the validity of 2,500 of them, leaving undisputed 15,300 and unexamined over 2,000.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 26.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Fox agt. Rahner.—Motion denied.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Beach.—Behrens agt. Jones, etc.—Order settled and signed; see memorandum.

Marine Court—Special Term—By Judge Sinnott.—Bechtel agt. Elburghousen; Eitzman agt. Seitz.—Motion granted, orders vacated with $10 costs in each case and defendant discharged. Lanonette agt. Simmons; Howell agt. Lehman; Sherry agt. Duncan; Rosenberg agt. Goldberg; Zerr agt. Bergoyium; Harris agt. Epstein; Rosenberg agt. Goldberg; Bayer agt. Meyer; Ambider agt. Rihzinger; Haaren agt. Claus; Moss agt. Tibbitt; Seller, jr., agt. Phillips; Furch agt. Wolfsner.—Orders entered and filed. Corny agt. Terry.—Judgment as indorsed.

By Judge Sheridan.—Lynch agt. Madden.—Order signed and filed.

Trial Term—Part II—By Judge McAdam.—The American Exchange Bank agt. Mattison.—Motion for new trial denied as per opinion filed. Valentine agt. Beekman.—Case settled and filed.

COSTUMES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

An opening at James McCreery & Co.'s is always attended with a great deal of interest, and the one that took place Wednesday was no exception to the rule. Among the handsomest costumes was a bridal dress of white satin combined with satin brocade in large flower design. The bottom of the skirt is finished with shirred puffs of white satin. The wide tablier drapery of the two materials is edged with Duchesse lace. The drapery in the back also is edged with Duchesse lace and is ornamented with bunches of white roses and trailing orange blossoms. Over all is thrown a tulle veil simply hemmed and reaching to the bottom of the skirt both before and on the trail. The corsage was cut Pompadour filled with Duchesse lace, and the Marie Antoinette sleeves were ornamented with the same lace. A reception dress of deep garnet gros-grain combined with brocade velvet in tiny rose design, has the narrow front covered with shirred double ruffles of garnet silk. The sides are of brocade velvet and the panier drapery is lined with pale-blue. The bottom of the long train is finished with two rows of box pleating, lined with pale-blue satin. The corsage of brocade velvet was cut Pompadour, and filled with shirred puffings of blue satin. A magnificent reception dress of black velvet had the drapery embroidered by hand. The bottom of the skirt was finished with a ruffle of velvet lined with scarlet satin. The left side was laid in large scant puffs lined with scarlet satin. The drapery across the front was covered with embroidery, and finished with a fringe made especially for this costume, matching the colors in the embroidery. The basque was made with panier sides embroidered and finished with fringe, and caught in the centre of the back by a long looped bow of satin ribbon; the front is fastened with enamelled buttons surrounded with cut steel. The long coat sleeves are ornamented with an embroidered cuff. This costume was one of the handsomest shown and was made in the house. One of the handsomest walking costumes shown was of black satin and velvet brocade, tiny roses and foliage forming the stripes. The satin drapery is lined with pale-blue satin, and extends only to the centre of the front, where it is laid in pleats and fastened diagonally to the skirt, extending to the right side to form the back drapery. The left side was a plain breadth of velvet brocade, finished with fringe. The long coat-tail basque was entirely of the velvet brocade, and was ornamented with large enamelled buttons.

This house makes misses' costumes a special feature, and on this occasion many dainty little costumes were displayed. Children are no longer dressed in simple materials that alone are suitable to childhood, but their little garments, it seems, must be fashioned out of the same materials as their mothers' dresses, and as nearly as possible after the same style. So there is a misses' costume of ribbed garnet armure combined with striped brocade. The lower skirt of armure is finished on the bottom with three narrow knife-pleatings of the same. The front of brocade is laid in pleats falling open in the front and simulating a double skirt. The full panier drapery is caught up in the front with long loops of garnet ribbon. The basque had a wide vest of striped brocade with a shirred stomacher of garnet satin, laced with a cord and tassel.

A religious wag in a Fairfield prayer-meeting recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."—[Danbury News.

City Property To Let.

A LARGE number of desirable offices and lofts to let on Beekman, Nassau, Fulton and other streets near the Post Office. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Houses and Rooms Wanted.

A FURNISHED or PARTLY FURNISHED ROOM wanted, without board, in a good locality, east side of town, by an elderly gentleman and wife, Americans; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address "NEW-YORKER," Tribune Office.

Grates and Fenders.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half low Grates for either hard or soft coal, with dumping or shaking attachment; brass open Fireplaces, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass Fenders, Fire Sets and Coal Hods of antique and modern designs, wholesale and retail. Estimates given to builders, contractors and architects. JAS. CONOVER & CO., 366 and 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

Dry Goods.

Nicoll
THE
TAILOR.
620 BROADWAY,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST.,
139 TO 151 BOWERY.
BRANCH STORES in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Fall and Winter Goods,
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLLENS,
NEWEST MATERIALS, NOVEL PATTERNS, QUALITY WARRANTED, NEWEST SHADES.
BUSINESS SUITS TO ORDER. $15, $20, $25 AND $30.
LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.
CASSIMERE PANTS TO ORDER. $4, $5, $6, $7, AND $9.
GREAT VARIETY, NEWEST STYLES.
DIAGONAL COAT AND VEST TO ORDER, $20 AND UPWARD.
MADE IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER.
FALL OVERCOATS TO ORDER, FROM $15 UPWARD.
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT USED IN BOTH STORES.
CHEAPNESS, RICHNESS, STYLE, AND DESPATCH.
VISITORS
TO NEW-YORK SHOULD SEE THE
FLORENCE-NICOLL ENGINE
AT 620 BROADWAY,
CAPABLE OF CREATING
20 Electric Lights,
RUNNING
100 SEWING MACHINES,
AND DRIVING
CLOTH-SHRINKING AND FINISHING MACHINES, HOISTING TWO ELEVATORS, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 26, 1879.

The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

By Richard V. Harnett.
1 4-story brown stone flat with lot, No. 107 East 70th-st., n s, 246 ft e of 4th-ave., lot 20x100.5; Coudert Bros 47,850

By Jas. M. Oakley & Co.
1 3-story brick dwelling with lot, No. 251 West 30th-st., n s, 165 ft e of 8th-ave., lot 17.3x98.9; Mary A Graham 7,125

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.
1 4-story brick tenement house with lot, n s East 71st-st., 393 ft e of 1st-ave., lot 25x102.2; Edward Hincken 6,000

By Phillips & Mackie.
1 right, title and interest in a plot of land on Becker-ave., cor of Catherine-st., East Chester, 50x200; Caroline Stern 40

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grant-ave, e s, 24 ft s of Central-ave, 27x112.6; John Heike to Albert Miller $1,500
2d-ave, No 1146, 20x75; Levi Jacobs and wife to Levy Arnheimer and another 12,500
85th-st, n s, 144 ft e of 1st-ave, 50x102.2; Otto W Laeffler and wife to L Abnett 30,000
54th st, s s, 191 ft e of Madison-ave, 17x100.5; M W Lynch to Thomas Minford 20,500
82d-st, s s, 203 ft e of 3d-ave, 18.9x98.9; James R Morgan to John S [illegible] 6,500
8th-ave, n e cor 129th-st, 99.11x100; William P Asten and wife to H T Livingston 13,700
105th-st, s s, 64.4 ft e of 9th-ave, 42.10x100.11; U S Loan Commissioners to Charles W Turner 4,150
2d-ave, No 1146, 20x75; P J Senter and wife to Levi Jacobs 1
Same property; S Marx and wife to Levi Jacobs 11,900
8th-ave, n e cor 129th-st, 99.11x100; William B Asten and wife to William P Aston 12,250
15th-st, n s, 177.5 ft e of Irving-pl, 25x103.3; S I Cowen, referee, to A Richards 15,000
104th-st, n s, 500 ft w of 8th-ave, 50x100.5; Frances R Williams to Ida Meyer and another 6,600
6th-ave, n w cor 20th-st, 20x60; Henry Kuhlke to C A Kuhlke 21,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Arnheimer, L and another to Levi Jacobs, s s 33d-st, e of 5th-ave, 6 months $500
Brost, L and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, n e cor Madison-ave and 122d-st, 1 year 10,000
Danfeld, and wife to H Ralcom, s s 170th-st, lot No 79, 3 years 1,000
Deuig, J and wife to William A Caldwell, n s 103d-st, e of 3d ave, 4 months 16,500
Hoey, John to William B Dinsmore, n s 49th-st, w of 5th-ave, 1 year 20,000
Hofman, George M and wife to George Widmayer, No 503 6th-ave, 5 years 9,000
Keppler, M and another to C Keppler, n s Barclay-st, w of College-pl, 1 year 6,000
Mangel, F and wife to A E F Randolph, s s 83d-st, e of 4th-ave, 5 years 2,500
Reon, F E and others to P A H Jackson, n s 30th-st, e of Lexington-ave, 3 years 4,000
Rosenstein, J J and wife to Charles A Budderwick, n s 78th-st, e of 2d-ave, demand 2,000
Same to W R Bell, s s 86th-st, e of 1st-ave, 3 months 854
Sarvent, M and others to M C Green, No 105 Macdougal-st 400
Wittich, C to H Wittich, n s Lewis-st, n of Rivington-st, 5 years 2,500
Wright, I E and wife to John Ross, n s 118th-st, w of 1st-ave, 6 months 10,000

RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brosson, W to W A Bigelow $3,315
Lawrence, F R and another to Mary A Beard 3,000
Mitchell, Sarah O to A B Odell, executor, etc 1,000
Powell, J R, executor, etc, to W M Powell 2,000
Reon, F E and another to P A H Jackson 4,000
Van Houten, L to Sarah A Savage 1,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

A CHOICE location, North Madison-square; elegant brown stone and stables; 30x200 feet. R. A. YOUNG, 20 Exchange-place.

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE—size 25x7—58th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th-aves.; the handsomest block in the city. For particulars and permit apply to G. W. HYATT, Room 5, 124 5th-ave.

FOR SALE.—Three houses, Nos. 30, 32, 34 East 13th-st. Address JAS. HART, No. 97 Main-st., Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, 227 West 45th-st.; 21x56, lot 100; walnut finish; near Broadway; nearly new; in good order; all improvements. Apply on the premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

BLOCKS, ½ BLOCKS and plots of lots low priced; near the line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad; rare opportunity for investment or speculation; we have sold 2½ of these lots in the past 3 months. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

FACTORY property on East River for sale or to lease. The premises at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., known as the Kings County Manufactory, with a frontage of 100 feet on Newtown Creek, very near the East River, and a depth of 500 feet; the buildings are in good order, and well adapted for any manufacturing purpose; also vacant lots, still nearer the river, with same frontage of 100 feet by about 500 feet deep. For particulars apply to W. J. EMMET, Room 6, No. 3, Wall-st., N. Y.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
By order of the Court of Common Pleas, will sell at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, October 7, at noon,
19 valuable lots on the west side of 9th-ave., 84th and 85th-sts., viz:
8 lots on west side of 9th ave., between 84th and 85th-sts.
10 lots on south side of 85th-st., in the rear of said avenue lots.
1 lot on the north side of 84th-st., in the rear of said avenue lots.
Part of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

Country Property for Sale and To Let.

A DESIRABLE farm of 12 acres in Monmouth County, N. J., to be sold, by order of the Court, at auction, on September 29, 1879. For particulars address EZRA A. OSBORN, Administrator, Middletown, N. J.

A Fine Country Residence, Westchester County, six acres, all complete; cost $30,000; will be sold regardless; an offer wanted; 40 minutes from New-York. Address P. O. Box 3,186, City.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on the best business street in the town, a house and lot on Cottage-st., between Hobart and Orient-sts.; cost $2,600; rents for $132 per year; will be sold for $1,000. Apply to H. COMBS, 117 West-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—Farm in good order; splendid location; a short distance from depot; one hour from New-York; suitable for a country residence and give daily attention to business in the city; price moderate; terms easy. Address TREASURER, P. O. Box 4,982 New-York.

FOR SALE or LEASE.
The extensive Engineering Establishment known as the SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, on Washington-ave., Philadelphia. Covers 3½ acres; contains Foundry, Pattern, Boiler, Smith, Machine and Erecting Shops and offices, equipped for operating 700 hands, and is in running order. Address MERRICK & SONS, 430 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HANDSOMEST, CHEAPEST, BEST 11-ROOM COUNTRY RESIDENCE for the money; 1½ acres beautifully laid out; lawn shade, fruit, barn; 17 miles to city; $4,500. Box 113, Cranford, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY for SALE or RENT.—The most attractive, completely furnished and charmingly situated residence in Po'keepsie, the "Queen City" of the Hudson; also 10 acres, beautifully located on the river bank, near Milton, with a cosey cottage, barn, fruit, &c. N. WRIGHT, 22 South Liberty-st., Po'keepsie, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—Houses and Country Seats to let and for sale; a great variety, also, farms and building lots. BLACKWELL BROS., 243 Broadway, Room 3.