The Diario de la Marina Treats the Prisoner of Gerona with Lofty Consideration.

TWO SIDES TO THE DUNGEON STORY.

Cowardly Indignities Heaped Upon the Herald Commissioner.

A FEROCIOUS ORDER TO HIS SENTRIES.

A Brutalized Soldier, Mad with Drink, Placed in His Cell.

The Diario, in a recent issue, devotes a column and a-half of its space to the Herald's comsioner, Mr. O'Kelly, as much, perhaps, in its lofty disdain for the HERALD and ail its famous enterprises, as it feels incumbent upon itself to give. pressing a lear, with which it is often troubled. that, in preparing to write upon a subject and before setting down the first sentence, it may be

GIVING TOO MUCH IMPORTANCE to an affair which is really, Tootslike, of no consequence. Whereupon it continues:—"That it is widely known that the HERALD employs every imaginable means to give sensational news, and coniders every dollar thus spent in undertakings to Africa to see if Livingstone be alive or not, or to penetrate to the Presidential shanty of Cespedes in Cuba, to be a reproductive expense." It attributes also the Herald's silence for a few days, concerning O'Kelly, to "the profound disdain with which the American government and people looked on the detention of O'Kelly, although he appeared in the island of Cuba in the imposing character of the plenipotentiary minister of

THE LEVIATHAN OF THE AMERICAN PRESS. and although this intermittent patron of the Cuban insurgents thundered more bolts and threats against Spain than Jupiter himself, and threatens with dire vengeance, even to the point of ridicule, the Spaniards of this Antille, who have a hundred times shown no propensity to such

The Diario continues by declaring that although the American people are affected to startling news and fond of such as cause extras and double head lines, yet the Henderson fasco has prejudiced his cessor, O'Kelly; and Brother Jonathan, or his government at Washington, eagerly seize the opportunity of O'Kelly's being an Irishman and a critish subject to shrug shoulders over the matter. The Diario entertains the conviction that such also would be the case if O'Kelly was an American citizen, for it asserts that no government respecting itself could make an international affair of THE LEGAL ARREST

of one of its subjects, who had violated the laws of the country where he was.

This much as a preamble before the Diario proceeds to give its version of the matter, which seems purposely intended to damage O'Kelly. A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

According to its own information the Diario de clares that it was commonly current in the Manzamillo district that a foreigner was engaged with the insurgents, who about that time had more or less meetings and interchange of shots with the Span ish forces. It was also well known that O'Kelly had left Santiago de Cuba for Palma Soriano that in the latter place he had his pass visted to return to Santiago; that he set out, but his whereabouts was then unknown. Proof sufficient was offered that the before-mentioned foreigner was none else than the Henald commissioner, who, at his own risk, and without any authorization whatever, had sed the Spanish lines and joined the enemies of Spanish nationality. With an excuse for per

ONE OR TWO SLIGHT INACCURACIES of no importance, the Diario continues the narrative of Mr. O'Kelly's mishaps:—That in course of dairs the British Vice Consul presented himself to the Lieutenant Governor of Manzanillo requesting a pass for a British subject to proceed to Havana. obstacle was offered by the Governor; but when he discovered that the pearer of the pass was O'Kelly, the very suspicious HERALD Commisoner, who had his pass vised at Palma Soriano Cuba, he ordered his arrest and the seizure of hi papers, which were sealed up with all due formality and the whole affair reported to the superior were, of course, made by O'Kelly and the British Vice Consul, and also,

OF COURSE, UNATTENDED TO A court was immediately ordered, and has com-menced its duties. It is said that among O'Kelly's papers were several note books, with letters from Cespedes and others. O'Kelly's case continues its legal course, and his arrest has caused as little attention as did the news of his arrival in this

The Diario says the foregoing, but knows better, and gives sufficient proof by filling columns of its former issues about O'Kelly, having

PUBLISHED O'KELLY'S LETTER ENTIRE, written at the residence of Cespedes, and com-mented upon it at great length.

opinion that O'Kelly was never securer in his life than he now is at Fort Gerona, and reports to the contrary in New York are gratuitous and made out of whole cloth. He may be ennuye at his long imprisonment, but at least he is passing a more published letters prove he is allowed ink and paper and the greatest liberty in using his pen. And now, as always, the Diario refers to the past history of Spain, its Cids. Covadorigas and other fel lows. This time it says :-

"IRISHMEN AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEVENTBENTE CENTURY

were great friends of Spain, as from her they expected everything, and this friendship has been continued. One swallow does not make a Summer, and the swallow O'Kelly (they can't swallow him) will not make the generality of the irish people doubt the chivalry of the Spanish people of our own days."

LOOK ON THIS STORY. now, to fully reply to the foregoing epistle of the Diario and "show up" "Spanish chivalry". I quote your correspondent, received yesterday from Mr. O'Kelly, dated Fort Gerona, May 5:-

Since your departure I have not failed to feel the beneficial induence exerted in my favor by the arrival of the Plover. * * The kind attentions paid to me by Commander Hippisley and his officers have done much to dissipate the feeling of security entertained by the authorities, who had BEGUN TO LOOK ON ME AS A VICTIM abandoned to their vengeance. Already I have been delivered from more than one annoyance and indignity. Every morning one of the officers comes to visit me officially, and in the evening I have generally the pleasure of receiving two or three of the gentlemen who happen to be off duty, so that, you see, the dull monotony of my former life here has been agreeably broken.

On the night of your departure the officer of the guard took it into his head to place a scattry in my zeil, with

following, in order to anord the a change of calculations,

A SOLDIER, MAD WITH DRINK,
who had been horrifying me with his howlings and
his oaths, was hauled into the cell by some eight
of his comrades. It appears the officer of the
guard was arraid that this drunken madman might
kill some of the soldiers if kept in the guard house,
so he ordered him to be put in my cell, as,
I suppose, he thought it would not have
made much matter if a mere newspaper
correspondent should be brained. That I was
not extinguished is due to the Providence that
watches over the press, as the soldier proceeded
at once to take possession of some stone hottles.

O'KELLY AND THE SPANARDS which serve me for candlesticks. Fortunately no did not reach them, only knocking over my ink-stand in his grab. With the infirmity of purpose natural to the state of madness in which he was,

the drunken man
SEIZED A CHAIR AND GLARED AROUND
the room, with evidently hostile intent. At this
moment my forger triend interfered and called the
guard, who took out the rufflan with some difculty. For some time we could hear his shouts and
blasphemies, while his comrades were ragging and
attaching him to one of the cannons. When I in
formed Commander Hippisley of the proceedings
he at once protested to the Governor, and, as a resuit, I believe I shall not be exposed to annoyance
of the same nature in future.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.

Funeral of Mordecui-Surrender of the Seconds-Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

RICHMOND, Va., May 16, 1873. At an early hour this morning the four seconds on the late duel surrendered themselves to the police and were confined in the Second precinct

The members of the har held a meeting and adopted resolutions expressive of regret for the loss to the profession of J. B. Mordecal, engolistic of his frank, brave, true and lofty character, and of profound sympathy for his bereaved mother and relatives. After this the funeral ceremonies of the deceased took place in St. James' Episcopal church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by the clite of the city, all the appreaching thor

church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by the citic of the city, all the appreaching thoroughfares being also crowded and the streets lined by carriages. The remains were then escorted by the Richmond Howitzers, members of the Bar and several societies to the burial place of the Mordecai family, in Henrico couzty. Messrs. Royall and Trigg, seconds of the deceased, were permitted to attend the funeral in charge of a captain of the police.

During the evening the imprisoned seconds have been visited by large crowds of symmethizing friends. Later they were brought before the Coroner's jury, where they severally refused to testify by advice of counsel. The testimony so far chiefled by the Coroner is regarded by some as rather damaging to the cause of the surviving principal and the seconds, but as it is only a mere formal examination is not believed to be of much consequence. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that J. E. Mordecai came to his death by a pistol shot from the hand of Page McCarty in a duel on the evening of May 9, and they further find that the seconds, W. B. Tabb, J. L. Meredith, W. L. Royall and W. R. Prigg, and Drs. J. S. De Cuilen and Hunter Maguire are censurable for not having given information to the authorities in time to have prevented the duel. All the seconds will now be committed and probably afterwards held to ball for irial. McCarty's wound is still very serious and his condition exceedingly precarious. The death of Mordecal has been studiously kept frem his knowledge.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners Courts Investigation at the Hands of the Secretary of the Interior-How Contracts Are Now Made to Supply Provisions to the Indians. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 16, 1873.

The following letter was sent to-day to the Sec retary of the Interior :-

Hon. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:-Sir-My attention as chairman of the Purchas

ington:—
Six—My attention as chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners has been called to charges of unfairness in the recent awards of contracts for Indian supplies, and having learned that it is your intention to investigate any cases in which complaints are made, I write in behair of myself and colleagues to say that a full and thorough examination will meet with our most hearty approval. The Board of Indian Commissioners, having no selfish end to serve and nothing to hide, desire that all their actions shall be open to the public, and even when complaints are indefinite and totally unfounded, as they are in the present case, we ask that the fullest opportunities be given to all parties to be heard, and the result of such hearing be given to the press. It may be well to refer to the fact that all awards were made by us by law, as they are required to be by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. E. P. Smith, and not by our Board, which is an advisory body. We are glad to say, hewever, that every award met with the unanimous approval of our committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; William E. Dodge, of New York, and myself, and also of Messrs. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, and Nathan Bishop, of New York, members of the Board, who were present. The representatives of the Interior Department, consisting of Hon. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and others associated by you with him, most cordially concurred in the decisions of the Commission in every award. In no case was an award made without the unanimous approval of these three bodies, representative of the government.

When our Board was called upon to supervise the awarding of these Indian contracts we found little or no fair competition; searcely more than a general the language of the search and the advance of the search of the supervise the awarding of these Indian contracts we found little or no fair competition; searcely more than a general the search

the awarding of these Indian contracts we found little or no fair competition; scarcely more than a score of bids were received, and half-a-dozen contracts covered all the lettings. We found nowerful rings opposing us at every step. Our desire was to open competition, and to do this it was necessary to remove all suspicion of untairness. With this end in view, the receiving of bids and awarding of contracts were removed from Washington to New York, the largest market in the country, where bids were opened and received in public. And after a full comparison of bids and samples awards were made, which were published in the daily papers, the contracts being open to anyone wishing to compete for them.

The following clause is part of all the advertisements:—

The right is reserved to reject any or all rech

The right is reserved to reject any or all such proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the government.

The right is reserved to reject any or all such proposals, if such a course should be decimed for the interest of the government.

Our committee, acting in concert with their colleagues, exercised this right so far as they deemed it necessary to protect the government from persons, either as principals or partners, who have in the past been connected with or been members of old "Indian Rings," who were afraid to bid in their own names, covertly using the names of others.

In regard to awards we would say that in every case they were made to the lowest and best bidders. As to the result of the present system of letting it is only necessary to say that 284 bids, representing over two hundred different firms and individual bidders, were received, and fifty-seven contracts were awarded. As to the prices obtained, compared with those under the old system, beef ranged from \$1.95 to \$2.76 per 100 pounds, against as high as \$6.50 per 100; flour from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per 100, against prices at the same agencies ranging as high at times as \$14 per 100, and other articles were at almost as marked a difference. That parties who have in the past supplied the Indian Department with goods at these prices should be dissatisfied with the present system is not to be wondered at.

Expressing again the wish that every opportunity for investigation may be given to all persons who are dissatisfied with the awards, and knowing that your action in the premises will meet with our approval, I am, with much respect, yours truly,

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee Board of the Indian Commission.

THE BOSTON FORGER.

The Latest Developments in the Coe Frauds-A Gentleman Misses \$32,000 Worth of Securities from a Vault.

BOSTON, May 16, 1873.

The achievements of Coe, the forger, still continue the chief topic of comment in Boston, and recent developments warrant the suspicion that his rascalities have been only half exposed. Furhis rascalities have been only half exposed. Furthermore, there are developments which go to show that the accused had several accomplices in his crimes, and State street is greatly agitated in consequence. Early this morning there were rumers implicating various gentlemen, and bankers and brokers were equally anxious for the salvation of their own as well as their friends' reputations. One of the stories was to the effect that William Y. Coe, a brother of James A. Coe, the coniessed forger, and an employe of Humphreys & Dorr, in Kiby street, had been acting in his employers' office in the interest of his eldest brother.

Joseph Dorr, the junior of the firm in which young Coe was employed, held a large amount of bonds and other securities of his own and in trust for others, and was, in a certain sense, the custodian of the securities of Mr. Humphreys. These securities were kept in a compartment of the securities were kept in a compartment of the Union Safety Deposit vaults in State street, a key securities were kept in a compartment of the Union Safety Deposit vanits in state street, a key to which was in the possession of young Coe, against whom it is proper to state not the slightest suspicion is entertained in connection with the disclosures which have been made to-day. Upon the announcement of the arrest of James A. Coe, who, it appears, had been in the habit of borrowing temporarily bonds and other securities, Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Dorr commenced an examination of the Safety Deposit vault. The examination was not concluded until half-past one o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. Dorr announced that none of his securities were missing, but Mr. Humphreys had ascertained that railroad and city bonds, amounting in value to \$32,000, have been abstracted from the vault. That the missing bonds have been appropriated or used by the accused Coe of course there is not much doubt, and it is rumored that possibly they were furnished him.

Coe is now in jail and the chances are that the requisite \$400,000 to release him will not be speedily for the comming.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANADA

OTTAWA. Ont. May 16, 1873 A fire broke out this morning in St. Alban's ter race and the flames spread with great rapidity, attacking buildings on Ottowa Cumberland, Stewart and Daty streets. Atty-six houses were destroyed. The loss is est. ated at \$150,000.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

edings of Yesterday's Session & Baltimore-Reports Read and Approved-Grand Arrangements for the BALTIMORE, May 16, 1873.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met promptly at nine o'clock, Prayer was offered by Rev. David Hervey. Committee on Standing Committees sub-

mitted their report, embracing and naming the list of the standing committees, which was The Moderator stated that according to rule the

committee should organize this afternoon. Dr. Hatfield, stated clerk, read the docket, or order of business of the Assembly, containing thirty subjects, some of them including many subdivisions. The docket was adopted.

was ordered to be printed. The Synod were then called upon the synodical ecord, and the following answered, handing in their record: -Baltimore, Cleveland, Erie, Albany Harrisburg, Illinois, Central Iowa, North Iowa South Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and New York The Presbyteries were then called upon for

STATISTICAL REPORTS, narratives and other presbyterial papers. Some were handed in, but the majority were reported "not yet ready," or "on their way by mail."

The reports were referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Otterburg and Chambers. The annual reports of the Board of Home Mis ions and the Board of Education were handed in Monday, from twelve to two P. M., was set apart

sions and the Board of Education were handed in Monday, from twelve to two P. M., was set apart for receiving and considering the report of the Committee on Benevolence and Finance.

The report of the special COMMITTEE ON MANSES was submitted and read by the chairman, Rev. Joseph M. Wilson. It recommends that the Assembly issue a "deliverance" covering the necessity of building manses, recognizing their importance as a depository for prese ving the history of the Church, and to this end the Synod and Presbyteries are requested to take proper action.

The report was reterred to the Committee on Church Erection.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THISTEEN, of which James Ross Snowden is chairman, appointed by the last General Assembly to consider and report to this Assembly whether it was expedient and appropriate that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should take part in the centennial celebration of American independence at Philadelphia, in 1876, was read. It says, in substance, that it is appropriate and expedient that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should participate in the centennial celebration of American independence and in the International Exposition of 1876, and, preparatory thereto, they recommend that several persons be designated to prepare historical discourses to be delivered at such time as may hereafter be appointed. They also suggest the following schedule of periods and subjects for said instorical discourses:—

First—A discourse upon the period from the founding of the Church in this country to the commencement of the War of the Revolution.

Second—From the latter period to the present time.

Fourth—The present condition, prospects, beneficent works, needs and colligations of the Church.

time.

Fourth—The present condition, prospects, beneficent works, needs and obligations of the Church.

Fifth—Education under Presbyterian influences.

Sixth—Historical sketches of the several boards and other agencies established by the General Assembly. The report also recommends that the Assembly request that the appropriate committee of the Centennial Commission, who have charge of buildings, to set apart so much space as may be necessary for an exposition of books published by the Board of Publication and other works of American Presbyterian authors, ancient books, &c., pertaining to Presbyterianism, and that the Board of Publication be authorized to prepare and publish an illustrated volume to commemorate the National Centennial. Also that the first Sabbath in July, 1876, be designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the manifest blessings with which he has crowned us as a people; and it is recommended that on that day the pastor of each church under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly deliver a discourse on the history of the Church; and that collection be taken up on that day for the Presbyterian Historical Society and for the endow ment of said Society. The report was made the special order for Monday morning next. The Committee on Voluntary Societies was not ready treport, and was continued till the next Assembly Report, and was continued till the next Assembly Reports, and that committee to consider the subject of the publication of a periodical for gratuitous distribution contains. me.

Fourth—The present condition, prospects, benefit works, needs and obligations of the Church. report, and was continued till the next Assembly. The committee to consider the subject of the publication of a periodical for gratuitous distribution reported favorably, and the report was placed on the docket. Dr. Hendrick Johnson, from the special committee of affreen, appointed at the last Assembly to consider the subject of representation in the assemblies, submitted a report to the effect that, while the plan now in use is in some respects unequal, a change at present is inconcedient, with the recommendation that the subject be indefinitely postponed. The report of THE COMMITTEE ON VACANT CHURCHES

THE COMMITTEE ON VACANT CHURCHES THE COMMITTEE ON VACANT CHURCHES was read and referred to the Committee on Church Polity. Rev. R. R. Booth, H. L. Hitchcock and Hon. Horace Maynard were appointed a committee to consider upon and report a place for the next meeting of the General Assembly. Thursday and Friday of next week were designated for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies. A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the term of effice of elders, whether they should hold office for life or the rotary system be adopted. Referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. A resolution, by the Rev. Mr. Redding, relative to what action should be taken by the Church on the use of intoxicating liquors, was referred to the same committee. Soon after one o'clock P. M. the committee adjourned and engaged in religious exercises.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rubinstein's Third Recital-Benefit of Mile. Liebhart.

As the chronology of piano music with Rubin stein comes down to more modern times, public interest seems to be more fully awakened. At the third recital yesterday the programme consisted of the choicest works of Schubert, Weber and Men-delssohn. The divine poet of melody, whose works, piano, vocal or instrumental, glow with beautiful thoughts, was represented by his fantasia, C major, menuet, fantasia, G major, and the bouquet of mel odies called "Moments Musicales." icate fancy and arabesque structures of meiody which characterize the style of Franz Schubert were painted in corresponding colors by the magic fingers of the great pianist. He was not so fortunate in his interpretation of Weber, of whose works he played a sonata in A flat major, "Momento Capriccioso," "Invitation A la Vaise" and the Polonaise in E major.
The untamed fiery spirit that flashes through the
most difficult concertos and études, regarding
technical intricacies as child's play, is apt to tear
asunder the filmy web of graceini themes span
by the composer of the "Freischütz." There is one
weakness that the great planist yields to, which,
in a Weber plano work, is inexcusable. While the
right hand gives the subject and the left is employed in embellishing it, the temptation to give
loose rein to the latter seems to Rubinstein irresistible, and the consequence is that the theme is
completely swamped. Eleven songs without
words, scherzo capricco, scherzo fantasia and
"Variations Serieuses" represented the school of
Mendelssohn. The fourth recital takes place this
afternoon, and the programme will consist of the
best works of Schumann. in A flat major, "Momento Capriccioso," "Invita-

Mendelssohn. The fourth recital takes place this afternoon, and the programme will consist of the best works of Schumann.

Mile. Liebhart had a very interesting concert last evening. The feature on the bill was Schumann's "Andante" and variations for two planos, played by Rubinstein and Miss Mehlig. Of all the works written for two performers this may be regarded as the mest melodious and beautiful. There are none of the massive qualities that generally mark such works, but a graceful, delicate intertwining of themes, a sort of poetic dialogue between the planists, which, last night, was lennysonian in its beauty. Of the vocalists we have but terms of the highest praise for the noble rendering of the aria, "Chamo il mio bencosa," from Gluck's "Orpheus," by Mile. Drasdil. It is not too much to say that since the days of Alboni we have had no such contratto in America as Mile. Drasdil. Her voice is organ-like in depth, volume and richness of tone, and so perfectly trained that a perfect equality is preserved from the lowest to the highest note. Mile. Pauline Canissa, despite the unaccountable disappointment of the violinist, M. Squret, who was announced to appear, sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" like a true artist. Mr. Miliard contributed a couple of Genor songs and a composition, which received full justice at the hands of the fair beneficiaire. Mile. Liebhart also sang the letter aria from "Don Giovanni," It was, throughout, a very enjoyable concert.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. The Summer season at the Olympic Theatre will open with the Coleman sisters.

Mr. Monsell, the lessee of the Fourteenth street theatre, will bring over an English comedy com_ pany to begin in September.

We observe that some of the actors on the stage of New York are profound students of the beau.

tiful- in their own persons. Miss Linda Dietz played Lu Ten Eyck in 'Divorce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, and Miss Mary Cary took the part of Grace. Miss Dietz will not appear again this season. as she is about to leave for Europe.

A "CHARTERED" CIRCUS.

Another Matinee, with "Grand and Lofty Tumbling" in the Aldermanie Chamber.

A First Class Performance-No "Ring" Left but the Big One, and Nearly All the Aldermen in It-How They Stand the Mayor's Lash Scarcely a Squirm Visible.

The Fire Commissioners Confirmed-Dock and Court House Commissioners Nominated-Sketches of the Candidates.

sensation which prevailed about the City Hall in the early part of the week concerning the 'deadlock' which was threatened, and, in fact, which seemed to exist, between the Mayor and the Aldermen on the subject of the new appointments of Commissioners is dead. Everybody thinks was very funny, and a few think it was ridiculous, and they have dropped it, for almost every vote on confirmation of the new Commissioners has been unanimous. Of course, the interes in reference to the appointments is not flagging and, probably, will not until Monday next, when the remainder of the nominations are to be sent in, as the twenty days' time allowed by law to the Mayor in which to select his nominees will expire on Tresday. It the Mayor had sent in the names for Police Commissioners a week ago, and the appointments had been made complete, the excitement would almost have frittered itself out by this time There was a large crowd again in attendance at the hall yesterday, many of whom, doubtless, came to see the little "circus" which the Aldermer have managed to get up at their last two sessions. When the Board was called to order every mem ber answered to the call of the roll. President

ance presided. Alderman Van Schaick arose to a question of privilege, and stated that, inasmuch as

SOME OF THE REPORTERS had attributed to him language not used by him when speaking to a question of privilege on the preceding day, especially by the use of names which he had not uttered, he would feel obliged if the papers would publish in full the remarks made m on Thursday. He concluded by moving that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to notife the Mayor that the Board was now in session and prepared to receive any communications from him. Alderman OTTENDORFER wanted a committee appointed for the purpose.

Alderman Van Schalck said that, notwithstand ing the Mayor had said on the previous day, in reference to the inquiry of a committee, that he had no more names to present, yet, after some further proceeding, the Board had submitted themselves

of receiving nominations from him after the recess He wanted to avoid any repetition of that, and therefore moved that the Clerk be ordered to wait on the Mayor.

Alderman REILLY moved to take from the table the Mayor's nominations for Fire Commissioners. Alderman Koch made a little speech, protestin

Alderman Koch made a little speech, protesting against such precipitate action, and insisting that he had a right to a reasonable time to consider his action on the nominees.

Alderman Van Schalck concurred in Mr. Koch's views, and said, "I desire to protest as strongly as I know how," He thought the nomination of Mr. Perley for Fire Commissioner an eminently proper one, as he did also that of Mr. Van Cott. With regard to Mr. Hatch, he thought that, notwith-stauding his excellent reputation as a lawyer, he was not in any manner fitted for the position of Commissioner on that Board.

Some objections were here made to Mr. Van Schalck's remarks and points of order were taken. Alter some good-natured discussion, during which Alderman Morris suggested that "the gentleman be allowed to go right on as he was doing, and proceed in that manner out of order."

Alderman Van Schalck, In an address of some length, went on to show that

If WAS GROSS INJUSTICE

to confirm the nomination of Roswell D. Hatch. He was in no wise experienced in anything which should be considered as belonging to the qualifications which go to make a good Fire Commissioner. There was nothing to show that he was in any degree familiar with the management of such a department, and his confirmation would displace one of the best men that ever held such a position, General Alexander Shaler. Shaler had been a brave and efficient officer during the war, and served his country well. Upon returning to peaceful life he became the first President of this Fire Department, and to his efforts more than to those of any other was the city indebted for the high state of discipline and efficiency the Department of head attained. He had made it the Pride of the city, and it had been the subject of eulogium of inspecting tained. He had made it the Pride of the city, and it had been the subject of eulogium of inspecting officers and visitors from all the leading cities of the Union and from some of the chief cities of Europe. Their Commissioners had passed the highest encomiums on the Department. He did not know what General Shaler's politics were, but to cast aside a man such as he from such a Department to put a lawyer in his place was simply ridiculous.

know what General Shaler's politics were, but to cast aside a man such as he from such a Department to put a lawyer in his place was simply ridiculous.

Alderman Reilly moved to confirm Joseph L. Perley as Fire Commissioner, to hold office until May 1, 1879. The confirmation was made by a unanimous vote.

Alderman Morris moved that the Board proceed to confirm the nomination of Roswell D. Hatch as Fire Commissioner, to serve until May 1, 1877.

QUITE A DISCOSSION AROSE on this motion and was participated in by Messrs. Van Schalek, Morris, Reilly, Billings and McCafferty.

Alderman Van Shaick went on to state that at a time when he and Mr. Hatch were members of the Finance Committee of the Apolio Hall democracy it became necessary for them to take action in reference to the payment of the rent of the building, which was something like \$9,000 per year, and that Mr. Hatch had failed to meet his obligations promptly as one of the finance officers of the organization.

Alderman Morris rose to a point of order and wanted to know if this was a primary meeting.

Alderman Van Schaick replied that the gentleman (Alderman Morris) probably recognized it as such, but for himself he could not say whether it resembled one, as he had never attended a primary meeting.

Alderman Morris as he had never attended a primary meeting.

Alderman Morris rose to a point of order and wanted to know if this was a primary meeting.

Alderman Morris hold hall and—

Alderman Morris probably recognized it as such, but for himself he could not say whether it resembled one, as he had never attended a primary meeting.

Alderman Morris probably recognized it as such, but for himself he could not say whether it resembled one, as he had never attended to state the case against Mr. Hatch, when

Alderman Morris and he could not, for the life of him, see what the non-payment of meeting had a primary meeting.

Alderman Van Schaick proceeded to state the case against Mr. Hatch, when

Alderman Morris proceeded to state the case against Mr. Hatch, when

Ald

After some further discussion the nomination of Mr. Hatch was brought to a vote, and he was confirmed as Commissioner by a vote of 13 yeas. Alderman Van Schaick voted "nay," and Alderman Koch was excused from voting, as he really did not know anything of Mr. Hatch, and, in the absence of knowledge, did not wish to vote for or against him. sence of knowledge, the life wish a squinst him.
Alderman Mounts moved the confirmation of Cornelius Van Cott as Fire Commissioner, to serve until May 4, 1875. The vote was unanimously in favor of the candidate, and he was accordingly de-

clared confirmed. THE BATCH OF CITY MARSHALS nominated on Thursday was then called up for

nominated on Thursday was then called up for confirmation.

Alderman Van Schafer said he knew none of the candidates, and had not had time to make inquiries. He moved that they be laid over. He thought it was important that these nominations should be looked into, as, since the confirmation of Marshals on Fiursday, he had learned of the case of one who was confirmed that day who was charged with the theft of \$20.

There was considerable sparring and some humor was liquided in, and the confirmations were proceeded with.

ceeded with.

As each name was presented for confirmations were proAlderman van Schaick would rise in his seat and
ask for information as to the character of the candidate, only voting to confirm where some member
could give a good reputation to the nominee under
consideration. In other cases he was excused from
young. Daniel A. Murphy, Abraham Springsteen, Frank

Daniel A. Murphy, Abraham Springsteen, Frank Webb, Leopold Gardee, Charles F. Mather, John Duggan, Jr., John McDonough, Dennis Gaivin, John H. Hillier, George Boucsein, Aaron M. Kruch, Henry C. Carey and Stephen B. Hall were confirmed as City Marshals for three years' terms.
Alderman Reilly moved to take from the table the nomination of Walter W. Adams to be Superintendentrol Buildings.
Alderman Billings Presented a remonstrance of the Board of Fire Underwriters against the confirmation of this nomination, and Quite A BREEZE Strung UP

Underwriters in the Clerk's room and before they left he had convinced them that they were mistaken as to Mr. Adams. The fact was, Mr. Adams had been in bad company in his position as Deputy Superintendent of Fuildings, but he was perfectly free from any contamination.

Alderman Van Schalck expressed his surprise that there should be any "break in the connections" on these nominations. Perhaps it would be best to send a committee down stairs to ask the Mayor what they should do about it. (Laughter.) On a vote as to whether the remonstrance should be read the result was 8 mays to 7 yeas, and the remonstrance was

monstrance was

PIGEON-HOLED FOREVER.

W. W. Adams was confirmed by a vote of 11 yeas,
Aldermen Billings, Claussen, Ottendorfer and Van
Schaick being excused from voting.

Aldermau Van Schalck moved that the Mayor's
private secretary be called upon to hand in any
communications he might have for the Mayor, but
before the Alderman had ceased speaking Mr.
Wilder had passed the communications up to the
President's chair.

Communications from the Mayor were then read
making

Communications from the Mayor were then read making
THE FOLLOWING NOMINATIONS
for Commissioners of the new County Court House:
Wyllis Blackstone, Thomas B. Tappan, John P. Cumming, Smith E. Shaw.
For City Marshals, to hold office till May 1, 1876—Adolf Bernbaum, Thomas McGrath, Albert Weber, William A. Hendricks, Christian Sutter, Henry Ross, Levi Lippmann, Sigismund Leverson, John J. Murphy and Joseph Wallace.
For Commissioners of the Department of Docks—Jacob A. Westerveit, to hold office until May 1, 1879; William Gardiner, term to expire May 1, 1877; William Budd, to hold office until May 1, 1875.
All these nominations were laid over, as usual, and ordered to be printed.
The Board then adjourned until Monday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Sketches of the Nominees.

COMMISSIONERS OF NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE. Wyllis Blackstone, the first nominee on the list for this commission, is a gentleman about sixty years of age, a long time resident of New York, and a builder by occupation. He is a republican in politics, and was Assistant Alderman from the Eighth Ward in 1844. He was a member of the Assembly in the session of 1851-2, and is a gentleman of ex

Thomas B. Tappan is a democrat, and was for many years a resident of the Fourteenth ward. He was a member of the Common council from 1844 to 1848, Assistant Commissioner Croton Aqueduct Department in 1859, and subsequently became Mayor's Marshal under Mayor John T. Hoffman. He was later Water Purveyor of the Croton Aqueduct Department, under President Stevens. He is at present President of the Harlem Savings Bank and owns and operates extensively in uptown real estate. He is about fifty-five years of age, and is of undoubted reputation and business

John P. Cumming is a public contractor, and has

age, and is of undoubted reputation and business capacity.

John P. Cumming is a public contractor, and has done a great deal of work for the city at various times in paving and making streets, &c. He is a republican in politics, is a resident of the Nineteenth ward, and is in the prime of life. In 1847 he was an assistant Aiderman from the Sixteenth ward. His reputation is excellent.

Smith E. Shaw became known somewhat last Fall as a caudidate for the Mayoralty under the banner of the people's municipal reform party. The city was tolerably well supplied with cards about that time bearing his name and candidacy, and there are not a few of his portraits extant. He is a reform democrat, about forty years of age, and is in the produce business in Reade street. He withdrew gracefully from the Mayoralty contest last Fall in favor of Mayor Havemeyer. "Virtue is its own reward." Mr. Shaw bears an excellent reputation.

COMMISSIONERS DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Jacob A. Westervelt is a well known hale and hearty old Knickerbocker business man, pub. func. and gentleman. He is a democrat, sound as a bell, is a native of New York, and according to the estimate of people who know him "all the way from sixty to seventy years of age." He was a shipbuilder by profession when New York didn't cover one-fourth of the area it now occupies, and is known all along the docks. He built some of the first American Clippers ever set affoat, among other fast ones being the Sweepstakes and the Jacob A. Westervelt. He was a Tammany man when Tammany was respectable. He was elected Assistant Alderman from the Thirteenth ward in 1840, and was Mayor of New York ward, and is an importer of and dealer in iron and steel. He was a war democrat and has voted with the republican party since the war. He has never held any public office, with the exception of a school commissionership some years since, and is a trific over fitty years of age. He is a first class practical business man.

William Budd is an old scafaring man, and is the mominee of John J. Cl

mity years of age. He is a first class practical business man.

William Budd is an old scafaring man, and is the nominee of John J. Clisco, Thurlow Weed, J. L. Brown and other prominent gentlemen. He is about forty-five years of age and is possy-ssed of high scientific attainments and excellent executive capacity. He was for some years an officer in the United States Coast Survey, and subsequently commanded a United States vessel in the blockading service during the late war. He is a well known and highly esteemed gentleman.

sinonership some years effec, and is a trifle over mity years of age. He is a irst class practical bust.

William Budd is an old seafaring man, and is the momine of John J. Class, C., Turlow Weed, J. L., about forty-five years of age and is poss-seed of high scientific attainments and excellent executive capacity. He was for some years an officer in the manded a Dintel States vessel in the blockading service during the late war. He is a well known and highly selectemed gentleman.

The German Republicans Pecling Sore About the Mayor's Nominations and Appointments.

The German Republican Central Committee, William Gelimann presiding, held a meeting at 34 Bowery last night, when the Executive Committee, through Leo Well, reported that resolutions had been prepared, expressing disastifaction with the Mayor's nominations, in not having 'recognized' the claims of the German republicans when making these nominations. The German republicans when making these nominations. The German republican vester was a season of the German republican republicans when making these nominations was been prepared, expressing disastifaction with the Mayor's nominations. The German republicans when making these nominations and Mayor 'recognized' the claims of the German republicans when making these nominations and the season of the German republican that the Committee, through the control of the German republican's the season of the German r at an annual salary of \$6,000. He sails for Europe to-day to arrange for a final separation from his congregation in Manchester, England, with whom he has labored for fifteen years with great ability and success. And last night he made a parting address to his new-found American riends. When, he remarked, some few days ago I occupied this place for the first time I was embarrassed, but that embarrassment has passed away and another has taken its place. To-night I stand before you, he said, as one of your ministers, and your generousness has loaded me with gratitude and joy. But it is not the joy of pride. No, and he thanked God who had kept him from that. But, with this sacred joy, there came also responsibilities. The congregation had laid upon his shoulders a great work, and he knew not whether he should be able to satisfy their expectations or not. There is a great task before us, he said, and we have pledged ourselves to maintain the union now established. They must work out the great principles of Judaism, and make themselves felt in the the community. In such work it is impossible that differences will not arise, and the time may come when it would not be as easy for him to agree with them as it is now. He may have to say no to what they may require, but his constant desire and hope will be to serve them as best he can and to give them the result of as profound study as he may be able to bring to bear, and to preach to them the truth as he shall understand it and according to his own convictions. He asked their sympathies, and he had no doubt that the relations thus established would prove mutually satisfactory. He would not seek so much to fill the tremple with his voice as to fill their hearts with truth. He may have to reprove and rebuke and to chastise as well as to comfort the struggling hearis, and for this he needed the result of the several Hebrew institutions in the enty from the moderns also. He hoped they would always look upon him as their triend. The Doctor referred to the several Hebrew inst

A BILLIARD BATTLE.

CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Hard Fight for the Diamond Cue Between Paly and Dion.

THE SCORE 1,255--1,500.

A Magnificent Contest All Through-The Betting on Cyrille Dion-Daly Wins by 245 Points - A Victory Well Won-Garnier Challenges the Winner.

Last evening the billiard match for the championship of America and \$1,000, together with the champion diamond cue, was played at Tammany Hall between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly. The four ball pocket game, 1,500 points, was played. About twenty-five hundred persons were present and great excitement was during the evening. Mr. A. D. Morse, of Boston, acted as referee, and the umpires Neil Bryant for Maurice Daly, and Matthew Hewins, of Hartford, for Cyrille Dien. During the early part of the evening Mr. Stone, of Connecticut, market the game, but some fault having been found with his scoring, he was suc-ceeded by a young man named Conti. The game was played on one of Collender's beveiled tables, and commenced a little after eight o'clock. Mr. Michael Geary acted as the master of ceremonies, and made a brief address, in which he alluded to the grand billiard tournament which is to be held in this city early in June, at which Ubassy,

in this city early in June, at which Ibassy, Mr. Cook, from England, and other players will take part. The game then commenced. Dien won on the string for lead and placed his ball near the left hand upper pocket. Daly scored 3 and the game then began in full earnest, though but Little First Flay was exhibited on either side until the tenth inning was reached—Daly 124, Dion 125. Daly then potted the white ball and slipped up badly on his next shot, leaving all the balls ont of balk. Dion, by careful and judicious play, ran 75, entirely by caroms, and Daly followed with 30, nearly put together. Dion made 21 on the next break, and Daly, on his first shot, pocketed his opponent, scoring 7 and leaving all the balls out of balk. Six was all his opponent scored, however, before Daly again resumed the cue. The latter, by magnificent play, then scored 195, many of the shots made winning plaudits from the admiring spectators. Dion put 66 together in very masterly style, one of his shots, a very difficult run through, with player's ball frozen, being loudly applauded. Daly failed to score on his next inning, while Dion added 72 to bis count. The game at this epoch stood:—Daly, 365: Dion, 448. Daly made 33 on his next break, and the white entering the pocket, gave a miss in balk, off which Dion failed to score. Daly missed after adding one shot to his list and Dion running 60 very cleverly.

THOUGH HIS LAST THOT ENDED
in a most ludicrous fluke. He left the balls in balk,
and Daly failed to score off them. Dion then made
16, silpping up on a short shot. Daly followed
with a series of masterly shots, aggregating 60,
missing his final shot by so close a shave that it

missing his final shot by so close a shave that it was

FELT INCUMBENT TO APPEAL

to the umpies for a decision, and the recommendation that the seats of these gentlemen should be changed to a position from whence they could obtain a better view of the proceedings was considered and complied with. Cyrille then made 147, some of his most brilliant shots receiving tumultuous applause. Game—Dion, 642; Daly, 461. Maurice then put the tip of his cue between his fingers, as is his fashion when he means business, and after scoring a very pretty 63, gave place to his opponent. There was a dispute at this stage of the proceedings as to whether Dion scored 3 or 6 on his last shot, and the marker retired, disgusted that his rating should be excepted to. Mr. Contl was then mutually selected as marker. Dion tailed to score and Daly ran 21, after which Dion out together 84 in good style. Daly time scored 12, and after pocketing his opponent, gave a miss in balk, off which Cyrille failed to score.

DALY MADE 18,
and went voluntarily into the receipt Cyrille for

NASHVILLE RACES.

Result of Fourth Day's Racing. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 16, 1873. First Race.—Two mile dash; won by Euchre,

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Bogardus Wins the Match at Dexter Park by a Score of 37 to Ira Paine's 35.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1873.

At Dexter Park to-day the match between Bogardus and Paine of fifty single birds for a stake of \$250 was won by Bogardus by a score of 37 to 35.

In the match between Kleinman and Paine of thirty birds, each man trapping the other's bird, Paine won by a score to 28 to 26.

A MURDER IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, May 16, 1873.

Charles W. Guthrie shot and killed his brotherin-law, Charles W. Weaver, here last night. About a year ago Guthrie married Miss Weaver, having well for a short lime, he piedged to them the series of his life, thanked them for their kindness, and closed with an earnest prayer to God for them.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16, 1870.

The third game of the championship series of the championship series of the casket and shrond enclosing his decrease.

Alderman Ottendorfer moved to lay it over.

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Alderman Falconers against the committee of the championship series of the championship series