CIVIL COURTS.

THE OPENING OF THE COURTS—AN IDLE DAY.

All the Courts opened yesterday, but with the exception of Part III. of the Supreme Court, and the Special Term of the Superior and Supreme Courts, no trials were had. The Supreme and Superior Courts were unusually fortunate in obtaining jurors, nearly 30 out of the 100 summoned in each answering. In these Courts, however, with the exception of Part III. of the Supreme Court, no cases were ready. Mr. Justice Jones remarked somewhat severely on the practice of lawyers of allowing their cases to stand on the calendar, and then not being ready, to the delay of the cases which might otherwise have been ready. In the Common Pleas no juries were obtained, and Part I. adjourned over to Tuesday the 15th.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—IN ADMIRALTY.—Before Judge BLATCHFORD.

MOTION TO BOND SEIZED WHISKY.

In re the United States agt. 16 barrels distilled spirits.

This was a motion to bond these spirits, which had been seized by the Government at the rectifying establishment of Frederick Sultzberger, No. 391 Ninth-st. It was averred that Sultzberger was not present at the time of the seizure, and that, in reference to empty barrels found in the establishment with the brands on them undestroyed, and which was the ground for the seizure, that fact was attributable simply to the ignorance of an employé who had temporary charge of the establishment.

District-Attorney Courtney opposed the motion on the ground that there was *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and that the affidavits to the contrary were of the usual kind in these cases—not entitled to credit.

The Court reserved its decision.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed and referred as follows: Petition of Richard E. Hatch of this city, referred to Register Dayton; and of William J. Lawson of this city, referred to Register Allen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Mr. Justice CLERKE.

Frederick W. Allen agt. Robert R. Bridgers and John Bridgers.

An order was filed in this action yesterday sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendants' answer; thus holding that the purchasing of plaintiff's property at a Confederate confiscation sale was no defense to an action brought to recover its value. Or in other words, that the so-called confiscation laws of the so-called Confederate States were null and void. (The case was fully reported in our issue of May 8, 1867.)

John O. Mott for plaintiff; Owen, Nash & Gray for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Commissioner STILWELL.

ALLEGED FEMALE COUNTERFEITER.

The United States agt. Sarah Burns.

The defendant, it seems from the testimony, went, on Sunday morning last, into the milk store of Caroline Boyd, No. 276 Avenue A, and passed a counterfeit 50-cent currency note, which Caroline discovering shortly after Sarah's departure, she pursued Sarah and found her in the baker shop of Michael Keyser at No. 264 Avenue A, in the act of passing a similar counterfeit, and immediately demanded good money for the note she had received, when Sarah, becoming frightened, thrust the change she had received from Caroline into Caroline's hand, and also inadvertantly a $5 note, and run out of the shop, leaving the basket on the counter and the two counterfeit notes in the hands of the baker. The baker started in hot pursuit and caused her arrest. The officer who arrested Sarah showed her the stamps, and asked her whether they were the ones she passed, when she seized them, and, putting them in her mouth, ran away. She was caught by another officer, who seized her by the throat and choked her until she disgorged the notes, when she said she had found them.

The further examination was adjourned to Friday next, at 2 p. m.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—INGRAHAM, J. Over and Terminer.

561—Cushman agt. Rowland et al.	1097—Brien agt. Raphael.
465—Rosenpiatt agt. Crandall.	1421—Glinke agt. Taylor.
471—Ind. and Chic. Railroad Co. agt. Lyon.	617—Merritt et al. agt. Hutchins.
	441—Voorhies agt. Kelly, Sheriff.
239—Hawley agt. Eno.	595—Salpeach agt. Martinwart et al.
1369—Greene agt. Hanham.	1145—Connolly, jr., et al. agt. Crane et al.
278½—Wright agt. Comstock.	
711—Duke agt. Bristow, &c.	1445—Mayer et al. agt. Marie et al.
981—Delcan agt. Gensmer.	61—Dowdall agt. Matthews, impd.
1061—Mayer agt. Kelly, Sheriff.	241—Devillard agt. Davies, jr.
223—Bull's Head Bank agt. Dubois.	1235—Chisholm Nat. Bk. agt. Taylor.
PART II.—SETTLE, J.	
906—Wilkins et al. agt. Leonard.	1126—Schneider agt. Bracher.
914—Meyers agt. Morse.	1258—The Mayor agt. Beebe.
458—White agt. Mayer, &c.	1264—O'Brien agt. Tallen.
2772—Strasburger agt. Fox, jr. et al.	1158—Merritt agt. Lessay.
1210—Penrose et al. agt. Whippt.	1296—Fowler agt. Woods.
1216—Fishblatt agt. Appleby.	1306—Merritt agt. Cassidy.
1284—Kirtland agt. Northrup.	1272—Smith agt. Rhoads.
1242—Cohen agt. McCoy.	1316—Ripley agt. Pond.
1244—Bellony agt. Converse.	1326—Keller agt. Second Nat. Bank of Lyons.
1248—Gilmartin agt. The Mayor, &c.	
1252—O'Brien agt. Great Northern Oil Co.	
PART III.—WELLES, J.	
852—Fielding agt. Scofield.	1384—Smith agt. Spencer.
815—Bank of Commonwealth agt. Lamberson.	1384—Neckson agt. Tramall.
	1356—Page agt. Field.
1062—Ellis agt. Jones.	1400—Leroy agt. Hudson River Railroad Co.
1185—Williams agt. Wood.	
1266—Murphy agt. Murphy.	1402—Barnard agt. Hilyer.
1344—Great Western Ins. Co. agt. Carwinan.	1406—Bowen agt. Phipps.
	1416—Albers agt. Mich. Cen. Railroad Co.
1354—Gallagher agt. The Mayor.	
1326—Mead agt. Forrest.	1450—Gardner agt. Hazell.
1362—Mora agt. Robbins.	1449—Schmidt agt. Weston.
1364—Lane agt. Corwine.	1354—Bennett agt. Marks.
SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—CLERKE, J. Demurrers.	
27—Dubing agt. Ball.	7—Johnson agt. Clifton Boats.
28—Cafin agt. Ball.	8—Jones agt. Dick.
204—Same agt. Same.	36—Phelps agt. Platt.
29—Ormsbee agt. Brown.	37—Allen agt. Irving Nat. Bank.
30—Merritt agt. Reckeher.	38—Gilman agt. Healey.
31—Roosevelt agt. Gerard.	39—Arnoux agt. Kassen.
32—Scott agt. Roberts.	40—Steckl agt. Russell.
33—Sanders agt. Doty.	41—Solinson et al. agt. Mack.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—SUTHERLAND, J.	
18—Peck agt. Henshaw.	
The roll commences at 30—Pullen agt. Ford.	
SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—MONELL, J.	
2895—Armstrong agt. Stevens.	2217—Sackett agt. Gurney.
3020—Just et al. agt. Lasorde, &c.	2295—McCready agt. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
3025—Spring agt. Day et al.	2725—Topping agt. Lynch, Sheriff.
3221—Priestly et al. agt. Churchill et al.	2117—Bedein agt. Kelly, Sheriff.
	2119—Escoffier agt. Kelly, Sheriff.
3195—Black agt. Haughwout.	2045—Bell agt. Byrnes.
3467—Mojson agt. Mayor, &c.	2571—Emmstead agt. Mayor, &c.
3068—Fowler agt. Mayor, &c.	1977—Boyd agt. Pickersgill.
PART II.—JONES, J.	
3272—Browne agt. Young.	2324—Coit agt. Jones.
3168—Gellieb agt. Ebert.	2386—North River Bank agt. Shaffer et al.
3095—Bachaach agt. Soyer.	
3274—Flynn agt. M. Queen.	2238—Rubier agt. Goldstein et al.
3240—Doughty agt. Flender.	2340—Bonnell, jr. agt. Healey et al.
3246—Fisher agt. Schlaefer.	2348—Dodge et al. agt. New-York & Washington Steamship Co.
3318—Townsend agt. Goodwear, jr.	
3322—Washburn agt. Lippman et al.	3224—Weeks agt. Moody.
324—Stoepel agt. Lorenz &c.	
COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I. Adjourned to 15th inst.	
PART II.—DALY, J.	
768—Hart agt. Hart.	740—Thompson agt. Young.
603—New-York Fire Department agt. Vinney.	741—Lowenstein agt. Hart.
	742—Sinas agt. Schneider.
168—Allen agt. Morton.	744—O'Brien agt. Northrop.
736—Perkins agt. Fatman.	746—Rickie agt. Dwellmer.
737—Riding Woolen Company agt. Martin.	747—Wiswell agt. Leavitt.
	749—Walker agt. Donovan.
738—Schacker agt. Lederer.	752—Ryan agt. Branigan.
739—Wagner agt. Eighth-ave. Railroad Co.	
MARINE COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—GROSS, J.	
1—Hatch agt. Kahn.	—Stockbridge agt. Venage.
5—Dehl agt. Lange.	—Allerton agt. Wheeler.
7—Gallagher agt. Rodgers.	—Sheehan agt. Wheeler.
8—Wray agt. New-York Express Co.	—Naughton agt. Von Riesen.
	21—Schroder agt. Babbitts.
9—Miller agt. Smith.	22—Wood agt. McClelland.
10—Mooney agt. Garland.	23—Cavin agt. Palmer.
12—Devine agt. Nassau.	24—Attwood agt. Porter.
14—Wilson agt. Wolf.	25—Egner agt. Morse.
—Shayter agt. Terrance	26—Mount agt. Goldberg.
—Hendley agt. Rourke.	29½—Same agt. Same.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Corporation Counsel complied with the Aldermen's request, yesterday, and sent them a communication affirming his belief that the franchise granting licenses rests in the Common Council, and that it seems to have been coupled with an interest of a direct pecuniary nature, namely: the receipt of fees, constituting property in the legal sense. Mr. O'Gorman holds that any legislative interference with the exercise of such franchise is a violation of the Constitution of this State and of the United States. He does not mean to say that the Legislature cannot lawfully change in any respect the regulations affecting the liquor traffic in this city, many of which properly concern mere matters of police; but the learned Corporation Counsel thinks that the Legislature cannot lawfully change the franchise in the manner and to the extent proposed by the Excise Law. The Legislature cannot take from the Common Council and confer upon other persons the power of issuing licenses, nor can it place in any hands the disposition of revenues from licenses. In so far as the Excise Law attempts to do this, it violates the Constitution of New-York and of the United States, says Mr. O'Gorman, and he adds that the corporate authorities have a right to grant licenses to sell liquor. Having heard the Counsel's opinion read, the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, instructed Messrs. Loew, Norton, and Ward to report a license ordinance.

SERMON BY THE REV LYMAN ABBOTT.

Recently the Sabbath Committee published a circular, requesting all the pastors in this city to preach upon the Excise law. In compliance with the request, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the pastor of the New-England Church, West Forty-first-st., preached upon this subject last Sunday evening. After showing that the Excise law is a public and social benefit, and that it has reduced the number of liquor shops and increased the city revenues, thus helping to defray the expenses which the liquor traffic created, the Rev. gentleman took the ground that it is right to control the sale of liquor as it is to control the sale of laudanum; that it is the chief function of Government in the protection of society to interfere with any course of conduct which practically proves prejudicial to the masses, and that it is no more a despotic right to regulate the liquor traffic than it is to prohibit plucking flowers or walking on the grass in the Central Park. Mr. Abbott then detailed the following considerations in defense of the Excise law: 1. The first effect of alcohol is to destroy the power of self-control, and the expenses of government are produced by the necessity we are under of controlling those who are unable or unwilling to control themselves. We pay in New-York City, for police expenses only, besides what we pay for jails, criminal courts, police stations and the like, at the rate of $2 25 for every man, woman and child. The records show that at least half the arrests are for drunkenness, or for causes produced by drunkenness. We have the right on economical grounds to stop this drain on the public purse, or at least to compel the liquor dealers to pay something toward defraying the public expenses of their own trade. We have discovered Church and State. Is the liquor shop so much more sacred that we must pay for its support as a public institution? 2. Few question the right of government to interfere with travel, to quarantine vessels and passengers, to enter private houses, abate nuisances, and compel cleanliness and ventilation, and decency, for the preservation of public health. In truth, however, no pestilence is so contagious or so deadly as that produced by free traffic in rum. It destroys the father and sows the seed of future death in his children and children's children, and on grounds of public health we have plain right to regulate or interdict the sale, as we do that of tainted meats or licentious literature. 3. Notoriously the traffic in liquor is the fertile cause of political corruptions—national, State, municipal. The highest offices in the nation are filled by drunkards. Primary elections held in rooms reeking with the fumes of liquor pollute all the streams of political influence, whose flow they commingled rills produce. The two grand enemies of civil liberty are ignorance and intemperance, and the same argument which gives us the right to establish the common school to cure the one, gives the right to establish restrictive or prohibitory legislation to prevent the other. 4. Not less marked is the effect of free traffic in liquor on all the industries of the community. It paralyzes them; it renders credit uncertain; it begets poverty; it perpetually drains but never supplies. Nearly every defalcation may be traced, in part at least, to the rum shop. We have a right to frame such legislation as may be necessary to protect the industries of the community from the corruptions which flow from free traffic in liquor. 5. At every marriage a triple contract is made. The wife promises to honor and obey, the husband to love and cherish, and the State to maintain the sacred compact. Whatever threatens to disrupt that contract, it has the right and duty to enjoin. Thousands of wives demand as their sacred right the interference of the State to prevent a traffic which converts love into hate; the protector into a tyrant; home into hell. What weight can the battle-cry of men, whose coffers are full of blood-coined wealth, have against the solemn pleading of this woman lost for justice and for preservation. Finally, the wealth of the State lies in its men. These the liquor traffic is consuming. More hostile than the bitterest foe, more dangerous than the most deadly pestilence, it sweeps away more than the national wealth—the nation's life. Hundreds and thousands struggling against their fate are carried bound hand and foot, and offered up a sacrifice to this hideous Moloch. By the same right by which we guard our fields from the foraging of foes, our commerce from the rapacity of pirates, our city from imported pestilence, we have the right to protect our industries, our social life, our political fabric, our sacred home, our endeared children, from this fire which threatens the whole nation with conflagration.

PROFESSOR BLOT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Prof. Blot delivered the first of a series of lectures on cooking, yesterday, at room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Quite a number of women were present. The speaker spoke of the advantages of good cooking, and of the effects poor cooking had on the system. He said the brain depended on the stomach, and if the latter gets out of order the former always follows it. "The seat of reason is dependent upon the seat of digestion." We cannot be sick if our stomach is all right. An intelligent physician always finds out the state of the stomach first, when he visits his patient. What is required to keep the stomach in order, is not *much*, or costly food, but that which is suitable and proper. A cook, is to a family what an engineer is to an engine. A physician is only needed when the system is out of order. A good engineer knows all about the construction of his engine, and is able to repair it when out of order. A cook ought to have a knowledge of anatomy. Instead of using nostrums, we should use proper food, which is cheaper and easier to take. No chemist is able to imitate nature. In warm climates the fibers of the stomach are softened and extended by heat. Therefore it is necessary to use spices. It is a well-known fact that the Mexicans use immense quantities of red pepper; in fact it is one of the chief articles of diet with them. Their pepper fields are to them what our cornfields are to us. When the crop is harvested it is stored in large sheds. We must not mistake people who are bloated for those who are plump and healthy. Catholic sisters when 40 years of age, look alike because they all live on the same kind of food. The poor whites of the South who live on corn-bread, pork, coffee and whisky, are coarse and brutal. Their eyes have a dull, stupid look. Among all nations the people are refined in proportion to the simplicity and excellence of their food. A cook who is able to read has an advantage over the one who cannot. One who is careful need not buy lard; and if she economizes she will be able to save enough of fat from scraps to make all the soap which is needed in the household. Punctuality is indispensable in a cook, for if her work is not done by a certain hour, her labor is lost and the cooking spoiled. A kitchen should be clean, well ventilated, and dry. The utensils must be of the best quality. There should be a good cistern and an ice-box provided. The best housewife can do but little if she have poor materials to do with. The Professor then gave instructions for using the various utensils, and stated what kind were best adapted for general use. Afterward he gave, in plain, simple language, directions for selecting meats, fish, and vegetables. In the course of the lecture he said that it is a mistake to drink tea or coffee for breakfast, as tea acts on the nervous system, and coffee on the blood. Cold water is far better than either. Women who always have been accustomed to drink tea for breakfast, upon leaving off this habit, will feel weak, and hardly able to stand at first, but after a few days they will get over it, and their legs will be stronger than ever. Some people think soup is a kind of slop, containing but little nutriment. On the contrary, the substance of ten pounds of meat can be put in a bowl of soup. Coffee or broth should never be allowed to boil. In coffee the aroma escapes with the steam, and with broth the essence of the meat escapes. A few turkey or beef bones boiled will make enough soup to last a day or two. The crawfish, which are so common in this country, are excellent food, and they are much better here than those found in the old country. Snails are highly esteemed in Germany, France, and Italy. Great quantities of them are found in the vineyards. As they only go an inch or so deep in the ground, they freeze to death during the Winter in this country. Sorrel should be freely used in the Spring, for it will save many doctor's bills. In making sauces water should be avoided, and broth used in its stead.

Those who were present seemed highly pleased with the simplicity and clearness of the language used in the lecture. The speaker, in his explanations, makes use of the different kinds of instruments appertaining to cooking. He shows plainly that there is even a right way to pare and cut potatoes, turnips, or carrots. When common sense is introduced with the French art, then people will be inclined to listen to lectures on cookery. There are five lectures to be given at the Institute. The next will be on Thursday, at 10½ a. m., at the same place.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

MOUNTAIN BOY BEATS LADY THORNE.

The expectation of a great trot between the famous Lady Thorne, Queen of the Turf, and the brilliant trotter Mountain Boy attracted to the Union Course yesterday one of the largest gatherings of the season, numbering about 2,000 persons, not one of whom wore crinoline. The space allotted to carriages outside the track was crowded with stylish equipages, and the field also held a goodly number of them. The betting men were out in full force, and the various pools an excellent opportunity for indulging their speculative tendencies. Before the trot and between the heats the pool-selling auctioneer had his hands full of business, and must have realized a handsome sum from the liberal percentage which he deducted for his trouble. Lady Thorne was at first the favorite, though not at long odds, for the gallant record which Mountain Boy made against her last week on the Baltimore Course was too fresh in memory for that. A great deal of money was laid out at this time at the odds of 100 to 75 on the Lady. After the Boy had put a heat to his credit however, betting changed, although the backers of the lucky mare were so confident of her powers as to lay their money at evens. Mountain Boy had the call in the betting, and although the majority of the pools sold with even figures, he had the most supporters, and gradually advanced in favor until he was held at 100 to 60. After the second heat few were so poor as to do her reverence, and the hedgemen wildly endeavored to get their money back by laying 9 to 2, and 5 to 1, on the Boy. After the usual preliminary exercise the horses came up to the home stretch for the

First Heat, with Mountain Boy on inside. After one unsuccessful attempt at starting, Mountain Boy going on and approaching the score, they got off with the horse a length in the lead. The mare broke up almost instantly, went around the turn and passed the quarter with her legs maneuvering wildly in the air. By the time the quarter was reached the Boy had put at least eight lengths of daylight between them, and had a seeming chance of ending the race by a distance. But the Lady came to her feet in time to prevent this, and gallied gradually; for McLaughlin, as soon as he saw that he could not distance the mare, eased his horse and let his vantage ground gradually decrease. The half was passed in 1:13, the Boy leading by five lengths; the quarter had been made in 35 seconds. At the three-quarter pole the horse kept his lead, but was eased up on the home stretch and won by three lengths in 2:26¾.

Second Heat.—The word was given on the first trial. The Boy led by a neck, and on rounding the turn increased this to a length, which advantage he held handily throughout, the Lady, who was evidently all out of sorts, never being able to get nearer. The quarter and half were passed in the slow time of 38 sec. and 1:17, but the next half was the best of the race, the Lady making her strongest effort, but it was no use, and on coming up the home stretch she went up wildly and crossed the score on a run, a length in the rear. The time of the last half was 1:12, and of the heat, 2:29.

Third Heat.—This was much the same as the second. An even start was effected; at the quarter the Boy led by only a neck, the time being 37 sec.; but before reaching the half mile pole he had his old advantage of a length, and the Lady again loses her, but on the home stretch he won by three lengths. Time: 2:29, the first half being trotted in 1:16.

SUMMARY.

S. McLaughlin names b. g. Mountain Boy	1	1	1
D. Pfifer names b. m. Lady Thorne	2	2	2

Time: 2:26¾; 2:29; 2:29.

It was evident, in this race, that Lady Thorne was not herself; her long, swinging stride was there, but the speed was not, and Mountain Boy must defeat her again, and in better time than 2:24, before her friends will be satisfied of his superiority.

CRICKET.

SINGLE WICKET MATCH.

A single wicket match, for the benefit of F. Sadler, and for $500 a side, was played yesterday, at the Capitoline Ball Grounds. The attendance was limited to a few of the most ardent admirers of the game. Sadler was the first to appear at the wickets, but he was soon disposed of by a shooter on the leg stump from Worley. He was succeeded by Pearson, who ran up the score to 8, and was then bowled out by a working ball. Wharton followed, and began hitting pretty freely, but was caught by Lee for a single, leaving the score at 9. After a short interval Dempsey appeared at the wickets for the other side, and after playing a careful innings for 1, was bowled out by Pearson, and his successor, Lee, met with the same fate on receipt of his second ball. Norley made a short stand, but was run out after making the total score 2. Pearson went in for his second innings at 3½ o'clock, and after making 3 was given out, leg before wicket, a decision not universally satisfactory. Wharton was again caught after making 1, and Sadler was bowled out for nought. Norley came in to make the running for his side, and played a good innings of 8, including the best hit of the day for 2 to square leg, and was finally bowled out by Pearson. Lee followed him, and added 1 to the score, which, with two wides made, tied their adversaries, and was then bowled out by Pearson, leaving the decision of the match to Dempsey, who played his first two or three balls carefully, and then made a forward drive for 1 over the bowler's head, winning the match by one wicket. Norley's bowling was the best of the match. The following is a summary of the score:

PEARSON'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Sadler b. Norley	0	b. Norley	0
Pearson b. Norley	8	l. b. w. b. Norley	3
Wharton c. Lee b. Norley	1	c. l. b. Norley	1
Wides	0		
No balls	0		
Total	9	Total	4

NORLEY'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dempsey b. Pearson	1	not out	1
Lee b. Pearson	0	b. Pearson	1
Norley run out	1	b. Pearson	8
		Wides	2
Total	2	Total	12

PEDESTRIANISM.

John Sheffield, the pedestrian, took a benefit yesterday afternoon at the Satellite Base Ball Club's ground. He accomplished his nine feats in very good time, making them inside of 23 minutes. The half-mile foot race was won, after a severe contest, by Thomas Bayles, who carried off the cup for first prize. The other event of the day was a four-mile walking match, which was eventually reduced to two, and was easily won by Robinson.

BASE-BALL.

ATLANTIC VS MUTUAL.

The second and decisive game of the champion match between the Atlantics and Mutuals was played on the Union Grounds, at Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon, the champions winning by a score of 32 to 17. Want of space forbids comment.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 7.—The Bowdoin Base-Ball Club of Brunswick defeated the Eons of Portland this afternoon by a score of 29 to 26, carrying off the silver ball and the championship.

THE HARVARDS BEAT THE EXCELSIORS OF BROOKLYN.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—A game of base-ball took place today at Cambridge between the Harvard Club and the Excelsior of Brooklyn, N. Y., which was won by the former—29 to 16.

HOME NEWS.

THE CITY.

The Troy boats have reduced fare to 50 cents.

At the Hall yesterday 50 aliens were naturalized.

The Boards of Audit will consider newspaper claims to-day. The late City Inspector's clerks were heard yesterday.

The Pereire crossed the ocean in nine days and two hours from Brest—claimed to be the quickest passage yet.

Mrs. Pamelia Hunt of Saratoga died in front of No. 31 Pine-st. yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Randall has just arrived home, after 21 years missionary labors in India.

The State Woman's Hospital, Fiftieth-st. and Fourth-ave., is to be opened on Thursday. Public exercises at 3 p. m.

The new term of the New-York Medical College for Women commences at No. 102 East Twelfth-st., on the 4th of November.

Patrick Farrell yesterday fell from his wagon in Greene-st. while intoxicated, and was seriously injured.

The Hebrew congregation, "Shari Tephilah," on Sunday, contributed $595 toward the relief of the fever sufferers.

A mad steer escaped from a slaughter-house in Forty-fifth-st., near the East River, yesterday afternoon, and ran up Second-ave., knocking down several men. He was at length killed.

Senator Nye of Nevada, Judge Smith of the New-York Supreme Court, and Senator Geo. F. Edmunds of Vermont are at the Coleman House.

The Board of Excise will try 24 liquor-dealers to-day; two for selling liquor to men whose wives had protested, and six for selling liquor on Sunday.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board held no meeting yesterday. Seizures were reported of two illicit distilleries, 329 barrels of whisky, and 54,000 cigars.

Mr. Charles F. Prescott, one of the proprietors of Lafayette Hall, died while descending a flight of stairs at the Carlton House yesterday afternoon.

H. W. Rockwell was before Justice Connolly yesterday, accused of paying for beef valued at $21, with a forged check on the Farmers' National Bank of Catskill.

Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe and jewels that are for sale, are still on exhibition at No. 689 Broadway. If not disposed of this week they are to be sold at auction on Monday.

Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co. have sent $4,840 19, and Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. $6,235 27 to the yellow fever sufferers. The New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Society have sent $5,776 22.

The Committee of Investigation on the alleged illegal Spanish wine seizures by the Customs authorities of this city and Boston, have concluded their labors, and the result is soon to be announced. Over $1,000,000 is involved.

An excursion train will take a party from the Jersey City Ferry, on Thursday morning, to attend A. J. Bleecker's sale of villa lots at Ridgefield Park on the Hackensack River, ten miles west of Jersey City.

Martin Black and Patrick Mooney, inmates of No. 14 Baxter-st., quarreled last night, and Mooney stabbed Black in the left cheek, inflicting a serious wound. Mooney was arrested and Black was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The everlasting examination in the Royal Insurance bond robbery was resumed yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court. After several witnesses had been examined, the hearing was, of course, again adjourned.

Mr. Van Meter, Superintendent of the Howard Mission, has adopted the plan of visiting the down-town police-stations on Saturday nights, and inviting the lodgers to take breakfast at the Mission on Sunday mornings.

The United States naval apprentice ship Sabine is expected at this port this week. She will anchor off the Battery, and parents or guardians wishing to apprentice their boys will find this a good opportunity, instead of sending them to a rendezvous.

At the last meeting of the Bank-st. Methodist Mission, the Rev. E. Watson of Saratoga County and Mr. S. Merritt, jr., delivered interesting temperance addresses, and Prof. G. P. Benjamin and wife and Mr. George W. Jones sang temperance songs.

A birch bark canoe, which has been presented to the Central Park by Messrs. Buck & Perdar, proprietors of the Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., is on exhibition in the old arsenal. It was built this Summer by some Indians from St. Francis, Canada, of an entire sheet of bark, sixteen feet long by four feet wide.

Conrad Trust, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, was accused by Officer David D. Dunbar of violating the Excise law. Trust claims that the lager-beer, through which it is asserted the law was infracted, was in his private room. He was bailed in $500 for trial.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Hall moved that the Grand Jurors summoned to attend the Court be discharged, as the Court of Over and Terminer would on the same morning impanel a Grand Jury. City Judge Russel discharged the Grand Jurors. Three cases were then tried before a petit jury.

Detective officer Irving yesterday arrested Christian F. Frehrichs, late confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. Theodore H. Vetterlein & Sons, tobacco merchants, at No. 125 Water-st. It is charged that the accused had filled up checks, signed in blank, which had been placed in his care, for sums amounting to $2,000, and drawn the money on them.

Mr. Wm. M. Tweed presided at the meeting of the Tammany Society last night, and the Building Committee reported that the new Tammany Hall will be ready for dedication by next 4th of July. The Society has issued bonds representing $220,000, and 19 members have taken $10,000 each, leaving only $30,000 to be thrown into the market.

A few weeks ago, Rudolph Cingleman induced the wife of Rudolph Myers of No. 292 Avenue A, and her six children, to leave their home and live with him. Myers did not find his truant family until Sunday last. They were living in a basement in South Sixth-st., Brooklyn, E. D., in the most abject poverty. Cingleman was committed. He is only 22 years of age.

James Koinan, John Koinan, Daniel Cerpa, Thos. Flood, John Patterson, and John Williams, of ages ranging from 9 to 13, were yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed for examination to-day for breaking into Frederick Schroeder's saloon, at No. 301 Bleecker-st., on Sunday night, and stealing therefrom wine and lager-beer, from which they became intoxicated.

Workmen commenced the construction yesterday of the new extension line of telegraph, in connection with the Western Union Company, from the center of the city, up-town, and around the suburbs. The wires are also to be extended to Brooklyn and Jersey, across the river, as well as in other directions. New-York will then have an all-round-the-town system of telegraph, similar to that of London and Paris.

Capt. Petty last night arrested John McGill, keeper of a "policy" shop at No. 146 West Broadway, and Sidney Brown, whom he found there buying tickets. He also visited Thomas Connolly's den, at No. 149, and arrested the proprietor and Michael Stevens, Robert Hutchings, Alfred Lewis, and Georgiana Anderson, whom he found there engaged in gaming. The books, papers, and gaming implements were seized, and, together with the prisoners, taken to the Leonard-st. Police Station.

Horace Greeley lectured last evening in the large hall of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Packard's Commercial College. The hall was filled to overflowing. The speaker urged young men boldly to launch out into the world, and by no means to be content with laborers' hire; but he did not regard commercial life as the manliest inviting, since too many young men are looking forward to that sphere of usefulness. He would rather young men should be willing to strike out for paths which, not being already crowded, promise sure remuneration.

William Lewis alias William Dewey, James Casey alias Adams, Wm. Devere alias John Thomas, alias English, Wm. Davis alias John Colbert, Stephen Jerome alias Carpenter, Josephine Williams alias Nellie Carpenter, and Carrie Wilson, with any number of aliases, who were arrested a few days ago at No. 31 Crosby-st., being in their possession property valued at $2,500, stolen from Messrs. Smith & Murray's furnishing store at No. 149 Grand-st., were yesterday committed by Justice Hogan.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday a full number of Grand Jurors attended, but Judge Ingraham discharged them until this morning, when they are to be impanelled. The calendar embraces the following cases: The People agt. Vincent Coll, homicide; Eugene Sullivan, manslaughter; Thomas Lambert, arson; Samuel Freeman, manslaughter; Jeremiah Horton, manslaughter. The first two cases are to be tried on the 16th inst.; the other three respectively on the 14th, 15th, and 21st inst.

The Superintendent of a Mission tells of a Western merchant who came to this city recently, having a quantity of butter on the way to Boston, and who, strolling through the city "to get material for a letter home," was met by a well-dressed woman of the town, who drank with him and saw him well drunk, and then stole his money, watch, and other trinkets, valued at $1,000. He was told that there could probably be regained, but that to obtain them he must go before a magistrate, where his name, place of business, etc., would be made public. "Then let it all go," he said. "I had rather lose my money than my good name."

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice Welles, yesterday, Mr. George W. Kiersted instituted suit against Messrs. Andrew and William F. Clark. Mr. Kiersted manufactures fishing lines at Mineola, L. I., and the defendants sell fishing tackle in this city, and in 1866 supplied thread by weight to the plaintiff. The defendants claim that the accused had filled up checks, signed in blank, which had been placed in his care, for sums amounting to $2,000, and drawn the money on them. Case still on.

The children on Randall's Island are to enjoy a fine treat on Friday. The New-York Caledonian Club will visit the island in Highland costume, accompanied by their Band of Pipers, and will present 14 medals to the Randall's Island boys, to be contested for in the manner adopted at the annual Scottish games. The steamboat Bellevue will take the members of the Club from the pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-st., East River, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and arrangements have been made with the Harlem Steamboat Company to land all guests at the island by the 11½ a. m. and 1½ p. m. trips from Peck-slip, by the steamboats Sylvan Grove and Sylvan Stream. The Island Ferry, at the foot of One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., Harlem River, will take guests across every few minutes during the day.

At a meeting of the Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association last evening, the Committee that went to Washington reported that they had received authority from the Government to examine bonded warehouses, and that every assurance had been given them of Government aid in forming associations similar to that in New-York in the other large cities throughout the Union. Col. Stevenson was last evening appointed Agent to the Association. Messrs. Cox, Stevens, Pelton and Burdett holding a like position. The sense of the meeting was expressed in opposition to resuming work at present. A committee will leave this city to-day for Philadelphia, to organize an Association there, proceeding thence to Baltimore for a similar purpose. It is intended now to thoroughly investigate the distillery business in all its bearings, and to lay the groundwork of an organized movement for the protection of the trade all over the country.

The liquor dealers of this city yesterday received the following communication from the "Grand Council," marked "Private (No. 3)" and franked by the Hon. Fernando Wood: "You hold a license from the Excise Board. There are altogether, 6,000 of us in this city. Our interests are severely suffering in consequence of unjust oppression. We pay a greater license fee, and are more severely dealt with than any other class of people. We are suffering through want of a friend and protector in authority. It was not so a few years back. We once had a Mayor who stood between the oppressor and the oppressed. Let us make a common cause for his reelection. This is not a political question. It is higher than politics. It affects our dearest rights as good citizens and as men. If we act together for the same man, we can elect him! The present Mayor has told us that he can do nothing for us. Let us support some other man who *can* do something for us. This man we all know is Fernando Wood, who has brains and nerve, and who is not afraid to do his duty!"

BROOKLYN.—It is proposed to aid the Southern sufferers by a series of concerts, to commence shortly.

Mortality during the week, 204, of which 35 were men, 43 women, 71 boys, and 55 girls. Of this number 21 died of measles.

Yesterday, on the examination of the case of Cornelius Peer, Jacob De Lamarte, and E. H. Wakefield, before Commissioner Newton, it was admitted that the defendants were acting for Henry Heilig, as agent for the Georgia State Lottery; but the question whether they were entitled to sell slips in other lotteries was postponed until next Saturday.

At the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, the Rev. George W. Woodruff is to consider the subject of tobacco.

The body of a castaway was found yesterday in a pile of building stones at the intersection of Clinton and Carroll sts.

The late U. S. Tax Collector, T. C. Callicot, was indicted yesterday, with George J. Hardy, John S. Allen, Alexander Cunningham, and Lewis Faucher, on the charge of defrauding the Government.

William Sheridan, described as a bright boy of nine years, of poor, hard-working parents, for stealing two sweet potatoes from a corner grocery, and being unable to pay the Court fine of $10, was sentenced to the County Jail, on the 20th ult., to serve fifteen days. He was yesterday liberated through the intervention of Mayor Boole.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—An inquest was held last night by Coroner Smith in the case of Herman Gross, who was alleged to have been murdered at the intersection of Division and Keap-sts. by Lawrence Erhardt. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, but it was only corroborative of the ante-mortem deposition of Andrew Wever, previously published. The jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased, Herman Gross, came to his death by the stab of a dirk in the hands of one Lawrence Erhardt, on the evening of Oct. 3, 1867." In answer to the usual questions, Erhardt said: "I am 23 years of age; was born in Rhinefelts, Germany; reside at No. 129 Delancey-st., New-York, and am not guilty of the offense." Andrew Wever, who was stabbed at the same time, is likely to recover.