NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Counterfeiting Case.
Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Frederick Whitten.—The defendant was charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit fifty dollar Treasury note. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the defendant went to the establishment of H. J. Benjamin in Thirteenth street and paid fifty dollars as a deposit for the purchase of a pair of horses. At dusk on the same day the defendant again repaired to that place and having paid the balance took away the team. J. C. Nettleship, of the secret service, testified that he had previous to the above transaction arrested a counterfeiter, who was then in custody, and who, believing that he had been deceived by other counterfeiters, revenged himself by narrating to him the "horse trick" so successfully carried on. In order to impress witness with his own incocence so far as this case was concerned, Frederick Whitten, the present defendant, called upon him and told him that he had not committed any offence, since he had only paid another for passing the counterfeit money in part payment of the team. Thus unintentionally confessing his participation in the transaction, Nettleship caused his arrest. After an examination he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter in Philadelphia.

The United States vs. Josiah Bright.—The defendant was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit United States currency notes. He was held under $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions Rendered.
By Judge Ingraham.

Spencer vs. Jardine.—Motion granted.
Harton vs. Frost.—Motion denied.
Bellman vs. Sicher et al.—Motion granted.
Bell et al. vs. Curtis.—Same.
Hunt vs. Scott et al.—Same.
Halloran vs. Hall et al.—Same.
Michel, &c., vs. Stetson, Jr.—Same.
Ariet et al. vs. Sicher et al.—Motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue.
The Same vs. Sicher.—Same.
Same vs. Same.—Same.
Hammett et al. vs. Barnard et al.—Motion granted.
Sturtevecather, Jr., et al. vs. McFarlan et al.—Same.
Lamber vs. Hernunentz.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions Rendered.
By Judge Fithian.

Samuel Kidd et al. vs. William P. Shaw et al.—Motion granted and commission issued.
Nathan Mestler vs. Mansah Mestler.—Motion granted and cause referred.
George Hubert vs. Bernard McIntyre.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer, as frivolous, with leave to defendant to answer within ten days on payment of costs.
The Croton River Bank vs. James T. Foster et al.—Motion granted.
James T. Foster et al. vs. James E. Kelly.—Motion granted.
Charles Wannmacher et al. vs John Davis.—Motion vacated, with ten dollars costs.
James McIntyre vs. Charles H. Trumbull.—Let a receiver be appointed in this case. Let an undertaking be drawn and I will name the receiver if the parties do not agree.
Roger F. Martin vs. John Martin et al.—Motion denied, without costs, with liberty to renew on further affidavits.
A. Sidney Baxter vs. Calvin C. Parks et al.—Motion granted, without costs.
John Friedrich vs. Catharine Friedrich.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.
Michael L. Purcell v. Benjamin F. Auny.—Motion granted, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Action on Notes.
Before Judge Daly.

Moses Danenbaum vs. Levi Siberman.—It appears in this case that the plaintiff was the owner of a dry goods and fancy store located at Red Bank, N. J., the stock of which he alleges to be of the value of $9,000. He made sale of this stock to a man by the name of Rosenburg, receiving therefor $5,500. Three thousand dollars of the purchase money was taken in the shape of notes, endorsed by the defendant. The issue to be determined by this suit hangs on these notes. The defendant claims that there was misrepresentation and fraud in the value and quality of the goods, as represented to him; that, in consequence, he proffered the plaintiff $500 if he would cancel the contract, and that plaintiff refused to do so. The trial will occupy several days, as a large number of witnesses are to be examined.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Motions for New Trials—"Mart" Allen Wants His Bail Reduced.
Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

At the opening of the court yesterday Mr. W. F. Howe made a motion for a new trial for three men named Adams, Kheil and Wicker, who were convicted of robbery in the first degree, on the evidence adduced upon the trial, together with an important affidavit presenting additional facts. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings made no reply. The City Judge took the papers, and as it is a case of considerable interest his Honor will probably prepare an able and elaborate opinion. Mr. Howe also moved for a reduction of the bail from $10,000 to $2,000 in the case of Martin Allen, who is charged with robbing a citizen of Connecticut of $500, he having been induced by a female to accompany her to a notorious "panel" house in Crosby street.

District Attorney Garvin opposed the motion with great earnestness, dwelling upon the enormity of this class of larcenies, which are rarely prosecuted by reason of the disinclination of complainants to appear in court.

Judge Bedford said he could not legally act in the matter, an indictment not having been found by the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney stated that a bill had been ordered, and would be presented on Monday. Counsel on both sides agreed to consider the motion as having been argued.

Assistant District Attorney Blunt then proceeded to dispose of the calendar with more than ordinary promptness for a young beginner. Some of the cases were set down for trial next week, while a few prisoners were discharged for reasons satisfactory to the prosecuting officer and the Court.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	50	52	3 P. M.	54	58
6 A. M.	53	50	6 P. M.	52	58
9 A. M.	50	56	9 P. M.	49	54
12 M.	51	57	12 P. M.	46	52

Average temperature yesterday 54½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 50½

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL.—The French corvette Latouche Treville, commanded by Lieutenant Basset, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Pierre, N. F. She carries a crew of eighty officers and men and mounts four guns, and was received with the usual courtesies.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Business at the Treasury yesterday was exceedingly quiet, and nothing of any importance transpired. General Butterfield, who was in his place all day, supplied the information that there is now a sufficiency of fractional currency on hand to meet the public demand.

APPOINTMENT BY MARSHAL HARLOW.—United States Marshal Harlow has made the appointment, to take effect on Monday next, of Foster Swift, M. D., to the position of physician to the United States prisoners and witnesses detained in custody in this city, in place of E. B. Dalton. Mr. Dalton resigned on account of ill health.

LECTURES ON THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—The first of a course of lectures on "The Life of Christ" was delivered last evening in the Anthon Memorial church, Forty eighth street, by the rector, the Rev. Heber Newton. A large congregation assembled, and the discourse, which was listened to with marked attention, was of a very interesting character.

STABBED IN WATER STREET.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning Edward Lindman, aged thirty-five years, dwelling at No. 85 Cherry street, while passing through Water street, was attacked by an unknown man with a knife and severely cut on the nose and head. His wounds were dressed by Surgeon Donor, of the Central Police Office, and he was then sent home.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at No. 126 Cherry street on the body of George Moffat, a night watchman, who died suddenly while sitting in a chair in an office on pier 12 East river. Disease of the heart is believed to have been the cause of death. Deceased was forty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS AT QUARANTINE.—Superintendent O'Rourke yesterday telegraphed to Commissioner Curtiss from Quarantine stating that Henry Phelps, second mate, aged twenty-two years, a native of Connecticut; William Russell, aged twenty years, a native of Ireland, and Burcher Fickle, seaman, aged twenty-six, a native of Germany, had been admitted to hospital. These men formed part of the crew of the steamship Euterpe, from Havana, and are suffering from yellow fever.

INTEMPERANCE, DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, yesterday morning reported the death of Hannah Lawlor, an Irishwoman, forty years of age, residing at 102 Cherry street. Deceased had been very intemperate in her habits, besides which she was in an extremely destitute condition. The place in which deceased lived and died was disgustingly filthy and altogether unfit for habitation by human beings. The stench which greets the nostrils of persons entering the detested place is absolutely sickening and quite sufficient to generate disease in the system. Coroner Schirmer was called to hold an inquest on the body of deceased.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—The force of workmen on the new Post Office has been nearly doubled since last month. The area wall in a short time will be completed, and by the middle of December the walls of the building will rise above the fence that surrounds the grounds. Five thousand cubic yards more of earth have been removed during the last month than was removed the month previous. Also in October there were 831 linear feet of sheathing, piling and sparing put down, which is a handsome advance on previous labor. The area wall is built massively and already weighs 6,666,900 pounds. Mr. Hulburd, the superintendent of the work, is now in Washington, engaged in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to matters connected with the business.

BUSINESS IN THE TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE.—The following amounts have been received for taxes on personal and real estate for the month of October:—

7	$176,891	20	$585,730
8	151,737	21	606,108
9	112,893	22	576,537
11	127,616	23	494,135
12	229,549	25	422,176
13	76,007	26	565,102
14	72,185	27	469,975
15	107,750	28	514,034
16	48,390	29	752,358
18	449,592	30	657,066
19	652,142		
Total			$7,725,194

YOUNG CRIMINALS AFLOAT.—The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, it appears, have been unfortunate in one of their ventures. Recently they established a school ship—the Mercury—for the training of young criminals under their care. Owing to the lack of discipline on board the ship or some other cause, between five and six o'clock on Thursday morning eleven of the boys succeeded in lowering a boat and reaching the battery, where they abondoned the boat and scuttered about the city. Four of them were arrested on Broadway Thursday afternoon by officers of the Fourth police precinct and returned to the ship. The others—William Mcsidly, James O'Hara, John Hale, James O'Brien, Sylvester Moiez, James Sharnon and William Ferries—avoided arrest and are probably now preying upon the community again.

OCTOBER FIRE STATISTICS—LOSSES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The report of Fire Marshal Brackett, showing the number of fires and aggregate loss therefrom in New York and Brooklyn during the month of October, was transmitted to the Police Commissioners yesterday. In New York there were fifty fires, four of which were caused by kerosene and three by incendiaries—all involving a loss of $128,300 on buildings and $303,900 on stock, making a total of $432,200, on which there was insurance to the amount of $360,600. During the same month last year the losses amounted to $360,832, with an insurance of $759,050. From the report of Fire Marshal Keady, of Brooklyn, for October, it appears that the losses by fire in that city during that month amounted to $28,000 on buildings and $24,000 on stock, making a total of $52,000, on which there was $56,000 insurance. Of the twenty-five fires in Brooklyn seven were caused by incendiaries.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A WASHERWOMAN IN TROUBLE.—Mary Nelson, a washerwoman, living at No. 109 Laurens street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, charged by Mollie Watson, of No. 5 Rivington street, with stealing underclothing from her of the value of twenty-five dollars. The woman had the clothes to wash and refuses to give them up. Held in $500 bail to answer.

LARGE ROBBERY OF JEWELRY IN MOTT STREET.—David Kronshier, a boy sixteen years of age, was charged before Judge Hogan at the Tombs yesterday with stealing a watch and gold chains of the value of $110 from Mr. Riffle Cooper, of 75 Mott street, and Joseph Cowen, residing in the same neighborhood, was charged with purchasing the property knowing it to be stolen. Both prisoners were committed to answer.

A DISHONEST VISITOR.—Mrs. Margaret McClorky, of No. 13 Market street, yesterday appeared before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, and charged a woman named Martha Sutton with stealing from her two silk dresses and other wearing apparel, of the total value of ninety-eight dollars, on the 31st ult. Martha Sutton, as alleged, was visiting at the house with a neighbor, and was seen to leave the premises on the day named, during the afternoon, with some of the property hanging over her arm. The prisoner, who resides at No. 1 Monroe street, denied her guilt, but was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF BOOKS.—William J. Lyons, a respectably dressed young man, who has been for some time a buyer of books from the American News Company, was brought up in custody yesterday before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, charged with stealing six copies of "Gates Ajar" and Mark Twain's "Innocent Pilgrims," of the value of seventeen dollars. It appeared that Lyons was in the habit of buying of Oakley, Mason & Co., of 21 Murray street. He would call in the morning and give his order, and then call in the middle of the day and take the parcel of books away, and it is supposed that he contrived on more occasions than the present one to take more books than belonged to him. He was caught in the act on Thursday and was apprehended. He was committed, to answer at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Herman Schol, a German storekeeper, thirty-nine years of age, residing at 778 Second avenue, was arraigned before the presiding magistrate at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, by officer Brennan, of the court squad, upon complaint of George Stittmatter, of No. 225 Eighth avenue, charged with false representations. Stittmatter charges that on the 30th day of August last he purchased from the prisoner a certain amount of furniture and store fixtures, paying for the same the sum of $450, upon representations from Schol that they were free and no encumbrance upon them; that it afterwards transpired that a man named Matthews held a mortgage of fifty dollars on the property, and now threatens to foreclose it. Schol pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for examination.

BURGLARY IN THE BOWERY.—Two young men, giving their names as James Wilson and Thomas McDonald, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Jeremiah J. Corcoran at No. 119 Bowery. Mr. Corcoran keeps a drug store at the above number, and charges that the men entered the store by breaking the glass out of the front store door. It appears two men named Patrick and Richard O'Donald were awakened thus early yesterday morning by the noise of glass breaking, and that when Patrick went into the street he saw the two prisoners come out of Corcoran's store. He ran after them and caused their arrest by officer Ryan, of the Tenth precinct. The men had no goods in their possession. McDonald resides at 41 Mulberry street and Wilson at 216 Cherry street. Both men were locked up to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

THE DANGER OF SLEEPING.—Patrick Donohue, of No. 19 Spring street, appeared yesterday before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, and charged a man named Frank Jervis with stealing from him a watch and chain valued at $200 and also ten dollars in money, while he was sleeping in a chair in the liquor saloon No. 215 Bowery. Donohue stated that on the 29th of October he accidentally fell in with the prisoner at a liquor saloon in the Bowery, he at the time being under the influence of liquor. The men "travelled" together for some time until finally, about one o'clock at night, Jervis took him into the saloon No. 215 Bowery. Here Donohue went to sleep, and while he was sleeping two men saw the prisoner search Donohue's pockets. When he awoke he missed the property and caused the arrest of Jervis last night by officer Lyons of the Tenth precinct. Jervis denies his guilt, but was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

ROBBERY OF HOBBY HORSES.—A boy named John Maddon and a German named Frank Gandy, of No. 266 Second street, were brought before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with stealing a hobby horse, valued at eight dollars, from the store of Andrew Christian, Maiden lane. Maddon was employed at Christian's store, and he placed these wooden horses in a convenient position to be stolen, and for this purpose he had a confederate who sold them to Gandy. Information was given to Captain De Camp, at the Second precinct police station, and a detective officer found at Gandy's premises six wooden horses, the property of Christian, and which he had purchased at about one-half their value. Both prisoners were brought before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs. Maddon was committed to answer. Gandy was also committed, but liberated on giving $1,000 bail for his appearance at the Special Sessions.

BURGLARY IN FIFTH AVENUE.—Some weeks ago the family of Legrand B. Cannon, of 311 Fifth avenue, went to the country, leaving the residence in charge of a man and woman named August and Emma Metz. About ten days ago they reported at the Twenty-ninth precinct station house that burglars had entered the house left in their charge and stolen a valuable amount of furs, clothing &c. Detectives Mulligan and Evans made an examination and were convinced that the robbery was committed by occupants. They pursued their investigations further, and decided to arrest the man and woman. A warrant was obtained from Justice Kelly and the arrest made. The man denied all knowledge of the case, but the woman subsequently unbosomed herself, acquitted her husband of all knowledge of the dishonest act, and told where $2,000 worth of the property could be found. It was found at the point indicated. The officers also learned where the balance ($8,000 worth) was secreted.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RUN OVER.—Samuel McNally, eight years of age, was run over and seriously injured last night in Hamilton avenue. He was taken to his home in Bowen street.

SERIOUS FALL.—A framer named Joseph Bloom, residing at 264 Myrtle avenue, fell from the roof of the Catholic College at the corner of Willoughby avenue and Lewis street last evening and broke his leg in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FIRES.—At about six o'clock last night a fire broke out in a wooden structure in the coal and wood yard of Kraft & Zeigler, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Union street. The place was closed at half-past five o'clock and shortly thereafter flames were discovered in the centre of the building, near the machinery. Mr. Thomas F. Nevins, district engineer, was soon on the ground and rendered valuable assistance in saving adjoining property. Messrs. Kraft & Zeigler sustain a loss of $4,000; insured in the Relief Insurance Company for $2,000.

At half-past six o'clock last night a fire broke out in the hat store of M. Robb, No. 401 Myrtle avenue, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

FIRE IN ATLANTIC AVENUE.—A two story frame house, recently completed, on Atlantic avenue, near East New York, was set fire to in several places at ten o'clock on Thursday night last and was completely destroyed. The building was owned by Philip Spence, and was valued at $2,000; insured in a New York company for $2,500. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Suspicion has been created in the minds of several of the residents of East New York as to the source from which the fire originated. Some time ago one of the volunteer fire companies of that district gave a party, and they were enjoying themselves to their hearts' content when the alarm of fire was given and the festivities ended suddenly by the call to duty. It was suspected that an envious fire company had lighted the conflagration, and much ill feeling was engendered by the suspicion. Last evening the latter company attended to had a social party and were called away by the above fire. Assistant Fire Marshal Keady is investigating the origin of the affair.

ANOTHER MANDAMUS FOR BALLOT BOXES.—Saturday afternoon Captain Leich, of the Forty-ninth precinct, was served with a mandamus issued by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, for the surrender of the "ballot boxes and the ballots therein contained" which were taken from the Fourth election district of the Twenty-first ward on Tuesday evening last by Captain Leich. The latter telegraphed to Inspector Folk for instructions upon receipt of the order of the Court, and was directed to give them over to the custody of the inspectors and canvassers of election appointed for that district, at the place from which they were taken. It appears that immediately after the closing of the polls, and when, according to the law, the votes should have been counted without further delay, the canvassers ordered the police officers on duty there to leave the room. The officers, suspecting fraud, refused to comply with the order to absent themselves. The canvassers then adjourned for two hours and left the place. Captain Leich asked what had best be done by him in the matter, and was instructed by his superior to take charge of the boxes at the station house until further orders. This was done. The ballot boxes were surrendered last evening by the police to the Board of Canvassers of the Fourth district, of which James Buckley, Justice of the Peace, is a member.

THE CARBOLIC ACID EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Continuation of the Inquest—Theory of Experts as to the Cause of the Accident.

Yesterday the inquest relative to the cause and circumstances attending the recent terrible explosion of an iron tank of carbolic acid at the works of the Robbins Wood Preserving Company, Third street, near Bond, South Brooklyn, was resumed before Coroner Jones and a jury.

Michael McGunigle, the mason who contracted the brick and mason work of the boiler for Mr. Trundy, was first called. He stated substantially as follows:—I have experience in setting boilers, but never set one like this; I told Mr. Cunningham I thought the setting too low at the north end; the boiler was not level; the end of the furnace, which was the lowest, was about three inches lower than the opposite end; Mr. Cunningham coincided with my opinion; I understood that he told Mr. Trundy of it; we were building it under his directions; there was danger of one end being dry; I thought this dipping of the boiler unsafe, because the liquids would settle at one end, leaving the plates dry and an explosion liable by water coming in contact with them.

Attention was here called by the Coroner to the testimony of Mr. Trundy, wherein it is stated that the liquid poured out in streams from one end of the boiler, and to the statement of Mr. McGunigle as to the dryness of the other end.

Mr. George W. N. Curtis was next sworn—I live at Camden, N. J.; am superintendent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad; I am familiar with the Robbins wood preserving process from witnessing experiments and considerable study of the subject; I was acquainted with the process proposed and carried into effect by Mr. Voorhies; the process spoken of in Mr. Robbins' patent and that used by Mr. Voorhies is identical, but the application is different; I know of two boilers substantially built under the direction of Mr. Voorhies, one at Princeton, N. J., the other on the West Jersey Railroad, the latter being a new one; they have both been in use, the one at Princeton for a year and a half, the other for two or three months; there has never been any accident or explosion there; I never heard of any; I should have certainly known if there had been any; the oil chamber of the Princeton kiln, if I remember rightly, has broken and the oil escaped while it was being used strictly after the plan of Mr. Robbins; it resulted in nothing but the burning of the oil which flowed from the still; at the Princeton still the vapors are graduated in a separate boiler and conducted into the wood chamber by a pipe; the still is two feet distant from the wood chamber; I do not think the explosion could have been caused by the vapors taking fire, because the fire would not communicate with vapors within the boilers unless there was a vacuum within; in my opinion the explosion would not have resulted from the communication of fire from without; if this explosion was caused by steam it was by its gradual production to a greater amount than the boiler heads could stand, not on account of the sudden formation of steam by water coming in sudden contact with the heated surface; because in the first place, if there was no water in the oil itself, there could not have been any generated until the water by heat had been driven from the wood; the water dropping from the wood upon the surface of the oil would have had no effect other than to have vaporized the oil; think a small pressure would have blown the heads of the boiler out; it would seem that the pressure on the valves was too great; the pressure in the boiler may have been small, yet sufficient to allow a leakage; don't think that water on the top of the oil would keep the oil from evaporating; in my opinion the explosion might have been due to the presence in the boiler of other materials than those enumerated; the decline of the boiler is designated as a greater element of safety, as it gives a greater depth of oil at the furnace, but if the other end should become dry and water come in contact with the heated plates would generate steam and cause an explosion. In reply to a juror—The engine at Princeton is more on Mr. Robbins' plan than on Mr. Voorhies'. Direct—If the cocks at the end of the angle irons had been opened and the water allowed to pass out the explosion would not have occurred, as it would require more heat and get the same amount of pressure with dead oil without water than it would require when water is present; in the still at West Jersey the wood and oil are in the same chamber, and as this is the most extreme plan of the process I think that if there were any danger in the process it would be in this one.

Dr. Edwin R. Squibb was then called to the witness stand and testified as to the nature of dead oils.

Washington McAllister, a machinist, who has charge of a machine for preserving wood on the Robbin's preserving process, testified that the wood and oil were in the same chamber; the best went through in tubes; the boiler used by me is stronger than the one which exploded; have made fifteen treatments; had the stop cocks been open the steam would not have been so fast; if there was no temperature indicated by the gauge it would not be justifiable to make any opening whereby atmosphere could enter; I know of no substance in the boiler that, when heated to 410 degrees would not indicate pressure; I don't believe we ever had 400 or 410 degrees of heat without any indication of pressure. To a juror—We treat all woods alike; some for twelve and some six hours; the longer you treat the more oil will be used; we had been using oil which vaporized between 300 and 400; Voorhies said we ought to use oil which vaporized at 200 or 300, that is where all carbolic acid lies; our boiler is run in the open afr, but has a casing of wood and felt near it; it is not in a building.

The inquest then adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

ALLEGED SHOCKING CRIME.

Another Chance for Mrs. Stowe—A Scene in the "Cabin" of a Mulberry Street "Uncle Tom."

Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, yesterday informed Coroner Flynn that Emma Jackson, a colored girl, sixteen years of age, and her babe, were lying dead at 186 Mulberry street, and recommended the arrest of Thomas Yates, a negro, the putative father of the stillborn infant, whose mother was his own stepdaughter. It is alleged that the premature birth was the result of violence inflicted upon the mother by her own stepfather, and hence the request of Dr. Harris for his apprehension. The case will be investigated by the Coroner, who will take such action against Yates as the case demands. Dr. Robinson, of Grand street, was the physician who officiated in the case.

THE PARAGUAYAN IMBROGLIO.

Bliss and McMahon.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In a previous letter to the HERALD, dated October 29, I have arraigned the statements of Minister McMahon in regard to the character of the monster Lopez, of Paraguay, as false in point of fact, and as tending to mislead public opinion in regard to the merits of a struggle which is, perhaps, less understood than any other great event of contemporaneous history. But I have not done with Minister McMahon. Various important statements of his were then left in abeyance, and to them I now address myself. Meanwhile, I note that the trenchant challenge there given to Minister McMahon to deny, if he can, the truth of my account of the origin of the Paraguayan war remains unnoticed by that individual, and that the tremendous series of charges made upon Lopez in a letter which appeared over my own signature on the 29th of October, and which expressly called for a reply, has been left equally unanswered. I also note that since that time the Secretary of the Argentine Legation in the United States, Señor Mitre (son of the late Commander-in-Chief of the allies), has in diplomatic, but unmistakable, language given the lie direct to General McMahon's audacious falsehoods respecting the conduct of the allies.

Yesterday the name of General McMahon was before the people of the city of New York as a candidate for a Judgeship of the Superior Court. Though not desiring to mingle politics with my denunciations of the caitiff Minister who has brought American diplomacy into reproach, I nevertheless rejoice to see this morning that the democracy of this city have fittingly rebuked the unblushing cheek of this candidate for judicial honors.

In your Washington despatch of last Thursday there occurs, Mr. Editor, an announcement which would be of sinister import if true. I refer to General McMahon's prediction of his own return to Paraguay as Minister. But I have many excellent reasons for believing that this is simply an audacious use of the name of the State Department to cover up his nefarious conduct in his previous exercise of that post. Your correspondent, and at the instance, no doubt, of General McMahon, intimates that the State Department has had little authentic information respecting the late events in Paraguay. This is entirely incorrect. Besides the pithy words of Mr. Washburn, which have been fully substantiated by later information, that department has before it a formidable series of documents which all combine to present a picture of incredible atrocities on the part of Lopez such as the world cannot elsewhere parallel. The crimes of the French Revolution sink into insignificance beside the murderer of an entire people. The guillotine, the noyades and the republican weddings of Carrier are surpassed in cool enormity by the massacre of the innocents in San Fernando and Lomas Valentinas. And yet an American Minister, who holds his peace when challenged to deny this horrible catalogue of tortures and wholesale butcheries, contents himself with the falsehood that Lopez is "not cruel," and the brazen face indictment of the allies as being guilty of similar barbarities.

There is a phase of this Paraguayan question which must commend itself to the wondering notice of the world. On the one side we have more than a dozen detailed statements by eye witnesses of the horrible hecatombs which Lopez has sacrificed to his morbid fears and his insatiable avarice. On the other side we have—what? The bare assertions of General McMahon and Admiral Davis that the cruelties of Lopez have been exaggerated. Where did they get their information? The answer is simply—from Lopez himself. These gentlemen could not be witnesses of the great massacres of natives and foreigners, for a very good reason. They had been perpetrated, with few exceptions, before the arrival of General McMahon in Paraguay, and there were none living of the extinct aristocracy of Paraguay to tell the tale of their annihilation. General McMahon never saw or conversed with any individuals in Paraguay save the satellites of Lopez.

It is a proven fact that Admiral Davis and General McMahon went to Paraguay in the avowed character of sympathizers with Lodez. They had already made up their minds upon the merits of the case and had condemned Mr. Washburn and the members of his legation in advance. They reversed the procedure of our ministers General Webb, General Asboth and Mr. Washburn, and are now trying to justify themselves for so doing. There is an issue of personal veracity upon this subject of Paraguay, and I for one am prepared to meet it. I denounce the statements of General McMahon as perverse falsehoods, designed to shield from public condemnation the greatest monster that the world has ever seen. But, then there recurs the puzzling question which so many have asked and which so many more will ask, until the misdeeds of McMahon shall have become fully public. Why should General McMahon lend the weight of his official position to cover up so stupendous a falsehood? Ah, there's the rub! I have long known the convincing answer to this query, but have been willing to allow General McMahon time to recede from the infamous step he has taken. The truth is, that General McMahon is the apologist of Lopez for money. I proceed to give the proof. At the capture of the positions of Lopez in Lomas Valentinas, in December last, the carriage of the Dictator fell into the hands of the allies. Among the trophies were an array of documents from the archives of Lopez himself, whose publication has silenced in South America all apologists for the barbarian. There were the records of the daily executions and deaths by torture, which in six months had swept from existence the very flower of Paraguay. Six hundred prominent natives and foreigners had their fate briefly recorded in that register of judicial assassinations.

But the damning fact for General McMahon is this. In the carriage of Lopez were taken documents bearing his own seal and signature, which give the key to the conduct of General McMahon. In one of these Lopez executes a deed of gift of his entire property, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, to his notorious mistress, Madame Eliza Lynch, and constitutes General Marin T. McMahon trustee of all this property. Here we have the milk in the coconut. General McMahon is the pecuniary cat'spaw of Lopez, bribed by him with untold sums to save from threatened capture all his personal property. That property, as stated by Mr. Washburn, consisted of the confiscated specie of the victims of Lopez.

This document was published at the time in the newspapers all over South America and Europe, and, I think, in this country. I held my peace, hoping it might prove a forgery, but every subsequent occurrence has demonstrated its genuineness. The fact that General McMahon immediately constituted himself guardian of the mistress and of the bastard children of Lopez throws a strong confirmatory light upon these facts. General McMahon has never contradicted the authenticity of that letter, and for all the damning inference which must be drawn from it I doubt whether he will now dare to do so. He may do as he chooses—deny the charge or pass it unnoticed—but the truth will out, and the complicity of General McMahon with the bandit and outlaw Lopez will be fully proved by testimony mountain high.

Since writing the above my attention has been called to your Washington despatch, and to the editorial paragraph in to-day's issue, based upon it, both of which tend to create the impression that there was some conspiracy in Paraguay, to which Mr. Washburn and the members of his legation may be presumed to have lent their influence and support. That there ever was any such conspiracy I emphatically deny—not for the first time. It may be said that I am competent to testify in regard to myself; but it may be thought somewhat venturesome for me to attempt to "prove a negative" by denying the existence of a conspiracy among others. To this I reply:—The persons who have suffered death for alleged conspiracy in Paraguay were in a large degree my intimate friends. Of the 500 victims more than a hundred, and these the most prominent, were personally known to me. The accepted version of the conspiracy story was that I was the secretary of a revolutionary junta of eleven individuals as follows:—

1. Benigno Lopez, brother of the Marshal.
2. José Berges, Secretary of State.
3. Saturnino Bedoya, Treasurer and *ex officio* Finance Minister, brother-in-law of Lopez.
4. Dr. Antonio de las Carreras, ex-Prime Minister of Uruguay.
5. Francisco Rodriguez Larreta, Charge d'Affaires of Uruguay.
6. José Maria Leite Pereira, Consul of Portugal.
7. Antonio Vasconcellos, Vice Consul of Portugal.
8. Simon Fidanza, ex-captain of the confiscated Argentine steamer Salto Oriental.
9. Domingo Pomiers, a Frenchman, who constructed for Lopez a route across the desert to Bolivia.
10. Gustave de Libertad, Chancellor of the French Consulate.
11. Porter C. Bliss, the undersigned.

Only the last two of these persons are now living; but, in the name of my murdered friends, I solemnly aver that they were innocent of any intention, however remote, of taking any steps whatever against the government of Marshal Lopez. Most of them were known as active workers for Lopez up to the moment of their seizure for imputed treason. Knowing the complexion of political affairs in Paraguay, I aver that any conspiracy was an impossibility, and this statement has been confirmed by every person then in Paraguay who has been so fortunate as to escape alive from that tomb of a nation.

It was known to every person of any penetration in Paraguay that the result of the war must sooner or later be adverse to Lopez. What would be the future government of that country was, of course, a subject of speculation to every one. But, with the exception of a few persons belonging to the diplomatic and consular corps, I never heard that problem discussed among any of my scores of acquaintances in Paraguay. It was too dangerous a subject to be mentioned except with the utmost precaution, as it would be construed as a crime to doubt of the success of Marshal Lopez. Among the few who ever spoke in hushed tones of what might be the fate of Paraguay when it should fall into the hands of the allies I remember hearing it suggested that Benigno Lopez, brother of the Dictator, who had resided five years in Brazil in his youth as a student at a military institute, and who, later, had been to Brazil in a diplomatic capacity, might be acceptable to the allies as the future President. His antecedents and his qualifications for such a post have sometimes been commented upon in my presence. But that such conversations ever had the slightest reference to any conspiracy or to any contemplated action or combination adverse to Lopez I most distinctly deny. On some such occasion, it has been argued by those who knew him that Benigno Lopez, if elevated to the Presidency by Brazilian influence, would disappoint his imperial supporters by pursuing substantially the same arbitrary system of government as that of his brother, to which the Paraguayan nation had been accustomed for so long. This, Mr. Editor, is all the foundation in fact for the highly colored version produced by Commander Kirkland of a conversational statement by Mrs. Washburn on board of the Wasp, and which that brave and gallant sympathizer with Lopez immediately took the trouble to have recorded in the form of an affidavit by one of his convenient spies. I shall in due time show to the world how much credence is due to the affidavits produced by Commander Kirkland, and shall have some startling facts to disclose respecting the only real conspiracy of which I have any knowledge—i. e., that between Admiral Davis, McMahon and Kirkland to bolster up the cause of a wretch who has deservedly been decreed an outlaw and a common foe of mankind.

PORTER C. BLISS.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

Details of One of the Latest Acts of Tyranny—An Ex-Herald Correspondent Kidnapped, Thrust Into the Common Jail and Expelled the Country—Attempt to Intimidate the Herald Correspondents—Gross Outrage on a British Subject.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1869.

This morning the attention of the British Consulate in New Orleans was called to one of the latest acts of tyranny perpetrated by the Spanish rulers of Cuba. It would appear that the graphic and interesting reports of the operations of the Cuban patriots which have been published in the HERALD have caused alarm and confusion in the Spanish camp, and very erroneously (as will appear in the sequel). The authorship of these letters has been fixed upon a former correspondent of the HERALD in Havana, Mr. H. J. Koppers. The secret vigilance committee recently established by the Spanish City Governor—a mere creature of the volunteer organization—devoted their utmost energies to obtain proofs of the complicity of Mr. Koppers in the HERALD'S too faithful narratives. They failed utterly, but notwithstanding the entire absence of proof they kidnapped the suspected newspaper writer on the eve of a public holiday, trust him into the common jail, and kept him in solitary confinement for two days, without permitting him to communicate with either the American or English Consul, and without even according him the privilege of a change of linen. By a dexterous subterfuge the prisoner finally succeeded in obtaining pencil and paper. With the phosphorous of a match he wrote on the bottom of a match box, "Papel y lapiz"—paper and a pencil—and thrusting his hand through the iron grating of his dungeon contrived to sling the message, wrapped in a handkerchief, into the cell of an adjoining prisoner, who was not *incommunicado*. Paper and pencil were supplied him in the same way by his brother unfortunate, and he thus managed to convey to his friends the knowledge of his position. Mr. Koppers, though for some years a correspondent of the HERALD, happened to be still a British subject. The British Consul General in Havana acted with commendable promptitude and decision in the matter. He rendered himself personally responsible for the captured suspect, and obtained his release. All efforts to procure a definite bill of accusation against the unfortunate ex-correspondent failed. Nothing further than that his "relaxed morals" required police espionage, and that he had "distinguished himself at sundry times by his writings against the Spanish government," could be elicited from the authorities. These two charges are evidently one and the same thing, the "relaxed morals" being a want of appreciation of the beauties of Spanish rule. In proof that no other charge could be brought against him Mr. Koppers to-day produced at the British Consulate in New Orleans a certificate signed by every foreign merchant of standing in Havana that they had personally known him for upwards of twenty years and that his moral character was irreproachable. To this certificate the English Consul at Havana appended the following endorsement:—

I hereby certify that the signatures to the document on the other side hereof are true and genuine and are those of highly respectable merchants residing and carrying on business in this city. I further certify that I have known Mr. Koppers for the last twenty years, and can testify to what is set forth in the certificate on the other side hereof.

JOHN V. CRAWFORD,
Acting Consul General in