THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

The Whiskey Ring War—The Hoffman Distillery Case—The Counterfeit Mania—Another Divorce Case—Tom Thumb's Photographs—Jurisdiction of Civil District Courts—Recusant Jurors—The New Judiciary Article.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Reopening of the Whiskey Ring War—The Hoffman Distillery Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Hoffman and Others.—This case was again called up yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. The only witness examined was Morris Kugelman, called on the part of the prosecution. His evidence developed the fact that, so far as he knew anything of the case, it was a set up job on the part of the revenue officers. At all events the prosecuting counsel, Assistant District Attorney Purdy, admitted he was taken by surprise and applied for the adjournment of the case to enable him to produce other witnesses. Mr. Bell, for the defence, opposed the application, which was, however, granted by Commissioner Shields, and the case stands adjourned till to-day, at one P. M.

The Counterfeit Mania.

The United States vs. John Andersen.—The defendant is charged in the affidavit of a number of storekeepers in Second avenue with passing at wholesale rate large quantities of counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps. A large amount of the spurious stuff was found upon him when arrested, and the fact of his succeeding in victimizing so many arose from the fact that the counterfeits were admirably executed. The defendant was held to bail in $500 to appear for examination on Thursday next.

The Cigar Fraud on the Revenue.

The United States vs. Matthew Burns.—The defendant is charged with selling and offering for sale cigars in packages, to which the revenue stamp required by the act had not been affixed. Commissioner Shields admitted the defendant to bail to appear for examination.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Clarke Divorce Case.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re Clarke.—This case, in which a contest is being carried on between Mr. and Mrs. Clarke for the possession of their child, on the recommendation of Mrs. Judge Daly the Sheltering Arms, at 110th street, was suggested to the Court as a suitable institution wherein to place the child.

Mr. Compton said his client, Mrs. Clarke, was reluctant to part with her child, and, therefore, the proposition submitted by the other side for the final disposition of the child was not acceptable. As certain charges had been made against the plaintiff it was her earnest desire to vindicate herself before the court. Nevertheless, she was willing to submit to such temporary disposition of the child as the Court would think proper.

Mr. Chauncey Shafter replied that he had consulted with his client and had made inquiries relative to the institution mentioned. He would now hand a prospectus to the Court.

Mr. Compton said he knew nothing about the institution, but presumed that, under the superintendance of Mrs. Daly, it was a proper place for the child. At all events, the plaintiff was content with any disposition the Court made of it during the pendency of the examination of the divorce suit.

Judge Cardozo said he would make inquiries about the institution, and would render his decision as to the disposition of the child this morning.

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

The Union Dime Savings Institution of New York vs. Hathaway et al.—Granted.

Henry Elias vs. Eustine Elias.—Order settled.

Woodrow et al. vs. Connolly et al.—Motion denied.

Wellbury vs. Swan.—Motion granted.

Smith et al. vs. Smad et al.—Both motions granted.

Rosel Levy vs. Solomon Levy.—Motion denied.

Ada Church vs. Catharine Church.—I think the allowance asked for, in view of the circumstances of the infants, too large.

George Delano vs. Maria E. Delano.—An order may be taken that the order of reference heretofore made in the action be amended so that the action and all the issues therein be referred to hear and determine instead of to report the facts.

Hooney vs. Hooney.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Leontine Spotts.—Order granted.

Jenkey vs. Hart et al.—Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Striking Terror Into Jurors—A Wholesome and Much Needed Order.

Before Judge McCunn.

On the 3d inst. Judge McCunn was obliged to adjourn his branch of the court for a week, by reason of the non-attendance of the jurors summoned. He then imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on each absentee and ordered a new panel to be served. Yesterday morning, on the Clerk calling over the new panel, several were found to be absent, while many of those who had been summoned on the original panel appeared to plead excuses for their non-attendance.

Judge McCunn said that it was impossible to get respectable persons nowadays, owing to the fact that the Commissioner of Jurors and the Clerks of the courts undertook to excuse them without any authority whatever for so doing. He was now determined that this thing should be stopped, and would see to it that every juror summoned who had not a sufficiently valid and legal excuse should serve out his term. The Judge hereupon ordered the imposition of a fine of twenty-five dollars on each of the delinquents; they to remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the fine is paid, with power, in case of failure to pay, to send them to the County Jail.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

General Tom Thumb's Photographs.

Before Judge Barbour.

That herculean specimen of humanity, Tom Thumb, has brought a suit against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a quantity of photographs lost in transportation over their road. The claim is disputed by the company, and a motion was made yesterday to file security for costs. The Court granted the motion by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Proceedings to Dispossess—Opinion by Judge McCunn.

Abraham Cooper vs. Robert G. Gregg.—This was an application for an injunction to stay proceedings to dispossess, and Judge McCunn, in denying the application, holds as follows:—

This is an application to stay parties from proceeding under a dispossessing process taken before Anthony Hartman, Justice of the Third Judicial district in this city. We cannot grant a stay. It appears from the papers before us that the question as to whether there was a renting or not was duly heard before Justice Hartman and was passed upon by him. Under these circumstances the only remedy left for the parties aggrieved is by certiorari to review Judge Hartman's proceedings. This court would not interfere with the proceedings before our district judges unless some deception or fraud has been practised upon the court below and which is beyond the power of that court to remedy. The law laid down in the case of Genet vs. Annan (3c Howard's Practice Reports, 94) is the correct law in regard to injunctions, and must be strictly adhered to by this Court. The application must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Seaman vs. Sandford.—Motion denied.

French vs. Gallaudet.—Motion granted and cause referred.

Budlong vs. Simms.—Demurrer overruled, with costs, and ten dollars costs of motion, unless defendant answer within twenty days and pay costs of action.

Wheaton vs. Kane.—Motion denied, with five dollars costs.

By Judge Jones.

Ann E. Cohen, &c., vs. Emanuel Strauss.—See memorandum with Special Term clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—JANUARY 10, 1870.

Decisions in Cases Heard in 1869.

By Judge McCunn.

Henderson vs. Stone.—Attachment granted.

Smith vs. Morris.—Motion to strike out answer granted and judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Stover vs. Henderson.—Reference ordered.

Seibert vs. Leland.—Same.

Chapman vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion to open default granted on payment of ten dollars costs.

Fay vs. Pendergast.—Judgment for defendant. See opinion with Judge.

Stevens vs. Peters.—Reference ordered.

Auvel vs. Mayer.—Same.

Baldwin vs. Patten.—Judgment for plaintiff. See findings with clerk.

Godfrey vs. Rodgers.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with ten dollars costs.

Read vs. Orton.—Judgment for defendant; order and form of judgment to be settled.

Wheeler, &c., vs. French.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied. Bail reduced to $2,000.

Johnson vs. Hooper.—The first clause of the reply is by way of demurrer. The second is properly a reply. The demurrer motion must be stricken out. Both cannot stand.

Morrow vs. Walker.—Let an attachment issue on this order.

Meyer vs. Fiegel.—Motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence denied.

Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to answer.

Gilmore vs. Gilmore.—Reference ordered.

Peltier vs. The Congregation Bikur Cholim, U-Kadisha.—Motion to vacate supplementary proceedings granted, with ten dollars costs.

Hine vs. Crawford.—In this case it is quite apparent the referee has made some great mistake in dismissing the complaint. The evidence is clear beyond peradventure that the defendant bought the Lamburg and that the same was delivered to him; and how, under the circumstances, he came to dismiss the complaint I cannot see. A new trial is ordered, with costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

When Does the New Judiciary Article of the Constitution Take Effect?

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

Giron vs. Wendt.—A judgment was entered for the defendant in this case about five years ago, Judge Brady rendering the decision. The plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, consisting of Judges Daly and Brady, who affirmed the judgment on the 27th of December, 1869.

The plaintiff now moved for a reargument on the ground that the new article of the constitution had been adopted on the 8th day of December, and before the rendering of the decision in this case.

Mr. Campbell argued that by the provision lately adopted Judge Brady was incompetent to sit in review of his own judgment.

Mr. Charles Wehle, for the defendant, contended that the act creating the Constitutional Convention, act of 1867, section five, provided that the constitution or any part of it, if adopted, shall go into effect on and after the 31st day of December next, unless the constitution framed by said Convention should provide otherwise.

The last article of the constitution thus framed states that the same shall go into effect on the 1st of January, 1869, and there can therefore be no doubt about that being the time.

Judge Daly said that the impression of the Court was that the point of the plaintiff was not well taken; that the Court believed that the new article went into operation on the 1st of January and not before; but as there might be some doubt on the subject, and as the Court did not wish to have its judgment questioned on that ground, it would order a reargument of the case before the present bench on Wednesday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Department Survey of Public Buildings, &c., vs. Thompson.—Motion granted.

Woods vs. Dilger.—Same.

Shiff vs. Gibbons.—Same.

Hain vs. Elsworth.—Same.

Levy vs. Tutt.—Same.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Allen vs. Morton.—Settled.

Witte vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.—Same.

Dodge, Jr., vs. Brown and Reichmann.—Same.

Sinclair vs. Allaire.—Same.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Curtis.

Matilda Packard vs. Goodkind and Others.—This was a case which involved the rights of boarding house keepers and the privileges of boarders. The particulars have already appeared in the HERALD. The Court decided that the defendants were entitled to judgment on the ground that the parties bringing the action had no just ground of complaint in view of the violation of contract perpetrated by the plaintiff. The defendants left the hotel because the accommodations were, as they alleged, miserably meagre and below the standard of excellence promised. The evidence showed that Messrs. Goodkind, Sliner and another paid all that was properly due, but refused to pay for accommodations for the entire season, which they did not have or enjoy. The defendants paid for everything they got, but refused to disburse for what they did not have. Verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Larcenies and Burglaries—A Revengeful Colored Woman Sent to the State Prison for Larceny.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Shortly after the court was opened yesterday the Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments for robbery, burglary and grand larceny. Assistant District Attorneys Fellows and Blunt conducted the prosecution and in conjunction with Judge Bedford, disposed of a very large calendar of cases with unusual promptness and efficiency.

SENTENCED.

William B. Cooley pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing a set of harness and, a pair of blankets worth $100, on the 23d of December, the property of William Vanhise.

Harriet Scott, who on the 28th of December stole fifty dollars in money from George Barrenter, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for one year.

William Stetson was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Andrew Limberg, No. 5 Peck slip, on the 26th of December, and stealing forty dollars' worth of wearing apparel; he pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

George Miller was charged with stealing ten brackets on the 28th of December, valued at forty dollars, the property of Carl Winter. He pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded till Friday for sentence.

WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO—A FIT SUBJECT FOR THE STATE PRISON.

John Shevlin was indicted for burglariously entering the stable of Irwin, Murphy & Co., 381 South street, on the night of the 6th of November. He pleaded guilty to an attempt and was arraigned for sentence.

The Judge asked him if he had ever been arrested, to which the prisoner replied, yes, for drunkenness. "Have you not been arrested on a charge of robbing a man, and locked up for fourteen days?"

The prisoner coolly replied, "I did not think that amounted to anything."

"I'll tell you what it amounts to," rejoined Judge Bedford, "five years in the State Prison. You are a bad fellow, and one of those kind of men that it is my duty to put out of the way."

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.

Catherine O'Connell, an unfortunate woman, was tried upon a charge of stealing a silver watch on the 28th of December from a sailor named John Johnson, in a disreputable house in Catherine street. She was convicted of petty larceny and recommended to the mercy of the court. The Judge sent her to the Catholic Reformatory.

A REVENGEFUL WOMAN.

Mary Hawkins was tried and convicted of stealing a quantity of clothing from Thomas Crothers, 85 Bayard street, on the 4th of December. The complainant testified that he caught her in his room with the property on her arm. The prisoner was an elderly colored woman, and during the trial gave utterance to violent exclamations. Mr. Crothers called in an officer, whom she fought on the way to the station house, stating that the authorities could not send her up more than six months. She went on the stand and denied the testimony for the prosecution. The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty. When arraigned for sentence she exhibited intense passion in her looks and gestures. She said, "I will have my revenge on the officer if it is twenty years. I will jump on his mutton like a crow on carrion."

Judge Bedford sentenced her to the State Prison for five years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The The People vs. Thomas Connolly, John O'Neil and William Lyons, robbery; Mathew McAleer, Patrick Quinn, James Barnes, Michael Mullen, John Wagman, Jacob Mathes, William O'Brien and Patrick Barry, felonious assault and battery; William Welsh, Daniel Donohue, Michael Boyle, Thomas Murray, William Owens, John McMahon, Michael Shannon, Peter Loye and William Jackson, burglary; John Nelson, forgery; Thomas E. Baker, Thomas J. Radcliffe, Patrick Rooney, Isaac Stevens, John Muller, James O'Connor, Mary Brown, Michael Carroll, Marks Michael, Alice Butler and Maria Lyons, grand larceny; John S. Stephenson, larceny from the person.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.—Before Judge Blatchford.—128, Stewart vs. The Mariposa; 130, Hardy vs. Steamer Franconia; 168, Campbell vs. Steamtug Richard Doney; 165, E. H. Hall, et. al., vs. Steamer Metis; 183, John Foley vs. Steamer Isabella; 184, P. Boyle vs. Wm. Beard, Jr.; 185, Steamtug Derrick Company vs. Schooner R. A. Edwards; 188, Michael Daly vs. Jane Nicholson.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judge Ingraham, presiding, and Judges Barnard and Brady.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 357, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 25, 84.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 34, 36, 82, 109, 136, 142, 159, 180, 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 803, 1151, 1297, 721, 1077, 1277, 133, 132, 163, 509, 1261, 599, 1247, 1271. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1276, 1009, 1160, 1158, 1280, 566, 1596, 1516, 1728, 1638, 1594, 1364, 1144, 1302, 1368.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4787, 4176, 4314, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4590, 4531, 4697, 4702, 4718, 4725. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4718, 4566, 4663, 4678, 4433, 4744, 4752, 4778, 4751, 10, 11, 12, 17, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.

ADULTERATIONS OF CONFECTIONERY.

What the Superintendent of a Confectionery Company Says on the Subject—Pistachio Ice Creams Without Either the Substance or the Shadow.

The following letters, called out by the recent *exposé* in the HERALD of adulterations in confectionery, explain themselves. It will be seen that our published statements on the subject are fully endorsed, as well as the suggestion that some remedial steps should be taken to put an end to existing frauds:—

UNITED STATES CONFECTION COMPANY,
73 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read your editorial on the adulterations in confectionery, and the communication from Mr. Maillard, and as a practical confectioner can corroborate the statements made therein, and heartily approve your suggestion that a commission be appointed by the Board of Health to investigate, in the interest of public health, the dirty basements in Wooster, Laurens and other streets of like character where cheap confectionery is made, and not only those, but some of the more pretending "big houses" whose sales are entirely at wholesale to the country dealers. I am authorized by the President of this company to invite the HERALD commissioner or the Board of Health to call at any hour of any day at our manufactory and witness the whole *modus operandi* of making pure candy from sugar. I will suggest that a bill be introduced into the Legislature this week making it a misdemeanor to adulterate candies, with a provision that a license shall be taken at a nominal charge by every maker, in order that some control may be had by the authorities over those poison-vending establishments, with a penalty of discontinuance in case chemical analysis can ever detect any adulteration in their productions.

Such a law would be a blessing to the people in respect of their health, and a blessing to the manufacturers, as it would improve the general business by giving universal confidence in the purity of confectionery; whereas now there is a universal doubt over which people ride when they give candies to their children. Pure sugar is known to be wholesome, and when it is flavored and put into solid small pieces and called "candy" it is popular, and should be partaken of by children and adults without fear and apprehension as to quantity or nature of what it is composed.

You are engaged in a good cause. Put the knife to the root of the Upas and kill it now effectually. Plaster of Paris, Paris green, verdigris, chrome yellow, Paris blue—some worked into the body of the article called sugar candy, and some painted on the surface with brushes, for which purpose hundreds of artists are employed by the wholesale confectioners of New York—are not beneficial to health, and their use in confectionery should be arrested by the strong arm of the law. A good work for our new Legislature. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH PORTER, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is with interest, pleasure and disgust combined that I read in your valuable paper (the issue of last Friday) in reference to the "bonbon business." I am very glad that so much rascality has been exposed, but at the same time I do not think your reporter was justified in giving credit almost all to one store on Broadway, as having the purest candies in the city. The manager here makes the adulterations mixed in candies a great deal worse than they really have ever been. Now, I know, as well as a great many other Frenchmen, what they use in France as well as in this city for confectionery coloring purposes. This "head man" says he uses cochineal for red, saffron for yellow, pistachio nuts and verte vegetable for green. Now, do you believe there ever was one pound of verte vegetable imported for these purposes, when we have so many vegetable greens in New York? And as for pistachio nuts, which have been used, but are very scarce now (and I have paid at the rate of four dollars a pound for them), do you think they could be used in confectionery that is sold on Broadway for seventy-five cents and eighty cents a pound? No, sir; I don't believe it.

How could the "head man" have become acquainted with all these different ingredients (some of which I never heard of) if he had not been where they are used? I know of some leading confectioners who, when they get an order for pistachio ice cream, which is a fashionable cream, and for which a good price is paid, pretend to furnish the genuine article. Do you think a pistachio nut ever went in them? No, sir, not even the shadow of one. But ninety-nine persons out of one hundred do not know the difference. And then you will hear, "How delicious this cream is! what splendid flavor, and such delicious color!" Now, as I said before, not even a shadow, no, not even the word pistachio was mentioned, or its echo ever went into that cream. But the color is obtained from the juice of spinach, the same as is eaten by thousands of our citizens on their table daily, which of course you know is no more poisonous than a good ripe Havana orange. To tell the truth, I do believe that your reporter was well treated by some of those managers in this house, to have that article contained in Friday's issue well worded and printed, as it would serve for a grand free and cheap advertisement for this house on Broadway. Jealousy, I think, was the cause of this "head man" saying so much. If you want to know how to detect terra alba in sugar, take some of the sugar, place it in a glass vessel with plenty of water, stir it up very well; the sugar will dissolve, but the terra alba will settle at the bottom, resembling very much marble dust; in fact, this terra alba is almost the same in appearance, color and taste as white marble dust. Yours, truly, &c. J. A. E.

TAXPAYERS RAMPANT.

Meeting of Property Owners to Protest Against Being Bamboozled by Nicolson Pavement Assessments—Money for the Fight.

An adjourned meeting of property owners on Sixth avenue, above Forty-second street, was held last evening at the Howard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street.

Mr. EDWARDS occupied the chair and said the meeting was convened pursuant to adjournment to get up the sinews of war to oppose the assessments on the property owners for the Nicolson pavement from Forty-second street north to the Park.

It was reported by the chairman of the committe appointed to wait on the property holders and obtain the necessary funds to pay counsel fees and incidental legal expenses, that about $800 had already been collected for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was necessary to have a fund of $1,500 for the purpose.

Mr. R. D. HATCH said that there was a recent case in the Court of Appeals which modified, in a great measure, the proceedings in the Supreme Court in the case of the Seventh avenue Nicolson pavement, to prevent the laying of which an injunction was granted to Mr. Astor and Peter Dolan, which was subsequently vacated. This decision would apply to the case of Dolan against the laying of this pavement.

A collection was then taken up among those present, which swelled the amount to $1,000, and the finance committee having been directed to collect the remaining $500 the meeting adjourned.

THE CLIMATE OF ALASKA—VERY REMARKABLE FACTS.

The following is a summary of winds and weather at Sitka, A. T., from November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1869:—

Month.	Warmest Day—2 P. M.	Coldest Day—2 P. M.	Days Fair	Days Cloudy	Amt. of Rain—Inches	Days Snow
November, 1868	52	31	5	25	9.38	—
December, 1868	53	32	11	20	6.89	—
January, 1869	41	32	2	29	10.14	1
February, 1869	47	40	4	24	14.05	3
March, 1869	55	37	9	22	6.30	—
April, 1869	56	38	5	24	8.99	1
May, 1869	70	49	6	25	6.87	—
June, 1869	65	50	6	24	4.99	—
July, 1869	69	53	6	24	3.90	—
August, 1869	68	51	8	23	8.84	—
September, 1869	69	55	9	20	7.62	—
October, 1869	68	55	7	23	9.50	—
Total	—	—	80	285	92.32	5

There are thirty days wanting in the table to make up the year 1869. Those days were mixed—part of each being fair and the balance cloudy.

Sitka is situated near the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude. New York city is near the forty-first.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There has been considerable discussion in relation to the expediency of removing the Bible from our public schools. I think the following plan must commend itself to all parties:—I would propose that a suitable committee be appointed to make appropriate extracts from the Bible, of such parts, however, as are worded precisely alike in both the Protestant and Catholic versions. These extracts could be bound and simply worded on the title page "Extracts from the Holy Bible, appointed to be read in the Grammar Schools of New York." By adopting such a course, neither Protestants nor Catholics would have just reason to find fault. The passages from the New Testament should embrace only such parts as could give no offence to the religious prejudices of the Jewish patrons of the schools. I sincerely hope that the enemies of religion will not triumph in this matter, but that the inspired words of Holy Writ will continue throughout all ages to be heard in our free schools.

MANUFACTURE OF BEER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The breweries of San Francisco manufacture 135,000 barrels of beer, including ale and porter, annually; employ a force of 200 men and consume 14,500,000 pounds of barley and 200,000 pounds of hops in the production of the above amount of malt liquors. The barley is raised in California.

MUNICIPAL

First Business Meeting of the New City Fathers.

The Board of Aldermen in Fine Working Order—A Good Beginning—More Light on Tompkins Square—Social Science Solicitations—Committees for 1870.

The newly elected City Fathers assembled yesterday at two P. M., pursuant to adjournment. There was an evident anxiety to know what they would do and how they would do it, and the lobby was consequently more crowded than usual. The "heavy weights" of the city government—yclept Aldermen—were all present except Aldermen Scannell, Woltman and Cunningham, and the clerks and scribes were in their places and all evidently ready for business. The roll was called by the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Frank Twomey, and a quorum found to be present. Calling the roll was apparently onerous to the obliging deputy. Last year he had but seventeen names with the prefix "Alderman" to call off; this *quantum* he had so nicely gauged that he could so grade his breathings as to reach the final word of the roll just as his wind gave out. Now the twenty-one names with the prefixes are not so easily gauged, and when the seventeenth name was reached he was obliged to gasp for an additional supply of breath to "get through" the other four names and prefixes. He, however, got the proper gauge before the meeting adjourned, and thus, perhaps, a catastrophe was avoided. The Aldermen all appeared to be quite happy, except, perhaps, Alderman O'Brien, who, being in deep mourning for a relative, was obliged by etiquette to keep a solemn face, much against his inclination, and quite contrary to his general bearing. Alderman Guntzer at times would look around with a fierce frown—emulating, no doubt, his doughty young counsel before the canvassers—and crouching as if the ghost of Seger were hovering over his chair, or as if his wild looking protege, Lane, were whispering to him of the loss of "that gold watch" awarded him for faithful services. But neither of the latter were visible to other eyes than those of the handsome John William—if to him—and no spirits were present to disturb the harmony of the meeting—at least none were within the range of natural vision.

As soon as the usual preliminaries had been disposed of the work proceeded quietly and neatly. A number of resolutions in regard to regulating, grading, paving, &c., were introduced and laid over or referred to the appropriate committees. Resolutions were introduced directing the Street Commissioner to have the lamps in Tompkins square raised, repaired and reglazed, where such improvements were needed; directing the Comptroller to insert in the budget for 1870 the sum of $5,000 for the Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, and $5,000 for the Cosmopolitan Eye and Ear Infirmary. These resolutions were laid over. A resolution was adopted granting permission to the property owners on Seventy-sixth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to regulate, grade and flag that portion of the street at their own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

A petition was received from the Social Science Society asking that some of the public buildings under the direction of the Corporation be placed at their service, when not in use and after business hours. Some of the crowd in the lobby seemed to think that "social science" was only a polite term for "the social evil" of which they hear and know so much, and the grins and nods and winks exchanged had an undoubtedly expressive, if not elegant, meaning. It may here be stated that their ideas on this question as evinced by their tones and looks are somewhat erroneous, and the social science is by no means "the" social evil, at least as generally understood. The paper was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and will, no doubt, be duly attended to. Resolutions were adopted providing for the payment to J. R. Fellows of $1,200 for professional services in defending the Mayor and Common Council; directing the Clerk to furnish the members with the usual badges, staves of office, stationery, &c. The resolution providing for cutting away one-half of the sidewalk on the northerly side of Fulton street, adjoining St. Paul's churchyard, was called up and put on its passage.

Alderman MOORE objected, saying the sidewalk there is none too wide at the present time, and that there had been no petition, as far as he could learn, to have the alteration made. There was a great deal of traffic on the street, and he hoped the matter would be laid over until there was some reason given for the improvement or until it could be learned whether there had been any petition presented asking for it. The suggestion of Alderman Moore was adopted and the matter allowed to remain on the list as before.

The PRESIDENT then declared the standing committees for 1870 as follows:—

Arts and Sciences—Aldermen Cregier, Miller and Moore.
Charities and Donations—Aldermen Guntzer, Hughes and Woltman.
Croton Aqueduct Department—Aldermen Miller, Long and Murray.
Ferries—Aldermen Murray, Croker and Welch.
Finance—Aldermen Moore, Murray, Culkin, Croker and Long.
Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Long, Cunningham and Jackson.
Lands and Places—Aldermen Welch, Murray and Scannel.
Law—Aldermen Jackson, McKiever and Guntzer.
Markets—Aldermen O'Brien, Cuddy and Barker.
Ordinances—Aldermen Dimond, Welch and Moore.
Printing and Advertising—Aldermen Croker, Reilly and O'Brien.
Public Health—Aldermen Hughes, Dimond and Cunningham.
Railroads—Aldermen Barker, Hughes and Murray.
Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Scannel, McKiever and Woltman.
Rents—Aldermen Cunningham, Jackson and O'Brien.
Salaries and Offices—Aldermen McKiever, Cuddy and Cregier.
Streets—Aldermen Reilly, Croker and Guntzer.
Street Pavements—Aldermen Cuddy, Long and O'Brien.
Street Openings—Aldermen Woltman, Reilly and Scannel.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Aldermen Culkin, Hughes and Barker.

The announcement of the committees seemed to be what a majority of the people in the lobby were waiting for. Among others was the clean shaven, tall and handsome candidate for the position of Superintendent of Markets, Mr. George Hickey, who smiled with delight when he heard his friend O'Brien had been placed at the head of the Committee on Markets, and with him the natty Aldermen Cuddy and Barker. Whether the "influence" of the committee will be given Mr. Hickey or not cannot be determined by outside novices, but his chances for the place, on the score of personal popularity alone, are good, and it is safe to presume that the weight of the committee will be in his favor.

There being no further business to be transacted the Board, on motion, adjourned to Monday next at two o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Standing Committees.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Reilly, presiding.

The following standing committees were announced for the ensuing year:—

Arts and Sciences—Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Robinson and Feltner.
Assessments—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, McDonald and Shelly.
Croton Aqueduct Department—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Costello and Galvin.
Donations—Assistant Aldermen Shelly, Costello and Mulligan.
Ferries—Assistant Aldermen Galvin, Gibney and Fay.
Finance—Assistant Aldermen Houghton, Seery, Robinson, Rogers and Lysaght.
Lamps and Gas—Assistant Aldermen Rogers, Houghton and Odell.
Lands and Places—Assistant Aldermen Hill, Fay and Houghton.
Law Department—Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Seery and Mulligan.
Markets—Assistant Aldermen Feltner, Gibney, Houghton, Healy, Rogers and Costello.
Ordinances—Assistant Aldermen O'Brien, Schlichting and Hill.
Printing and Advertising—Assistant Aldermen Houghton, Lysaght and Galvin.
Public Health—Assistant Aldermen Mulligan, Fay and Rogers.
Public Buildings—Assistant Aldermen Fay, Odell and Feltner.
Roads—Assistant Aldermen McDonald, Shelly and Seery.
Railroads—Assistant Aldermen Rogers, Costello, Galvin, Fay and Hampson.
Repairs and Supplies—Assistant Aldermen Seery, Houghton and Lysaght.
Salaries and Offices—Assistant Aldermen Odell, Healy and Hill.
Sewers—Assistant Aldermen Odell, Healy and Hill.
Streets—Assistant Aldermen Gibney, Lysaght and Galvin.
Street Pavements—Assistant Aldermen Hampson, Rogers and Schlichting.
Street Openings—Assistant Aldermen Seery, Mulligan and Odell.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Assistant Aldermen Costello, Shelly, Lysaght, Fay and Hampson.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Rogers and O'Brien.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

A WONDERFUL OLD WOMAN.—The telegraph informs us that President Lopez, of Paraguay, has again murdered his mother for conspiring against his life. That sprightly and active old lady has now been executed 3,000 times for the same offence. She is now eighty-three years old, and erect as a telegraph pole. Time writes no wrinkles on her awful brow, and her teeth are as sound as on the day of her birth. She rises every morning punctually at four o'clock and walks ten miles; then, after a light breakfast, enters her study and proceeds to hatch out a new conspiracy against her first born. About two P. M. it is discovered, and she is publicly executed. A light toast and a cup of strong tea finish the day's business, and she retires at seven and goes to sleep with her mouth open. She has pursued this life with the most unfaltering regularity for the last fifty years, and it is only by this unswerving adherence to hygienic principles that she has attained her present green old age.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA

A North Carolina Horror—Atrocious Nature of the Crime—A Slungshot, Knife and Rope Used—Horrible Appearance of the Victim—Excitement Among the People—Arrest of the Alleged Murderers.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Jan. 7, 1870.

On Sunday morning last the citizens of the quiet little village of Hillsborough, in the adjoining county of Orange, were horror-stricken by the discovery of a fiendish and atrocious murder, which for its barbarity has scarcely an equal in the annals of crime. The victim was a man named Martin V. Bialock, who kept the bar of the liquor room of Otley & Bialock, to which was also attached a restaurant or eating room. He had retired the night previous, as usual, the last time he was seen alive by his friends and relatives, and with no apprehension of the terrible fate that was in store for him. Early on that Sabbath morn a negro boy, who had been in the habit of waiting on Bialock, while on his way to light the fires and bring water was met by two other negroes, who told him that something was wrong at the barroom, as they had looked into the back window and Mr. Bialock was lying on the floor, surrounded by a pool of either blood or water, they could not tell which. Doubting the truth of the statement the boy went himself, and, pushing open the shutters of the window, became satisfied of the fact, and rushing to the house of his old master, Squire Murdock, he exclaimed, "Git up on your feet, boss; Mr. Bialock is lying on de floor, dead!" With all possible haste Mr. Murdock reached the scene, and so horrified was he that without loss of time he rang the town bell to alarm the citizens, which soon brought a surprised crowd to the spot.

A BARBAROUS AND BLOODY DEED.

Upon entering the back room of the store in which Bialock slept a ghastly and inhuman spectacle met the gaze of the citizens. Lying on his back near the centre of the room, with the left leg across and resting upon the right and his arms extended, was the corpse of Martin Bialock. Stuffed in his mouth, as if to stifle his dying cries, was a pillow case, half of which protruded from the extended jaws, now rigid in death. The throat was severed from side to side by two deep and jagged gashes, as if the instrument by which they were made was dull and uneven. A rope was tied tightly around his neck, which would give the impression that the murderers at first attempted strangulation, and not succeeding in this they resorted to other and more effective means of despatching their victim. A blow of some heavy weapon had entirely crushed in the left temple; there were about fifteen wounds of various kinds in the features; the eyes were matted with clots of congealed black blood, and with the half bloody pillow case sticking up from the mouth and the brain oozing from the temple a more shocking and sickening sight could scarcely be imagined. In the store or front room, behind the counter, one of the instruments of death was discovered. It was a small cog-wheel, weighing about one and a half pounds, through which a rope had been tied, and, judging from the indentations on the murdered man's forehead, this had been used as a slungshot with terrible effect.

PLUNDER

was evidently the object of the murderers, who had gained an entrance by knocking at the door, waking their victim up under the plea of wanting a drink, and then completing their bloody work. The watch, chain, knife and other articles, besides a small amount of money belonging to Bialock, were gone, and the till or tin box in which were kept the receipts of the store was also missing. About $100 in money and a few articles of small value were all the murderers obtained to compensate them for the commission of this awful tragedy.

THE ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Ever since the discovery of the crime the entire community at Hillsborough has been in a feverish state of excitement and the citizens are unusually earnest in their endeavors to bring the murderers to light. An inquest was held, before which a large number of witnesses were summoned, but though unable to fasten guilt upon anybody suspicion at once fell upon a negro named Bob Gunn and two others, called respectively Young and Lutterloh. Gunn was arrested here a few days since and was conveyed by the Sheriff of Orange to jail at Hillsborough, where he is now safely lodged. Young was also arrested near Hillsborough, and the capture of Lutterloh was effected at Asheborough, in Randolph county, so all three are now in a safe way to pay the penalty of the law.

THEIR GUILT

is now established, though arrested only on suspicion created by a strong chain of circumstances. Young and Bob Gunn spent the greater portion of Saturday and that night together, and left their lodging shortly after midnight. Where they were joined by the other, Lutterloh, is not known; but as two of them have partly confessed the deed, and as a portion of the money has been found on the person of Young, and the till of Bialock has been discovered, it is clear they are the guilty parties. Gunn says he was forced to go with the other two;