PIGEON SHOOTING.

Don Quixote Takes Another Tilt at the Windmill.

The Great Monomaniac Goes Back on His Word.

Sancho Panza Makes a Raid on Paine and Bogardus and Blocks Their Game Before It is Half Finished.

Notwithstanding the several promises of Henry Bergh to Ira Paine, and the reiteration of the same to the gentlemen at Jerome Park on Tuesday last, together with the promise of Bergh's agent at Fleetwood Park on Friday afternoon, that Paine would not be interfered with during the shooting of a match in the county of New York, as it was the intention of Mr. Bergh to await the issue of the match, and then bring the parties engaged in it before a legal tribunal to ascertain the penalty, if any there is, attached to the shooting of pigeons, the latter sent out his deputies yesterday to Harry Bertolf's to stop the shooting match that was then in progress, and which was being witnessed by at least two hundred gentlemen, the majority of whom were members of the shooting clubs of this city and vicinity. As might have been expected, this forfeiture of word of the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals created quite a sensation among the gentlemen present, and when Hartfield (who was called Smith yesterday, and may have some other name to-morrow) came on the ground and presented an officer with a letter from Bergh, at the same time ordering the shooting to cease, the people could hardly believe that he was in earnest. The policeman sent for the sergeant, and the latter sent for Captain Wilson; but when the captain came he said that all he could do was to obey the orders of the Superintendent and see that Mr. Bergh's deputies were protected in breaking up the shooting of the match. Twenty-two birds had been shot at by both the contestants in the match before Bergh's agents came on the ground, and before they put a stop to the game.

When the police force went over to assist Bergh's men by getting in front of the shooters and the trap the gentleman who leased the ground on which the shooting was coming off started to Justice McQuade's office to get authority from him to eject Bergh's men from the grounds, but the magistrate declined to have anything to do with the business, and the fellows hung around the traps until nearly night, and until they knew that the match could not be finished before dark.

During the afternoon, after the stoppage of the match, when Hartfield (or Smith) was being appealed to to make the arrest of Paine and Bogardus, that individual remarked to Mr. Bennett that Mr. Bergh would arrest him if he got a chance, and that he intended to have done so on Tuesday last, but that Bergh gave orders not to arrest any other person, as they were not worth the trouble that would be given thereby. This acknowledgment shows what the great humbug is driving at. He wants notoriety. Mr. Bennett then told the deputy of Bergh to inform his master that he (Mr. Bennett) would shoot a match at Jerome Park on Friday next, and he would see whether Bergh dare arrest him and bring the question of pigeon shooting into court. Many gentlemen believe that Bergh never had any intention of making arrests; but finding he has the whole of the police force at his command he contents himself with showing his power wherever the opportunity offers. They say it is no use waiting for Bergh to bring the matter before the courts, and as none of the shooting clubs can get a hold on him the sportsmen will have to go to the Legislature for redress, and put a curb on this insane spoiler of sport.

As night drew near, and Bogardus and Paine had left the ground to make arrangements for the finishing of their match in some place where Bergh would have no jurisdiction over the police, Messrs. Deforest and Heckscher shot a match of ten birds, but as soon as these gentlemen commenced shooting Bergh's deputy left the place and did not show himself again. This is another proof that they did not intend making any arrests. Messrs. Deforest and Heckscher made a tie on their match, and then shot it off at three birds, Mr. Deforest winning.

THE MATCHES BETWEEN PAINE AND BOGARDUS.

These professionals had two matches on hand to be shot on the same day, if possible; the first, fifty pigeons each, for $250 a side, twenty-five yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a quarter ounce shot. The second match was for $250 a side, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one ounce shot.

The time for the matches to come off was yesterday at noon, and promptly at the hour named the parties were ready on the field of the old Dubois half-mile track, adjoining Harry Bertolf's hostelry on Eighth avenue. They soon afterwards chose umpires and referee, Mr. Van Valkenburg acting as umpire for Bogardus and Mr. Deforest for Paine. Mr. Hamoleton, of Buffalo, was chosen referee. Miles Johnson trapped and handled for Bogardus, while Paine, with an occasional helper, handled and trapped for himself. Paine won the toss for first shot. Before the match began Mr. Somerindyke, the pool seller, began selling pools on the first event, the first pool being sold at even money, but the subsequent ones were all in favor of Bogardus. As the match progressed Bogardus increased in favor until 100 to 30 was current on him. Paine shot under great disadvantages. He had been disappointed in his birds and had to shoot at very inferior ones before Mr. Robinson reached the grounds with the pigeons that Paine had relied upon. With Robinson's birds Paine made better shooting than with the others; but it is doubtful whether he would have been able to have made up at the end of the game what he had lost at the beginning. He seemed nervous from the start, and shot without due care, while his opponent was cool, collected, and took deliberate aim at every bird before pulling the trigger. Both men shot with double-barrelled guns, Bogardus' being a Foster breach-loader; Paine's being loaded in the old style, at the muzzle. They shot at twenty-two birds each before they were interfered with, Bogardus killing seventeen and Paine killing thirteen. After the first shot Paine lost five birds in succession, many of which he hit, but they managed to get outside of the boundary. The following are

THE DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

PAINE.	BOGARDUS.
1—An incoming bird; killed easily; a dead shot.	1—An incoming bird; killed instantly.
2—A diving bird; missed.	2—A quartering bird to the left; killed instantly.
3—A diving bird; missed.	3—A towering bird; killed as he raised from the trap.
4—A diving bird; hit hard, but the bird escaped; scored a miss.	4—A towering bird; hit hard, but escaped; a miss scored.
5—A diving bird; missed.	5—An incoming bird; killed easily.
6—A diving bird; missed.	6—A quartering bird to the left; killed instantly.
7—A quartering bird to the left. A dead shot.	7—An easily killed bird, while quartering to the left.
8—A diving bird, well hit, wing broken. A fine shot. The bird gathered.	8—Bird hit as he quartered to the right, but got away. A miss.
9—A quartering bird, well killed. A fine shot.	9—A diving bird splendidly killed. A capital shot.
10—A quartering bird to the right; missed.	10—A quartering bird to the left; hit hard. A dead shot.
11—A diving bird; was killed by a capital shot close to the trap.	11—A quartering bird to the left; killed easily.
12—An incoming bird; killed instantly.	12—A quartering bird to the right; killed instantly.
13—A diving bird; splendidly killed.	13—A diving bird; missed.
14—A rapid quartering bird to the right; missed.	14—An incoming bird; missed.
15—A diving bird; missed.	15—A well killed diving bird.
16—A diving bird; head hit; gathered.	16—A quartering bird to the right; killed instantly.
17—A capital shot; the bird quartered to the right, and was instantly killed.	17—The bird quartered to the right, and was instantly knocked down.
18—A diving bird; well killed soon after leaving the trap.	18—A diving bird; splendidly killed.
19—A well killed driving bird; a dead shot.	19—The bird quartered to the right and was killed instantly.
20—A hard hit; game bird; he was gathered. The bird quartered to the right.	20—The bird was hard hit while diving; the bird flew out of bounds; a miss.
21—A right hand quartering bird; easily killed.	21—A quartering bird to the right; easily killed.
22—A diving bird; hit hard; he flew out of bounds; scored a miss.	22—A diving bird to the right; killed instantly.

The following is

THE SCORE:—

BOGARDUS—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1—Killed, 17; missed, 5.

PAINE—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 13; missed, 9.

The referee then called the shooters and their friends together at Bertolf's to select a place to finish the matches that would be satisfactory to both parties, and where they would be out of the clutches of Bergh and his deputies, when it was decided that they should repair, as soon as convenient, to Buffalo, and in the vicinity of that city on Friday next should finish the matches, commencing where they left off at the time of interruption.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Calendar in Admiralty for Monday.

Brown vs. The Brig Annie Lindsley; Keen vs. Audenried; Kirk vs. Audenried; Rahn vs. One Hundred and Sixty-three Tons of Coal; Muir vs. Brig Mianna; Smith vs. Brig Storm; Koppish vs. Lucy W. Angier.

The Erie Railway Litigation.

Yesterday the transfer of twelve thousand and odd shares of Erie Railway stock to Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, was to have taken place before the Master, Mr. Kenneth G. White, in his office, at the United States Court Building. At the hour appointed, two o'clock, counsel for Heath and Raphael were in attendance, as was also Mr. Swan, the English solicitor from London, who has been in this country for several months looking after and attending to the interests of Heath and Raphael in this protracted and very remarkable litigation. A postponement was asked on the ground that one of the counsel for Erie was not present. The Master replied that he could grant no postponement until he saw whether his order for the production of the certificates and the transfer books of the Erie Company would be complied with. Thereupon the certificates and the transfer book were produced, and the Master allowed the adjournment asked for until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, when the notice is to take place. The Master has caused a notice to be sent to Mr. Jay Gould, requesting him to forward, through the Master, a written authority to Mr. Ralston to register the stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. So the case stands for the present.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge Against a Liquor Dealer.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Shean.—The defendant was discharged on his own recognizance for examination on a charge of having done business as a retail liquor dealer at 443 West Thirty-third street without paying the special tax required by law.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barnard.

Bernhard et al. vs. Strauss.—Motion denied.

Norton vs. Stanton et al.—Motion to refer, &c., denied without prejudice.

Oneida National Bank of Ithaca vs. Manhattan Savings Institution.—Default opened without costs.

Norton vs. Stanton et al.—There should be an allowance, but I can form no idea of the proper amount without an affidavit upon the subject.

Pitts vs. Pitts.—Extra allowance of $350.

Miller vs. Dollner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Palmer vs. Hursey.—Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Bennett vs. Ashmen.—Motion granted.

Badger vs. The Railway Passenger Insurance Company.—Order granted.

Grant vs. Taylor.—Same.

Bosse vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Conron vs. Muthnacht.—The Court must be furnished with stenographic minutes.

McDougall vs. Peters.—Order opening default granted.

Schroenwold vs. The Metropolitan Savings Bank.—Taxation affirmed.

Ritter vs. Phillips et al.—Motion denied.

Percy vs. Bowne.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Wehle vs. Haviland.—Motion denied without costs.

Minello vs. Senwarz.—Vacating judgment.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

More Juvenile Offenders Caged—The Heights of Impudence—An Unnatural Daughter.

Justice Shandley presided at the above Court yesterday, and disposed of forty-nine cases, twenty-seven of whom were small boys, under sixteen years of age. These juveniles were charged with a variety of crimes and misdemeanors, ranging in enormity from the smashing of a window to the theft of twenty to twenty-five dollars, and, with barely two exceptions, hailed from the Fourth and Sixth wards. Some half dozen of these youngsters were allowed to go home with their parents upon promising to mend their way in the future; but the others were consigned to the Harts Island school ship, where they will be afforded an opportunity of learning and becoming of some benefit to the community in later years.

THE REFORM PROCESS.

Edward McLaughlin mounted the platform, seized the Bible and swore that Edward Hawkins and John Danforth, two very decent appearing individuals, tried to break into his apartment at the "hotel," corner of Bayard street and the Bowery. McLaughlin was very earnest indeed in giving his testimony.

"I was lying on the bed in my room," said he, "when these two men came to my window, which was about five feet from the ground, opened it and was just coming in when I gave the alarm. They ran away and I afterwards had them arrested."

"But, Judge," continued he, "you never saw such an impudent fellow as this here Hawkins is in all your born days. When we were going to the station house he actually had the impudence to pass the time of day with me and to ask me for some tobacco."

JUDGE—Why, the impudent, good-for-nothing fellow! He wanted your tobacco, did he?

COMPLAINANT—Yes, yer Honor, he did; but you can bet your last penny he had to keep on wanting.

JUDGE—Hawkins and Danforth, six months each in the Penitentiary.

A HARD CASE.

Patrick McInerney, an old gentleman, who is totally blind, complained that his daughter Mary, a girl eighteen years of age, was perfectly unmanageable, besides being greatly inclined to beat him—poor old blind man as he is—whenever she was crossed in anything. Judge Shandley said he would send Mary to the Penitentiary for two months, at which the old gentleman seemed greatly pleased, but to which Mary most strenuously objected. She threw herself on her knees and plead most piteously, declaring she would in the future behave herself and would cause her father no further trouble. Both the Judge and her father were inexorable however, and Mary had to go.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

A Bankruptcy Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

Yesterday William Tunney and Thomas Doyle, the firm of William Tunney & Co., furniture dealers, were adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors, and a warrant was issued to take possession of their estates.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

The Revenue Law.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

George H. Kolb, of No. 679 Franklin avenue, and William Crossley, of No. 1,412 Fulton avenue, were before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of retailing liquor without paying the special tax required by law. They were released on their own recognizance and the hearing set down for next week.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—Buckhout Resentenced—The Execution Fixed for February 16.

Before Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

On the 14th of September last Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Kings county, granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Isaac V. W. Buckhout, who had been convicted of the murder of Mr. Rendall, in Westchester county, on January 1, 1870, and sentenced to be hung. The circumstances of the tragedy are probably familiar to the readers of the HERALD, as the prisoner was more than once tried and the case was fully reported. The appeal on the writ was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court which met in Brooklyn in December last, and the case was then submitted on written briefs.

Yesterday the General Term, reconvened for the purpose of promulgating decisions, among which was a decision in Buckhout's case, affirming the conviction. Opinion by Judge Gilbert. The prisoner had been brought down from Westchester county, in anticipation of this decision, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after it had been announced District Attorney Briggs, of that county, moved for sentence.

Buckhout, who appeared to be very indifferent as to the result of the appeal, was then arraigned before the bar of the Court for sentence. He was attended by the Sheriff of Westchester county and his deputies. Judge Gilbert inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Buckhout replied firmly that he had nothing to say, excepting that his counsel was not present.

Judge Gilbert remarked that if his counsel were present they could probably say nothing. The Judge, in passing sentence, said:—You have been convicted heretofore of the crime of murder in the first degree and sentence passed upon you of death by hanging. The case has been brought before us by a writ of error, and although very voluminous we have examined it with great care and have found no error in the proceedings of the Court below. As a matter of law the judgment was correct, and we as a matter of duty affirm what they have done. The statute now makes it our duty to fix the time of your execution, and in accordance therewith we have determined upon the 16th of February, between the hours of nine A. M. and two P. M.

The prisoner did not appear moved in the least by the sentence, and at the conclusion of Judge Gilbert's remarks coolly returned to his seat. The Sheriff received the death warrant and retired with the condemned man.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Before Judge Pratt.

Caroline Engleman vs. Charles W. Engleman.—Motion for additional counsel fee and alimony denied, with leave to renew on evidence taken before referee.

Tait vs. Wright.—Motion for stay denied; no costs.

Andrew J. Wood vs. H. J. Unger.—Motion to change place of trial granted unless plaintiff stipulate to referee, &c., in which case motion denied.

F. A. Seaman vs. F. C. E. Fluscheimer.—Injunction continued and John Scrimer appointed receiver, unless defendant stipulate to have decree of dissolution entered and account taken of all matters, &c., refer and take short notice, &c., and give bond in the sum of $1,500 to abide any decree. In case defendant so stipulates and gives bond, injunction dissolved and motion for receiver denied without costs.

James Haggerty, Infant, &c. vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.—Bill of costs as taxed must stand, except one term fee, which must be stricken out.

James J. Carso vs. Charles W. Engleman.—Motion for reference granted.

Asher Greenleaf vs. P. W. Barr et al.—Cause set down for the third Friday of January, unless defendant in the meantime pays all overdue interest on first mortgage or gives bond in the sum of $5,000 to pay any deficiencies on sale. In case defendant complies, case may go off term on payment of term and witness fees.

Elizabeth C. Martine, et al., vs. Peter S. Martine, et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied without costs; leave to plaintiffs to serve affidavits on parties not served.

John J. Sprague vs. Patrick Thorp.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted and judgment for plaintiff. Motion to vacate stay in fourteen actions denied, and stay continued twenty days to allow defendant to appeal, and in case appeal is taken, stay continued pending decision of General Term. Defendant to have leave to amend &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted—Letters of Administration, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the wills of Edward Devendorf, John J. Cox and William Hopkins were admitted to probate.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of John McLaughlin, of Flatbush; Catherine Shields, Alpheus B. Avery, Robert Dewhurst, William Lovitt, Sophia Eckstein, William P. Coles, Betsey Ward, Catherine Grim, Stewart Thorp and Christian Spier, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Eugene F. Winham were granted to Hiram Winham, of Brooklyn.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Robbing an Express Wagon—Stealing a Man's Charms—Juvenile Candle Thieves.

William C. Jones, of 94 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, is an expressman. On the 23d of December, one of his drivers, John Millinghoff, took a load of packages to deliver, among which was one containing $50 worth of clothing. A man named Augustus Ellerman went with Millinghoff as helper. After delivering a part of the goods Ellerman made some excuse for quitting the wagon, and went away and shortly after he had gone Millinghoff missed the package of clothing. Nothing was said to the suspected man in regard to the loss until several days after, when Millinghoff, in looking under some bags and straw in the stable, upon which Ellerman was in the habit of sleeping, found a portion of the clothing which had been in the package. While at the Tombs yesterday Ellerman could give no satisfactory explanation as to how the things came to be under his bed, so Judge Hogan locked him up.

A CHARM THIEF.

Lewis Cole, of No. 20 Cocolies slip, was standing on the dock at the foot of the slip Friday afternoon, when Michael O'Connor stepped up to him and caught hold of his watch chain, upon which were several charms valued at $45, and forcibly removed the same. An officer took O'Connor into custody at the suggestion of Cole, and yesterday morning conveyed him to the Tombs, where he now occupies a cell.

AFTER LIGHT.

William Harrison is sixteen years of age and has for some time past been in the employ of Abraham Jackson, of 242 William street. Mr. Jackson keeps at the above address a store, and William's duty was, among other things, to take care of the keys and open the store in the morning. One morning when he went to the store he took a chum of his—Edward King—along with him and together they stole from the premises twenty-five boxes of candles, worth $110, and sold the same to Frederick Schmeckpeper, of 40 Mott street. On reaching the store himself, Mr. Jones noticed that the property had been removed and asked Harrison about it. William at first denied all knowledge of it, but finally remembered that he and King had stolen eight boxes, but no more. They told where they had sold the candles, but when Mr. Jones questioned Schmeckpeper that individual would acknowledge to having bought but two boxes. Upon examining his store, however, the whole twenty-five were found, so Harrison, King and Schmeckpeper are now languishing in the Tombs prison, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

MRS. DUFF VERSUS MRS. CLUFF.

Great Scandal Case at Essex Market Court—A Bad Cold and What It Led to.

"Duff against Cluff," called out Judge Scott yesterday morning at Essex Market. Immediately came bouncing forward a fat, jolly-looking, middle-aged woman, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. She looked most complacent and happy, and her eyes sparkled with concealed merriment. This was Mrs. Cluff. Behind this jolly-looking lady came Mrs. Duff, a slight, naggard-looking person, dressed in shabby black, with a hard-finished face and a bitter, malevolent look out of a pair of deep-set hazel eyes. Her general appearance betokened a disposition imbued with rancorous bitterness against human nature in general, and it is presumed in this instance, against Mrs. Cluff in particular. The ladies took their positions before the magisterial bench, flanked by a number of witnesses of their own sex ready to corroborate the story of their respective friends.

Judge SCOTT (looking at the array of feminine humanity before him) said:—Well, ladies, this must be a heavy case.

All the ladies suddenly became very interested, and were just about to open a battery of eloquence on the innocent magistrate, when His Honor, taking the summons in his hand, said:—

"Mrs. Cluff, you are accused by your neighbor, Mrs. Duff, of using violent and abusive language, and of constantly annoying by vile language while she is in the performance of her household duties."

Mrs. CLUFF (gathering her immense avoirdupois together and with a rippling smile pervading her countenance)—I—I was annoying her, was I, wid voile langhige? Well, Judge (another laugh), I'll tell ye the voile langhige. Ye see, Mrs. Duff has a dauther, and her dauther about tree months ago had a bad cowld; it was a quare cowld.

Mrs. DUFF (interrupting)—So she had a bad cold, and I don't want anny of yer dirthy insinivations.

Mrs. CLUFF (raising her arm in a majestic manner)—Let me spake; don't intherrupt me. Well, Judge, saving your presence, she was all swelled up, and the dauther was taking medicine for the cowld. About two days ago Mrs. Duff's dauther was confined wid a fonne boy, and all——

Mrs. DUFF (lifting up her hands in deprecation and looking perfectly horror-struck)—Oh! God forgive you, Mrs. Cluff! God forgive you this day!

Mrs. CLUFF—Don't be botherin' us, ye hypocritical owld craw-thumper. Well, Judge, all the ladies on my landin', and meself, we had a good laugh about the cowld.

Mrs. DUFF—Oh! God forgive you, Mrs. Cluff!

Mrs. CLUFF—That's the whole shtory, Judge. That's the voile language, becos I said I did not want my dauthers 'sociatin' wid girls who were subject to such quare cowlds.

The bland judge had heard enough to satisfy his judicial mind and adjourned the case *sine die*.

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH'S TENANTS.

Mrs. William Varley, wife of "Reddy the Blacksmith," was placed under $400 bonds to keep the peace by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, on Friday morning, upon complaint of Henry Williams, of 260 Hudson street, who charged that she and others smashed his furniture and interfered with his business. Williams in the afternoon put in an appearance and complained that Mrs. Varley and several of her male friends, upon returning to the house, threw chunks of lime and filth through the stove-pipe hole in the rear basement into his saloon, breaking his tumblers and driving his customers from the place. A summons was issued compelling Mrs. Varley to put in an appearance at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. From the evidence produced it appeared that Williams was more excited than damaged, and the prisoner was discharged with a reprimand.

THE TACKLEBURY ARSON CASE.

The examination in the Tacklebury arson case was again resumed in the private room of the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, by Justice Hogan. Roundsman Brown and Officer Jolly, of the Third precinct, were examined, as was also Lafayette Farrington. Nothing new was adduced, however, in the evidence, with the exception of the fact sworn to by Farrington, that there were two keys in existence to the store, 56 Barclay street—one kept by Shreve, and the second key being in the possession of Farrington's brother, who is employed by Shreve as a porter and resides in Brooklyn. The case was adjourned until Tuesday, at ten o'clock, by Justice Hogan, who fixed the bail of Shreve and Harriet Tacklebury at $2,000 in each case.

CITY HALL CHANGES.

Resignation of Mr. Bradley from the Office of Chamberlain.

Appointment of Mr. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, as Chamberlain—Official Correspondence in Reference to the Resignation and the New Appointment—The Aldermanic Muddle—Proposed Action of Messrs. Coman and Plunkitt.

The Mayor's Office.

At this office yesterday the usual routine business was proceeding, and it appeared up to two o'clock in the day that there would be little to chronicle of any public interest. About half-past two o'clock Mr. Bradley entered the Mayor's office and handed his resignation as Chamberlain to the Mayor. About three o'clock Mr. Francis A. Palmer the President of the Broadway Bank, arrived at the Mayor's office, and it was soon reported that Mr. Palmer was to be the Chamberlain, vice Bradley, resigned. These reports received official confirmation by the issue by the Mayor of the following correspondence:—

MR. BRADLEY'S RESIGNATION.

OFFICE OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN,
NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

HON. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the city of New York:—

DEAR SIR—On the 9th day of April, 1870, I had the honor to receive from you the appointment to the high and responsible office of Chamberlain of the city of New York. Since that time I have endeavored to faithfully discharge its duties and trusts. My official accounts show the disposition of all moneys entrusted to my care, and will be found in all respects accurate. I now most respectfully tender to you my resignation. Thanking you for the courtesy you have at all times extended to me, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Chamberlain of the city of New York.

MEMORANDA.

In accepting the above resignation it is just to record the facts that Mr. Bradley quits office with the highest popular appreciation of his services by his late constituents, and without one unfavorable criticism having been made upon any of his official acts, and this at a time when discussion upon acts of municipal officers has been acrimonious.

Mr. Bradley's accounts are exactly balanced at this date and all the affairs of his Bureau are honorably regular.

As County Treasurer he has given great satisfaction to creditors of the county and the suitors and lawyers who in the matter of care over trust funds, under Court order, necessarily transact business with the Treasurer.

As ex-officio Commissioner of the Sinking Fund he has proved to be assiduous, a discreet adviser with associates and jealous of the immense interests of the city which are committed and entrusted to that Commission.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

JANUARY 6, 1872—2 P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF FRANCIS A. PALMER AS CHAMBERLAIN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Chamberlain of the city of New York, caused by the resignation of John J. Bradley, Esq., I do hereby appoint Francis A. Palmer, Esq., to be Chamberlain of the city of New York and to fill said vacancy, and for the term of four years from the date hereof.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the city of New York.

COMPTROLLER GREEN NOTIFIED.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

TO ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., Comptroller of the city of New York:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to inform you that this day a vacancy occurred in the office of Chamberlain of the city of New York by the resignation after twenty-one months of assiduous and honorable service of John J. Bradley, Esq., and that I have duly accepted the same, and that I have appointed Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, for a term of four years, commencing this day; and that Mr. Chamberlain Palmer has been duly sworn into office and is now entitled to file his official bonds.

I am, very truly, yours,

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the city of New York.

The Aldermanic Muddle.

The dead-lock of the Aldermanic position is understood to be broken. There was a meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, at which the disposition of the patronage was decided upon, and it is understood that before the meeting on Monday an amicable arrangement will be come to as to the Clerkship of the Board and the other minor offices. The ex-Aldermen Coman and Plunkitt, who allege that they are elected to the new Board have taken their oaths of office before Judge Cardozo. The notification of this received by the Mayor has not yet been filed, and it is possible that on their presenting themselves to take their seats at the meeting of the new Board on Monday there will be some trouble. It is understood that the old Board does not yet resign their claim to the Aldermanacy, and that they intend to contest it in the Courts. The best legal judgment about the Courts seems to treat this action as foolish and to regard it as a very easy way of enriching the lawyers.

THE ALLEGED FLIGHT OF CONNOLLY.

The rumor which prevailed yesterday to the effect that ex-Comptroller Connolly had gone to South America proves, upon investigation, to be untrue. A HERALD reporter called at the Connolly mansion last evening, and was there assured by the family that the old gentleman had gone out to a friend's to dinner at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was expected to return very soon. At eleven o'clock, when the reporter called again, he had not yet come, but the porter was sitting in his accustomed place in the hallway, patiently awaiting his arrival. He, too, declared in the most emphatic manner that the rumor was false. "Why, I let him out of this very door myself this afternoon," he said, upon close questioning. "And what I do myself I am sure of. I wouldn't tell a lie, sir, and you can believe what I have told you." Mr. Joel A. Fitnlan, the ex-Comptroller's son-in-law, laughed at the rumor when asked whether it was true or not, and said that it was simply absurd. Nothing of the kind had happened, he said, and he could not understand how the story had originated. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, counsel for Connolly, was not aware of anything of the kind. He returned from Albany in the evening, and if his man had flown he would have been likely to know it.

Despite these contradictions, however, there were wise ones who shook their heads and said, "Well, if he hasn't gone, he will go; see if he doesn't." And it may be that he will—who knows? Intimate political friends of Mr. Connolly did not last night deny the rumored flight, and several of them to a HERALD reporter confirmed the rumor and stated that he left the city on Tuesday last.

OBITUARY.

John Janney, President of the Southern Secession Convention.

John Janney, of Loudon county, President of the late Virginia Secession Convention, died in Leesburg, Va., last Friday night, the 5th inst. He was seventy-four years of age. Mr. Janney was a member of the Society of Friends, and both for his personal qualities and intellectual character was highly esteemed in Virginia. It is said that he was a prominent opponent of secession until the ordinance was passed, but signed that document "in obedience to his mistaken sense of allegiance to his State," and presided at the meeting in Richmond. A journal, evidently imbued with "Southern tendencies," spoke of Mr. Janney thus:—"He is virtually a Union man, and on the occasion of his election to the honorable position he now occupies, on the first day of the session at the Capitol in Richmond, Va., he made a speech decidedly Union in its sentiments, but stating emphatically that the Union could not be sustained at the loss of a single right belonging to Virginia."

Joseph Gillott, the Penmaker.

A cable telegram from London announces the death of Joseph Gillott, the penmaker. Nothing more is said in the news despatch of the demise of a most remarkably enterprising man, one who by the exertions of his genius and industry, coupled with attention to the facts of life, did much to wipe away and efface the poetic idea and expression that the "gray goose quill" was "nature's noblest gift to man," and affirmed his position by using other material than that "torn from the parent wing to form a pen." The English people remain to some extent in doubt as to the place of Gillott's birth. He was born in Warwickshire, probably in Birmingham. The event must have occurred some seventy-five years since, as his pens had become favorably known in Great Britain in the year 1832. He commenced business in Birmingham, and in a garret. His wife and himself began the manufacture as an experiment. They made black "metal" pens and sold them to small storekeepers about the town. The business extended. Gillott saved his profits until he was enabled to build a large factory in Newhall street, Birmingham, near the famous Birmingham Town Hall. He opened a foreign correspondence and trade, and soon afterwards Gillott's pens sold all over the world. Joseph Gillott was one of nature's noblemen—a man of inspiration. He possessed a taste for the fine arts, and was a large collector of splendid works. His gallery of paintings at his country residence near Edgebaston, Birmingham, is the admiration of connoisseurs. It has been always understood that it was Mr. Gillott's intention to present it to his native town at his death.

Doctor John Merritt.

John Merritt, M. D., a prominent citizen of Newcastle, Del., died on the 5th instant. He was United States Consul at Tunis under President Buchanan.

NEW YORK PRINTING COMPANY.

Another Legal Raid on the "Ring" Property—Argument on the Motion to Continue the Injunction—The Case Adjourned to Next Tuesday.

The partial sale of the New York Printing Company's property, on Friday, upon an execution issued to the Sheriff, and its interruption by a temporary injunction granted by the Courts, were fully described in yesterday's HERALD. An application to have the injunction continued was made yesterday morning before Judge Barbour, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court. The following is a brief

HISTORY OF THE CASE,

showing the preliminary facts leading to this denouement:—In the early part of November a suit was brought against the New York Printing Company by the Ocean National Bank for $109,000, and on the 17th of the month a judgment by default was obtained against the company for this amount, and the execution placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Pursuant to the usual custom, the Sheriff advertised the property for sale; the red flag was displayed from the premises, and the auctioneer proceeded to knock the property down to the lowest bidder, and was busily engaged in receiving the nods of the anxious purchasers, when suddenly a stay of proceedings was interposed, putting an estoppel on all the proceedings. This stay was obtained at the instance of the executors of the Taylor estate. It was alleged by these executors that the estate was interested to the amount of $50,000 in the property; that they knew nothing of the preliminary proceedings in the Court or of the intended sale until the 20th of last month, and that the sale under the hammer would jeopardize their interests. It was further stated that the property is worth $500,000, and that, sold at public auction, it would not probably realize more than a fractional part of its value.

ARGUMENT UPON THE INJUNCTION.

When the case came up in the Court yesterday an effort was made by Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., one of the defendant's counsel, to adjourn the hearing, on the ground of the illness of his associate counsel, Mr. Rufus Andrews. Mr. Fancher, appearing for the bank, opposed any adjournment. He stated that they had taken the trouble to widely advertise this sale, and that there were people from Chicago, Philadelphia and elsewhere desirous to bid on this property—it being specially fitted for newspaper business—who would be likely to leave if there were delay. The Court directed the argument to proceed. This matter settled, Mr. Lawrence read the petition of Mr. Tracy, one of the executors of the late James D. Taylor, setting forth that

MR. TAYLOR WAS A LARGE STOCKHOLDER,

and further that the judgment in this suit was obtained by default, the officers of the company putting in no defence, but absconding; that the bank had ample collateral for the debt; that it did not appear that the directors ever authorized these loans, and that the property of the company was worth half a million.

Mr. Fancher, in reply, read an affidavit of Mr. Davis, the Receiver of the bank, that the bank held no collaterals except the personal undertaking of Mr. Wilbour and his associates, to pay any deficiency not recovered on the judgment; that they had been forced to insure the property at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars per month, besides the cost of the Sheriff's keepers; that the levy had been made on the 14th of December, and that the Centre street property had been sold for $80,000. He also read the affidavit of the President of the bank. This affidavit confirmed the statement as to the collaterals, and averred that the loans were regularly made on application of the officers of the company, and duly checked out by those officers. Mr. Fancher argued that all the proceedings for the judgment were regular, and the

VALIDITY OF THE CLAIM

could not be impeached. The petitioners knew, by their own admission, of this levy on the 20th, and yet had not applied for the injunction till the very day of the sale; the claims against the city were not, perhaps, under present circumstances, the safest reliance for creditors. He cited the Revised Statutes to show that there should be no stay of execution after judgment. In response to the above, Mr. Lawrence urged that the property of the company was worth half a million, and was now to be sacrificed by an officer of it, who put the

SUMMONS IN HIS POCKET

and then absconded. The Sheriff had sold the whole Centre street property in bulk, including in it a valuable lease not mentioned in his advertisement, for less than one-third of its worth. This the Court should not permit. The petitioners should at least be given time before this property, in which they were so much interested, should be sacrificed, to inquire whether the company really owed this large sum or not.

Justice Barbour said that he did not see that there was anything in this application. There was no pretence that the judgment was irregular, no evidence even tending to impeach the validity of the claim. That the property was worth more than it was selling for was

A COMMON COMPLAINT.

The best evidence of value was that which it would sell for after proper advertising and with sufficient bidders. There was no proof of fraud. Still, as the matter was large, he would let it go over to Tuesday for further hearing on the petitioners filing a bond for $1,000. Permission was given to file the bond to-morrow.

CLEARING OUT NIGGERS.

How the Missouri Ku Klux Celebrated Christmas.

[From the Sedalia Times, Dec. 28.]

On Christmas Day, while the sun was shining brightly on all below and peace and good will prevailed among all Christian men, the most horrid scenes were enacted in the county of Saline, Mo. The devilish spirit of the Ku Klux, which has been for some time past darkly mused among a certain class of people in that county, broke out with bloody violence on Monday last, and, it is hardly necessary to say, took the shape of an indiscriminate slaughter of negroes. There is a class of desperate rowdies in some parts of this State who do not realize that the war is over, and whose first impulse, when under the influence of liquor, is to kill a "nigger" or two. Nor does it always take liquor to set their diabolical cruelty to work, for it seems that they consider the murdering of colored people the fittest way to celebrate Christmas and enjoy themselves.

From a gentleman who left Marshall, Saline county, on Monday at noon, we have the following details of the bloody and murderous scenes then being enacted in that county. How long they lasted or how many negroes were killed we are not yet informed, but our informant saw five dead bodies, and when he left the excitement was at its height. He says:—

"On Monday morning I started from a point in Saline county where I had been living for nearly a year past, to come to Sedalia. I was on foot and, with a pack on my back, was traveling on the Glasgow road, which I struck about four miles from Saline city. At that point I heard they were having lively times in Marshall, and it seemed to be understood that the negroes were getting cleaned out. When about eight mi