THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Whiskey Ring and the Legality of the Late Grand Jury—Opening of the June Term—Cases on the Calendar—Another Habeas Corpus in the Case of a Child—A Lottery Ticket Case—Decisions at General and Special Terms of Supreme Court—Important Business at General Sessions, Parts 1 and 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Whiskey Ring—Legality of the United States Grand Jury—Denial of the Motion to Quash.

Judges Woodruff and Blatchford held Court at one o'clock yesterday, when they announced that both concurred in the opinion that the motions to quash the indictments against the "whiskey ring" must be denied. The following in substance are the reasons:—

We are of the opinion that the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York (2 Rev. Stat. 724, secs. 27-28), prescribing the objections that may be taken to the organization of Grand Juries are, by the Act of Congress of 1846 (5 U. S. Stat. at Large, 394), made applicable to the federal Courts, and, therefore, that no challenge to the array of jurors or to any person summoned to serve as a Grand Juror shall be allowed in any other cases than such as are specified in the twenty-seventh section of the State statute. There is no allegation or claim in the present cases that the objections which may be made to grand jurors, under the twenty-eighth section, are or can be urged against the grand jurors by whom these indictments are found; no urging from prejudice has been shown or attempted to be shown. For the reasons stated the motions to quash the indictments are denied.

Opening of the June Term.

The Criminal Term of the United States Circuit Court opened yesterday, Judge Shipman on the bench. The following are the cases on the calendar:—

Benona Howard, charged with counterfeiting; Frederick A. Goodall, selling and offering for sale washed stamps; Patrick Kelly, counterfeiting; James Boyd Smith and Llewellyn Williams, counterfeiting; Adolph Keep, perjury; Morris S. Hill, embezzling funds of the National Bank; John J. Kirwin, John Moon and Isaac J. Lanigan, embezzling letters in New York Post Office; William J. Pollock, smuggling; James Irving, obstructing a United States Marshal; Joshua D. Miner, counterfeiting; David Metleman, W. B. Richards, Jr., fraudulent bankruptcy; Charles Callender, receiving bribes in a place of trust, and Christopher Hortell, embezzling letters.

Judge Shipman called over the list of cases and named the days of hearing. The case of Joshua D. Miner was put over the Term. The Judge observing that, as Judge Benedict had had it before him, he (Shipman) would prefer not to touch it.

The District Attorney intimated to the Court that he will have additional cases to add to the calendar. He was waiting the decision in the matter of the motion to quash an indictment found against S. N. Pike by the late Grand Jury. When that is given he will empannel a Grand Jury for the purpose of getting indictments against men at present in jail.

The Court then continued the hearing in civil causes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Dispute as to the Custody of a Child.

Before Judge Barrett.

In re Ann Petrowiski.—This is an application on writ of habeas corpus for the custody of the relator, a child one year old. His parents died shortly after its birth, and gave the child to Mr. Hess, a wealthy German, who has no children, and who, with his wife, adopted it as their own. The father left $600 for the child, and its uncle, Mr. Hubner, was appointed by Surrogate Hutchings its guardian. In April last the uncle took the child to Brooklyn and refused to give it back, upon which Mr. Hess obtained a writ of habeas from Judge Pratt and the child was restored to him. The uncle applied for the suit in this court and the same was referred to Mr. Price to take proof. The report was made yesterday, and a lengthy argument ensued between Mr. Philip H. Smith, counsel for the uncle, and Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for Mr. Hess, after which the Court took the papers, promising to give its decision this morning.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

J. B. Cornell et al. vs. N. Hodges et. al.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs. See memoranda.

Barton vs. Wellington, et al.—Extra allowance of $250 granted, to be divided between Nos. 1 and 2.

Barry vs. Genin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Hart vs. Hart et al.—Order granted.

Butterworth vs. Volkening et al.—Report confirmed and extra allowance of one-half per cent of the award reported due.

Monard vs. Monard.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Mills vs. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Geigler et al. vs. Lagrave.—Order granted as amended by the Court.

In the matter of the petition of Michael J. Smith.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Week vs. Helmbold.—The objection matter overruled.

Thompson vs. Thompson.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Leonard.

John J. Dooey et al. vs. H. F. Liftchild et al.—On paying the costs of the foreclosure suit the mortgagor can bring the interest into court to abide the claims of the contesting parties.

Charles O'Connor vs. Caroline H. Shipman et al.—Motion granted unless the defendant pay the taxes and the interest due into the Union Trust Company, subject to the further order of the Court.

B. Watson vs. Philip Levy (two cases).—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles E. Berrion vs. Josephine E. Sanford.—Motion granted on defendant consenting to refer judgment, execution and levy to stand as security, defendant to pay $10 costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

J. D. Brown vs. Elihu S. Wing.—Order modified.

Ella S. Hubert vs. Susan P. Smith et al.—The application should be denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Brady.

Morris et al. vs. Lent et al.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to defendants to answer in ten days on payment of the costs of the demurrer. See opinion.

First National Bank of New York vs. The L. S. S. and C. Railroad and Iron Company et al.—The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment order to be settled on one day's notice.

In the Matter of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School to vacate assessment.—Petition granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judges Ingraham and Barnard.

James F. Malcolm vs. Sarah L. Allen.—Order denying motion to vacate; order of publication affirmed with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Same vs. Same.—Appeal from order refusing to set aside attachment to be reargued.

In the Matter of S. G. Bassford et al., John M. Astron and Henry Volking to vacate assessments.—The Judges not agreeing the cases must be reargued.

Special Notice.

In all cases argued before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo which have not been decided rearguments are ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Kroop vs. Harmour.—See report on papers.

Simon vs. Hemor.—Order granted.

Corwin vs. Howes.—Order denying motion.

American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. Bell.—Order granted.

Rutherford vs. Rushmore et al.—Order granted.

Young et al. vs. Kent.—Reference granted.

Stegman et al vs. Scovler.—Motion denied.

Braunhold vs. Steinmetz.—Order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Lottery Business.

Before Judge Larramore.

Frederich vs. Taylor.—This is a suit to recover $400 loaned to the defendant. The latter sets up that the money was given him to take up a draft issued for the purchase of lottery tickets, to be afterwards sold; and that as all lottery transactions are in violation of the statute and opposed to public policy, he is not bound to refund the money. The plaintiff moved to strike out the answer, on the ground that it was not verified. It was urged by the defendant's counsel, in opposition to the motion, that he was not required to verify the complaint, as such verification would tend to convict him of crime. The court, after hearing the argument, took the papers, reserving its decision.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Opening of the Term—Burglaries and Larcenies.

Before City Judge Gunning S. Bedford.

The June term of the General Sessions was opened yesterday, Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford presiding. The first business in order was the empanelling of the Grand Jury, which was effected without delay, Mr. Auchincloss being selected to act as foreman. His Honor the Recorder discharged the Grand Jurors till this (Tuesday) morning, when they will be charged and then enter upon their duties.

It will be remembered that among the acts passed by the Legislature was one empowering the Judges of the Court of General Sessions to hold a double branch of the Court whenever they, in their judgment, saw fit to do so. Although the Recorder sat during the May term without intermission, he and Judge Bedford being desirous to afford all the prisoners now in the Tombs a speedy trial, the Judges will hold two branches of the General Sessions. The City Judge will preside in the room where the Court is always held, Assistant District Attorney Stewart prosecuting, and the Recorder in a room occupied by one branch of the Marine Court on the floor above, Assistant District Attorney Fellows representing the people. With these high criminal courts thus efficiently organized it is safe to presume that by the end of the month the City Prison will be effectually cleared of its inmates, so that the Judges and the prosecuting officers can have an uninterrupted summer vacation, to which they are justly entitled.

Acquittal of an Alleged Garroter.

The first case which the jury was called upon to consider was an indictment against Frank Arlinger and Edgar Williams, charged with robbery in the first degree. The complainant, Charles McLachlan, testified that while returning home on the 11th of last month he met the accused and his friend, and, after drinking with them in Mercer street, was proceeding along Greene street, when Arlinger put his arm around him and Williams attempted to do so also. McLachlan freed himself from Arlinger, and his cries of "Watch" and "Murder" attracted the police, who ran after the prisoners and arrested them. Arlinger gave his version of the affair, stating that after attending the Olympic Theatre he accompanied the prosecutor to a drinking saloon, but had no intention of robbing him, and did not attempt to do so.

A gentleman who knew Arlinger from boyhood gave him an excellent character, whereupon Assistant District Attorney Stewart intimated that he would not feel justified in pressing the charge upon the evidence.

The Judge took the same view of it, and according to his intimaion, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Larceny of a Watch.

Thomas and James Halleck (youths), were tried for stealing a watch and chain from the person of Robert Burns, in Fortieth street, on the 11th of May. The boy Thomas was convicted of petit larceny from the person, and sent to the Penitentary for one year, but James was acquitted.

Heathen "Chinee" in Court.

Tah Sang, who was indicted for felonious assault and battery upon Charles Ehyee on the 7th of May, was placed at the bar, and pleaded guilty to assault and battery.

Mr. Price said—May it please the Court, I am here appearing for a friendless Chinaman, and desire to say some words in his behalf.

Judge Bedford—Whenever a man is friendless, and I believe this poor Chinaman is, I am always disposed to hear anything in his favor.

Mr. Price read a number of certificates from respectable gentlemen, who testified that the accused was a peaceable man.

The City Judge suspended sentence, after which Tah Sang, accompanied by a number of his countrymen, left the court room in high glee at the happy termination of the case.

Burglaries.

Ann Tyrrell, who was jointly indicted with Joseph Logan for burglariously entering the dwelling house of Ann Hartman, 82 Cherry street, on the 24th of April, was convicted of petty larceny, a vest belonging to the husband of the complainant being found concealed on the prisoner's person. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Alexander Strehlow pleaded guilty to burgarliously entering the liquor store of Charles H. H. Myer, No. 7 Battery place, on the night of the 29th of April, and stealing $21 in money. The Judge said the skeleton keys were found upon the prisoner, showing that he was a professional thief. Strehlow was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Burglary and Larceny.

Before Recorder Hackett.

James Shaw pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, the charge being that on the 18th of April he stabbed John Marra in the abdomen with a sharp knife. The sentence was two years and six months in the State Prison.

Otto Meyer was tried and convicted of a similar offence, the proof showing that on the 22d of May he stabbed Morris Rydili in the face with a knife. There were mitigatory circumstances, and the Recorder modified the sentence to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Felonious Assaults.

Charles Courtley, charged with stealing $50 worth of clothing on the 10th of May, the property of David C. Fulkerson, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Martin, who was indicted for burglariously entering the house of Adolph Burgh, 169 Forsyth street, on the 16th of May and stealing $455, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree. He was remanded for sentence.

Edward Sterns was tried upon an indictment charging him with stealing a piece of silk valued at $128, the property of Solomon & Co., 71 Leonard street. The evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas McDonnell, charged with assaulting, while an inmate of the House of Refuge, one of the keepers of that institution, named Thomas Buchannon, with a knife, was next placed in the dock. Mr. Howe, counsel for prisoner, applied for an adjournment, owing to the non-attendance of several important witnesses, but his application was refused. The prosecutor stated that

THE PRISONER

was under his charge on the 17th of May, on Blackwell's island, and refused to work when so ordered; he was in the workshop at the time of his (the prosecutor's) entering the room again to see if the prisoner had done his work; he rushed on him as he entered and stabbed him with a knife in the head; there were about forty-eight boys in the room, which was the shoe shop at the time; the weapon used was a penknife; the prisoner ran away after inflicting the wound.

On cross-examination the prosecutor stated that the prisoner was not in a cell at the time; I had not been drinking; was not drunk at the time; was sober at the time; drank some liquor in my own house, which is about half a mile from the institution; did not drink half a pint; drank

A NOGGIN OF WHISKEY AND EGG;

had no weapon whatsoever in my hand; did not beat the prisoner; never struck a boy in the institution; never kicked a boy downstairs.

William Adams, foreman of the shoe department in the House of Refuge, was next examined. Heard Buchannon calling to me to stop prisoner; tried to do so, but got stabbed by him in the arm with the same knife, which he had in his hand; did not see Buchannon stabbed.

Mr. Howe requested the Recorder to make an order for the production of three boys who were at present confined in the Tombs and inmates of the institution of the

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

to be brought into court to-morrow as witnesses for the prisoner. The Recorder complied with the counsel's request, and the further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day.

MARINE COURT APPOINTMENT.

The bar and all having professional and official business with the Marine Court will learn with pleasure that Mr. M. J. Cody has been reappointed Deputy Clerk to the Court under the new act creating the Marine Court a Court of Record. Mr. Cody has filled the same position for a number of years under the old practice, and discharged his oftimes very onerous duties with a promptness which elicited the approbation of the bench and bar. Mr. Cody's urbanity and his sauvity of manner in his dealings with men—his conscientious desire to do his whole duty—have made him one of the most popular and efficient officials connected with our law courts.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1289, 991, 2693, 1615, 17½, 1059, 1453, 1457, 339, 1563½, 1577, 1611, 1821, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1835, 1837, 1841. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 720, 660, 782, 788½, 566, 662, 730, 118, 66½, 2150½, 2636, 308, 352, 332, 646, 670, 760, 764, 790½, 2989.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 19, 22, 25, 26, 30, 34, 40, 45, 49, 50, 53, 57, 58, 59, 70, 71, 72, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 5, 6, 55, 70, 77, 90, 91, 94. Call—95.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1265, 1353, 1429, 1613, J. K. 531, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1521, 1077, 1839, 1397, 1851, 1813. Part 2—Held by Judge Barbour.—Nos. 1826, 798, 1278, 612, 960, 1068, 1256, 1384, 1386, 1146, 252, 1258, 1270, 668, 1336, 196, 1072, 1078, 1304, 964, 844, 1324, 500, 1340.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1268, 1055, 1054, 1537, 506, 1057, 2080, 1622, 68, 1473, 1618, 1514, 626, 1239, 374, 1696, 1854, 1855, 1858, 659, 1051, 429, 1092, 1589, 1597, 1419, 609, 1548, 1366, 1034, 885. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 1587, 1581, 1627, 1579, 1580, 1864, 999, 1494, 1524, 2021, 1562, 1825, 345, 975, 1648, 1465, 1517, 178, 1542, 1546, 1555, 1518, 1559, 1532, 975, 1372, 710, 1622, 769, 1182.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 27, 52.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 482, 8395, 8652, 8783, 8847, 8864, 9001, 9078, 9094, 9095, 9098, 9096, 9189, 9583, 9780, 9557. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7913, 9159, 8774, 9775, 8808, 9702, 9782, 8157, 9784, 9882.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Gunning S. Bedford.—The People vs. Henry Oughton, grand larceny; Same vs. Norris Montgomery, grand larceny; Same vs. John Murphy and Patrick Ahearn, larceny from the person; Same vs. Joseph Dellard, alias John Smith, and Joseph Oliver, larceny from the person; Same vs. Patrick Dalton and William Creighton, petit larceny; Same vs. Ellen Murphy, petit larceny; Same vs. James Drake, petit larceny; Same vs. John Wilmot and Timothy Ryan, petit larceny; Same vs. Thomas Farman, felonious assault and battery. Part 2—Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. James McCartney, manslaughter; Same vs. John Conklin and Edward J. Smith, robbery; Same vs. James Johnson and Joseph Clark, robbery; Same vs. Patrick Carr and William Vren, burglary; Same vs. George Revolt, burglary; Same vs. Hugh Montgomery, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Henry Gustover, felonious assault and battery; Same vs John Newman, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Philip Guifeisch, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Townsend, grand larceny; Same vs. Bernard McIntee, petit larceny from the person; Same vs. Mary Elkin, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. William Reckner, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Theft from the Navy Yard.

Before Judge Benedict.

A boatman named Robert Grensel was convicted of having stolen 150 pounds of lead from the Navy Yard. Judge Benedict yesterday sentenced him to the County Jail for fourteen days. The prisoner had previously been fined $25 in a State Court for the same offence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Fanny Hyde, the Alleged Murderess of George W. Watson—Application for the Postponement of the Second Trial.

Before Judge Pratt and Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

The case of Mrs. Fanny Hyde, indicted for the murder of her employer, George W. Watson, at the factory corner of South Eleventh and First streets, E. D., on the 26th of January last, was before the Court yesterday morning. District Attorney Britton, in accordance with previous notice, moved that a day be fixed for the second trial during the present term. Mrs. Hyde was not present. It will be remembered that on the first trial, which took place in April, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, ten of them being in favor of acquitting the prisoner while the other two insisted upon convicting her of manslaughter in the third degree. Mrs. Hyde was subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, and is now in Washington, whither she went because, as her counsel, ex-Judge Morris, stated yesterday, she was unwell, and desired to go and remain with some relations there.

Ex-Judge Morris stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial and moved the case off for the term. He said that when the District Attorney's notice was received at his office he was absent in Queens county, and he had not had sufficient time to prepare the case. Previous to the reception of the notice, not anticipating that the case would be called so soon, he had told Mrs. Hyde that there would be no objection to her going to Washington, and she accordingly went there.

District Attorney Britton said that if the counsel intended to move the case off for the term he would oppose the postponement. He required counsel to present affidavits, as was usual, in order that the proceedings might be on record.

Judge Pratt directed counsel to submit the affidavits on Wednesday morning.

If the case be put off for the term it cannot be tried until October, when the next Oyer and Terminer will be held.

THE GRAND JURY.

A Grand Jury was empanelled yesterday morning, with William H. Slocum as foreman. Judge Pratt charged them as usualf and they retired to their room.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Breslau Litigation.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Charles Schleien vs. Thomas and Abby Welwood.—The plaintiff moved to continue a preliminary injunction restraining Abby Welwood from selling any lands at the new city of Breslau, L. I. The parties were the projectors of the enterprise.

Yesterday morning Judge Gilbert rendered the following decision in the case:—"The defendants have effectually controverted all the equities set up in the complaint. It may be that the complaint refers only to property not embraced in the contract with Mr. Schleier. If this be so, the allegations of the plaintiff are denied and are disproved to such an extent at least as entitles the defendant to a dissolution of the injunction. Ordered accordingly, but the plaintiff has leave to apply on five days' notice for a new injunction."

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 51 to 57, inclusive; 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 77, 227, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 to 41, inclusive.

STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

Detective Lambrecht's Murder—An Example to Metropolitan Roughs—Sentence of Lavery.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at ten o'clock yesterday morning—Judge Ingraham on the bench—to pass sentence upon George Lavery, found guilty of murder in the second degree, in taking the life of Detective Lambrecht. Mr. William F. Howe, the prisoner's counsel, having recovered from his indisposition, was present, as also were District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan. The court room was densely thronged during the proceedings.

Mr. Sullivan moved that sentence be pronounced upon George Lavery, pursuant to the verdict of murder in the second degree found against him on last Saturday for the murder of Philip Lambrecht.

Judge Ingraham—Have you anything to say, Lavery, why the Court should not pass sentence upon you?

Lavery (repeating in a clear and distinct voice the words whispered to him by Mr. Howe, his counsel)—I throw myself on the clemency of the Court.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Ingraham proceeded to pass sentence as follows:—George Lavery, you were indicted for murder in the first degree and the jury have found you guilty of of murder in the second degree. In order to justify that verdict they must have had some evidence before them that would justify a verdict for the lesser offence; they must have found that you committed this act with intent to take the life of the deceased. I suppose the jury inclined to a verdict of murder in the second degree from considerations arising from the fact that there was no long premeditation on your part before the act was committed; but this does not alter the nature of the crime or change the guilt of the person who committed the offence. In both cases the crime consists in the attempt to take life and carrying out that intent. It is a source of regret to me, and no doubt to the public, that so many young men are indicted for offences of this character—three during this term of the Court—none of them older than yourself, and my experience is as I have already stated, that the great mass of offences in this city are committed by young men. Seldom does it happen now that an old person is brought up charged with the commission of any crime, and I find that the crimes are generally committed by persons under

THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.

Such was your case and that of those who are your associates. You have escaped by the verdict of the jury a result that would have terminated in your execution. I do not feel inclined to lessen the penalty of the law. You took the life of that man under circumstances not to be at all excused, and I cannot find anything in the case calling for a mitigation of your penalty. The sentence I must pronounce on you is a very severe one. I know not what the result may be to you, whether circumstances may lead hereafter to a modification, but it is necessary for the good of society and the proper administration of the law, and as a

WARNING TO OTHER YOUNG MEN,

of whom there are so many like you disposed to engage in affrays careless of results, that the sentence should be such as the law warrants; and now the sentence is that you be imprisoned in the States Prison for the term of your natural life.

During the delivery of the foregoing the prisoner displayed a stoical indifference, characteristic of his previous demeanor. He was removed without uttering a word.

THE STOKES CASE.

Settlement of Interrogatories—The Examining Commissioners Appointed.

The interminable Stokes case came up again yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham. It will be remembered that a stay of proceedings was granted till the third Monday of this month in order to allow the Commission to examine Dorman B. Eaton in London and Marcus Cicero Stanley in Paris. The interrogatories to be put to Eaton refer mainly to his connection with the Erie Railway Company and the assault made upon him alleged to have been directed by the late James Fisk, Jr. Stanley will be examined in reference to the character of Louis Burrill. Mr. G. A. Sedgwick has been appointed the Commission for London, and J. Meredith Read, United States Consul, for Paris.

The interrogatories were now presented as previously agreed upon.

District Attorney Garvin objected to the interrogatories to D. B. Eaton, claiming that most of them were immaterial and what was sought to be proved by him was a matter of record here. He also objected to the interrogatories to be put to Stanley on the same ground.

Mr. McKeon suggested that the interrogatories be submitted subject to exceptions.

District Attorney Garvin finally stated that he had no objection to the form of the order or the persons named as commissioners.

The order was accordingly made out and the commissioners will proceed immediately to execure it.

Stokes was not in Court, but Messrs. Henry Daly and J. H. Townsend, his remaining counsel, were in attendance. His counsel say that they will be prepared to proceed with his trial on the day designated, the third Monday of this month.

THE LABOR REVOLT.

Meetings of Workingmen Yesterday—Manual Labor on Its Muscle—Short Hours, but the Same Pay—Employers Acquiescent—Down the Smooth Stream to Success.

The present aspect of labor affairs augurs well for the workingmen if it is an absolute and positive fact that they will be benefited by the movement now so much in vogue—the eight-hour system. The result of the measures which laborers and artisans are taking at the present season to attain their ends will be more fully determined when the white snows of winter lie deep upon the ground. Work is usually particularly slack at such times, and a gentle hint to the "bone and sinew" that they may find themselves suddenly without employment during the bitter winter months may not prove to be entirely out of place. The eight-hour movement is a good and sound one in many respects. Some businesses entail close confinement, and during the hot season it becomes almost a positive necessity that short hours should be in order; but in certain trades this is very different. Men can work and men can play. Of course they naturally prefer to do the latter, enjoyment having the ascendant vote over labor in most men's minds. Yet happiness and idleness are not concomitants, and quarrels between labor and capital generally exhibit evil results in the accounts of the former, when the totals are created by the journalistic recorders of profits and losses. The gaspipe men and workers on Belgian pavements demand the enforcement of the eight-hour system; and the 400 pipelayers connected with the Mutual Gaslight Company have also suspended work. The Belgian paviors who are working on jobs in Jersey City, Brooklyn and Hoboken will all be affected by the action of their brethren in this city, as most of them are residents of New York. The house smiths seem to be carrying everything their own way, most of their employers having acquiesced in their demands. The stage lines have mostly agreed to accept the demands of the horse shoers, whose object is to gain fifty cents per day extra; but the picture frame makers seem to have an enemy in their camp whom it is difficult to overpower. The German cabinet makers are striking while the iron is hot, and the Teutonic upholsterers will probably make good time in the race for reform. The slate and tin roofers and cornice makers seem to be carrying all before them. They are an orderly set of men and deserve to succeed. The marble cutters have taken a decided stand; having freighted the ship of hope with wishes they will sink or swim with her. The piano makers have mostly favorbly considered the demands of their workmen; but a lively little row in a shop located on Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue yesterday served to break the monotony of harmony. The coach painters think they can work the oracle to suit themselves, and the clothing cutters are thoroughly unhappy, having nothing left to complain about, the eight-hour system having been adopted by all the leading firms. Most of the "boss" quarrymen have agreed to the terms demanded by their employés, and it seems highly probable that all other trades will follow suit, as their opponents hold hands that will insure them the winning of the odd trick. As to who will win and who will be euchred readers may determine by perusing the reports given below.

Mass Meeting of Journeymen Horseshoers.

A large number of the members of the above named trade met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in Seventh avenue, to hear addresses from men of their own standing relative to workingmen's rights and trade organizations. The strike which began on Thursday last was almost entirely confined to the railroad shoers, the men in which had been working for $3 and $3 25 a day, with ten hours' work, the society rate of wages being $4 for firemen and $3 75 for floormen. The railroad men demanded $21 a week, with eight hours on Saturdays, and all have got the advance except about twenty, who are likely soon to be re-employed. The trade does not now demand eight hours a day, but it is intended to strain every effort to effect a good organization. Addresses were made by Messrs. Mullhall, Keegan, Mitchell and others.

Meeting of Boss Horseshoers.

The boss horseshoers held a meeting last evening at Christopher Bath's, on the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The object of this meeting was to make an agreement between all the boss horseshoers preventing them from shoeing any railroad or companies' horses while the journeymen are on the strike. It appears that the journeymen are now receiving $3 per day, and they have struck for $3 50, the wages paid by boss horseshoers working for the general public. Mr. Rennet was elected Chairman, Mr. Logan Secretary and Mr. Martin Keogh Treasurer. After the meeting was called to order Mr. Logan offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the boss horseshoers, acknowledging the justice of the strike on the part of the journeymen for the wage of $3 50 per day, do offer them their congratulations on the movement, and also pledge their support.

Mr. KEOGH seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place on next Friday evening.

The Iron Moulders.

A mass meeting of the iron moulders was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing reports from the shops to which deputations had been sent. The reports were generally favorable, but a number of the bosses have announced their determination to not accede to the demands of the men. There is a diversity of opinion among the men as to the propriety of striking for the eight hours, some of them heard from being willing to work for ten hours provided the wages would be raised. Mr. Fagan, of the Moulders' Union, then addressed the meeting, and urged upon the audience the necessity of remaining united if they expected to gain their demands. If mass meetings were held every month there would be no necessity for a strike; every one would be ready so to act that they could ask what was just with a certainty that they would not be refused.

The Union numbers 800 men, and is being rapidly recruited, and, like the other trades, they will be completely successful.

Amalgamated Society of Machinists.

A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Machinists was held last evening at 52 Stanton street for the purpose of perfecting the organization preparatory to a demand for the eight hours. The importance of affiliation with all the other branches of the iron trade was urged in order to insure success. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and the remarks of the various speakers were received with applause. It was resolved that communication should be opened with the branch of the society in England.

The Stone Rubbers.

There was a general meeting of divisions No. 1 and No. 2 of the Stone Rubbers Union Protective Association at Park House, 227 West Fifty-third street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, last night. Mr. Michael O'Hare in the chair. A certain member rose and said that reporters should not be admitted, or, rather, as they were in, to put them out. He was hooted by the meeting and wilted into his seat. A vote was taken on the question, and it was resolved that the reporters be allowed in the room. The object of the meeting was to take action on the Eight-Hour law. Much discussion was the result. The "stone rubbers" have got the eight hours already, but the "bed rubbers" and "sawyers," who work in the mills, have not, and they were last night admitted to the Stone Rubber's Association; but it was found after they were admitted they were divided—some of them wanting to work eight hours and others eight hours and over. Mr. Higgins, one of the stone rubbers, made a stirring speech, in which he stated that the medicine was good, and that the rubbers intended to make the bed rubbers take it, even if they did not like it, because it was good for them. To settle the discussion, Mr. Gus Geoghan made a motion that the sawyers, hand and bed rubbers all strike to-morrow for eight hours. An amendment was made to the motion that the sawyers and bed rubbers take front seats and be divided on the question, but there was no division, for all were in favor of eight hours and no overtime.

The United Quarrymen.

This powerful organization was in session all yesterday morning and evening. The association numbers about fifteen hundred men, and held its session in Flynn's, in Seventh avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, and waited there to hear from the bosses as to whether they would give in their adhesion to the eight hour movement. The quarrymen are receiving $2 50 per day, and have struck merely for eight-hours, not for higher wages. At a late hour last evening the following boss quarrymen had signified to the President of the quarrymen, Mr. Thomas Kirnan, through the committees appointed to wait upon them, that they would accede to the demand of the laborers for eight hours' work per day:—Luke Curran, Patrick Farrell, Thomas Hinch, Matthew O'Reilly, Widow Kiernan, John Farrell, James McManus, Patrick Moran, Josh B. Miner, Jer. Crowley. The majority of the bosses, it is believed, will give in to-day, as they seem to be on very good terms with the men employed by them. The strike will continue to-day, and committees will wait upon the different yards.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

Coroner Herrman yesterday received information that Gustav Reimers, a patient in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, had committed suicide, but in what manner or the circumstances did not appear from the Warden's written communication.

THE GREAT METAL CONSPIRACY.

Further Arrests Yesterday and More Developments Made—What Was Found in the Safe of Admiral Nelson—The Prisoners Committed in Default of Bail—The Conspiracy Believed to Have Extended to Europe.

The developments yesterday in the case of the purloining of the private papers of Phelps, Dodge & Co., by burglarious means, created considerable excitement in the city and suburbs. The detectives and the court officers of the Tombs were questioned by anxious merchants as to the extent of the alleged conspiracy, but they were very reticent, and reluctantly consented to divulge any information. The main facts of the case, stripped of all speculations, appeared in yesterday's HERALD, and the singularity of the burglary attracted very general notice. Never before has a parallel case occurred in this country, and only one of a similar character is on record in Great Britain, as far as can be ascertained. That was in Liverpool or London, nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the manager of a commercial agency bribed the confidential clerks of a banking house to divulge the secrets of the institution.

The detectives employed by the firm and Captain Ward, and the special officers of the Beekman street station house, were very active yesterday in pushing their investigations further, with a view of discovering other evidences of the guilt of Abram Nelson, the Pearl street metal merchant, and, if possible, running to their cover his confederates. They acted mainly upon information supplied to the firm and the detectives by Peterson and Nelson, who were committed for trial on Sunday, and one of the confidential clerks, who was, it is alleged, a confederate, but who, on account of his penitence and the information furnished by him, was not prosecuted.

Information thus obtained pointed to other parties than those arrested as participants in the felony, and the firm applied through their counsel, Judge Fullerton, to Justice Dowling for search warrants. Among the search warrants granted was one empowering Captain Ward's officers to enter the office of the chief of the accused prisoners at 295 Pearl street. Thither detectives McLaughlin, Nicholls and Stillwell, of the Second precinct, proceeded yesterday morning, where they met the head of the house, Mr. Admiral Nelson, who is the father of the gentleman arrested. The especial object of this warrant was to ascertain the contents of a safe that the younger Nelson on Saturday night refused to permit the detectives to have access to, alleging that it was the private property of his father. When the officers visited the premises of the Nelsons yesterday morning they presented their search warrant to the senior Nelson, who at first refused to open the safe, but after perusing the phraseology of the document with which they were armed he reluctantly complied with their demands to see the interior of the safe. It was opened, and Mr. James, of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who accompanied the officers, at once recognized a number of the papers found therein as the property of the firm. The warrant also authorized the officers to proceed to the residence of the Nelsons in Newark and examine the house. There were other papers and memoranda found that will be referred to further on.

After the return to the Beekman street station house of the officers and Mr. James a consultation was had with Captain Ward, and as Mr. James fully recognized some of the papers found in the safe in Pearl street as stolen property, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., requested Captain Ward to arrest the elder Nelson as a confederate of his son. The captain promptly complied after learning all the facts of the search, and his detectives about one o'clock arraigned Nelson senior before the Captain. In answer to the usual questions Mr. Nelson, who was accompanied by his counsel and friends, stated that his name was Admiral Nelson, aged fifty-five years, a native of Albany, a merchant by occupation, residing in Newark and a married man. Captain Ward sent the party into a private room, and at three o'clock the officers arraigned the accused before Justice Hogan, who, in default of bail being furnished, committed the accused for examination by Judge Dowling at a later day.

While these proceedings were being taken in the city General Charles Dodge, of the firm, with detectives, visited Newark to examine the residence of the Nelsons, and other members of the firm scoured Brooklyn with detectives in search of James McPherson, a broker, residing in Lafayette avenue; but the latter party returned with their object unaccomplished, as one of yesterday's journals published the name of the broker as one of the suspected parties.

So far in the working up of the case the prisoners arrested and arraigned are Admiral Nelson, his son, Abraham Nelson, and the janitor. Detectives have gone to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England in pursuit of others, supposed, from information obtained, to be confederates of the Nelsons. In the safe of the elder Nelson was found a number of blank checks, alleged by Mr. James to be the property of the complainants. Mr. James also recognized a roll of manuscripts embodying statistics of the tin trade of the world for many years, which had been collected at considerable expense by the Liverpool house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and which had suddenly disappeared from the premises in Cliff street. In the residence in Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark, were found original letters from the Liverpool house, and from one of the purchasing partners who recently went out to Russia to close contracts for the year. There was also found there a box about two feet long, one foot broad and six inches high, containing much of the most confidential correspondence of the firm and statistical memorandum in the handwriting, it is alleged, of Nelson, Jr. It is also reported by members of the firm that in the safe of Admiral Nelson a letter, written and signed by him and addressed to his foreign correspondents, referring to the operations of the house in the English and European markets, was found, and that in it he states that owing to the fact that Mr. Dodge is a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company he was afraid to telegraph lest his advices might be tampered with. In the possession of the prisoners was also found a letter of the firm from an agent in Mexico detailing the merits of a newly discovered tin mine, together with the original analysis of the metal prepared by Professor Chandler. These latter papers were missed some days ago, when search was made for them with a view of purchasing the mine, and it