INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

Second Day's Inquiry by the Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration.

A Case of Childbirth Hastened by Violence.

Dr. Riedell When Recalled Attacks Father Prachensky—Marrying a Maniac—The Reverend Gentleman's Explanation—No History Kept of the Cases of Lunacy.

The committee appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration to investigate the affairs of the Insane Asylum for Emigrants on Ward's Island recommenced their labors yesterday at two o'clock, in the office of the institution. The gentlemen present and officially engaged in the inquiry were Commissioners E. B. Hart, Alexander Frear, James Lynch, Sigismund Kaufmann, George J. Forrest and Willy Wallach. One or two physicians were in attendance who will be called upon at some other time to give their testimony as experts as to the system of treatment practised with the insane inmates. Mrs. Scully, the matron, was first examined and gave her testimony in a slightly embarrassed manner, which might perhaps be expected from a woman in such a position. However it prejudiced her answers somewhat and perplexed Commissioner Hart not a little. Some of her assertions were afterwards flatly contradicted by Dr. Riedell in the divers explanations which he was allowed to make; and the contradictions referred to were supported by the testimony of Orderly Butler, whose manner was most honest and conscientious. Some language, which had been imputed to Father Prachensky, the Chaplain of the islands, by Dr. Riedell, as having been addressed to the witness was denied by the latter as well as by the reverend gentleman himself. Dr. Riedell also made the charge against the priest of having performed the ceremony of wedlock between one of the inmates of the asylum and her betrothed, who came there from Providence for her. Father H. Prachensky explained this by saying that the woman was said to have recovered; that she was only waiting for some friend to take her away, that she might get her discharge and that he could not allow her to go under the care of her "future one" unless they should be first united by the connubial tie.

The point of most moment in Dr. Riedell's admissions on his recall was that he acknowledged having kept no history of any of the cases under his charge, so that when part of them were transferred to another asylum he was unable to put in the possession of the physician into whose care they were surrendered facts concerning their former conditions. The investigation was adjourned at six o'clock until next Saturday.

EXAMINATION OF THE MATRON.

Mrs. Catharine Scully was examined by Commissioner Hart—Is the matron of the insane department; the patients have breakfast at six and at seven are let into the yard; they can remain in the building in preference if they choose; when they become violent we put them in cells until they are calmer, and then they are let out again; in most cases they are confined only from one to four hours; have never used any unnecessary violence myself; once a patient would not take off her shoes, and kicked my helper, Mrs. Cavanagh; she slapped her in the face, which left a mark; the nurses slap the patients sometimes; the doctor's orders are to treat the patients kindly; eighty-three patients are under my charge; a woman was pushed once by my helper; she was in a delicate condition; I had noticed it before; the doctor was passing through one day, and I told him I thought the woman was going to be confined; he said that it might be a swelling; the child was a healthy child; mother and child both died; the mother was transferred back to us after she had been at the other asylum for a time and then died; the doctor often asks questions in regard to the condition of the patients; he has not instructed me to report any change in the patients, although I often do make suggestions in that regard; he sometimes looks at the patients when I call his attention to them and then prescribes for them; I do not prescribe any medicine myself; if the doctor tells me to give a patient medicine of a certain character I do so; he sometimes prescribes medicine on taking my word as to the condition of a patient.

By Commissioner Wallach—The doctor has never prescribed for a patient without first having seen the patient; still he might prescribe a medicine which I might say she needed.

By Commissioner Lynch—I keep a book in which the doctor enters prescriptions. (The book was here produced, and was found to be written in pencil, the Commissioner remarking that the entries might be easily obliterated; they were without date, and the name of the patient was not in many cases inscribed in the book). The book is written by the doctor and it is sent to the apothecary in order to get the medicine; I have been here two years and nine months—two months before Dr. Riedell came here and in the time of Dr. Forbes, who, or some other physician, then used to visit the hospital daily; there was no change in the management after Dr. Riedell came, except that there was a recovery warrant served on them to take the patients over to the other hospital.

By Commissioner Frear—I send the patients in the dark cell when they become violent, in order to control them; I have seven keepers who are paid, two nurses; the doctor visits the hospital once a day; I make no report to him.

By Commissioner Wallach—Besides the doctor, Mr. Wells and the deputy visit the hospital; they examine the rooms and if anything is wrong or wanting it is reported to Mr. Wells; whenever anything is reported it is generally attended to at once.

A NURSE'S EXPLANATION.

The next witness was Ann Cavanagh, who said that she had been employed on the Island for six months; when she first came she was a patient; after being there five months she got a position in the insane ward; she was very sorry that she appeared before the public as guilty of an act which she never wilfully intended; the woman referred to before as being *enceinte* she had pushed out of a doorway among a crowd of others who were very disorderly and noisy; she did not know that she was among them at the time or that she was in that condition; she drove the crowd out by direction of the matron; the woman fell down some steps, and when she was taken up was found to have a cut on the brow; I never struck an insane patient in all my life, with the exception that we were stripping a patient one day and she kicked me in the stomach and I pushed her; I never saw any patient struck by the paid people, except that sometimes they are put in the dark cell or in a straight jacket; they never remain in one more than an hour and are never put in except by direction of Mrs. Scully.

By Commissioner Lynch—We put the jacket on a woman who buts her head against the wall, but it doesn't do any good; patients are never left without one of the helpers being present; we take meals in the insane wards; I set up with the dying in my turn when they are cross; when they are more mild they are left to themselves at night.

DR. RIEDELL'S FIRST EXPLANATION.

Dr. Riedell said, in answer to Commissioner Hart, There are so few patients that there can be no mistake as for whom the prescriptions are wanted; the sign of the apothecary answers for the date in some places; it is the general practice of the island to write them with a pencil.

By Commissioner Lynch—When the eighty-six patients were transferred to the other hospital on Blackwell's Island I did not give any history of them; I had no history myself; it is impossible that one doctor can keep a record of 166 patients.

By Commissioner Hart—I wish to contradict the statement said to have been made on Saturday that Father Prachensky countermanded my orders to clean the water closets; the delay of three days in executing the order was explained to him (the Doctor) as resulting from the fact that Father Prachensky did not want men to go over to the female side of the Asylum; he viewed this case as an example of a want of unity in the management; I have no knowledge that Father Prachensky advised the disobedience of my authority; he had, however, knowledge that he had taken supreme authority; he had performed the wedding ceremony to a female patient, Ellen Lemon, and the husband had slept in the asylum without his (the Doctor's) knowledge; it would be very likely she should have a relapse a short time after marriage; he made a complaint to Dr. Parsons; the marriage was brought into Court and declared illegal; if there were any children they would be bastards, and the responsibility would be his (the Doctor's); I do not know how the husband had access to the asylum, as the rule was that no male person should be admitted or have the freedom of the institution; he was not an inmate; he was a foreigner, but was not residing in the institution; he was engaged to marry her, and therefore I had warned her not to do so on account of her health; she told me they were engaged; she was about to be discharged, and with my permission she had arranged with some friend to come for her; I considered she was sufficiently recovered; although I had not issued the order for her discharge, I intended to do it as any one who could be trusted would come for her; but for medical reasons I thought it dangerous for her to get married, as it might cause a relapse, being in the hot weather and she newly arrived in this country.

FATHER PRACHENSKY'S EXPLANATION.

Father Joseph Prachensky was next examined. He said that he was Catholic Chaplain of the islands; he had been there four years on the 22d of August; in regard to the cleaning of the water closet he denied the whole statement.

In regard to the marriage of these parties, I was informed by the girl that she was betrothed to her future one from her childhood; I was informed she was to be discharged; he arrived from Portland; I administered the holy sacrament, and in the morning, she being about to be discharged, I performed the marriage; I could not discharge her without their being married, as she was in his charge; as a Catholic priest I could not marry an insane person with a sane mind; I do not see what assumption of power there was in that matter.

DR. RIEDELL'S SECOND EXPLANATION.

Dr. Riedell made another but unimportant explanation.

TESTIMONY OF AN ORDERLY.

P. S. Butler was the next witness. He has been an orderly in the Asylum since the 6th of last May; was employed in a jail in Ireland as chief orderly and clerk; it was at Waterford; I never reported to the doctor that Father Prachensky prevented me from having the water closets cleaned; in dispensing prescriptions the rule that I observe is to implicitly follow the doctor's instructions; I have access to the prescription book; to restrain violent patients I employ handcuffs and straps; the handcuffs are of leather; they are kept on them until their violence ceases, not more than a day, except in very extreme circumstances; when they become violent in the wards they are strapped to the beds, or if so when in the yards they are put in the cells; I never saw a patient struck and never struck one myself unless to restrain him; the doctor visits me daily, usually being there between the hours of ten and eleven; I report to him such special circumstances as may have occurred since his previous visit; he of his own accord sees certain patients and such as may be brought under his notice; he inquires into my statements; the food which the patients have is amply sufficient.

DR. RIEDELL AGAIN RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Dr. Riedell said that Mrs. Scully had had instructions from him as to the treatment of the patients; they were to be used as kindly as possible, and only to be restrained in cases of extreme violence.

A MURDER IN BARCLAY STREET.

An Italian Woman Stabs a Newsboy in the Back—Stealing Decayed Fruit the Cause of the Tragedy—An Interview with the Murderess at the Tombs and the Dying Boy at Park Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Thomas Hart, of 104 Monroe street, aged thirteen years, and who has of late been leading a vagrant life, was fatally stabbed in the back while in Barclay street by an Italian woman named Cattarina Marcigano Dirago, living at 200 South Fifth avenue. The wounded boy is now lying at death's door in Park Hospital, and the woman is an inmate in the Tombs. The following are the details of the case as gathered by a HERALD reporter:—

THE DYING BOY'S STORY.

As I was walking in Barclay street this morning with some other boys I saw a woman with a knife in her hand, picking specked fruit out of an ash barrel, and as I was very hungry, having had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, I got behind her and took some out of the basket. Another woman who was near her saw what I was about and told her, and she ran after me

AND STABBED ME IN THE BACK,

after talking to me in Italian, which I do not understand. I was born at 94 Monroe street, in the Seventh ward, in 1859, and am thirteen years of age. My father was a machinist, who went away to California, and was never heard of. I never saw him. My mother, to support the family, used to do washing. I went to the public school in Monroe street when I was six for eighteen months, and at the end of that time my mother sent me to the Juvenile Asylum, on the Hudson, at 176th street, where I lived pretty happy for three years and a half. I left it in August, last year, and went to live at my uncle's, who is a painter, at 429 West Twenty-eighth street;

BUT HE USED TO KICK ME

and curse me and beat me all the time, and was always finding fault with me and everything I did. Then, to get rid of me, he sent me to the Westchester Protectory, where I stopped a short time, and they were very kind to me there. Then I got into A. T. Stewart's as cash boy. My salary was $2 06 a week. I went to work at J. G. Worth's coffee store, at 183 Duane street, but I had to leave it because a boy reported I did not pick the stones out of the coffee good. Then I worked at Moore Brothers' shoe store at $3 a week, but they turned me off and said I was slow. Since that time I have been selling newspapers.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MURDERESS.

Accompanying the husband of the murderess a reporter went to the Tombs. The former asked permission of Warden Mark Finlay to see his wife. In a few moments the wretched woman, who is about thirty-five years of age, but looks nearer fifty, was brought from her cell into the consultation room set apart for prisoners and their counsel, and here at a few feet apart from Stokes, who was chatting with a friend, she told her tale of the murderous affair, with a strong Neapolitan accent. She was dressed in an old cotton gown full of holes, and around her head was bound a handkerchief of the same material. Her story was short and delivered while piteously sobbing. She said the family was very poor, and she went down to the neighborhood of Washington Market to see if she could not pick up some damaged fruit. "While picking some out of an ash barrel the boy Hart threw some mud at me and stole some things out of my basket, and snatched my knife out of my hand. He then ran away, throwing the knife as he ran, which I picked up, and he was caught by a gentleman and—and—and"—here she came to a dead stop, for she could not bring herself to say that she had stabbed the boy.

"O Holy Virgin! what shall I do? Why do they keep me here? For I am

ONLY A POVERETTA

who was trying to get food for my family. Can I have my little baby, or will the cold of the prison kill it if I have it here? And I am soon expecting to be a mother again. Oh, help me, Mother of God!" Here the poor woman was so overcome by grief that she was unable to speak. After a few minutes she showed her basketful of half-decayed apples, pears, plums and peaches, which she had gathered in the ash barrels near Washington Market. "My name in full is

CATTARINA MARCIGANO DIRAGO,

and I have a boy of twelve, with whom I used to go round in the streets to beg money while he played the harp. I have been about thirteen years in this country, but I can't speak English. My husband and myself were married before we left Naples. Oh, why did we leave beautiful Italy to have so much misery in this country! Oh, my poor baby!"

The parting scene which ensued between husband and wife was sad to witness, the woman wanting to follow him out of the prison, thinking that he had obtained her deliverance; but a touch on the arm from the jailer, with his heavy keys dangling in one hand, speedily undeceived her, and, with a cry of desperation and down-bent head, she followed him to her cell, there to undergo the polignant remorse which attends the imprisoned assassin.

THE LATEST BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

Mysterious Killing of Patrick Quinn—An Arrest Upon Suspicion.

The question as to the cause of death of Patrick Quinn, the laborer who was found lying dead with a deep cut on the back of his head and his face bruised, in the rear of a tenement house on the northeast corner of Navy and Willoughby streets, at an early hour on Sunday morning, is still enveloped in mystery. The young man whom Mrs. McCall stated assisted in getting Quinn to vacate the stoop in front of her store in Navy street, where he was last seen alive about midnight of Saturday, William Schnider, is in custody. He was found in New York yesterday by a police officer of the Fourth precinct and was taken to Brooklyn. He states that while waiting for a car to go to South Brooklyn, where he lives, in Wyckoff street, he saw Quinn drunk in Mrs. McCall's grocery store, near the corner of Navy street and Myrtle avenue. Mrs. McCall wanted to shut up her store, and requested him to take the man Quinn out. Schnider then walked up to Quinn and said, "Let us go; this lady wants to shut up her store." Quinn began to growl, but finally walked out the door, and suddenly struck out at Schnider with his fist. Schnider threw up his arm to ward off the blow, which, however, struck him lightly on the face. Quinn then staggered and fell back to the pavement. At that moment three or four fellows came up, one of whom, supposing that the prisoner had been abusing the deceased, drew off his coat and was about to attack him, when Schnider explained how it had occurred. Quinn then got up on his feet, and Schnider went away leaving him there. That was the last he saw of him. On Sunday morning, hearing that the police were after him, and not desiring to be locked up over night, he went to New York, determined upon surrendering himself the next day. This statement was made to Captain Waddy, of Myrtle avenue station, and the Chief of Police.

It seems that on Sunday night a friend of the prisoner called at the station house and represented that Schnider had gone to New York, but would give himself up the following day. The Captain told Detective Corr to take the visitor to New York and find Schnider; if he failed to do so to return with the man and lock him up. The couple then proceeded on their mission, and visited a number of the prisoner's habitual resorts, but without finding him. They were on their return to Brooklyn yesterday morning when they met Schnider, who was on his way to that city for the avowed purpose of giving himself into custody. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh, who committed him to await the result of the investigation, which will be held before Coroner Jones this forenoon, at ten o'clock.

PAUL FALK AND THE METHODISTS.

He is Again Arrested and Brought Before Judge Shandley—Examination to Take Place To-Day.

The slumbering fight between Paul Falk, the proprietor of Tivoli Garden, in St. Mark's place, and the congregation of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, assumed a definite and tangible shape on Sunday night.

On the complaint of Mr. Darwin E. Hill, one of the members of the church, and residing at 22 Seventh street, Mr. Falk was arrested and brought to the Seventeenth precinct station house. Mr. Falk was arraigned before Judge Shandley, at Essex Market Court, yesterday morning, and Mr. Darwin E. Hill was on hand to testify against him.

Mr. Hill, who is a very staid and straitlaced looking old gentleman, swore before His Honor Judge Shandley that he (Mr. Hill) had gone into the place called the Tivoli Garden at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, and seen the place full of men and women drinking champagne, lager beer and wine. Mr. Hill also swore that he purchased from one of the barkeepers a glass of wine and tasted it, and he also tasted a glass of champagne, which was bought there at that time by a gentleman sitting near him; wherefore he prayed the arrest of Paul Falk for violating the Excise law.

After the taking of this complaint Mr. Falk was bailed in $500 to appear for examination at ten o'clock this morning, when a lively time is expected. Mr. Falk feels yet confident of success, and claims that he has the entire German population with him.

RECEPTION OF THE WESTON MILITARY CADETS.

The military cadets of the Weston (Connecticut) Military Institute, of which Colonel Jarvis is principal, arrived in this city yesterday morning from South Norwalk by the steamer Americus. They are commanded by an old West Pointer, Colonel Garnett, and are accompanied by a number of invited guests, including Mayor Ely, of South Norwalk; Judge Gedding, ex-Mayor Smith, Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Rev. Mr. Thomas, C. M. Gruman and William H. Jones. At the pier they were met by a detachment of the Eighth regiment, under command of Colonel Scott, who acted as an escort in return for a similar service rendered the Eighth on the occasion of its visit to Weston this summer. Preceded by their escort the cadets, who were dressed in gray, marched to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. The evolutions consisted of an inspection, a marching salute, battalion drill, &c. In the manual of arms the little fellows acquitted themselves admirably, and were loudly cheered by hundreds who witnessed their manœuvres. The companies concerned consisted of Company A, Captain Butler; Company B, Captain Randill; Company E, Captain Chalker, and Company D, Captain Eagleston. In the afternoon the cadets, who are chiefly New Yorkers, were entertained with a collation by the Eighth, at their armory, and were then dismissed, to enable them to spend their vacation with their parents.

THE SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

A Busy Day in the United States Circuit Court.

A Long List of Supervisors and Several Objections.

CONTINUED HEARING TO-DAY.

The announcement that Judge Woodruff would sit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the appointment of supervisors of election drew a large number of politicians to the federal building in Chambers street. The gathering was composed of Apollo Hall men, Tammanyites and republicans. Michael Norton was early in attendance. Peter Mitchell was also on hand, and while waiting for the arrival of the Judge Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and ex-Judge Spencer were looking over law books, preparing themselves, probably, on some point in reference to the Election law.

Three lists, comprising about 2,500 names, have been sent in to the Court. These lists represent the three political parties into which our local organizations are divided, and from these the Court will be called upon to select 1,036 persons to act as supervisors in the forthcoming election.

It had been stated that Judge Woodruff would sit at eleven o'clock, but it was close upon two before His Honor made his appearance.

Judge Woodruff having taken his seat on the bench, the Crier opened Court under a direction from the Judge to give notice to parties present that if they had any business in connection with the Election law they would be heard on presenting their applications.

Judge Woodruff then said that the act under which the Court was now open provided that the chief supervisor of the election district in which he may be a Commissioner shall first receive applications from parties for the appointment of supervisors of election for the district for which the Commissioner was designated, and he shall present such applications to the Judge and furnish such information to the Court as may enable the Court to make selections of proper persons. The Court is now open for the appointment of supervisors of election for the Southern District of New York.

Commissioner Davenport said he had applications from three parties—the republicans, Apollo Hall and Tammany—and also a few special applications.

Judge Woodruff—If the list of names has not been made public, I desire now that it be made public, to the end that if there be any objection to any one that has not come to the ears of the chief supervisor there may be an opportunity of hearing what the objection is. You had better read the list.

Commissioner Davenport then read the list down to the end of the First Assembly district.

Ex-Judge Spencer said that, so far as he knew, the democratic party had selected men from their own electoral districts in accordance with what he considered to be the law. With regard to the lists of other organizations he knew of no objection to any single individual, as the lists had been in the hands of the supervisors since Thursday last; but he objected to any party being made a supervisor unless he resided in the district. "We," observed ex-Judge Spencer, "have followed that rule."

Commissioner Davenport—The law does not require that.

Ex-Judge Spencer—Mr. Tilden and myself have examined this law very closely, and we have come to the conclusion that such is the law.

Commissioner—The majority of the applications are from persons in the districts in which they reside; and though, in my opinion, the law is not to this effect, it would be desirable that that should be the case, as, in that event, the inspectors would be better acquainted with persons in that district.

Mr. Tilden—May it please the Court ——

Judge Woodruff—I beg your pardon, but I did not invite now any general objection. At present I can only hear objections as to the appointment of any particular man.

Mr. Tilden—There are, I suppose, two questions—one as to the construction of the law in regard to the parties to be represented. We understand that the parties to be represented in these appointments are the two great parties ——

Judge Woodruff—I called for specific objections to names, and not for general objections.

Mr. Tilden—I am not here to argue against any name or in favor of any name.

Commissioner Davenport continued to read the list; having read for some time,

The Judge observed that when the list was concluded he would hear particular objections to names, and also the general objection referred to by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Tilden.

In the course of the reading it was stated that a special application had been sent in from Justice Cox as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Mr. Spencer denied that Justice Cox was a member of the Tammany Hall Committee.

On the other hand, Mr. Peter Mitchell asserted that Justice Cox was still connected with Tammany, and had received his nomination from that body.

The. Allen, who was present, said he had objections to some of the names read by Mr. Davenport.

Judge Woodruff replied that these objections would be disposed of at the proper time.

Mr. Davenport said that during the morning he had received an additional list of names from the Republican Association in the Twentieth district. One list came from the Secretary of the association and the other from other parties in the Association. He should remark that the list came in after it should have been presented.

Judge Woodruff—Will you explain to me about these two lists?

Mr. Davenport—I found no one, apparently, attending to the matter. The list was sent in by a gentleman of the association at my request. I said that if the thing should be done it must be done at once.

The Court—Does the list come from the same committee?

Mr. Davenport—From the same association.

The Court—And one list, you say, is authenticated by the Secretary. The Court now suggests that, as far as opportunity now exists, you obtain such information with regard to both of those lists as may enable the Court to make a proper selection.

Mr. Davenport having concluded the reading of the list, Judge Woodruff adjourned the Court to eleven o'clock this morning, when he will hear objections as to the construction of the Election law, to the appointment of particular persons as inspectors, and also any special objections that may be filed.

It is understood that Mr. S. J. Tilden and ex-Judge Spencer will claim that the supervisors presented by the democratic party and sustained by the liberal party are inspectors intended by the law as representing one of the political parties, and that no intermediate organization of the city and county, claiming to be a political party, can have supervisors appointed under this law.

A ROW IN THE UNITED STATES BUILDING—THE ALLEN ON HIS MUSCLE.

After the Court had adjourned and the crowd had withdrawn to the lobby outside considerable noise was heard, and it was ascertained that the cause of the trouble arose from The. Allen calling a man named Finnegan "a repeater." Allen at this time was sitting on the railing, and he received a blow from Finnegan on the nose. This blow nearly knocked Allen down, but he soon recovered himself, whereupon he went for Finnegan, to whom he dealt a smasher, which made Finnegan bite the dust. Deputy Marshal Kehoe interfered and removed both combatants from the building. No further action was taken, no arrests made; but it is expected that something racy will arise from the little unpleasantness.

THE COURTS.

Business in the Bankruptcy Court—Sentences in the General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Fraudulent Judgment and Execution Set Aside.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Adolph Ascher vs. Isidor Krause.—On the 27th of June, 1871, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Wolfgang Teschner, upon which he was subsequently adjudicated a bankrupt and the plaintiff chosen assignee.

On the 26th day of June, 1871, all the stock of the bankrupt was sold by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York under executions issued at the instance of defendant. The suit of defendant declared upon two notes alleged to have been made by Teschner for money loaned. The bankrupt had interposed answers which were adjudged frivolous by the Court of Common Pleas. The Sheriff had had possession of the stock about eight or nine days prior to the sale, and sold out and paid over the money all in one day—to wit, June 26. The amount realized from the sale was $4,260. The assignee filed a bill in this Court to set aside this sale as fraudulent and void under the Bankrupt act. The defendant contested the case on the theory that he pursued simply his remedy for the collection of his debt, that he did not know the defendant was insolvent or intended to get a preference. He stated in evidence that he did not know until afterwards that the stock was sold. Mr. Teschner added that he left the Sheriff in possession, and when he came back his goods were gone.

The Court decided to set aside the judgment and execution as fraudulent under the act, and gave judgment against the defendant for $4,260 and interest. A. Blumenstiel, attorney for assignee; John A. Godfrey, attorney for defendant.

Bankruptcy Calendar for This Day.

Pierson vs. Jones, Hotchkiss vs. Cohen, Weller vs. Cummings, Connolly vs. Allen, Mott vs. Hagan, Puig vs. Romer and Avellhe, Bates vs. Gedney and Gedney, Fessenden et al. vs. Rider, Conant et al. vs. Roome and Roome and Townsend, Conant vs. Millbank, Dills vs. De Wandelaer, Dowling vs. Dowling, Dickinson vs. Sterry and McGraw, Salomon et al. vs. Emanuel and Hersch, Bownes vs. Woodruff, Watt et al. vs. Weisker and Weisker, King et al. vs. Derrickson and Bartlett, Trier et al. vs. Bergen and Bainbridge, Shaw vs. Vandeveer and Midgely, Morrison vs. Gill and Gill, Leonard vs. The Employment and Indemnity Company of the City of New York, Damon et al. vs. Fleming and Fleming and another, unknown.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Leonard.

William M. Peck, &c., vs. Nathaniel Sands, &c.—The judgment may be opened so far as to permit the defendant to serve his answer and have a trial of the issues upon his stipulating, if desired by the plaintiff within ten days, to refer to a referee to be agreed upon by the parties, or in case they cannot agree, to be appointed by the Court and upon payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion. The judgment, execution and levy to stand as security, and in case the defendant succeeds at the trial he is at liberty to renew his motion to set aside the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge William E. Curtis.

J. A. Rich vs. C. Rich.—Motion for a receiver granted.

Sixth National Bank vs. Edwin A. Brooks.—Proceedings dismissed, without costs to either party.

Vito Frazelli et al. vs. Richard H. Allen.—Motion granted, without costs.

Star Paper Company vs. John R. Shuttleworth.—Motion for receiver granted.

Edward Lecomte vs. Anton Markert.—Adjourned. (See memorandum for counsel.)

B. W. Huntington vs. James Smith et al.—Order granted.

Henry J. Smith vs. Henry J. Smith et al.—Order granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday in this Court Jane Quigley pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in stealing a watch and chain, valued at $82, from Joseph Powzunoski. Charles Thompson, who was indicted for burglariously entering the store of James McNally, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Retirement of the Chief Clerk.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, who has for many years been Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, retired from those positions yesterday on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. John Sparks, Deputy Clerk, who was appointed Chief Clerk by his Honor the Recorder and City Judge.

Mr. Vandervoort first entered the office as Deputy Clerk in the year 1839, and was promoted to the Chief Clerkship in 1840. He has thus been connected with those courts for forty-two years. He has won the universal respect of the bar, jurors, members of the press and others for his uniform courtesy. In his retirement, in consequence of increasing years and feebleness of health at this time, he will take with him the universal wishes of his numerous friends for his speedy return to health.

His successor, Mr. Sparks, who has been brought up in the office with Mr. Vandervoort for over twenty-two years, is also well known for his urbanity to all having business in these courts. Mr. Sparks has appointed Mr. Edward J. Hall as Deputy Clerk.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Leonard.—Revised cases, Nos. 28, 45, 77, 79, 105, 134, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 148. Call 149.

GRAND PARADE OF THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.

Governor Hoffman and Staff Review the Second Division, N. G.

There was a great flutter of excitement in the militia circles of Kings county yesterday, the occasion being the review of the Second division, National Guard, State of New York, by his Excellency Governor Hoffman and staff.

Shortly after four o'clock the Second division was formed on Henry street, and the line of march was taken up. The route was down Clinton street to First place, Henry street to Joralemon street, and thence to the place set apart for review. The latter site was on the open ground, west of the County Court House, on Fulton avenue, near Boerum street. Here a rickety stand was erected, which was supposed to have been intended for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen, heads of departments and members of the press. Unfortunately for the credit of the committee whose duty it was to see that these arrangements were observed, an uncouth, surly and apparently inebriated individual was designated to guard the stairs leading to the platform. The consequence was that several newspaper representatives were not allowed before the stand at all, their places being usurped by "small fry" politicians. The throng about the point of review was very great, and it required the utmost exertion on the part of Inspector of Police John S. Folk and a numerous detachment of men to keep the requisite space clear. The crowd waited anxiously the appearance of the head of the column, fearing that the shades of night would fall upon the expected military scene ere the object of their vigil should reach that point. The Governor and his staff were drawn up in front of the platform, and were gratified with a view of the head of the column shortly after six o'clock. In a few moments Major General Woodward and staff, at the head of the Second division, filed past in the subjoined order:—

Separate Troop,
Cavalry, Captain McCarty.
Battery A, Artillery, Captain Philip A. Stubu.
Battery B, Artillery, Major Thames.
Fifth Brigade, Brigadier General Dakin, consisting of Separate Troop Cavalry, Captain Sandhusen; Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Jourdan; Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel DeBevoise; Twenty-eighth Battalion, Colonel Burger; Eighteenth Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Meyenberg.
Eleventh Brigade, Brigadier General Meserole, consisting of Separate Troops Cavalry, Captain Kreuscher; Twenty-third Regiment, Colonel Ward; Thirty-second Regiment, Colonel Roche; Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Austin; Howitzer Battery, Captain Simons.

Each officer saluted as the line moved rapidly by on into Boerum street, along thence to Schermerhorn, thence to Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, to Cumberland street and Myrtle avenue, where the column was dismissed. It was quite dark ere the dismissal, and it is to be regretted that an earlier hour was not fixed for the parade and review.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Partial Destruction of Illig's Extensive Lager Beer Brewery—Loss $40,000.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Illig's extensive lager beer brewery, situated on the corner of Lorimer and Scholes streets, Williamsburg, and spread with great rapidity, consuming a three story frame building, and destroying stock and machinery valued in all at $20,000. A frame residence, owned by Leopold Kaempf, was also damaged to the amount of $500, and the Turner's Schoolhouse adjoining was damaged at least $500. The brewery property was insured for about $70,000, equally distributed between the following named companies:—National, Phœnix, Imperial, Clinton, Howard, Lennox, Brewers and Maltsters', Empire City, Standard and Citizens'

THE GERMAN POISONING CASE.

Trial of Frederick Heggi for the Alleged Murder of Frederick J. Siegfried.

Testimony for the Defence—The Case Nearly Closed.

The trial of Frederick Heggi, charged with the murder of Frederick J. Siegfried by poisoning him, which was temporarily suspended on Friday, in consequence of the sickness of a juror, was resumed yesterday in the General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding.

District Attorney Stewart recalled Dr. Marsh, who was examined further relative to the condition in which he found the remains of the deceased. He said the coffin was well preserved, and that the lid was screwed on tight; there was no earth inside the coffin; the mucous membrane of the stomach and the intestines presented the appearance of being inflamed; the stomach and body were well preserved, except the tissues of the back, which were softened; there were no indications of arsenical poison, except the apparently inflamed condition of the stomach; under circumstances favorable to its operation from two to three grains of arsenic would be sufficient to cause death. Other questions relative to the effects of arsenic upon the system were asked and answered.

Dr. Frederick Truchsees was examined by counsel for the prisoner. In July, 1869, the deceased came to him complaining that his throat was dry, and that he had pains in the liver and stomach; he looked very pale, and was only skin and bone; the witness gave him something to quiet the pain; the deceased had a hectic cough, and he (the witness) thought he had consumption.

To the District Attorney—I never gave him any arsenic.

Guibo Furman, a chemist and physician, was examined at great length as to the manner in which a chemical analysis of human remains should be conducted in efforts to detect poison. In all cases where the life of a human being is involved, the microscope ought to be employed, because the detection of arsenic in the fluids and solids of a dead body is a very difficult problem; it was not enough to examine a small portion of a corpse unless the poison found in one particular spot was of such a quantity that that quantity of itself would kill. The witness said that Dr. Endeman, who made the analysis of the remains of the deceased, to convince him (the witness) of the presence of arsenic, ought to produce the metal and show its crystals with the microscope; then he ought to reduce it to an oxide and show the crystals with the microscope.

Jacob Holley, a livery stable keeper in Newark, testified that in August, 1869, he drove the prisoner and Mr. Siegfried from Newark to East Houston street, New York; before they started Mrs. Siegfried said if the prisoner wanted to ride she would not go, and she got out of the wagon; at that time the prisoner went into Mr. Tanner's to return a chair.

Catherine Tanner, who resides at 110 Springfield avenue, Newark, said that about three years ago she had a conversation with Siegfried; she asked him if he had any family; he replied he had but would not go to them, because he was afraid that they would kill or poison him to get his money; that he had had previous trouble with them, and that was the reason he went away from them; the deceased also told her he had a good friend in New York and would write to him to come and visit him; the deceased looked feeble, and she thought he was consumptive.

Elizabeth Brenti testified that in August, 1869, she helped to take care of Siegfried at the prisoner's house; Mrs. Heggi watched with her in the night time, and that Mr. Heggi went out to work at night; she never heard Siegfried say that he was poisoned.

Wm. D. Andrews, manufacturer of machinery, testified that Heggi had been in his employ for nearly fifteen years, and always considered him an honest, upright, truthful, peaceable and kind-hearted man.

A number of gentlemen connected with Mr. Andrews' establishment testified to the same effect.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Frederick Heggi, the accused, was examined through the interpreter. He said he knew Siegfried in Switzerland thirty-five years ago, and never administered any arsenic to him. Heggi had made a settlement with Caroline Miller, at Siegfried's request, who gave him a power of attorney to transact business for him. Heggi went to Newark and found the deceased very feeble and sick. Siegfried wanted to sell his mortgages and go to Switzerland, and he asked him (Heggi) to go with him to New York and take care of him, as he did not want his own family to have anything to do with him; he brought him to his (Heggi's) home and called Dr. Kreibble the next day, who prescribed for him; the deceased told Heggi once that he would leave something to the child of the younger Mrs. Siegfried; no conversation took place between Heggi and the young Mrs. Siegfried about the will.

The accused was examined at great length by Assistant District Attorney Stewart in reference to the circumstances attending the drawing of the will by a man named Summers, in Newark. Heggi said he was not present when the will was drawn, but left the house in company with Summers to deposit $2,500 in the Dime Savings Bank, which he did in the name of Siegfried and took out a book; Siegfried told him to get a lawyer, but he (Heggi) did not know that he wanted a lawyer to draw up a will; Summers told the prisoner that Siegfried got up out of bed and signed the will at a table.

The counsel then put in evidence the bill of settlement which the accused effected for Siegfried, the power of attorney granted by the deceased to the prisoner and read the testimony of Summers, a notary public in Newark, which was given before the Coroner, Summers having died since that time.

Samuel F. Schaffer, the Secretary of the Swiss Consul, and Charles Starkey testified to the good character of Heggi. The Court then adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning. The case will be finished to-day.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BRESLIN—FLANAGAN.—On Wednesday, September 25, at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr. M. BRESLIN to Miss Mary J. FLANAGAN, both of this city.

HODGEMAN—TURNER.—At the residence of the bride, on Sunday, September 29, by the Rev. William S. Chadwell, Captain THOMAS B. HODGEMAN, of Maine, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN TURNER, of Williamsburg.

MADDREN—WADELTON.—On Wednesday, September 25, by the Rev. Dr. Hiscock, RICHARD S. MADDREN, of Brooklyn, to SARAH L. WADELTON, of New York.

RANDOLPH—WILSON.—On Sunday, September 29, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Ferris, WESLEY RANDOLPH to DELIA WILSON, both of this city.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, September 29, ANNIE, the beloved wife of Lyman H. Adams, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, October 1, at half-past one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 734 Sixth street. The members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, F. and A. M., also the members of Continental Lodge, No. 117, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

ADDICKS.—On Saturday morning, September 28, JOHN W. ADDICKS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, October 1, at half-past twelve o'clock, from the Lutheran Church, corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, to Woodlawn Cemetery.

AKERMAN.—On Monday, September 30, AUGUSTA A. AKERMAN, only daughter of