RIDDLE ARRAIGNED.

Preliminary Hearing on the Charge of Poisoning His Wife.

ARSENIC IN MEDICINE.

Testimony of Professor Johnson, of Yale College, and Dr. Paddock.

STARTLING THEORY STARTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORWICH, Nov. 3, 1879.

William B. Riddle was to-day brought up in the City Court before Judge Kellogg, for a preliminary hearing on the charge of causing the death of his wife, Abbie J. Riddle, on May 22, 1878, by introducing poison into medicine which had been prescribed for her. As the arrest of Riddle created considerable excitement great interest has been manifested in the case, and this morning the court room was packed by spectators who were anxious to hear the testimony. While awaiting the arrival of Professor Johnson, who analyzed the contents of Mrs. Riddle's stomach, Prosecuting Attorney Ripley, Judge Kellogg and a physician who assisted Johnson held a consultation. At eleven o'clock State Attorney Waller reached the Court, followed by John T. Wait, the senior counsel for the defence. When Professor Johnson came it was nearly twelve o'clock; hence it was decided not to open the case until the afternoon. Riddle's son, and his uncle (brother of Mrs. Abbie Riddle) sat within the bar. Near them was Joel M. Foster, who has been strenuous in his efforts to have Riddle punished. At two o'clock in the afternoon W. B. Riddle arrived in charge of a deputy sheriff, and the crier opened Court. The accused seemed perfectly cool and was dressed with great neatness, wearing a well fitting gray business suit, a brown overcoat and stylish Derby hat. As the proceedings progressed his eyes were cast on the floor, raising them for a moment only when Professor Johnson took the witness stand.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY.

Professor Johnson was the first witness examined. He said:—On the 7th of October I went with Drs. Paddock and Perkins to the Yantic Cemetery and saw the coffin exhumed and witnessed the dissection of the body; found the body in an excellent state of preservation; there were yellow stains, indicative of yellow sulphide of arsenic in the liver, stomach, kidneys and flesh; nothing else in the remains showed evidence of arsenic; a brown discoloration of the stomach was probably due to the action of some other poison beside arsenic; in my examination I was assisted by Mr. Tiffany, of the Sheffield Scientific School, and who makes the study of toxicology a specialty; we first examined a portion of the yellow stained stomach and discovered that the discolorations were caused by arsenic; we first washed the section of the stomach in hydrochloric acid and then with ammonia which precipitated the yellow sulphide; this precipitated it in ammonia and from the solution placed in the Marsh apparatus after adding sulphuric acid we procured the arsenic mirror; in this comparatively new process we used only three chemicals, while Professor Doremus in the Bishop-Cobb analysis used ten; in the analysis we weighed the stomach and spleen, which together weighed over seven pounds; then took a weighed portion, one pound, two ounces and fifty-seven grains.

Professor Johnson went on to say that the first test was made by the Marsh apparatus and with nitric and sulphuric acids; mixing a portion of the remains together intimately we obtained from a portion of this mass 106-1,000 of a grain of metallic arsenic, equivalent to 16-100 of a grain of white arsenic, which would make in the entire stomach and spleen 827-1,000 of one grain of the white arsenic of commerce; the liver weighed 1 pound 4 ounces and 355 grains; in 1,542 grains of the liver we found 94-1,000 of a grain of metallic arsenic, equal to 12-1,000 of a grain of white arsenic; the entire liver contained 739-1,000 of a grain of white arsenic; the intestines weighed 2 pounds, 2 ounces and 217 grains; in 1,542 50-10,000 grains we found 2-10,000 grains of metallic arsenic equivalent to 398-1,000 of a grain of white arsenic; in the cavity of the lungs was a half pint of liquor, which was placed in a bottle; the weight of this liquid and one lung was 14 ounces and 78 7-10 grains; in 100 grains of this mass we found 11-10,000 of a grain of metallic arsenic; this amounts to 99-1,000 of a grain of white arsenic; in the brain we found traces of arsenic, but not in weighable quantities; the total amount of white arsenic obtained by the tests was 2 54-10,000 grains.

EXPLAINING THE TESTS.

The Professor said he had nothing further to offer as to the quantity of arsenic obtained to date; he said that owing to the exceedingly short time to which he had been limited he had not as yet examined the other portions of the vitals. In answer to Prosecutor Ripley as to whether the stomach was conveyed to New Haven from this city in a separate jar, the Professor replied that it was. The witness here displayed a checkered box, which he took from his satchel. Opening it he exhibited to the Judge and counsel several glass tubes, containing the results of his analyses. A large sized one, he said, contained a portion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, showing a yellow stain upon portions of it.

"Is that stain arsenic?" asked the Prosecutor, after looking at the flask for a moment.

"It is arsenic," quietly replied the Professor. The Professor then showed a black stain on a portion of mucous membrane in another flask, and also several other tubes with various stains from traces of arsenic found in various portions of the vitals. This evidence occupied much time, and in it the Professor said that the tests used were Marsh's, Rauch's and by boiling in an acid; some of the tests were procured in one hour, but the most required at least six; he got a test from the brain in one hour; in one test he obtained no arsenic whatever. Riddle, who had been watching the witness for a short time, now resumed his gaze on the floor. The witness continued:—A good evidence of bismuth was had in the black stain in one of the tubes which, he said, was sulphate of bismuth; he did not find so much bismuth as he had anticipated; he had often administered bismuth in large doses, and had taken it himself in large quantities; no mercury, copper or lead was found in the stomach; copper was usually found in the liver, but he had not examined for that; he had, he said, discovered no antimony, and upon being asked if arsenic administered after death would go to the brain replied that it would not.

State Attorney Waller here informed the reporter that no more arsenic was found in Mrs. Riddle's brain after eighteen months of lying under ground than was found in Mary Stannard's body after thirty days' burial. Mr. Waller said that the showing that after death arsenic does not go to the brain was an important fact elicited in the Hayden-Stannard case.

The Professor stated he had not examined the bladder and kidney as yet.

Prosecuting Attorney Ripley here said that he had seen the word "exosmosis" frequently in the newspapers, but did not know what it meant. Mr. Waller also expressed his ignorance of its meaning and asked the professor, who replied that it was a soaking of the arsenic into the system. It did not occur in this case.

"What constitutes a fatal quantity of arsenic?" continued Mr. Ripley.

"From two to three grains are quoted as a fatal dose," answered the Professor. He was enabled, he said, to find the body permeated with arsenic as far as he had gone, although he had examined but half of that taken by him for analysis.

THE PROFESSOR ON ARSENIC EATING.

Mr. Greene, of the defence, here took the witness in hand and asked him as to his experience in examining dead bodies for traces of arsenic. The Professor replied that he had found traces of arsenical poison in three cases which had been intrusted to him; did not know personally, but was inclined to think that arsenic is an accompaniment of bismuth; am examining now this case for bismuth; the nature of bismuth is to poison, although it is not poisonous in the average doses given by medical men; he said that persons might become habituated to arsenic eating; he had read, although he did not state this from personal knowledge, different people would require different doses to kill them; arsenic is eaten by the mountaineers of Styria; it is the testimony of physicians that the system may become habituated to its use so that it would probably require a larger dose to satisfy the appetite for it, as is the case with liquor and tobacco; what would probably be a fatal dose to an ordinary person would not affect one accustomed to its use.

Mr. Green asked, "Did you ever examine patent medicines chemically?"

"No."

"Do you know what their ingredients generally are?"

The Professor said that Fowler's solution, which was inadvertently spoken of, was a regular dispensatory medicine containing arsenic; he had never before examined a body that had been so long buried. In answer to a question as to the effect of soils on the preservation of the body; he said dry soils had a remarkable effect in preserving human remains; where the air and soil are very dry, as on the plateau of Mexico, bodies remain indefinitely without putrefaction. He was here asked a multitude of questions upon the properties of arsenic. He said he had not looked for traces of vegetable poison in his analysis, and had not been informed as to what medicines the deceased woman took, and, consequently, his examination was not directed by them; the remains intrusted to his charge were kept perfectly safe.

DOES EVERYBODY TAKE POISON?

In answer to the question, "Isn't it the opinion that most people have traces of arsenic in them?" the witness replied that in his estimation most healthy people were free from it.

Mr. Ripley here read a prescription which was administered to Mrs. Riddle in the spring of 1878.

R. Spirits lavender, one drachm.
Bismuth, one drachm.
Cinnamon water, three ounces.
Take teaspoonful every two hours.

In answer to the question Professor Johnson said he should say arsenic might be found in the above medicine, but in such minute quantities as not to be fatal; he had no doubt that his tests were accurate. After answering Prosecutor Ripley that the kidneys contained a larger proportion of arsenic than the rest of the body, comparatively, the scientific gentleman was allowed to take his seat, after being on the stand about two hours.

DR. PADDOCK'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Lewis L. Paddock, of Norwich, was the next witness. In company with Professor Johnson, Drs. Perkins, Bailey, Sprague, Farnsworth, the two Linnells, Undertaker Allen, Sexton Hubbard and counsel for the defence he witnessed the exhumation of the body said to be Mrs. Riddle's; the box was dry and free from mould; face of the corpse dark; the extremes of the nose and eyes had disappeared by decomposition, and also a small portion of flesh under the chin; the chest and abdomen were in much better condition; muscles red and bright and firm to cut and handle, and the internal organs were unusually well preserved; examined the brain first; opened the skull, the cavity of which was only one-third occupied by the brain, which had become shrunken; removed it with membrane entire; it was browner than they usually appear, but had a good degree of consistence; the covering of the omentum was well preserved and strong enough to be laid back; the intestines were in many portions clear and of natural color; the rectum was internally more reddened than it was ordinarily found; the liver was a trifle shrunken and the lower portion of it was of a bright red color; the spleen was completely disorganized, nothing but a thickened mass occupying the position where it is ordinarily located; removed all the organs from the abdomen, and in doing this the stomach was accidentally injured, so that we saw the internal surface of it; in this was a whitish matter, like a cheesy deposit, and also reddish deposits, like coagulated blood; the stomach was ligated at both ends and placed in a jar; the intestines, kidneys, uterus, a piece of the abdominal muscle, a piece of the muscle from the thigh and a pint of the dark fluid from the abdomen were also placed in jars; the bladder was empty; afterward took out the heart and lungs in one mass; they were natural in color, but softened and flattened; the organs were all placed in separate jars by Professor Johnson and secured with glass stoppers, covered with rubber, and taken by him to New Haven.

Mr. Ripley was here joined by Captain E. C. Cooke, of the Yale University crew of '76-'77, who will assist him in the prosecution.

A FATAL DOSE OF ARSENIC.

The witness answered, in response to an inquiry that "If his tbody was found to contain arsenic, to what would you attribute its remarkable preservation—to the presence of the poison?" that two grains of arsenic are not always fatal, and after taking it much of it would be thrown off the system by vomiting and purging, but a small portion of it would be absorbed. He (witness) was here quizzed at length by the defence as to the effects of arsenic when taken into the system. In answer to Mr. Greene the Doctor said he had never injected arsenic into bodies for dissecting purposes, and did not know how much it would require, as it was combined with other material for the purpose; did not think it would take a number of ounces; had examined many hundreds of bodies, though none that had been buried as long as the one in question; the body of Mrs. Wesley W. Bishop, which he examined, had been buried five months at the time.

After giving the symptoms occasioned by a fatal dose the Doctor was discharged, and Dr. W. S. C. Perkins was called to the stand. The Court then adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

At a late hour this evening it was learned that Professor Johnson did not return to New Haven as he had intended on the afternoon train, but repaired to a drug store owned by Mayor Osgood, of this city, and procured a number of large glass jars to be used to-morrow as receptacles for other portions of the body of Mrs. Riddle, which will be exhumed quietly in the morning and taken to New Haven to be analyzed.

MR. FRYE'S MURDERERS IN COURT.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1879.

This afternoon, in the Supreme Judicial Court, Nicolo Infantos, alias "Nick," and Antonio Ardito, otherwise called "the Greek," were arraigned for the murder of Joseph F. Frye, on the 14th of August last, by shooting him with a pistol. Saro Chavaro, alias Nino Antonio; Vincenza Bandiera, alias Charley Frost, and Joseph Donato were charged with being accessories before the fact, in that they procured the principals above named to commit the murder. The indictment was translated into Italian by the court interpreter. The prisoners all pleaded not guilty.

THE PATERSON MURDER.

An inquest was begun in Paterson, N. J., last night, in the case of George Michael Fuchs, the miser who was murdered there on Tuesday night last. James Gibson swore that on the night of the murder he was with his brother John, William Welsh and William Constantine, and met Xavier Banvard, and that he and his brother were home at nine o'clock. John Gibson, who was taken into custody unknown to James, swore he was out that night with John and some others until after eleven o'clock. Both swore that none of their party wore a light coat such as the man who did the shooting is described to have worn. Constantine corroborated John, while Welsh somewhat contradicted him and Constantine and said James wore a light coat. All the rest of the party swore they wore no light clothes, but acknowledged having been near where Fuchs was murdered and about the time the murder was committed. Banvard swore he was in this city that night and not near the place of the murder at all. He flatly contradicted the rest. A number of witnesses testified to seeing Gibson, Welsh, Constantine and Banvard late that night half drunk in a saloon a few minutes before the shooting. Charles Carl, who saw the murder committed, did not positively identify the Gibsons, but swore the murderers were about their height. The inquest was adjourned until to-night and the Gibsons were sent to jail.

MISS MARX'S MONEY.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE ARGUES THAT THE OLD MAID WAS NOT UNDULY INFLUENCED BY FATHER BRADLEY.

The Marx will case came up before Surrogate Calvin again yesterday afternoon and the argument occupied the attention of the Court during the day. At the conclusion of the speeches the Court took the papers, and will examine the testimony and the briefs of counsel before rendering a decision. Mr. Mathews, on behalf of the proponents, began his address with some remarks about the manner in which the Court was impressed on Tuesday last when the case was adjourned, but the Surrogate rather flatly informed counsel that nobody could tell what his impressions were. Counsel then went on to say that decedent at all times up to the date of her death was in full possession of all her faculties. The question of undue influence was one which he seemed to think it necessary to argue. Of its existence, he claimed, there was no proof. The testimony contained in the diary of the decedent and the letters written by her are only to be regarded as evidence of her condition of mind, but not to be received upon the question of undue influence. A lively contest ensued in regard to this testimony, and Mr. Mathews thought they were entitled to have it stricken out. The Surrogate said it was not true, for the purposes of the case, that the decedent ever was in London or at Rome, or saw Bradley abroad, or paid part of his expenses. To this Mr. Mathews gave assent, and the Court then said if he was right there was nothing of the case. Mr. Mathews also assented to this. Mr. Gerry, on the other hand, claimed that the diaries and the letters were interwoven and explanatory of each other. The evidence, he claimed, was admissible to show undue influence. Admitting the diaries for all they were worth Mr. Mathews claimed that they showed no evidence of undue influence. In speaking of Miss Marx's conversion to the Roman Catholic Church soon after the conversion of Mr. Bradley he said she, having been for some years a member of St. Alban's, had become accustomed to the forms of Roman Catholic worship, and finally wanted the substance, and she sought and found it. She was an old woman and adopted this fair haired boy (Bradley) as her son; but she never looked up to him and never relied upon him. That she had an affection for him counsel did not propose to deny, but he never sought to have any influence over her to induce her to leave him her property. There was no evidence that she ever made confession to Bradley. After an absence of nearly six years she returned to this country to contest her sister's will, and subsequently called upon Dr. McGlynn to ask him to become her executor. There is no evidence that Dr. McGlynn had any knowledge of the contents of this will. He did not even know Mr. Bradley's address.

In reply Mr. Elbridge Gerry said there was one thing he desired to have straightened out, and that was the champagne supper. He claimed that Mr. Bradley's letter telling of his ordination as a priest shows conclusively that he meant to use the Church of Rome merely as a means of obtaining control of this woman and finally of securing her fortune. The supper was the natural rejoicing of the man at the success of the scheme. He had carried the woman from St. Alban's first to an oratory and then to an orphanage that he might obtain some influence over her before taking her into the Church of Rome. He claimed that Dr. McGlynn in writing [illegible] to Sister Xavier was transcending his ru[illegible] as a priest, and assumed that if it could have been explained he would have been put upon the stand to explain it. Counsel said the undue influence was a spiritual undue influence. No person had a legal right to disinherit her own kin in favor of a priest or the Church.

FAILED IN BUSINESS.

A CHICAGO FIRM HAVING EXTENSIVE CONNECTIONS WITH NEW YORK HOUSES SUSPENDS PAYMENT—LIABILITIES BELIEVED TO BE NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS.

During the early hours of yesterday rumors of the suspension of the dry goods firm of Stettauer Brothers & Co., of Chicago, were freely circulated. The most extravagant figures were mentioned, and from the looks of many of the habitues of the "Dry Goods District" one would have supposed that ruin was staring the whole trade in the face. The losses to New York merchants, one gentleman asserted, would reach at least a million, but the general opinion was that $750,000 would more than cover them. The official announcement was not made until about noon, but the news travelled among the parties interested as fast as though transmitted by electricity. The house of Stettauer had but two rivals in Chicago, as far as the volume of business transacted and the ramifications of their connections are concerned. In the aggregate it is estimated that their dealings amounted annually to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. In the absence of any statement from the firm which it will be impossible to obtain for several days the gossip among the trade was all to the effect that, in their endeavor to outdo and undersell their rivals, the Stettauers took risks which a more conservative firm would refuse. The credit of Stettauer Brothers & Co. has not, it is said, been A1 for a year or more in this and other Eastern cities, although much of their paper is held here. Locally their standing was good. To allay the anxieties of their creditors they published in January last the following statements of their affairs:—

ASSETS.

Merchandise	$405,510
Cash	26,471
Outstanding accounts	502,201
Equity in business house	50,000
Unexpired insurance premiums	4,639
Total assets	$988,882
Liabilities	489,191
Surplus	$499,631

The firm was established in 1856. In 1874 it was composed of Lewis Abraham, Charles and David Stettauer and George Ernstein. The two brothers first named retired in that year, withdrawing $100,000 each, and the firm was reorganized under the old title. Their statement in January last and prompt payments in the early part of the year removed the feeling of distrust in the New York trade to some extent and they were enabled to extend their business materially by the accommodation extended them here. The firm has an office in New York city at No. 115 Worth street, which is in charge of Mr. Ernstein, Jr., son of one of the firm.

When called upon by the HERALD reporter for information yesterday Mr. Ernstein said:—"There is really nothing that I can tell you beyond the fact that I was advised by mail this morning that the firm had suspended payments. I am only the buyer here and have no interest as a partner whatever. It's impossible for me to give you any figures, because we do not keep any books here, only duplicate receipts. This telegram I have just received":—

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1879.

SOL. ERNSTEIN, No. 115 Worth street:—

Parties inquiring inform them that goods in transit will be stored and held subject to the order of the shipper.

STETTAUER BROS. & CO.

The following notice was received by telegraph from Chicago yesterday as emanating from Stettaur, Brothers & Co.:—

We regret to inform you that we are unable to meet our payments, and have, therefore, been compelled to suspend. We shall at once proceed to examine our affairs, with a view of arriving at our true condition, and will submit the result.

Mr. David Stettaur, who was the only partner visible in Chicago yesterday, refused to make even a general statement as to the liabilities and assets of his firm, but stated that he had little doubt that they would continue business after a time.

THE NEW YORK CREDITORS.

Investigation in the trade showed that nearly all the commission houses are sufferers by the failure. Among the creditors are H. B. Claflin & Co., $60,000, unsecured; Coffin, Althemus & Co., $25,000; Lawrence, Taylor & Co., reported $30,000 to $40,000; Denny, Poor & Co., $6,000; Lewis Brothers & Co., $10,000; Low, Harriman & Co., $10,000; Joy, Langdon & Co., $20,000; William Lottimer & Co., $10,000; Pomeroy & Plummer, $1,500; Fred Almy, $3,000; W. L. Strong & Co., $15,000; Van Volkenburgh, Leavitt & Co., $10,000; A. D. Juillard & Co., $2,380; W. L. Langley & Co., $6,000; Townsend & Yale, $5,000; Noyes, Smith & Co., $3,800. Among the creditors also are James L. Little & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co.; Shortridge, Borden & Co.; William Simpson, Son & Co.; John Slade & Co., James F. White & Co., York Street Flax Spinning Company, Brookfield Linen Company, Wilson & Bradbury, Smith, Churchill & Scribner, Horace Maxwell, Nelson Brothers & Co., and Ammidown, Lane & Co. George C. Richardson & Co. are reported in the trade as creditors to the extent of $60,000, but at the office a member of the firm declined to give any figures. Wright, Bliss & Fabyan were currently reported at $70,000. At their office it was said that the firm were not creditors, but the mills they represented were, and that the amount would not reach anywhere near that figure. The following are the amounts given in the trade to other firms who are reported to be creditors:—Lawrence & Co., $10,000; Aldrich, Iddings & Co., $10,000; Case, Leland & Co., $3,000; White, Payson & Co., $25,000; Francis Barker, $10,000; J. L. Bremer, Brothers & Co., $20,000; Upham, Tucker & Co., $20,000.

H. B. Claflin & Co. have sent a representative to Chicago to look after their interests, and Mr. U. C. Burnap also left for Chicago last evening to represent a number of leading New York creditors. Despatches were received late yesterday afternoon by Wood & Co. from their attorney in Chicago that the firm refused to make any statement of the liabilities or assets at the present time. They gave four mortgages in the morning on goods unopened in warehouses for $143,000 and trust deeds on store premises for $50,000. Another despatch received by a creditor stated that the liabilities were upward of $1,000,000, chiefly due to New York firms, and it was considered a bad failure. The firm recently sold $280,000 worth of their paper in the market, all of which was met except $25,000. They are said to owe considerable in Europe, having branches at Paris and Manchester.

The failure created considerable excitement in business circles, and a good deal of speculation was indulged in respecting its causes in Chicago. It is reported there that the firm invested $250,000 in mines in San Juan county, but this is declared improbable. It is related that on Saturday a transfer amounting to $150,000 was made to a mother-in-law of a member of the firm, and that within five months a relative named Rosenfeld was paid $500,000.

OTHER SUSPENSIONS.

Isidor & Hein, manufacturers of caps, made an assignment yesterday to Edward Stieglitz, giving six preferences, among which were the following:—Hablo, Stieglitz & Co., $17,572 97; Theodore Kaatz, $4,833 67; L. Sindheimer, $4,169 40, and J. Meyer & Co., $2,645 58. The firm have been in business for over ten years, and claimed a capital of $100,000. The liabilities are reputed at $100,000 and the value of the assets is not known.

Louis Levinson, manufacturer of artificial flowers, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Zeimer, giving preferences for $3,695 22. His wife formerly carried on the business. She failed, and he bought the stock.

In the County Clerk's office there was filed yesterday the assignment of Joseph Harris to Julius Levy. The preferences amount to $1,260.

ENGLISH WEAVERS FOR PATERSON.

Among the passengers by the steamer Spain, of the National line, which arrived yesterday afternoon, were ten silk weavers from Macclesfield, England. Their destination is Paterson, N. J., where they expect to obtain employment. They state that the condition of their trade in England has been very bad for some time past and shows no signs of improvement, and they deemed it prudent to look to this country for remunerative employment.

LUCKY LEOPOLD.

During the last few weeks George Leopold, the trapeze performer, has been organizing a company to go to Santiago de Cuba and travel through the faithful isle through the winter months. The "Only Cuban-American Equestrian and Acrobatic Combination" were to sail at three o'clock yesterday from pier 18 North River, and long before that hour the circus paraphernalia had been stored away and the ladies and gentlemen who were to caper on dizzy steeds and toss about the sawdust arena were all on deck awaiting the coming of their chief. But time passed and the manager failed to appear. Doubt and apprehension took possession of the company's minds, and the male portion began to wonder what sort of a showing they would make before the mast in case they were required to adopt that method of reaching home again. Just as the crew were beginning to handle the hawser Mrs. Leopold appeared in a high state of consternation and begged that the vessel's departure be delayed half an hour. Then it came out that her lord and master was in a regular fix. He had all his goods and chattels in the hallway at No. 66 West Tenth street ready for removal, when Jonas Cochrane, his landlord, pounced upon them and called in William Hamilton, a cartman, to take them away. Leopold appeared as he was moving off, and as both he and Cochrane were deaf to his remonstrances, he summoned a policeman who took the cartman into custody. The manager of the combination hurried to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but the magistrate had not arrived. Leopold was in despair. The hand on the dial of the court clock was at half-past two. The vessel, with the company and paraphernalia, sailed at three. At last Justice Wandell, who was not sitting this week, chanced into court on some business and was at once installed in the magisterial chair to pass upon the case. He ordered Hamilton to give up Leopold's property, and the manager hurried off to start the Cuban-American Combination on their winter campaign.

ALICE GREENFIELD'S DEATH.

The New Theory of Her Husband's Counsel.

ALLEGED CONFESSIONS OF THE KELLOGGS.

Adjournment Granted by the Defence by Judge Daniels.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1879.

Two weeks ago Nathan Orlando Greenfield was sentenced to be hung on the 12th of December for the murder of his wife. The Court then adjourned till to-day in order to give Greenfield's counsel an opportunity to make a movement for a new trial. The Court reconvened at eleven o'clock this forenoon, all the counsel being present save ex-District Attorney Lamoree, of Oswego. Judge Huntington, for the defence, held a brief consultation with Judge Daniels, in which he stated that they had some very important evidence from Indiana, of an entirely new and startling character, which they should present, and upon which they should ask that a new trial be granted. Judge Huntington wished an adjournment till afternoon, in order to give him an opportunity to consult his associates. The adjournment was granted.

ADJOURNED FOR TWENTY DAYS.

A few minutes later Judge Daniels said to your correspondent that he felt inclined, on account of this being a capital matter, to go to the bottom of the whole affair. If there was anything in the pretended new evidence from Indiana he would adjourn his court, if necessary, to give the defence all reasonable opportunity that they might be constrained to ask. If, said he, their statements regarding new and important evidence are true they can be substantiated, and if they are not true that fact can also, doubtless, be shown by the people in affidavits.

The Court reassembled at half-past twelve o'clock, when Judge Daniels announced that, in accordance with a suggestion made by counsel for the defence, he felt inclined to grant an adjournment, in order to give the defence ample opportunity to prove that some one else committed the murder. They had submitted several affidavits to him, which he had read, and they wanted him to obtain several others from Lafayette, Ind. The affidavits, five in number, which had been already obtained in Indiana showing that parties other than Nathan Orlando Greenfield committed the murder, were ordered served on the people by Thursday of this week, and the remaining affidavits are to be served by Friday of next week. The court then adjourned till Friday, November 21, at nine o'clock A. M.

ACCUSED BY A BROTHER.

The first affidavit, containing newly discovered evidence, is that of Francis Kellogg, who lives at Medical Bridge, Tippecanoe county, Ind., two miles from Lafayette City. Francis is a brother of Royal Kellogg, and on last Friday Francis made affidavit in the Tippecanoe Circuit Court that his brother Royal came to his house in September, 1876, and stated that he had got into trouble in New York State; that Alice Greenfield had been murdered; that the night she was murdered he and George Hinds and Alden Kellogg were there and stole some oats, a gun and a watch. Deponent further says that in September, 1877, Royal Kellogg stated to him that he had got a letter from George Hinds, stating that Alden Kellogg had accused him of stealing a coat, pantaloons and a pair of boots. He said, "The dirty rascal! I could go back there and have him hung. He was the very last man that was with Alice Greenfield at the time of her death and Greenfield is innocent."

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION.

The second affidavit is from Mrs. Elizabeth Kellogg, wife of the above named Francis Kellogg. Elizabeth testifies that Royal stated these facts to her:—"After we had stolen the oats we all went into the house and did what we were a mind to with Alice, and when we left the house we took a gun and a watch and we wrapped the gun in a gum blanket, and some other garments which we took, and hid it under a hemlock log, and the watch was hid for a while in a manure pile and afterward taken and hid in the stump of a tree." He said, "I don't want you to think I killed the woman, for Alden was the last one that was with her or saw her alive. After we went out we came across Taplin and went to his house with him. Alden carried the gun. We soon left Taplin's and went home and barely escaped, for the chickens were then crowing, it was so near morning. In the morning it was reported that Alice Greenfield had been murdered, and we went over there. Alden fainted when he saw her."

"ORLANDO GREENFIELD IS INNOCENT."

This deponent further says that about September, 1877, in her house on Cincinnati street, after supper, Royal Kellogg stated to her that he had received a letter from George Hinds, stating that Alden accused him of, stealing a coat, pantaloons and a pair of boots, being things that Alden had stolen himself. He got up and cursed Alden and said, "Damn him, I will go back there and tell what I know about Alice Greenfield and he and Hinds will have to swing." He said, "Orlando Greenfield is innocent. He never killed her. Alden was the last one that was with her. He was the last one that ever saw her alive." He said, "Of all the dirty things I was ever caught in I never was in one so bad as that before."

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Milly Drake, a relative of Royal, and who resides in Lafayette City, Ind., affirms as follows:—On the 11th day of May Royal came to me and said, "Aunt Milly, I never told you anything about the Greenfield murder case, did I?" He then said that on the night that Alice was murdered Alden and Hinds and himself were there, and Hinds stole Greenfield's oats and gun and hid it. He said, "Aunt Milly you must not tell this, for if you do I shall have to swing for certain. We all three of us outraged Alice the night she was killed, but, Aunt Milly, I don't want you to think that I killed her, for Alden was the last one that was with her." He said that Mrs. Alice Greenfield had $60 in money that she had laid up, and that she was going away the next day to meet a young man by the name of Charley Grinnells, who was Greenfield's own cousin. Hinds was going to take her. He says, "Aunt Milly, Alden was the last one that was with her that night." He said there was one child, a little girl, that was asleep in the next room; that "the next day, as we were passing Greenfield's house, a man called us in and Alden fainted."

ALDEN LOW SPIRITED.

Deponent further says that during the last spring he had a conversation with Alden Kellogg; he came to my house on Fourth Street Hill and asked me if Royal had ever told me anything about the murder of Alice Greenfield; I think this was April last; he appeared to be worried in his mind and low spirited; I did not dare to tell him what Royal had told me.

Robert Drake's affidavit supports that of Milly Drake in all essential particulars, and adds this:—"Royal Kellogg told me that while he was hiding the gun a star fell and struck him in the back and burned a streak down his back, and that it scared him until he did not know what he was about, and that he did not cover the gun up as good as he would have done."

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

The most startling revelation comes from Mrs. Ida Young, who is also a relative of Royal Kellogg. She has resided in Lafayette City ten or twelve years. She swears that Royal came to her house and wanted to pawn his clothes. He says:—"Ida, you don't know all my trouble; if you did you would let me have the money." I said, "What is your trouble?" He said, "Alden, a man by the name of Hinds and me committed a bad deed in New York State. We committed an outrage on Alice Greenfield. George Hinds knocked Alice down with a club, and Alden was the last that had any hands on her. She struggled and we supposed she was coming to, so we put an end to her, so that she could not tell on us. Alden stabbed her in the neck and she died quick. We ran out of doors, and Alden came out and grabbed the gun and took it with him. I and Alden went to a little spring near the house and washed the blood off his hands and clothes. Then we went to Taplins' house and then I and Alden went away. We hid the gun before we got home and we hid the watch in a manure pile." He said, "If I had it to do over again"—— here he stopped and said, "I may let myself out." He had been drinking some. Then he went on and said, "Orlando Greenfield is innocent of the crime. I saved his life once. I mailed to Oswego county from Grand Rapids a letter that saved Orlando's life. I knew he was innocent, and I could never be content and easy and set myself down and have Greenfield hung."

CHARACTER OF THE NEW WITNESSES.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kellogg and Mrs. Ida Young are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lafayette, Ind. The defence says that the character of the above witnesses will be fully sustained by the affidavits of good and respectable citizens of Lafayette.

Judge Huntington carried the news to Greenfield yesterday morning concerning the new evidence. The prisoner seemed the least astonished of any one. He took the announcement in his old quiet way. Standing there with his hands in his breeches pockets, he simply said:—"Didn't I tell you I was innocent and that it would all come out in time." Greenfield has worried a good deal less than any one else. He eats, drinks and sleeps just as well as any man in the city.

YACHTING NOTE.

Schooner Alarm, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. George L. Kingsland, has gone into winter quarters in Stapleton basin.

WASHINGTON RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1879.

The following is a summary of to-day's trotting events at the National Fair:—

FIRST RACE.—Three minute class; purse $800, divided; $450 to the first horse, $200 to the second, $120 to the third and $80 to the fourth.

J. B. Day's b. m. Fleming Girl	1	1	1	
J. Haslett's ch. m. Stella C.	2	2	2	
J. Dean's ch. m. Ellen	3	5	3	
E. O. Sanderson's s. g. C. W. Hagely	5	4	4	
J. F. Carter's s. s. Colonel Heywood	4	3	dr	
T. F. Carter's b. s. Almont Mambrino	dis.			

SECOND RACE.—2:19 class; purse, $1,500, divided; $750 to the first horse, $375 to the second, $225 to the third and $150 to the fourth.

J. Munro's gr. g. Charles Ford	4	2	1	1 1
J. E. Turner's c. s. Hannis	1	1	2	3 4
Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Driver	2	4	3	2 2
W. H. Crawford's b. g. Lew Scott	3	3	4	4 3

Time, 2:27—2:28—2:26¼—2:27—2:26¼.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARVARDS PLAY A DRAW GAME WITH THE M'GILL COLLEGE TEAM, OF MONTREAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 3, 1879.

This morning the Harvard team were drawn up opposite the fifteen of McGill in the college grounds. At one o'clock the weather was anything but promising. There were several inches of snow on the ground and more was coming, with a stiff breeze blowing in the faces of the team in an unpleasant manner. The Harvards are the same men who met and defeated the Britannias on Saturday, and the McGills were looked upon as too slight in physique to compete with the "Harvard heavies," as the team is termed here.

BITING THE SNOW.

From the first the McGills seemed overweighted and rouge after rouge was placed to their credit. Play, however, was difficult for both sides. Every time a man was tackled he bit a mouthful of "the beautiful," and many a slip between ball and kick was caused by the snowy floorcloth. Slowly but steadily, however, the Harvard forward worked the ball up to the Montreal goals, and after they had been playing for nearly half an hour that wonderful man, Windsor, got the ball out of a scrimmage and kicked a drop kick through the goals. The ball was again kicked out, and play became very even on both sides. In the last quarter hour the Harvards had a couple of rouges against them, and it seemed as if Montreal would get a goal at last, having earned several place kicks. They were all too far away, though, and were no sooner kicked than the Harvard half-backs had them in hand for a place kick or a run forward.

A DRAW.

Just before the close the Harvards missed a free kick, which escaped the post by a few feet, and time being up they left the field, having virtually defeated their opponents. They refused to play the second half time, and called the match a draw. They left for home this afternoon, and say that they are to play the Yale and Princeton College teams shortly. They were lunched by the Montreal football men before leaving for home.

WESTCHESTER ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual fall games of the Westchester Athletic Club came off yesterday on the grounds on Highland street, Portchester, having been postponed from last week. Herbert S. Lounsbury, of the Westchester Athletic Club, won the half-mile run; time, 2m. 30s. Clement D. Camp won the running broad jump; distance 16 feet 4 inches. Five miles go-as-you-please was won by James H. O'Neil, Port Chester; time, 31m. 34⅘s. Quarter-mile run (club championship) was won by William W. S. Roome. One mile walk (handicap) was won by S. S. Butterfield, Rye; time, 9m. 45s. The Medley race (quarter mile run, half mile walk and quarter mile hurdle) was won by H. S. Lounsbury—a walk, run and jump over. The tug of war was won by the Port Chester team over the Stamford. A handsome silver medal was awarded to the winner in each event.

COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

CAYUGA, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1879.

Charles E. Courtney sent a despatch to William Blaikie to-night accepting the last suggestion to row Hanlan a race for the $6,000, and agreeing to put up $500 forfeit. Courtney says that he considers this proposition a fair one, and hopes that it will result in a race. He said the rumors that he objects to Mr. Blaikie as a referee were without foundation.

SPORTING NOTES.

J. S. Conklin, with a score of 44 out of a possible 50, won the Judd badge at Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday, the conditions being 200 yards, ten shots, any rifle and standing position.

Sweepstakes and subscription matches were shot at the Stockton Range, Camden, N. J., yesterday. M. C. Matthews, with a score of 46 out of a possible 50, won the first event—ten shots, 200 yards; and D. Hathaway the second, with a score of 31, the conditions being 200 yards, seven shots.

At Somerville, N. J., yesterday, S. De Long shot a glass ball match with C. Benjamin, the conditions being 50 balls each, 21 yards rise, rotating trap and $100 a side. De Long broke 46 balls and Benjamin 39.

SPORTING EVENTS ABROAD.

Count De Lagrange has purchased the whole of the horses in training belonging to Thomas Jennings, and Ragman ran in the Count's colors in the Cambridgeshire October 1.

La Merveilles' time in her race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes (about one m