

## NEW-YORK CITY THE EUDORA MYSTERY.

### The Body not Identified—Another Mystery.

Yesterday Captain ARNOLD, brother-in-law of Captain PALMER, of the schooner *Eudora*, arrived in this City, from Deep River, Conn., for the purpose of viewing the body discovered in a sack in the East River, which was conjectured to be that of Captain PALMER. We learn from him that it is *not* the missing Captain's body. Nor is it that of the mate of the *Eudora*. Captain ARNOLD was accompanied by a relation of the mate, who at once decided that it in no degree resembled that individual. Whose body it is remains a mystery—another mystery added to that of the *Eudora*. It was examined carefully by our reporter, but the state in which it was found would render identification, especially from a description of its appearance, very difficult. It is the body of a man from forty-five to fifty years of age, slight in figure, and not, at the most, over five feet five inches in height,—probably five feet four inches would be nearer the stature. The skull is bald, and the whiskers, from the little that remains of them, would seem to have been gray; at any rate, several gray hairs are visible. The body has been considerably burnt. The nose is missing; the eyes are burnt out, and the sockets filled with charcoal and ashes. The teeth, some of which are decayed, are much exposed by the shriveling of the gums. The abdomen and interior of the thighs are frightfully burnt, the bones of the legs being exposed, partly reduced to a white-ash. The left hand is entirely burnt off; the left side, from the arm-pit to the hip-bone, is roasted to a brown color, and the skin of the entire body is dried by heat to a state resembling parchment. From this description it will be evident that identification must be a matter of exceeding difficulty.

It is, however, now certain that the body, either of Captain PALMER, or of the mate, GIBSON PRATT, has not been discovered. The appearance of the remains do not in any way resemble those missing seamen. The mystery of the *Eudora* is, therefore, as far from a solution as ever.

But whose body is it that has been thus discovered? Another frightful murder would seem to have been committed. The gash in the throat, severing the carotid artery, and the attempt to consume the body by fire, are presumptive evidences of violence and an unnatural end. That the deceased had died a natural death, and his corpse been obtained by medical students for dissection, is a theory that has been started, and which is partly favored by the doctor who made the *post mortem* examination for the Coroner. But it is singular that the severed artery in the neck should have been tied with a common piece of tarred rope, such as is plentifully used on shipboard; and that a sailor's monkey jacket should have been found in the sack which contained the body. Moreover, if it had been procured by students for dissection, why was it not dissected? Why was the throat cut and the body nowhere else mutilated? And why was the body exposed to the fire for a long period, with a view to its destruction, as is evident from its present condition?

The Coroner's inquest on the body was continued yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was taken:

*Capt. Justus Arnold* sworn—I reside at Deep River, Connecticut; have examined the body of a man now lying dead at the old cells in this City; it is not the body of Captain Palmer, of the schooner *Eudora Imogen*; I could have recognized Captain Palmer; there was the figure of a lady in India ink on his left arm; there is no such figure on the arm of this body; the arm is sufficiently preserved that I could have seen the figure if there had been any; Captain Palmer's ears were perforated and he always wore rings in them; there was no perforation of the ears of this body; Captain Palmer was five feet eleven inches in height in his boots; his head was rather round, rather high forehead, inclined to be bald on the top of his head; the mate of the *Eudora* was a young man with red hair and no whiskers; Captain Palmer was not gray, his hair was black, his whiskers rather reddish.

No further testimony was taken, and the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death in some manner unknown to them.

They were then discharged. The body will be buried at the expense of the county.

### The City Hall Extension.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the proposed extension of the City Hall, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of examining some of the plans that have been presented. The plan by MESSRS. GILBERT & JACKSON was again examined.

Mr. ISA BUCKMAN was present and presented and explained his new plan. He proposes,

Elevating the present Hall one story, and then erecting, in addition, three buildings of the same style and about the same size—one on Broadway, one on Chambers-street, and one on Centre-street—connecting at the inner corners, and forming a quadrangle with an open area in the centre, in the form of an octagon, 170 feet in diameter, giving eight inner fronts of 72 feet each. On the principal floor is an open corridor round the court-yard, 12 feet wide, supported by iron columns, the bases of which rest upon the area walls; and corresponding corridors on each floor, not less than 5 feet wide. The elevation on the Broadway side will be 430 feet; the same on Centre-street; and on the other two sides, 410 feet. At the junction of the buildings, there will be a recess of 106 feet from each other angle. The piazza on the 1st or principal floor, on the Broadway side, will be 118 feet from all to all, 11½ feet wide at each end, and 22 feet in the centre—giving a balcony of the same dimensions on the second floor, overlooking Broadway, with a 50 foot piazza 11½ feet wide on each of the other floors. The elevations on Centre and Chambers streets will be the same as that on Broadway. The height of the principal or first floor from the basement floor will be 12 feet; of the second floor from the first, 18 feet; of the third floor from the second, 23 feet; of the fourth floor from the third, 23 feet—corresponding with the floors of the present building. The height of the arcade from the fourth floor will be 25 feet. The height of the cornice on the main building will be 76 feet from the ground; of the cornice on the arcade,

108 feet; of the clock, 163 feet; and of the cupola, 200 feet—the cupola being surmounted by a figure, 14 feet in height. If the fourth or arcade story should be dispensed with, the height of the clock and cupola would be reduced 22½ feet. The Broadway and Centre-street fronts will set each 100 feet from the railing.

The halls of the building are 10½ feet wide in the clear, the stairs all passing from the vestibules. On the basement floor will be 38 rooms exclusive of water-closets, wardrobes, &c. Four of these rooms are 45½ by 68½ feet; four, 45½ by 56 feet; two, 47 by 53 feet; six, 38 by 44 feet; two, 33 by 61 feet; six, 20 by 32 feet; eight, 21 by 37 feet; and six, 18 by 32 feet. There are also eight water-closets, and eight wardrobes with wash-bowls in each. There are two entire brick walls, firmly anchored with iron anchors, with an open space of six inches between the walls, through which hot air will be conducted in iron pipes to every room in the building. This opening between the walls also furnishes advantages for ventilation. An area, 8 feet wide, 27 inches deep, and extending 6 inches below the basement floor, is represented around the entire building. There is a carriage way on the Chambers-street side, 36 feet wide, leading to the court-yard, where it will be 16 feet in breadth, extending around the entire yard, in the centre of which may be constructed a fountain, with a basin 50 feet in diameter.

The first floor will contain the same number of rooms as the basement. The second floor is a perfect duplicate of the first or principal floor. The third floor will form an additional story to the present City Hall building, and contains 92 rooms, well lighted and ventilated. The arcade is an open gallery, 25 feet high, with arched paneled ceiling, 40 feet wide, and extending round the entire court-yard opening, being 800 feet in circumference.

The whole number of rooms (not counting the present City Hall building) will be 206 court-rooms and chambers, together with 32 water-closets, 24 wardrobes, and 32 archives, making in all 294. The basement will contain 33 rooms, eight water-closets and eight wardrobes; the first, or principal floor, 38 rooms, eight water-closets and eight wardrobes; the second floor, 33 rooms, eight water-closets, and eight wardrobes; the third floor, 92 rooms, eight water-closets and 32 archives.

The Committee did not decide in favor of either of the plans, but as they desire to get the matter before the Legislature in season to obtain action, they will probably make a report at an early day.

### Our City Fortifications.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Feb. 12, talks of the fortifications of New-York after this wise.

"If we enter the port or bay of New-York through the Narrows, there are certainly various forts visible, whose situation is well chosen and could be made impregnable, but whose present constructions are worthless. On the right-hand side is a half-round tower, connected by a bridge with Long Island, which could scarcely resist the broadsides of a few frigates, and would be sooner silenced than Bomarsund was. Above it on a hill is constructed Fort Hamilton, charmingly situated, but its efficiency towards the seaside is doubtful, and could scarcely bring twenty cannons to bear on the Narrows.

Now the Yankee, who has not the slightest idea of European fortifications, firmly believes that any vessel approaching the Narrows can be stopped and sunk. He still more knows that on the left-hand side of the entrance, on Staten Island and opposite Fort Hamilton, are several batteries, but he neither knows their situation nor their capacities. There is, in fact, an open battery of forty-nine cannons, connected with a new and probably not yet finished fort, which may be formidable as long as it is not assailed. A hostile fleet is generally provided with a sufficient army, and in case serious obstacles should delay the capture of the port, nothing could be easier executed than the capture of New-York, Long Island and Staten Island, which have both beautiful landings, and whatever troops the United States could gather together, their performance against any European army, I value at nothing. We are morally persuaded that one thousand picked troops of Europe would make easy work of any ten thousand natives, particularly now, when the foreign population would certainly not fight in favor of America. A landing therefore would be the easiest thing in the world, and some companies of chasseurs would not only kill in a short time the cannoniers and silence the forty-nine pieces of heavy calibre, but would even use them for the capture of the newly-erected forts.

It may be doubtful whether Fort Hamilton could be taken by a *coup de main*, but it is clear that a few earth batteries could monopolize its attention and prevent it from affording the Narrows any protection. Such a plan would be preferable, because the army and the fleet could take possession of that point which it might choose to make the basis of future operations. Even should the forts be regularly besieged and the fleet prevented from entering, the army would be obliged to advance to Brooklyn. Here it must take not only possession of the Arsenal, but occupy and fortify a hill, which is known under the name of Fort Green, and is now used as a public promenade. By this operation the enemy would at once command New-York and its picturesque environs, and by the complete dominations of such an important point, half America would be in the hands of the enemy, who could there easily prevent the fitting out of privateers."

### Suit against Col. Duryea.

It will be remembered that, last Summer, the National Guards encamped at Kingston, where one day, during loading and firing exercises at Battalion drill, a Mrs. CASBER, who, holding a child in her arms, was standing directly in front of the corps, was shot, a ball cartridge having been accidentally used by one of the troops. The child was killed, and Mrs. CASBER lingered for a long time. The sad affair caused the termination of the encampment sooner than was intended. A subscription for the sufferer, amounting to \$1,000, was raised in the Regiment, and she was attended by the Regimental Surgeon, and all the medical bills paid by the Guard. Having now entirely recovered, she has instituted a suit against Col. DURYEA, laying her damages at \$5,000 additional.