LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—APRIL 8.
Before Commissioner WHITE.
EXAMINATION OF HUNTER CONTINUED.
United States agt. John W. Hunter.

The examination was continued this afternoon. Brewster Maverich, a lithographer in the employ of Hatch & Co.—Always been in the engraving business—born in it; have 18 people at work in commercial business; consider ourselves the largest concern in America; do Government work; am general superintendent.

Bronze forged check shown.

This check was printed by our firm; have no doubt of it; the stone is in our possession; this is a lithograph; the stone was made by our firm; what makes me more sure is the words in corner, there having been some fault found with us in reference to those letters.

The bronze checks are printed as ordinary checks are, and then dusted over by a boy with bronze powder.

Another check shown.

This was also printed by the firm of Hatch & Co.; it is printed from the same original engraving, though printed from transfers.

Another bronze check shown, and witness directed to compare two bronzed checks.

There is no perceptible difference between the lines of these checks; they are from the same original engraving; sometimes there will be a difference between checks printed from the same engraving, owing to the paper being more or less wet—the transfer paper I mean; these bronze checks are printed on dry paper, others on damp, but the transfer paper is damp; in a ream of paper there is a wonderful variation in the thickness, color and weight; there are a variety of explanations for some checks being lighter than others; the boy may bronze it carelessly, or the print may not be so heavily impressed from the transfer; this purple check was printed by Hatch & Co. from a stone in our possession; haven't the shadow of a doubt of it; the forged check is longer than the other purple check; the width is the same; both these checks were printed by Hatch & Co. from a transfer from the same original stone; the original stone in lithography has the same relation as a negative in photography; some work will stretch half an inch—this is about an eighth.

Cross-examined—I can't say who printed this particular check (the forged bronzed check); didn't see this check printed; could make a copy of this check.

Blank checks shown.

Can't tell if this would shrink both ways; these blank checks were printed by Hatch & Co.; can't tell who delivered the work; any lithographer could print these checks.

Jacob G. Wissenger was the next witness. I transfer for Hatch & Co.; have been there 8 years, and 14 years in the business. Bronze check forged shown, and the other bronzed check. These checks were printed by Hatch & Co.; all four checks were printed by Hatch & Co., from the same original stone. The witness proceeded to explain with a sheet of blank checks how the shrinkage might occur. Expert varies as to thickness; the shade of bronze is darker or lighter, according to the frequency of the printer changing his roller.

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but without any material variance from his testimony on the direct. John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer for ten years and a half, has been in the habit of inspecting checks of every disbursing officer in this and other States; know the handwriting of the accused; first saw it in 1850; have seen it many thousand times since.

Bronzed forged check marked A, and bronzed purple check marked B, shown to witness.

These signatures are the signatures of the accused; I am as sure of it as the sun shines; his is a running hand, and I should think it more difficult to forge than any other kind; his handwriting is very peculiar; the capital F and small h are very peculiar; the I is very peculiar, and so is the capital H; think there is some dissimilarity between the signatures to the genuine checks and the forged ones; there seems to be a disposition to conceal; he does not generally abbreviate Dear; appears to be an attempt to make a difference; I ascribe this appearance of a scratch to the kind of pen used—a metallic pen; have noticed the same thing on genuine checks—checks which were not disputed.

Two checks of the present year, Nos. 69 and 559; I heard these checks were acknowledged by the accused; these checks were sent to the Custom-House on the 16th of February last, they were returned on the 19th of February after four o'clock; the Collector's auditor and accused came to my room; the auditor had the check marked B, and said we have discovered a forged check; I examined the check and went for the cashier Mr. Russell and told him what the auditor said; told him to bring me all the checks; he brought the January checks and they were placed on the table; the accused said he never abbreviated December; the cashier said he did and in a different way; the accused said he wrote in a heavier hand, but the witness said, "sometimes, Mr. Hunter, you write lighter," and showed him a number of checks which he admitted, and said they must have been written when he had a new pen; I asked Mr. Ogden, the auditor, if he missed any of his check books, and he said not; I asked him if there were any mutilations, and he said no; I asked him if he had examined, and he said he had; the accused said they were well done and he didn't blame any one for paying them; that he had shown them to young Ogden and he said they were his, Hunter's signatures; the auditor said, yes, it was a very good forgery; the collector said he thought it was very good forgery, and asked me what I thought; I said that I did not admit it was a forgery; the accused said: Do you charge me with it; I said I did n't charge any one with it; I had taken the ground that it was not a forgery, and that if Mr. Hunter continued to draw checks they should be drawn to order. The second day after we had another interview in the Collector's room, and in the mean time the corn check was discovered and brought to me by the auditor. The checks were not left with me. The next day, however, I saw Mr. Hunter; he came to me and said, we have got these forgers; I said I was very glad to hear it, and asked who they were; he said Mr. Palmer, Barney's private secretary, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Durham, the stationer, and then he left. The next interview, when all were present, was at the Custom-House. Now I remember Mr. Brodhead was present part of the time when Hunter came to see me. When I arrived at the Custom-House I found Mr. Durham under examination by Wm. Curtis Noyes. I again called the Auditor's attention to his books—whether any books were missing, or mutilated, and he said not; subsequently he found a book was missing, and the missing leaves.

The further examination was adjourned to Monday, until 10½ a. m.

Before Commissioner OSBORN.
ANOTHER CASE OF COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES POSTAL CURRENCY.
United States agt. Lemuel A. Kinney.

The accused was brought before the Commissioner on the charge of making and uttering counterfeit currency of the denomination of fifty cents. The arrest was made by Officer Tilton of the Sixteenth Precinct Metropolitan Police, on the 31st of March last, and on being searched $94 of bogus currency was found on him, $24 25 in his pocket-book, and the balance in the form of a package in his coat pocket. On searching his house a letter was found from H. Peterson, purporting to be written at Boston, and ordering $900 in currency to be sent East.

The further examination was adjourned to Wednesday next.

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL 8.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.

Last wills and testaments of the following-named parties have been duly admitted to Probate during the past week, viz:

C. Mosher, J. Ludwig, D. Ogilvie, W. Emerson, jr., D. Wood, M. Higgins, Caspar H. Pettlebaum, James B. Leonard, Barret T. Weeks, Joseph Brooks, Henry W. Van Hassel, Garrett Konkright, William N. Gouge, Catharine Ann Bolckner, George Whyte, Jane A. Hall, Henry Dixon, James Ward, John Driscoll, William Donovan, and Robert McClellan.

The will of William Donovan gives to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the sum of $100; to the House of the Good Shepherd, $100, and to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, $50.

The will of Robert McClellan gives to the Princeton Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J. $2,500.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 8.—Before Justice PECKHAM.
DISPUTE BETWEEN THE DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Robert S. Taylor and others agt. The Fourth National Bank, Benjamin Hutton et als.

The controversy between the Directors of the Fourth National Bank takes a tangible form in this action wherein they represent the parties to the action plaintiffs and defendants.

An order to show why an injunction should not be granted restraining the defendants, who constitute a majority of the Board of Directors, from removing the recently constituted President Geo. Opdyke, esq., from his position and from doing any other act in connection with the business of the Bank except receiving deposits, paying checks and making exchanges. The arguments on this order came up to-day. David Dudley Field appearing in support of the motion, and ex-Judge Woodruff, Jos. H. Choate, esq., in opposition thereto.

The counsel for the plaintiffs claim that Mr. Opdyke was regularly elected President of the Bank, and that large amounts of stock had been subscribed by parties on the assurance that he would be the chief officer of the Bank before it was even organized; that the Bank is unable to proceed to business, owing to the present state of affairs; that the election of the Director which gives the defendants a majority in the Board is illegal; that the funds of the Bank are endangered by their mode of business, and that a meeting of the stockholders is soon to take place, and in the meantime they ask the interference of the Court.

The counsel for the defendants urged, that, by the act of Congress under which the Bank was organized, the President can be removed at the pleasure of two-thirds of the Board of Directors; that his policy was not agreeable to a majority of the Directors; that the Revised Statutes conferred no power on this Court to interfere in the matter of the removal of a Bank officer.

The argument in the case is not yet finished.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—APRIL 8.—Before Justice BEADY.
THE EXPRESS CASE.
S. T. Clarke agt. James and Erastus Brooks.

Judge Daly has granted the motion of the plaintiff to be allowed to examine the books. On the 3d Monday of each month, between the hours of 12 and 3 p. m., at the office of the paper, the plaintiff is to examine the books of the concern.

DECISIONS.

Douglas agt. the Mayor. Judgment for defendant.

TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Judge CARDOZA.
DECISIONS.

Adeline Smith agt. James C. Grannis, et al. Judgment for plaintiff, $328 82.

James McBride agt. James A. Dorman. Motion for new trial denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Before Justice HARRIGAN.
LIEN OF A VETERINARY SURGEON.
Rhodes agt. Seeton.

This was an action of detinue brought to recover possession of a horse, valued at $500, sent to the defendant for treatment, as a veterinary surgeon. The bill was $42 50, and for it the plaintiff tendered his check, which the defendant refused and refused to deliver the horse.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the defendant had no lien on the horse for his demand. The counsel for the defendant urged that by the common law a lien existed, and cited authorities, claiming on the principle that an improvement in the chattel created a lien.

The Court took this view of the matter, but the case went to the Jury on a minor point, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. Wm. Fullerton for plaintiff; Edwin James and Brophy for defendant.

BURGLAR TERM—APRIL 8.—Before Justice GARVIN.
DECISION.

Peter Wagner agt. Geo. Habermehl. Let rule be entered setting aside judgment entered against the plaintiff in this action, together with execution, and plaintiff discharged from imprisonment on payment of the sheriff's fees on the execution against the person herein, and $10 costs of opposing the motion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—APRIL 8.—Before Judge RUSSELL.

Daniel Eginton plead guilty of grand larceny. State Prison two years.

Lewis Jobman plead guilty of receiving stolen goods. Remanded.

John Anderson plead guilty of receiving stolen goods. Remanded.

John H. Beckett plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. State Prison two years.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Army in Stain Quo—Longstreet's Reported Strength—The Rebels Falling Back—Women-Whipping—Reenlisting Veterans—Revival of the Fugitive Slave Law in Tennessee—Knoxville the Scene of a Disgraceful Slave Hunt—United States Officers Implicated.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, E. T., March 25, 1864.

There is no material change in the position of the army since its temporary change of base from Morristown to Mossy Creek. Gen. Wood's Division, 4th Army Corps, was ordered forward two days ago, to reconnoiter on the Rutledge road. Since a slight skirmish near the latter place, five or six days ago, no enemy has been found in force, and no engagement has occurred. All sorts of rumors, probable and absurd, continue to circulate touching the position, strength and future plans of the Rebel army. A deserter who came in to-day, having left Armstrong's command five days ago, at Bull's Gap, states the Rebel strength at about thirty thousand; eighteen thousand of whom are at Bull's Gap, and the remaining twelve thousand at Grenville and above. He was sent to corps headquarters.

Among the regiments which have reënlisted as veterans is the 6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Daniel Cameron commanding. It is an old regiment, has seen much service, and is among the best regiments from that State.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK FROM BULL'S GAP.

There is late and trustworthy intelligence from the front.

A Rebel Lieutenant, who deserted the Rebel lines five days ago, reports that the enemy have fallen back from Bull's Gap, leaving pickets about two miles this side of the Gap—a brigade of infantry and four pieces of artillery, 8-pounders, being all that is left at that place. Gen. Hood, who is now commanding the remnant of the Rebel forces, is at Greenville. They had at Bull's Gap 120 pieces of artillery of all caliber. The position, which is naturally very strong, had been rendered almost impregnable by their system of intrenchments. The deserters, who frequently come in, state that had we not fallen back from Morristown, over 600 Rebels would have deserted to our lines. The retrograde movement rendered it impossible for them to come to us with safety.

On the subject of reënlistments the Lieutenant, who belonged to the 25th Georgia Cavalry, states that out of his battalion of 300 only ten had reënlisted. There is a general desire among them to "go home," and they say if not discharged in May, when their time is up, they will leave anyhow.

Two women came in on Friday morning, the 25th, traveling from Russellville to Mossy Creek, getting through the Rebel lines only by adroit management. They were in great distress, being worn out by long fatigue, watching, traveling, and destitution. *They report that it is common for the Rebels to tie up and whip women to make them divulge where their provisions are secreted.* In many cases they have been actually *stripped and whipped naked!* The citizens at some points, and particularly from Morristown to Mossy Creek, are actually starving. Gen. Stoneman ordered the army commissaries to issue food rations to the people. The destitution and suffering are almost incredible and must soon become intolerable. At Mossy Creek our army are providing themselves permanent quarters.

As confirmatory testimony that the Rebel army has fallen back, I will state that a woman who came through the Rebel lines two days ago, and who was at Buckner's Headquarters (who supposed she intended to return), was informed that she would have to go back by the next train, as the cars would not come down so far again after the following day.

Gen. Stoneman pays a very high compliment to the 23d Army Corps for its morale and discipline.

A SLAVE-HUNT IN KNOXVILLE BY A UNITED STATES OFFICIAL.

The departing ghost of Slavery in Tennessee still torments and rends the Commonwealth. The delusion that the Fugitive Slave law is still in full force and effect; that absconding negroes may be hunted at will, caught, hand-cuffed, walloped, and transported beyond the military lines by masters or claimants, all according to law and the Constitution, and that the officers of the army may or must assist in the nefarious business, still haunts the minds of some people.

Yesterday, Knoxville experienced the delights of one of these old-fashioned slave-hunts, which strongly revived the recollection of Anthony Burns, of Wm. and Ellen Craft, and of George Kirk, ones so famous in the courts of Massachusetts and New-York. The claim, the hunt, the capture, the rescue, with the imprisonment of the brother of the rescued slave, with all the stage effects and side shows, were gotten up in this case, I regret to say, for the benefit of a *United States Customs-House agent or employee*, Wm. Heiskell, an associate of Parson Brownlow.

Having, sometime since, leased his farm and negroes to an overseer named Pierce, living about eleven miles from Knoxville, Mr. Heiskell, now far advanced in years, finds more congenial or more profitable employment in the office of the Assistant Agent of the Treasury Department here. In consequence of the war and its attendant convulsions in Tennessee, Pierce by degrees found himself deserted by the large majority of his negroes, who, tired of working longer without wages, sought employment in Knoxville, where some of them went into the hospitals, and others engaged as servants and family help. Decent usage and the offer of wages would, no doubt, have kept most of them at home. The farming season approaching, Pierce found it necessary to have some hands to work, and, accordingly, bethought him of his fugacious negroes, who, poor creatures, were wandering like sheep without a shepherd away from their master's house, filling their bellies with the husks the Yankees cut. Anxious to restore them to the protection of the patriarchal roof, solely for their own good, Pierce came to Knoxville—it was not his first visit upon a similar errand—and soon he and promptly obtained the coöperation of Mr. Heiskell, the lessee of the life and property for catching and restoring it to the "old plantation."

Mr. Heiskell applied to the military authority for permission to take certain servants of his to his house. These servants were represented as vagrants, roaming the streets without employment; he and his wife were old, and needed their assistance. Nothing was said of an overseer and a distant plantation. With a warning not to disturb any able bodied adult person, any servants of the officers, or any employees in the hospitals, Heiskell received a simple permit to take to his residence four certain named persons. This paper contained an indorsement that no officer or soldier should interfere. The preliminaries being now all settled, Heiskell handed the paper over to Pierce, whose first act was in violation of the conditions on which he had received the permit. He applied first to Major Shannon, commanding the 1st U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) for information and assistance, exhibiting his paper. The Major immediately pointed out the express prohibition it contained against his interfering in the case, and gave Pierce a valuable lecture upon agriculture, the best kinds of manure, the most profitable farm help, and *the way to keep them*, with a few slight hints upon the mission of the Army of the Union in Tennessee, informing Pierce that one of its duties was *not* to capture runaway slaves—all gratis.

Being dull of apprehension, Pierce next applied to some soldiers, one of whom was lately detailed as assistant hangman in the execution of a spy. But Pierce mistook his man. The soldier who hung the last spy, had no liking for the business of negro catching, and politely hinted to Pierce that he was at liberty to emigrate to a certain sulphurious region which shall be nameless. Failing of any aid or comfort from the military, Pierce undertook the great work unaided, and visiting the house of "Bob," found "James," his brother, a boy about sixteen years of age, and carried him by force to Heiskell's house. The boy is small and very slender for his age, and could make no resistance. Here Heiskell, assisted by the overseer, placed irons upon the boy's ankles, and then taking him by the hair of his head, dragged him to an upper room, where the boy was stripped of his clothing, laid face downward upon the floor, and, while Pierce held him by the legs, Sub-Agent of the United States Treasury Department, applied a rawhide to the naked flesh of the prostrate lad, cutting him over the back, face, and head. The slave's outcries were smothered by the closed room and shut windows, a faint scream only reaching the ear on the street. "Bob," however, followed his brother to the house, and hearing his cries of agony, became greatly excited.

The two stalwart, chivalrous Tennesseeans having finished the flagellation, tied James with a rope, hand and foot, to the bed post, and left him without food or water. Two or three other slaves, who had been seized by Pierce, were also supposed to be confined in the house at the same time, and *two or more soldiers belonging to the body-guard or escort of Brig.-Gen. Carter, Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee, stood guard about the premises.*

THE RESCUE.

Taking advantage of a very dark evening, and a temporary absence of vigilance on the part of the guard, perhaps not wholly unintentional, "Bob" brought a ladder, and placing it beneath the window, James, who had contrived to break one link of his irons attempted to descend upon it, but his feet getting tangled, he fell some ten feet headlong, was caught in his brother's arms, and heroically borne aw upon his back. Hearing the noise, and suspecting the attempted escape of James, Heiskell threw up his window and shot twice into the darkness, in the direction he had seen the vanishing form of "Bob" with his brother on his back. The bad aim foiled the bad intent, and both escaped uninjured. My own quarters being not half a gunshot distant, I heard the shots, the order to "Halt," and the hurrying tread of the guards, and of the fugitives, but was not aware of the interesting and exciting drama which was transpiring so near me.

THE PURSUIT OF GEN. CARTER'S BODY-GUARD.

"About 10½ o'clock p. m. a party of soldiers demanded admittance at the door of 'Henry Clay,' an industrious and worthy colored man, living with his wife in the neighborhood of the Provost-Marshal's office, near Gay street. They were refused admission, and a considerable parley was held. Henry would not admit the intruders."

"Who are you?" asked Clay.

"Friends," was the answer.

"What do you want?"

"We want to come in."

"You must tell your business first."

"We'll break down the door if you don't open it."

"I'll open it when you state your business, not before, was the firm reply, standing all the time with weapon in hand like a true man, to defend his domicile against midnight marauders."

Finally the party outside said, "We are from Gen. Carter's headquarters."

"Then you can come in," said Henry, and the door was opened. A light was ordered, and the soldiers, for such they proved, then stated that they had come to search the house for the boy Jim, who had run away from old man Heiskell. They were told that the boy was not in the house, but they searched under the beds and wherever a person could be concealed. The overseer, with a colored boy, whom he had probably captured, stood in front of the door during the search. Not finding the slave, the soldiers apologized for the unseasonable intrusion, saying to the woman, "You must not blame us; *we were sent by Gen. Carter, and could not help it.*"

CAPTURING HOSPITAL HELP.

The next visit the party made was to the quarters of the hospital employees near by, where they demanded admittance, with threats that they would break down the doors; and having thus by force and violence obtained admission, they ordered a candle to be lighted, by the aid of which Pearce searched the house, aided by two soldiers *with yellow stripes on their jackets.* A boy, about twelve or fourteen years of age, who was regularly employed in the hospital under charge of Dr. Griswold, was taken out of his bed and carried away by the kidnappers. He has not, up to this writing, been found.

The boy "James" was visited in his place of temporary concealment by gentlemen who saw the scarred back, face and head of the poor little slave, with the partially-detached irons still clinging to his ankle—a fitting emblem of the only half-broken chain, which, by a well-meaning but mistaken policy, still holds the slave in a hateful servitude in Tennessee.

I have been the more particular in detailing these facts for the reason that prominent officers of the United States Government have been the chief actors in these disreputable and, as I believe, unlawful transactions, to the great scandal of the cause of Liberty and Union in East Tennessee. It is my earnest wish that all such unworthy representatives of our great and, to be, free Government may receive the proper attention at headquarters.

In conclusion, I am happy to learn, just as I am closing this too long account, that Major-Gen. Schofield, to whose attention these facts have been brought, is very indignant at the conduct of the slave-catchers, and strongly intimates his purpose to arrest and punish them for the abuse and outrages they have committed. Col. F. M. Keith, the commandant of the post, is also justly incensed at this invasion of his command by kidnappers, and expresses his intention to sift the whole affair to the bottom, and punish the guilty parties.

E. S.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe, by steamer Hibernian, Friday, Apr. 15. 1½ p. m.
For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer America, Saturday, April 9. 10½ a. m.
For Ireland, via Queenstown, by steamer City of Manchester, Saturday, April 9. 10½ a. m.
For Cuba and the West Indies, by steamer Columbia, Saturday, April 9. 2 p. m.
For New-Orleans, by steamer George Cromwell, Saturday, April 9. 1½ p. m.
For California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and the Sandwich Islands, daily (Sundays excepted). 3½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.
North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada. 3 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
North and West Way Mail. 2 p. m.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad. 3 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
Southern and South-Western Mail. 3 a. m., 4½, 1½ and 10½ p. m.
Eastern Mail. 3 a. m., 1½ and 6½ p. m.
Newport and Fall River. 4 p. m.
The Long Island Mail closes at 3 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Sunday Mails.—On Sunday all mails close at 1½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., 60 Warren-st. 7, 10 a. m., and 3½, 5, and 10:40 p. m. Sunday train. 8:22 p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem R. R., 30th-st. 4th av. 10 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. Sunday train. 4:25 p. m.
To Baltimore, by the New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 10 a. m., 7½ p. m., and 12 midnight—Sunday. 7½ p. m.
To Boston, by New-London line, Pier 39, N. R., Stonington line, Pier 16, N. R., and Fall River line, Pier 3, N. R., daily (Sunday excepted). 5 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., via Springfield, 27th-st. and 4th-av. 3 a. m., 3 and 3 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., 27th-st. and 4th-av., via Shore Line. 12½ and 2 p. m. Sunday. 8 p. m.
To Buffalo, by Erie RR., foot of Chambers-st. 7 and 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.
To Yaphank, Islip, Fire Island, and other resorts on Long Island, by L. I. Railroad, from James Slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.
To the West, by Pennsylvania Central Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7 a. m. and 6 and 7 p. m. Sunday train. 8 p. m.
To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Courtlandt-st. 6 a. m., 12 m. and 7 p. m.
To Philadelphia, by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 4 and 6, p. m., and 12 midnight, Sunday. 6 p. m.
To Philadelphia, by Camden and Amboy Railroad, Pier 26, N. R., foot of Barclay-st. 8 a. m. 2 p. m.
To Washington by New Jersey R.R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 10 a. m., 7½ p. m., and 12 midnight—Sunday. 7½ p. m.

For further information in regard to Railroad Time Tables see advertisements in another part of this paper.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
George Cromwell	New-York	New-Orleans	Apr. 9
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Apr. 9
America	New-York	Bremen	Apr. 9
Matanzas	New-York	Hav. & N. O.	Apr. 11
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Apr. 13
Ocean Queen	New-York	Aspinwall	Apr. 13
City of London	New-York	Liverpool	Apr. 16
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Apr. 16
Perdia	New-York	Liverpool	Apr. 20
Illinois	New-York	San Francisco	April 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Apr. 23
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Apr. 27
TO ARRIVE.			
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 30
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 31
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Apr. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Apr. 2
Sidonia	Liverpool	New-York	Apr. 5
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Apr. 6
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Apr. 9
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Apr. 30

Passengers Arrived

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—W. H. Swain, Mrs. W. H. Swain, Miss C. Swain, Miss E. Swain, L. Swain, W. Swain, Mrs. H. M. Swain, Madame U. Bangman, F. Ferrera, R. Donald, S. Offner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises... 5:30 | Sets... 6:32 | Moon—Sets... 10:12
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10:05 | Gov. Island... 10:40 | Hell Gate... 12:27

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....APRIL 8.

Cleared.

Steamships—Britannia (Br.), Fenler, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; America (Russ), Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.
Steamer—Tuscany, Pierce, Philadelphia, Leper & Kirkpatrick.
Barks—Washington (Hamb.), Cabully, Hamburg, Slosman & Edge; B. Colson, Willard, Cardenas, R. T. Buck & Co.; Prowse (Br.), Brown, Genoa, Bastier & De Vertu.
Brigs—Alvarez, Armand St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Sylo (Br.), Wooster, St. Pierre, Mart, Miller & Houghton; Anna Georgiana (Br.), Lemordon, Lagunyra and Porto Cabello, J. Rising and Co.; Diana (Br.), Craighead, Jersey, J. C. McArthur.
Schooners—Cartoff, Albro, Fall River, Skurry; Buena Vista, Roby, Washington, J. Cambell; Prairie, Briggs, Pocomoke, J. Cambroll; Madagascar, Bramscomb, Boston, C. K. Biles; Frolic, Kennedy, Mousston, Me., J. H. Haviland; Oregon, Pratt, Gawmee, J. H. Haviland; Empire, Marcy, Boston, J. H. Haviland; H. K. Dunton, Jameson, Portland, J. H. Haviland; J. B. Collins, Oliver, Fortress Monroe, Cowles & Paine; Fontana, Cember, Para, Joseph Bruce; Augusta, Gregory, Portland, W. Brown & Co.; Massachusetts, Hunt, Salisbury, W. Brown & Co.; D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. Brown & Co.
Sloops—Pointer, Nichols, Providence, Skurry; Suffolk, Fisher, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans March 26, mdse. and pass. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Webster (U. S. transport), Deering, Newbern, and 39 hours from the Delaware Breakwater, to U. S. Quartermaster. April 7, Absecom bearing S. by W. ¼ W., 6 miles, spoke bark Baltimore, hence March 22 for Glasgow, anchored, with rudder gone.
Steamer Tillie, Bourne, New-Haven, with troops, bound to Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, and proceeded.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick and Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Sheridan, Philadelphia, mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.
Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, E. Bynner.
Steamer James S. Green, Fenton, Washington, J. Hand.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Steamer Ashland (U. S. transport), Teal, Hilton Head, S. C., 5 days, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage. April 7, off Chincoteague, saw a large double topsail ship, with painted ports, showing a swallow-tail signal, half white and red, steering N.
Steam Corvette Almar (Russ.), Capt. Selesney, Baltimore 40 hours.
Ship Emerald, Keith, Liverpool 28 days, with mdse. and 33 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.
Bark Ydale (Nor.), Aarne, Newcastle 26 days, with mdse. to Funch, Meinche & Wendt.
Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Elizabethport for an eastern port.
Schr. Aklam, Getchell, Elizabethport for an eastern port.
Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Elizabethport for an eastern port.
Schr. Minred, Bearse, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. John Langdon, Langdon, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Montrose, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Maria Whitney, Elizabethport for Boston.
WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

APRIL 7.—Steamers—Stone, Rebecca Clyde, Vergoat, J. Whitmore, Shetucket, New-Jersey, Yazoo, M. A. Boardman, Wilbriland, City of Cork.
Ships—Gertrude, City of Brooklyn, L. L. Sturges, Lisbon, Columbia.
Barks—Rosamond, Czarina, Harriet Rell, Aid, Osprey, Brothers, Rechabite, Voyager, James Walsh, Stampede.
Brigs—Julie Maire, Robert Bruce, Macinios, Anna, Echo, Emesta, Queen of the South, Ella Perelle.
Schooners—Mato, Hardscrabble, S. D. Miles, Lizzie Raymond, Henry Hobart, White Cloud, Emma Oakes, E. J. Munsell, Transcript, Transit, Benj. Strong, T. Bell, Eagle, M. A. Harper, Arlington, Chas. Dennis, Lucy Robinson, Arabella, Cornelius, J. B. Johnson, F. Merlam, C. M. Wilson, John G. Whipple, C. E. Lyon, C. Pendleton, A. A. Jayne, W. E. Reed, Fair Wind, M. A. Whitmore, R. Hewett, Lynchburg, Lilly Frankshurg, Matilda, Maryland, Harvard, Rosa, J. A. Steilman, M. C. Darfee, J. A. Pratt, S. C. Knight, Estelle, A. Bradford, H. Martin, Atlantic, E. Anderson, Dearborn, Caroline Cornelius, Atlantic (Br.).

Disasters, &c.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1864.—The Hanoverian bark Harburg, from Newcastle for San Francisco, with coals, put in 5th, leaky.

The Congress of New-Bedford arrived same day from Sydney, near which port she was set on fire by her crew; came in for repairs.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—The bark Aussia, Brewer, lies well up on the beach, full of water. She is the vessel reported by Capt. Tinkelpaugh of steamship Ocean Queen as a ship.

[By letters to Elwood Walter, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.]

Memoranda.

Steamship George Cromwell reports: March 31, at 9 a. m., lat. 31 23, lon. 75 30, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, with troops, from Portland, Me., to New-Orleans. April 2, 3, and 4, encountered strong gales from the eastward, veering from E. S. E. to N. N. E., with heavy head sea. April 4, put in at Delaware Breakwater for coal; wind still blowing from N. E.; was detained till Thursday. During the gale 15 vessels went ashore on Breakwater and the beach, among which were the following: Brig Orion; schooners West Wind, Sea Witch, Richard Vaux, Jamiata, and Maria Foster. The schooner Charm saved herself by cutting away both masts. One vessel (could not get name) sank at her anchors behind the Breakwater. A large English ship, loaded with railroad iron, sank in 5 fathoms water, a total wreck.

Port-Wardens' Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 104 Wall-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1857, entitled An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New-York, to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination, or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port-Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice on board said vessels:

Ship Charles J. Baker....Woodruff & Robinson's.
Ship Mary Ogden....Pier No. 16 E. R.
Ship Northern Belle....Pier No. 18 E. R.
Ship Mery Ogden....Pier No. 46 E. R.
Ship Adelaide....Pier No. 23 E. R.
Bark Louisa Kohn....Pier No. 18 E. R.
Brig Florence....Thompson's.

C. H. BRAMHALL, President.
J. AUG. HERRIMAN, Secretary.

Religious Notices.

At the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Bishop AMES. Sacramental services at 3½ o'clock. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. DAVID W. CLARK, D. D., will preach before the City Sunday School Society. Subject: "The Mission of the Sunday School Teacher."

A Sermon on Satan's Falling from Heaven will be given by the Rev. E. O. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, near 5th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. MORNING Sermon at 10½ o'clock.

A Salvation Meeting.—The Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, Editor of "The Earnest Christian," will preach in the Hall corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts., TO-MORROW at 10½ a. m., 3 p. m., and 7½ p. m. Everybody invited.

Messiah's Church (formerly Advent Mission Church), Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av.—Preaching three times every SUNDAY by the Pastor, the Rev. PHILO HAWKES. On and after May 3 will worship in church Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av. Seats free.

Madison-av. Baptist Church.—The Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D.D., will preach in the chapel of the House of the Friendless (on 24th-st., near Madison-av.), on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Mariners' Church.—Preaching in the N. Y. Port Society's Mariner's Church, corner Catharine and Madison-sts., on SABBATH, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m., by the Pastor, the Rev. ALEX. McCLANAHAN, and in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. D. WELLS of Brook'yn. Sailors and all interested are invited to attend. All seats free.

North Presbyterian Church, cor. 21st-st. and 8th-av.—The Rev. F. F. FORD of Newark, N. J., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The Rev. J. C. BUTCHER will preach, by invitation of this Association, in the Marble-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near East Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young Men are cordially invited.

Prof. Mattison will preach as usual in his Church, in 45th-st. near 6th-av., TO-MORROW at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Baptism at the close of the evening service. The HUTCHINSONS will be present in the evening, and assist in the singing.

Second Advent Church—Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m., on "The Way of Life" and "Christ's Coming Kingdom." All are invited to attend.

St. Alban's Church, 53d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The Rev. W. A. W. MAYGIN, Rector. The Rev. JAMES S. FURDY, D. D., Rector of St. James's, Hyde Park, will preach Morning and Evening. Seats free.

Signs of the Times.—S. S. SNOW of Mount Zion Second Advent Church will preach on the above theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

Second Advent Church, No. 13 Cooper Institute.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. m., by Elder S. S. BREWER, on the Inheritance of the Saints, Kingdom of God, &c., and 3 p. m., on the Second Coming of Christ. Services also at 7½ p. m. The public are invited to attend.

South Church Lectures, Second Series—South Baptist Church, 35th-st.,