EXTENSIVE FORGERIES ON CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

A Number of the Rascals Arrested—One of them turns State's Evidence.

Some weeks since Superintendent Kennedy received information that extensive forgeries had been committed on some of the banks of this city. Detectives Eustace, Farley and Tiemann were by him deputed to investigate the matter, and, if possible, arrest the guilty parties. They learned that on September 22 a check for $25,000, purporting to have been signed by Richard D. Lathrop, of the firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and certified by the Mechanics' Bank, had been presented at the Bank of Commerce, and the money drawn. This check was subsequently found to be forged. From evidence which the detectives collected, they finally became convinced that the forgery had been perpetrated by Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Ira Garadier, alias Garside, George F. Coughlin, Hugh McNellis, John St. Clair and Spencer Pettus.

The first four were arrested, but the others are still at large. The antecedents of those arrested are thus given by the detectives: Patterson is a native of Philadelphia, and is aged about forty years; for the past 25 years he has been known to the police of this and neighboring cities, as a most accomplished forger. He is a fine penman and possesses considerable knowledge of business. As a forger he is excelled by no one in this country, unless it may be the celebrated Col. Cross, at present serving out a term in the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

The prisoner has also served several terms in New-York and Pennsylvania prisons. He is at present under indictment in this city to answer the charge of having signed the name of Simeon Draper, Collector of the Port, to a check for $1,000. He was yesterday arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded not guilty. O'Brien is in the habit of lounging about banks and hotels, and has the reputation among the Police of a thief. He is a brother of Honora Shepard, a notorious counterfeiter, who served several terms in the State Prison. The prisoner has also served one term. Garside has been several times arrested both in Philadelphia and Washington, but has never been convicted. Coughlin was formerly clerk in the employ of a large firm in this city. He understands the banking business thoroughly, and it was on account of this fact that his services were secured by the others. Spencer Pettus is well known as a burglar, pickpocket and thief. He was arrested and convicted of picking pockets in the Crystal Palace in London, England, and served out a term of years in an English prison for that offense. He is a very intelligent man, and repudiates the society of common thieves and burglars. McNellis and St. Clair have dealt almost altogether in forgeries.

The evidence both before and since the arrest goes to show that extensive forgeries have been committed in Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Scranton, Albany, Troy, and other cities. The following are a portion of the forgeries committed on some of our city banks, in addition to the $25,000 mentioned above. One check of $2,140 on the Mechanics' Bank, the check being dated Dec. 23, 1863, and signed D. McCready & Co.; another for $11,000 on the same bank, dated Sept. 16, 1861, and signed William M. Weeks; another on the same bank for $6,000, dated July 29, 1861, and signed E. H. Ludlow. This last check was deposited in the Sixth National Bank and the amount drawn. Another forged check, to the amount of $20,365 42, bearing the signature of S. Gilbert, and dated June 4, 1864, was deposited in the Ninth National Bank, and the money drawn; another check on the Pacific Bank for $3,000 bearing the signature of C. Grinnell & Co., was presented and the money drawn.

The names and certifications on all the above checks were forged. Probably a number of other forgeries on our city banks will be developed. The entire amount of the forgeries in this and other cities it is believed will amount to at least $250,000. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice Dowling, and the following evidence elicited. George F. Coughlin, one of the accused, made a full confession:

Henry F. Vail of No. 7 West Thirty-first-st., testified that on September 22, 1864, the annexed check, purporting to have been drawn by Richard D. Lathrop, on the Mechanics' Bank, for the sum of $25,127.50, payable to the order of W. A. Weed, was presented to Samuel C. Moore, the private clerk of deponent, who is Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, in a note addressed to deponent, requesting the value in U. S. 7.30 Treasury notes; that the said Moore, in accordance with the request contained in said note, enclosed the Treasury notes required to the address of W. A. Weed, as directed, and handed the same to the messenger who brought the note; that the said annexed check is a forgery in every particular, and from information which deponent has received he believes that the said check was so sent as aforesaid, by Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis, Michael O'Brien, John St. Clair, James Wilkins, George F. Coughlin and Ira Garadier, and the above Treasury notes, so sent, were received by the last-mentioned persons.

Samuel C. Moore, of No. 115 West Eighteenth-st., testifies that he is the confidential clerk to the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New-York; that on September 22, 1864, while deponent was at his desk in the Cashier's office, a boy entered with a note, which he handed to James E. Vail, jr., who handed the same to Mr. Vail, the cashier of the bank; that said cashier opened the said note and read it to a Mr. Duer, who was then present; the cashier handed the deponent the note which is hereto annexed and marked "Ex. A. McG." and directed him to reply to it, and gave figures required, which deponent did, and handed the answer, which is also hereto annexed, and marked "B. Ex.," to the said boy; that on the next day deponent was in the cashier's office, alone, when the said boy again came and handed deponent an addressed note, addressed to the cashier, Mr. Vail, which deponent opened; it proved to be deponent's answer to the note of H. W. Weed, of the day before, and mentioned herein, with a note on the back, also inclosing a check for $25,127 50; that said check is now shown and exhibited to the affidavit of Mr. Vail, deponent then went to the vault of the bank and took out twenty-five notes of $1,000 each, Nos. 69 to 93, inclusive, and placed them in an envelope, addressed to H. W. Weed, and handed the same to the boy; deponent has since inquired as to the said check, and finds that the same is a forgery, and that the certification of the Mechanics' Bank is also a forgery.

The following is the note marked "Exhibit A," which is referred to in Mr. Moore's affidavit:

"LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place and 20 and 22 Murray-st., New-York, Sept. 21, 1864.

"H. F. VAIL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have requested by Mr. William Whitney, of Mott Haven, N. J., to inquire relative to an investment in the new 7.30 United States Treasury loan, and as she desires them from your institution, will you be kind enough to send, per bearer, the exact amount for $25,000, with accrued interest, say delivered to-morrow, if now ready. Referring you to Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., I am, yours respectfully, "H. W. WEED."

[Exhibit B., McG.]

"BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

"H. W. WEED, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* We have the new 7.30 notes on hand, ready to deliver, and the figures for the sum of $25,000, payable to-morrow, will be: notes, $25,000; interest from August 15, 15 days, $136-$25,136; less 1 of return, $8 50; having $25,127 50. Yours respectfully,

"SAMUEL C. MOORE, for the Cashier."

"H. F. VAIL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I inclose the amount as per bill of yesterday, with interest to date, for $25,000 7.30 Treasury notes, which you will please have to bearer, in lieu, to suit your convenience, $1,000 and $500 preferred, if available. Yours respectfully, H. W. WEED."

James Francis McLaughlin testified thus: I live at No. 213 Seventh-ave.; I work at piano wire at Michael Hone's, No. 127 East Twenty-sixth-st; I went to the Bank of Commerce on the first of September, between 12 and 1 o'clock, about the middle of the day; I took a letter with me; it was in an envelope which I think was sealed; I delivered it to Mr. Vail; I saw the gentleman here; I got the letter at the Park Hotel on the corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.; on the side walk; I was going up home at the time; the man who gave me the note called himself Mr. Weed; he stopped me and asked me if I had time to go down to the bank, and I replied "yes;" he said he would give me a quarter; there was no one with him that I saw; there were other persons in the street who were strangers to me; he handed me the letter and told me to go to the Bank of Commerce with it; I took the letter, went to the bank, delivered it and brought an answer, and went back to the same place and found the man Weed there waiting for me; he handed me the quarter and asked me if I was working; I told him I was not working, but looking for a place; he replied that he wanted a boy, that he had a place of business down the street; he engaged me to work for him, and arranged for me to meet him the next day at 12 o'clock; I did not see him the next day at 12 o'clock, as I promised; I went to the place about 11 o'clock, and waited until 12½ o'clock; I could not see anything of the man Weed, and as I was going up home, and a little above the Park Hotel, I stopped to look at some pictures which were on a stand on the sidewalk; another man came up and spoke to me, and asked me if I was the boy Mr. Weed hired yesterday, and I replied "Yes;" he gave me a letter which he told me to take to Lathrop, Ludington & Co., No. 23 Park Place, that there was no answer; I took the letter over there, and left it with a clerk at the desk in the store; I then went back to the place where I left the man and found him there; he took a large sized packet containing a letter, from his inside pocket and told me to go down to the Bank of Commerce with the letter and pocket book and wait for an answer; he told me whatever I got to put inside the pocket-book. I went down to the bank, went into the Cashier's office and handed the letter to Mr. Moore, who opened it; there was a check in the letter; Moore took it out and told me to take a seat and he would answer it; Mr. Moore asked me whether I wanted it in $500, or $1,000 notes; I told him I did not know; he said he would give it all in $1,000 bills, and that if I wanted it in $500 bills to bring it back and he would change it; he asked me what number Lathrop, Ludington & Co's store was, and I thinking he said Weed, told him I did not know; Moore handed me the package which was done up in an envelope, and it being too large to put in the pocket book, I put it along side of the pocket book and carried them in the same hand; as I was going up Nassau-st., I met the man who gave me the pocket book on the corner of John-st. and Nassau; he took the pocket-book; I told him what Moore said; he then said Mr. Weed was on the corner by the Park Hotel; that he wanted to see me, and the man went up John-st.; I went up to the Park Hotel and could not find Weed, and did not see him again until to-day; I saw him at the Police Headquarters; I see him now. (The witness here pointed out Ira Garadier—who was present in Court at the time—as the man who gave him the letter and called himself Weed.) I saw the second man last Friday in the station-house in Mercer-st., between Fourth-st. and Amity; I see that man now. (Here the witness pointed out Michael O'Brien as the man who gave him the pocket-book and second letter, and to whom he gave the package).

John H. Morrison testified as follows: I know Richard D. Lathrop; his firm is Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; his place for business is Nos. 23 and 25 Park Place; Mr. Lathrop is out of town to-day; I am a member of that firm; I am acquainted with the signature of Richard D. Lathrop; the signature to the check which is annexed to the complaint here shown me is similar to his, but it is not his handwriting; Mr. Lathrop does not keep an account in the Merchants' Bank.

Edward G. Cook testified: I am the paying Teller of the Mechanics' Bank; the certificate of the Mechanics' Bank on the face of the check which is attached to the complaint herein *is a forgery*, not made by me or any one connected officially with the bank; Mr. Lathrop is not a depositor in our bank.

George F. Coughlin testified: I live in the city of New-York; I am acquainted with Spencer Pettus, Hugh McNellis, Michael O'Brien, and Edward St. Clair; I have seen James Wilkins, but am not acquainted with him; I know Ira Garadier (witness was here shown the check annexed to the papers); about the 22d of September I met Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis and Michael O'Brien, at Collins's Hotel, corner of West and Canal-sts., in a room up stairs, over the parlor; I do not remember anyone being present but those I have stated; there was a check written, signed, and stamped; I don't remember the date; the amount was $25,000 and between one and two hundred dollars more; I saw it signed and stamped; Richard D. Lathrop was the name signed to it; it was signed by Walter Patterson; Mr. Patterson put the stamp on; there was a mark made inside the certificate by Spencer Pettus; I saw Ira Garadier the day before at Brosiled's billiard room in Fourth-ave.; Walter Patterson, Spencer Pettus, Garadier and myself were together; there was a letter written there; it was written on paper with the heading of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; it was directed to Mr. Vail, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, and signed "H. W. Weed;" I bought the paper at the request of the others; Spencer Pettus wrote the letter; the letter, I believe, was given to Ira Garadier; we all went down together; Patterson went with me; we went to No. 61 Liberty street and met the other parties there; Patterson and Pettus remained there; Ira and myself went up Nassau street to the Park Hotel; Ira spoke to a boy; I was inside the hotel; the boy was coming up Nassau street, going toward the City Hall; I did not hear what was said to the boy; I saw Ira give the boy the letter; the boy went down Nassau-street; Garadier came into the hotel; I then walked down Nassau-street, and saw the boy go in and come back from the bank; he remained in the bank fifteen minutes; I followed the boy back and saw him talking with Garadier in front of the hotel; I don't know what became of the boy; I saw Ira at No. 61 Liberty-street; the same party were there, I remained there but a few moments, and we separated; the next morning we were to meet at Davies, near the Colonnade Hotel; I went up to High Bridge to see Mike O'Brien; I met him at Harlem; I went up to tell him that Patterson and Pettus wanted to see him; he at first did not say whether he would come down or not, but finally said he would; I did not tell O'Brien what they wanted; I went to Davies the next morning; some of them were there when I got there; we sat there a spell, and went to the Collins; I went there first and met them at the room in Collins; they were filling up a check when I got there, and then took place what I have before stated about the check; I don't remember who took the check; Ira was to be down at a certain time, and we waited for him until we found he was not coming; then we went over toward Nassau-st.; Spencer Pettus, Patterson, McNellis, O'Brien, and myself went over; McNellis, O'Brien, and myself went to the Park Hotel; the understanding was that Pettus and Patterson were to be at No. 61 Liberty-st.; I was to show O'Brien the boy that O'Brien was talking to the day before; when we got there I looked, but did not see the boy; then I looked around and saw the boy looking at some pictures in a paper stand; Hugh McNellis spoke to the boy, but I did not hear what he said; O'Brien gave the boy a black blank-book to carry documents in; I then saw the boy go down Nassau-st., into the Bank of Commerce; Hugh McNellis went into the bank after him; the boy was in the bank about twenty minutes; I saw him when he came out; he had a large envelope and the book in his hand; he went up Nassau-st., toward the Park Hotel; O'Brien met him after he had gotten a short distance from the bank, and took the book and envelope, and then went toward Broadway, and the boy to the hotel; I did not see O'Brien that night again; I saw him a few days after at the intersection of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street, in company with Hugh McNellis; I saw Pettus a day or two afterward; saw Patterson that day at the Collins Hotel; he met me at the intersection of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; Mike O'Brien was to be there, but I did not see him, and shortly after, while I was there, Patterson gave me five $1,000 7.30 Treasury notes; never heard anything about the drawing of Treasury notes; he said when he handed me the notes, "That's for you;" I did not observe the number; I did not see the boy until sometime after; the boy who sits here is the one; witness indicated the boy McLaughlin; O'Brien, I think, did not have any beard; if he did, it was not a day's growth.

The hour being late when the examination of the foregoing witness had completed his testimony, Justice Dowling adjourned the further hearing until to-day, and committed Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Ira Garadier, (alias Garside), to the Tombs to await further developments. Meantime the detective police hope to secure not only other prisoners, but money as well.

Health Convention.

The World's Health Convention commenced its second day's proceedings yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Professor TRALL in the chair.

Dr. SPANGLER, of Pennsylvania, delivered an able address in advocacy of the Hydropathic mode of treatment, and dwelt at considerable length upon the evil consequences of an improper conduct of life, especially as it respects the preparation and kinds of food. The speaker earnestly urged that, in the practice of the hygienic system, the people should be well instructed, as injuries to the constitution were frequently aggravated as well as incurred through an ignorant mode of treatment.

Mrs. M. M. JONES, M.D., of New-York, succeeded the Doctor by reading a sprightly and well digested essay upon "Woman's Dress: its Moral and Physical Relations." She proceeded to say that ever since our first parents had, through their sin, been compelled to wear dress, their descendants had gone on suffering from the necessity of some kind of clothing—woman more than man because hers had been the greater sin. The lady lecturer proceeded earnestly with her theme, discussing very sensibly the inconveniences of the present mode of female attire, and throwing out some valuable suggestions for future improvements therein. She was inclined to favor the short dress, or Bloomer style, when tastefully fashioned, more than any other innovation, so far as comfort was concerned; but considered, on the whole, that the martyrdom to which a lady was subjected in conforming to this novel costume in a city like New-York, was more than the importance of the object in view would justify. She spoke from experience, having worn the short dress in New-York for two years, and having suffered intensely from the scrutiny and even insult to which it had subjected her. She therefore recommended that the moderately long dress should be retained in use, with such improvements as could be made, and they were nearly all that was necessary.

Mrs. JONES engaged the earnest attention of her intelligent audience throughout the entire reading of her very interesting essay, and the Convention adjourned toward 1 o'clock.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The PRESIDENT stated that this morning, at Clinton Hall, there would be a discussion with Dr. Ellis, who opposed the Hygienic doctrines, and wished to explain his views before the Convention. Then followed a song by Prof. CLARK, entitled "The People's Advocate," which, by the way, was excellently rendered.

Prof. RUSSELL T. TRALL, President of the New-York Hygeio-Therapeutic College, addressed the audience upon the "Problems of Medical Science." "The Essential Nature of Disease," "The Modus Operandi of Medicines," "The Law of Cure," &c. The speaker said that, like Stearns, who saw, when he had no other text, he could always save a sing at the Catholics, he (the speaker) usually had a last resort in having a fling at the doctors. He would make a digression, at the start, by congratulating his audience upon the condition of the World's Health Association—upon the mere fact that it was still in vigorous existence. Problems of Medical Science. What are they? Why the great difference of opinion among the medical faculty, as to the particular medicine for a particular disease? We must ever keep in mind that our peculiar works, as Hygienic physicians, are first to restore the sick to soundness; secondly, to educate the community in the laws of life and health, and thirdly, to convert the doctors to our views. The speaker entered into a historical research to show that in olden times, as now, the good, the pure and the beautiful were martyrs to the bad, the bigoted and the selfish. We now look back with horror upon the times of human sacrifices, but the time will come when our own age shall be regarded, retrospectively, with an equal horror. The prevailing medical dogma is that, in the relations between dead and living matter, the former acts upon the living, the latter being passive; whereas exactly the reverse is true. The live matter is the active, and acts upon the dead, which alone is passive. Diseases are said to attack us, as though they had an existence independent of us, whereas disease is not a thing in itself, as the learned doctors would have us believe, when they talk of counteracting or allaying or conquering it. The speaker proceeded to lay down his general and utter antagonism to the medicine-givers; having no fault to find with their medicines, which were right, in accordance with their *system*, which, however, he totally, fundamentally opposed. He concluded by explicating the genuine and natural laws of cure, according to the Hygienic system. The entire address appeared to be very logical and elaborately prepared; but our want of space forbids a fuller sketch of its bearings.

Sanitary Convention.

MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

A meeting of delegates from the various Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Jersey, and Canada, was held last night in the hall of the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Woman's Central Association of Relief. There was a large attendance, principally composed of ladies who are always foremost in works of benevolence. Over the platform was a large diagram, furnished by Dr. Bellows, President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, exhibiting the organization and different agencies of the Commission.

Professor Hitchcock, in accordance with the announcement, assumed the Chair, and having called the meeting to order, called on the Rev. Mr. Duryee, of the Reformed Dutch Church, to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Duryee having offered prayer for the nation, the army, and the efforts made in its behalf, Prof. HITCHCOCK then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, and said that the Woman's Central Relief Association was simply one of the contributaries to the Sanitary Commission. This Association had many roots, so to speak, branching all over the country, and representatives of the roots of the Central Association, the Auxiliary Societies of many of the States were represented there on this occasion, and their representatives were to take counsel for the future, and compare notes of the past transactions. Unfortunately there was at present no prospect of the operations of the Association being dispensed with, for the only possible immediate peace-makers on the continent, the Rebel leaders in the South, gave no sign of being ready to ground their arms, which would alone bring peace to the land. It was therefore his sad duty to say to the ladies here representing sister States, "go on to labor for the next, or it may be for several years yet. We have only our brave boys to stand by and to nurse and care for when they are sick or fall wounded, and therefore upon this altar we lay ourselves afresh, till peace comes by righteousness; but till that supreme hour comes, and so long as our brave boys have to fight, we will see that they are cared for; and that is our resolve to-night." [Cheers.]

Mr. POTTER then read a list of the various Soldiers' Aid Societies represented at the meeting, and handed in to the Chairman the reports of the delegates present, and a short report, from which it appears that the Women's Central Relief Association had expended in purchasing material, flannel and other things the sum of $23,229 31, of which the different societies had contributed nearly one-half. It had also received the following articles: Cotton shirts, 17,160; flannel shirts, 21,[illegible]; cotton drawers, 9,556; flannel drawers, 11,[illegible]; [illegible] 5,726; slippers 2,561; wrappers, 1,596; handkerchiefs, 46,441; bed sacks, 5,066; pillow sacks, 4,519; pillows, 3,861; pillow cases, 6,912; sheets, 9,012; bed quilts, 2,067; towels, 13,712; bandages, 79 bbls.; old cotton, 120 bbls.; dried fruit, 207 bbls.; jelly, 2,185 jars; pickles, 4,200 pails; whisky, 400 bottles; brandy, 700 bottles; blackberry brandy and cordial, 2,416 bottles.

The supplies have been distributed by the Committee during the Summer to Washington, Baltimore, and Harper's Ferry (for Gen. Grant's and Sheridan's armies), to Norfolk and City Point, to Newbern, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., and New-Orleans. It has also filled requisitions for several U. S. steamers and the naval stations at Key West and Pensacola. The military hospitals in this vicinity have made frequent, but small, demands, which have generally been complied with. All these goods have been given out, either upon the order of the Sanitary Commission, or upon requisitions from Surgeons.

The New-England and N. Y. State Soldiers' Homes in this city have been so efficiently conducted that the claims upon the Special Relief Committee have been but small, being chiefly directed to the relief of a few cases of extreme suffering from sickness and wounds.

The Corresponding Committee has distributed during the past six months, 23,717 copies of the "South Carolina Bulletin" and reports, at an average expense of 1 1-5 cents a copy.

The Treasurer reports the receipt of $[illegible] which have been expended by the several Committees.

Mr. F. N. KNAPP Associate Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, was then introduced by the Chairman, and after some prefatory remarks proceeded to give some very interesting information as to the operations of the Commission. The principle on which this work was done was to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, and came to them first to distribute the supplies coming into their hands. Second, the general relief work of the Commission; and third, the care of special cases. They did not pretend to say they had not made mistakes, or that all their agents had been so devoted to the work as to be altogether above any mercenary, but he could assure them that in the main the goods supplied by the Societies were honestly and prudently distributed, and did a much larger amount of good than would be supposed by those who subscribed them. He then explained the method of distributing the supplies, invoices being sent with every package of goods forwarded to Washington, and was there with all particulars duly entered into an invoice book. A copy of the invoice was put into the hands of the storekeeper, who then became responsible for the goods until duly entered on the books of the storehouse, and being then handed to the chief-clerk, he (the clerk) became responsible for the goods. These goods could only be sent out from the warehouse on a written permit from the clerk being delivered to the storekeeper, the clerk also having the selection of such means of transportation as he thought best. These supplies were generally transmitted by the clerk on the requisition of the surgeons and hospital visitors, and there was a continued necessity for cutting down the demands of the surgeons, which sometimes led to considerable ill-feeling on the part of those who were disappointed. The supplies to the field were as far as possible distributed by the hands of their own agents, who saw that the men received them, and often watched them eat the provisions or wear the clothing. Sometimes, of course, the agents of the society could not see to the distribution of every single article of clothing, but they were sometimes left in the wards of the hospitals; but, as far as it was possible, they did see that the supplies did reach the persons for whom they were intended. On the other hand they were not hopelessly bound by red tape so that they could not deal with any sudden emergency; but he thought that the experience of three years had enabled them to arrange a set of regulations that any committee of honest business men would approve of. After a battle, for instance, their agents had a discretionary power of issuing supplies wherever they were wanted on the simple requisition of any trustworthy person applying for them, for under such circumstances and amid so much suffering it was hardly possible for any person to do wrong, however selfishly they might at other times be disposed. When the soldiers were gathered at such intermediate places as Fredericksburg for instance, their regulations were so far relaxed as to the issue of supplies, as to take care that no wounded man should ever go without attendance, or be wanting anything necessary to his comfort. He also defended the practice of the Commission in keeping supplies at various points in anticipation, for they felt that it was better to spend a thousand dollars in waiting than to lose a thousand lives for the want of supplies after a battle. [Cheers.] It had also been objected that it was not the province of the Commission to issue supplies at all at places where the Government were able to take care of the wounded, but their experience was that the needs of the soldiers did continue at these places, and it was not merely a question of what humanity called for, but a wise policy demanded to keep up the spirit and muscle of the army. For instance, immediately a man was wounded, the Government assumed that he was removed to hospital at Washington, as they were from Gettysburg; but it was often impossible so to remove them, and they were collected in post-hospitals, and on very few occasions was it that the supplies carried by the army were sufficient for such an emergency, and it was therefore absolutely necessary for the support of the men that the Government supplies should be supplemented by those of the Commission. He then gave some statistics as to the number of articles distributed by the Commission since its commencement: blankets, 30,000; cushions, 50,000; bed-ticks, 40,000; pillows, between 50,000 and 60,000; quilts, some 60,000; drawers, 300,000; handkerchiefs, 200,000; shirts, 240,000; canned meats, 30,000 cans, and of canned milk about 30 tons. He then gave an interesting account of the special relief work of the Commission in cases in which no other provision was made for the relief of the men, in helping them to their homes, taking care of them at various places by homes and lodges established in various parts of the country.

Col. RAY HAWKINS, of East Tennessee, was the next speaker, and said he had been fighting the Rebellion for three years and a half, and was now recovering from his eighth wound, and now had come to the North and West to plead the cause of his comrades; and, knowing their wants, he had pleaded for them before many audiences throughout the West, and was now in New-York for the same purpose. In Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois, he had been able to establish three hundred aid societies. In that part of Illinois called Egypt he had not found many aid societies; in fact, the people there had hardly subscribed a cent for the Union soldiers, but when at a little town it was understood that a train with a number of Rebel prisoners was passing through, it would have done them good to see the ladies running down with their baskets of provisions for the Rebels [hisses], and this was the class that all over the West had raised such a howl about the soldiers not getting the supplies collected by the auxiliaries of the Sanitary Commission. He gave an interesting account of the efforts made in the West to raise money and contributions for the Sanitary Commission and said that if the ladies present could only go to the front, and there standing amid the bloodshed of the field and the suffering of the hospital and see, as their supplies were distributed, the joy and gratitude lighting up the faces of those wounded boys, they would not only feel doubly repaid for their exertions in the past but encouraged for the future. The labors of the Sanitary Commission had been worth more than thirty thousand raw recruits to the army, for every veteran whose life they had saved was worth more than five raw recruits. No one but a wounded soldier was able to appreciate the labors and good done by the Soldiers' Aid Societies. Some officers from the front had, he knew, come back and said they saw nothing of the Sanitary Commission, but he had met on one occasion with two surgeons who were wearing shirts, drawers and socks which had been supplied by an Ohio Aid Society, and out of which they had cheated the soldiers and the Society; but since the Sanitary Commission had sent their own agents to the front to distribute the supplies themselves to the soldiers, very few surgeons had been allowed to help themselves from the Society's supplies. Perhaps that might account for some of these gentry saying they had never seen anything of the agencies of the Sanitary Commission. After a glowing eulogy of the work done by the Sanitary Commission, Col. Hawkins resumed his seat amid considerable applause.

The Chairman then announced that the ladies present, delegates from the various Aid Societies, were requested to meet in room No. 24 of the Cooper Institute, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (this) morning. He then introduced to the meeting

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who was warmly received, and said, after expressing his gratification at meeting so many ladies from the different societies, that he felt the deepest gratitude to God who had brought into existence so magnificent an enterprise, one so wide in its scope, infinite in its details, and based on the purest and holiest of motives. He could not express to them the joy and national pride he had felt when, after traveling six thousand miles round the continent, he had found on the Pacific coast communities speaking their own language, moved by the same national sentiments and above all united in the same glorious enterprise as themselves. He referred to the necessity for doing the work of the Commission efficiently, if it were not well done, it were better not done at all, and said that the agents of the Commission in the field, who saw the suffering, were complaining that the work was not half done, and they were constantly for incurring further expense and rumbling among the store-houses. On the other hand, the officers were compelled to keep a rein on these demands, and though wearied out of their lives for supplies, observe the strictest economy in dealing with the funds intrusted to them. Yet they were continually subjected to the shallowest criticisms; but notwithstanding all the Directors of the United States Sanitary Commission felt in their hearts a profound peace, for they knew they had done all human care could do to make a wise disposition of the funds intrusted to them by the public. In California, though so far away, there was none of this clamor, but all were only anxious to know how they could do more for the Sanitary Commission, and when he had sought to establish dime societies, each of whose members should subscribe a dime, he was told they supposed he meant half a dollar, for nobody would think of giving less. He said he should be glad to-morrow to give any ladies an opportunity of securing any information out of him as to the methods of action of the Commission they might desire. He concluded by strongly urging the resumption of donations in kind instead of money, now that the currency had depreciated so much.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMS then made a few remarks, after which the Doxology was sung, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Additional Contributions.

Mr. Roosevelt makes the following additional acknowledgments of contributions for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Dinner:

From the Banks			$5,000
From the Wool Brokers, through Jos. Ripley & Son			1,150
Cash	$[illegible]	A. T. Wilson	10
Kemp, Day & Co., in preserved meats	600	Marsh, Billyer & Rogers	10
R. L. & A. Stewart	250	Brewer, Watson & Co	10
S. T. Simpson	250	M. C. Greene	10
Thos. F. A. Guild	125	M. M. Backus	10
Edward Weasley	100	Mrs. Burr	10
E. Newbold	100	Wm. Mackey	10
Horace Greeley	100	Taylor Bros	10
American News Co	100	Mrs. H. L. G.	10
Reynolds & Cushman	50	Wm. G. Reed	10
Henry Ivins	50	J. E. W.	10
E. H. Field & Son	50	K. W. T.	10
Geo. Griswold	50	T. & K.	10
Chas. Adams	50	W. Ward	10
M. O. Roberts	50	G. B. Worthington	10
J. M. Holden	50	S. B. Wales	10
N. S. Gunnison	50	Gutman & Reid	10
S. N. Hays and Fellow-Students	63	Jas. Van Antwerp	10
Edward Kellogg	50	Mrs. J. Sturges	10
Through Surgeon Draper	50	Mr. Bantin	10
B. P. Curtis	50	Hogg, Baldwin & Co.	7
E. Ketchum	50	Parents	6
J. A. Stephens	50	Dr. Fairbanks	6
Employes U. S. Express Co	50	W. A. Thomas	5
W. Parker	50	T. B. Merrick	5
Tadman Bros	50	J. C. Wood	5
L. J. Fairchild	40	G. M. Ackerman & Co.	5
Clerks of Devlin & Co.	34	A. G. D.	5
George Gillespie	30	J. J. L.	5
Cash from 13 3d ave.	26	J. S. Breese	5
Nathan Clark	25	R. Cartwright	5
Otis D. Swan	25	D. Thompson	5
Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Co.	25	J. J. D.	5
W. T. Hyatt	25	H. Sheldon	5
Cary & Co	25	E. J.	5
Ives, Willet & Co.	25	Smith, Palmer & Co.	5
Jacob Weeks	25	R. A. Co.	5
M. T.	25	J. McNice	5
A. B. Embury	25	J. Q. A. Butler	5
F. H. Bartholomew	25	P. Rathbone	5
E. Collamore	25	J. H. Butcher	5
John J. Phelps	25	Sandford, Truston & Co.	5
W. A. Darling	25	M. P. Low	5
F. Foster	25	Thos. Colnes	5
W. A. A. Stephens	25	D. F. Green	5
Charles Burkhalter	25	N. D. Goodwin & Co.	5
E. P. & Co.	25	Geo. Emmery	5
St. Anna Church	25	Manhattan Soap Co.	5
Capt. Palmer	25	E. K. Stephens	5
John O. Stone	25	E. W. Tapp	5
E. Faber	25	T. & S. E. White	5
L. Smith	25	Wm. Flanders	5
Gerrit Smith	25	R. Brown	5
J. C. Delano	25	M.	5
Sullivan Randolph, Treas.	25	A. P. H.	5
St. Paul's Church, Yonkers	25	C. H.	5
E. Coleman	25	S.	5
Lamb & Constant	25	Westcott	5
Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.	25	Mr. Stephens	5
Demos & Perkins	25	Thomas Lafow	5
Nicholas Ludlow	25	A. P. Hayden	5
Charles Carow	25	G. H. C.	5
B.	25	M. H. Ackerley	5
E. B. & S.	25	Two School Teachers	5
J. S.	20	C. H. N.	5
C. B. Hosack	20	T. Deland	5
Jas. Bryce & Co.	20	P. L. Bogert	5
R. S. L. & Co.	20	Thos. Gray	5
Two Friends	20	Sparkman, Truslow & Co.	5
Eli Whitesons	20	J. S. Barrows	5
Ezra White	20	J. C. Dayton	5
Walsh & Carver	20	G. W. L.	5
Employes Provost-Marshal's, 6th Dist.	18	J. W.	5
Mrs. Agate	16	Mrs. Blackeley	5
W. H. Asborn	15	A. Amos	5
D	15	H.	5
W. F. Palmer	15	C. P. Gerrish	5
Underhill & Haven	15	Mrs. Blatchford	5
W. W. Winthrop	15	L. A. B.	5
Peter Cooper	15	R. Beattys	5
S. W. Hoyt	15	L. Thompson	5
James C. Coler	10	R. H. Freeman	5
Baylis	10	C. H. W.	5
Mrs. E.	10	Pearlat	5
G. W. B.	10	J. Kerr	5
Lawrence & Baldwin	10	R. P. & R. C. Baker & Co.	5
An Old Soldier	10	Scott Dart	5
H.	10	Tafe & Disney	5
Mr. Conrad	10	E. Fogerty	5
H. W. Smith	10	Jno. Draper	5
Joseph S. Lewis	10	A. J. Hutson	5
Mr. E. J. Chaplin	10	C. B. Camp	5
F. C. Bogert	10	Mrs Myrnie	5
E. J. Amerson	10	E. Campbell	5
Samuel French	10	N. N. Armstrong	5
E. B. Dibble	10	Barnes & Burr	5
		Keeble & Warner	5
		Jno. H. Ballantine	5
		Howard & Lovell	5
		Thomas A. Sarle, 2,000 pies and 15 turkeys.	

Subscribers who have not yet paid will please forward subscriptions immediately to

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer,
No. 24 Maiden-lane.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Residents of Astoria, Ravenswood, and vicinity, who intend to contribute, are requested to have their gifts ready at Mr. Edwin Mill's store, in Astoria, on Saturday morning, 19th inst., to enable them to be packed and delivered to the general agent the same day.

TURKEYS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Flushing County Union General Committee appropriated at their last meeting $250 for turkeys to be dispensed to the soldiers on Thanksgiving day.

Naval Intelligence.

SKETCH OF COMMANDER NAPOLEON COLLINS.

Napoleon Collins was born in Pennsylvania, but was appointed from Indiana, of which State he is at the present time a citizen. He entered the naval service on the 12th of January, 1834. On the 6th of July, 1840, he was promoted to be a passed midshipman; on the 6th of November, 1846 he was promoted to be a Lieutenant; in 1855 he was attached to the steam frigate Susquehanna, on the East India station, the ship being under the command of Commander Franklin Buchanan, now Admiral in the Confederate navy. The Susquehanna arriving home in March of that year, he was detached and granted a furlough. In 1856 he was ordered to duty at the navy yard at Mare Island, California, under Captain, now Admiral, D. G. Farragut.

In 1858 he was detached and ordered to the sloop-of-war John Adams, commander H. K. Hall