THE ASSASSINATION.

Testimony of L. A. Gobright, H. G. Edson and J. L. Ripple.

Evidence for Spangler and Arnold all in.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

The record of the previous day was read, and the examination of witnesses continued as follows:

EXAMINATION OF DANIEL E. MONROE.

By Mr. Ewing—Live in Charles County, Md.; on the Sunday after the assassination of the President I heard from Mr. Moore, who came from Bryantown that morning, that it was Edwin Booth who assassinated the President; know the reputation of the witness, Daniel J. Thomas, to be not very good; the people consider him untruthful; would not believe him under oath; in the opinion of the community in which he lives Mr. Thomas would not, I believe, be believed on oath; in the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion I have sympathized with the Government, but did not approve the abolition of Slavery.

The cross-examination of the witness developed no new facts.

EXAMINATION OF L. A. GOBRIGHT.

Called for the defence—I am a journalist, and agent and telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press; was at Ford's Theater on the night of the assassination, having reached there five minutes to 11 o'clock; there was a difference of opinion among persons at the theater as to whether Booth was the assassin or not; during the short time I remained there I was not at that time satisfied that Booth was the assassin.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—But you became satisfied during the night that it was Booth, and telegraphed that fact? A. I did not so telegraph that night.

Q. You became satisfied the next day that Booth was the assassin? A. It was so announced the next morning in an official bulletin.

The counsel for the prisoners Spangler and Arnold, Mr. Ewing, announced to the Court that the case had now been closed for the defense, so far as these prisoners were concerned.

Mr. Doster, on behalf of the prisoner Payne, stated that Dr. Nichols, who had been permitted to examine the question of the prisoner's alleged insanity, was not yet prepared to report, and that several witnesses who were expected to testify on that question had not yet appeared—one of them being the prisoner's father, a Rev. Mr. Powell, of Florida.

The President of the Court, Gen. Hunter, remarked that he had understood that Dr. Nichols could not give any report on the question of insanity until the prisoner's antecedents were shown, and that, therefore, the Court would be asked to wait for the appearance of the prisoner's father, who lived in Florida.

Mr. Doster said that in the State of Maine it was customary, when a plea of insanity was introduced in behalf of a prisoner, to hand him over to a physician for a proper determination of the question. He thought it no more than just that on a trial for his life the prisoner should have the benefit of whatever evidence could be adduced in his favor; that, while it might cost the Court a delay of six or eight days in awaiting the arrival of the witness summoned from Florida, the absence of the testimony of that witness might, cost the prisoner his life. He asked that the prisoner be permitted either to bring his friends here, or to be allowed a regular, scientific investigation of his case.

Judge-Advocate Bingham stated that the prisoner's counsel had had forty days in which to procure the attendance of all witnesses, and that every application on the part of the defense for witnesses had been granted as soon as made.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt then called several additional witnesses for the prosecution.

EXAMINATION OF HENRY G. EDSON.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Reside at St. Albans, Vt.; my profession is that of attorney and counselor-at-law; was engaged as counsel during the judicial investigations which occurred in Canada, in connection with what was known as the St. Albans raid; while at St. John's, Canada, I heard George N. Sanders say in speaking of the St. Albans raid, that he was ignorant of it before it occurred, but was then satisfied with it; that it was not the last of the kind that would occur, but that it would be followed up by the depleting of many other banks and the burning of many other cities on the frontier, and that many Yankees—using a coarse and vulgar expression—would be killed; he said that there were organizations of men ready to burn and sack Buffalo and other places, and that the Yankees would soon see those plans fully executed; that any preparation of the Government to prevent them would not prevent, though they might defer them; Sanders at that time was acting as counsel for the prisoners.

EXAMINATION OF JOHN L. RIPPLE.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I am a First-Lieutenant of the 39th Illinois Regiment, and entered the service as a private in 1861; I was a prisoner of war, and was confined for six months at Andersonville, Georgia; while there I heard a Rebel officer, Quartermaster Huhn, state that if Abe Lincoln was reelected he would not live to be inaugurated; that was before the Presidential election; he also stated that they had a party in the North who would attend to the President and Mr. Seward; I heard the Lieutenant in charge of the guard say that they had friends who would see that Lincoln was not reinaugurated; that was, I think, after the Presidential election; the character of the food furnished to the prisoners at Andersonville was poor, both in quantity and quality; the prisoners died in large numbers, and I have no doubt that in many cases the deaths of the prisoners were brought about by starvation and the horrible treatment to which they were subjected; I heard the Rebel officers say, in answer to the remonstrances of the prisoners, that the treatment was good enough for them; they should every one die; I heard Capt. Wilkes, who had charge of the prisons, say that on the 1st of July the location of the place in which the prisoners were confined and everything connected with it seemed to look to the creation of disease, and the infliction on the part of the Confederate authorities of every possible suffering short of death; at Libby the treatment was not so bad; packs of bloodhounds were kept lying around the camp at Andersonville.

There being no further witnesses present, Judge-Advocate Holt gave notice that the Court could not wait much longer for the witnesses in the case of Payne who had failed to appear.

The President of the Court stated that the Court would wait until Monday morning at 11 o'clock to hear the report of Dr. Nichols on the alleged insanity of Payne.

The Court then adjourned to the time stated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the River Plate.

PEACE IN URUGUAY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONTEST BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—LARGE ARMIES, IRON CLADS, &C.—ARAUCANIANS AND THEIR EMPEROR, ORELIE I.—WHO AND WHAT ARE THEY—THE SIZE OF A SMALL FARM IN SOUTH AMERICA—INDIGO, COTTON PETROLEUM—RUMORED DECLARATION OF WAR BY PARAGUAY ON THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., April 11, 1865.

The war in Uruguay has terminated, as a disease may be said to run its course, and the nation is decidedly convalescent. No armed forces remain, not even a guerrilla party. The harbor is again full of merchantmen, farmers are replenishing their farms with animals, new business houses are opened, and a career of unprecedented prosperity has dawned upon the unfortunate Republic. General Flores is addressing himself to the work of reform and progress with enthusiasm and success. New railroads (not one was ever built in the Republic) are projected, and a North American Company is about to erect a breakwater in the harbor. The people have really taken heart again, and the revolution seems to have rather improved the character of the administration.

The Brazilians still remain in large numbers, and occasional rows occur between them and the citizens and the native soldiers. One rather serious street fight occurred a few days ago which reached alarming dimensions before being quelled. The Brazilians are preparing to depart to Paraguay. Several steamers have left this part of the river for anchorage till Spring at some point higher up. The Admiral is purchasing all the small steamers he can find for sale, at good round prices.

It is said that the Brazilian Army consists of 62,000 men, of whom 60,000 are to be sent to Paraguay. Two iron-clad gunboats are shortly expected by Brazil from England, and two more from the United States. One is in process of building at Rio de Janeiro.

Paraguay is also preparing vigorously for the Spring campaign. Two iron-clads are daily expected for Paraguay under English colors, manned by an English crew. The success of iron-clads in these rivers is yet a matter of experiment, for in many parts the depth will not allow of the desired movements.

A treaty was celebrated between this Government and Chili on April 5, the anniversary of the independence battle of Maypu. It has not been published, so that its details are not yet known, but it is understood to settle all questions of boundary, extradition &c.

The Araucanian Indians on the southern border of Chili and this Confederation are about making hostile movements of some importance. It was a great mistake of Chili to treat with such prompt severity the effort of the Araucanians at self-government. A Frenchman found means of being unanimously elected their Emperor, and styled himself Orelie I., Emperor of Araucania and Patagonia. Chili retained the Indians by fraud and fear, and would have shot the Emperor Orelie I. if he had been found. Since then the elements in Araucania have been in commotion. They are powerful, vindictive, skillful, and are strengthened by many refugees and escaped criminals, who add terror to savage war.

Along all the borders exposed to Indian depredation property has but a nominal value. Land is useless except for grazing, and cattle are driven off easily by Indians, and the grass is too coarse for sheep until eaten down by cattle. At present cattle are sold on the extreme south at less than two silver dollars a head, and sheep have been sold as low as one dollar and a quarter, Spanish.

Lands in the province of Cordova have lately been brought into market by the progress of the Great Central Argentine Railroad. This railroad traverses ninety leagues of the best land in this country, and as there has been no demand for these lands since they were made, they are at first offered very low. Some of the best to be found can be bought for about sixty cents an acre within five to twenty miles of the railroad. Strange to say, there is not much demand, or at least there is no rush to the land office, as in the United States. In this country farms are much larger, as no one thinks of buying less than three miles square; but the most of farmers prefer about six miles square, making a farm the size of one of our townships.

No furors prevail here among this slow people, as they do in the United States. For example, in banking business, if the profits at home were equal to those here, the country would be filled with banks. The Maria Bank, established in 1857 in Montevideo, has passed through two years of war, and from a capital of $2,500,000 Spanish it foots up a *profit* of $2,301,475 on Jan. 1, 1865. There are two other banks here that are probably doing quite as well. This result is left after paying working expenses, with a very extensive staff.

An insurrection in which the Provincial Government is implicated, rather a conspiracy, occurred last month in Cordova. An ex-Governor and a few others were shot in the street. Dr. Rawson, the Minister of the Interior (National), visited the provincial capital, and is giving the affair a thorough sifting.

In the province of Tucuman has been commenced the manufacture of indigo. So far it is said to be quite a success. The quality produced is said to be excellent.

A gentleman who has experience in the preparation of Kerosene in the United States has discovered fountains of petroleum in the province of Jujuy (pronounced *hoo wee*). But little has yet been prepared for market, but it is said to be of good quality and to promise a most valuable result to the country.

Mr. Forrest of Georgia, continues to be highly gratified at the prospects of a fine crop of cotton in Entre Rios. He has over 100 acres in cultivation, and it seems to do better in many respects than in Georgia. Labor is dear and scarce. This is the only thing in the way of making Entre Rios a great rich cotton-exporting province.

There are now 10 vessels in this port under the United States flag: Littlefield, G. F. Pearson, Sarah B. Carlton, Alfred, Atlanta, J. A. Brett, Lord of the Manor, Damam, Ellen Dyer, and Limerick Lass.

For a month past the health of this city has been bad beyond precedent. The prevalent diseases are measles, dysentery and typhoid fever. Some schools have been entirely suspended from this cause.

There are rumors of complications in the war between Brazil and Paraguay, and it is even declared that Paraguay has proclaimed war with the Confederation, but it is not confirmed and not believed. Paraguay is not prepared to meet the entire half of South America.

THE BOSTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The last day, which was Sunday, the 28th ult., was expected to be the most successful of the Festival. Tickets were sold with great rapidity; every seat was disposed of, and admissions even for standing room were at a premium. Although we had breakfasted, dined and supped on music for seven days and nights, we could not resist the temptation to attend Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which is one of the most beautiful churches in the country, and of its class second to none that we know of. It is graceful in design, rich in architectural beauty, and as cheerful and brilliant as a hymn of praise and thanksgiving. It contains one of the grandest organs in the country, made by Hook of Boston from plans and specifications of the organist, Mr. J. H. Wilcox, and built under his supervision. Besides being an accomplished organist, Mr. Wilcox is a practical organ-builder and, if report speaks true, voiced many of the loveliest stops in this very magnificent organ. The Mass performed on this occasion was Haydn's No. 3, one of the finest of his series. The choir was composed entirely of volunteers, but they proved themselves altogether worthy of their position. The difficult music throughout was sung with remarkable precision, spirit, taste and artistic effect. The quartette was specially worthy of mention; the voices were good and harmonized well, and the solos were sung with that fervidness of expression which proved that the hearts of the singers were in their work. The names of the ladies we do not know, but they, with the tenor, Mr. Tuckerman, and the basso, Mr. —— ——, were deserving of warm commendation. We consider Mr. Wilcox the best accompanist of the Catholic Church music in America. He treats the organ very orchestrally, has a fine conception of contrasts, and has a thorough knowledge of how to support the voice. He is not afraid to give them plenty of power, sustaining but not overwhelming, giving all the necessary coloring, without descending to patches of piano-forte, which are as formal and monotonous as the alternate black and white squares on an oil-cloth. Mr. Wilcox has great control of the organ; he is master of all its combinations and resources; he has a brilliant touch, much execution, a delicate fancy in extemporization, with a rich and ready reserve of harmony and modulation, and a happy faculty of displaying the fancy stops to the best possible advantage. The organ is the most brilliant, in many respects, that we have in the country. While it has abundant solid power, where strength and sonority are required, it has a superstructure so bright, so brilliant and so telling, that for orchestral effects we know no organ that can compete with it. What it will be when it gets its 32-feet stops in we can well imagine. As it is, it does credit to the genius and skill of the Messrs. Hook, and proves that we need not go abroad to procure large organs, but can find the material and the men here within our reach. Our visit to the church was one of unqualified pleasure.

The great Music Hall was crowded in the evening to its utmost capacity. So vast and so intelligent an audience is rarely seen upon any musical occasion. But in all communities where choral works are esteemed and known, the "Messiah" is considered as the great exponent, musically, of the sublimest faith, of spiritual consolation, and of human worship and praise of the great glory of God. High in its tone, masculine in its strength, it is devoid of all sensuous softness, its only tenderness being that which tells of the mercy and loving-kindness of the Father, the unutterable suffering of the Son, and of our redemption through them. These are the reasons why the Messiah stands like a giant, alone, and why the people always flock to hear it.

The solos of the Messiah, great, important, and varied in sentiment and scope as they are, form but links in the great chain of choral grandeur and sublimity. On this occasion they were sustained by Miss Maria Brainard, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Farley and Mr. Rudolphson. Miss Brainard is a chaste and well-educated singer, and as far as the school of oratorio singing is concerned, is thoroughly excellent. She sings correctly and in good taste, and her variations from the text for the sake of effect are very few, and most of these are traditional—that is, they have been accepted by English audiences for a century past. The want in Miss Brainard's singing is passion, impulse or dramatic fervor; the text does not seem to inspire her, she does not warm up with the jubilant expression of joy, nor with the sublime expression of faith and hope, as in the solos—"Rejoice greatly"—"But Thou didst not leave his soul in hell"—and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." To sing these songs requires a positive musical and religious inspiration, qualities but rarely found united in these days. Still, regretting the absence of these qualities, we must yield to Miss Brainard the palm for the most chaste and classical singing of oratorio, over all those engaged in the Festival. Mrs. Jenny Kempton sang her music very correctly, and threw into it much passion, but it was the passion of effect, and not fervor; it was that aspirated, gesticulated expression which will do very well for Italian opera, but is entirely out of place in oratoria music. It is certain that Italian teachers know little of Sacred music of the Protestant school. However, the efforts of both ladies were very kindly appreciated by the audience, and received very hearty applause.

Mr. Farley has very much to learn before he can sing oratorio music, and although he did better than he had hitherto done, the music was too great for his conception or execution of it. Mr. Rudolphson, considering the language was foreign to him, deserves much credit for what he did. The great fault of all the singers engaged in the Festival was the lack of declamatory power. The recitatives, instead of being marked, positive and emphatic, were as tame and undramatic as a school-boy's recitation. It was literally taking the life out of the oratorios, which abound with splendid passages of declamation. The choruses of the Messiah were finely rendered throughout. Some of them altogether surpassed all the efforts of the previous evenings. We will mention for instance the choruses, "And he shall purify," and "For unto us a child is born." These, with their massive *fortiori*, so difficult for large bodies of voices to execute, were performed with great accuracy, with a correctness of articulation, and a promptitude and power, that could hardly be exceeded; the grandeur of effect in the second chorus, at the words "Wonderful! Counsellor!" we have never heard surpassed. "Surely he hath borne" was taken too fast, and "And with his stripes" wanted emphasis; but "Lift up your heads" made up for both, it was rendered with such spirit, power and emphasis. "Let us break the bonds" was also finely rendered, and "Worthy is the Lamb," with the concluding "Amen," was a closing worthy of all the previous excellence. But the crowning glory of the choral grandeur was the famous "Hallelujah" At the first notes of the symphony, the vast audience rose to its feet, and as peal after peal of sonorous thunder burst from the immense body of voices and instruments, supported and massed together by the full power of the great organ, the excitement grew stronger and stronger, until, reaching its highest pitch, the whole audience burst into a thunder of applause. In all our musical experience we never witnessed enthusiasm more genuine or more justly bestowed. The overwhelming grandeur of effect would have been greater had the tempo been a little slower, but as it was we shall not soon forget it.

Thus closed the greatest musical festival ever given in America; the longest in its duration, the largest in its proportions, the most successful in its results, and by far the most important in its bearings upon the future of choral music. It was conceived in a liberal spirit, it was carried out without local prejudice, and the endeavor was to achieve a merited success without regard to cost. It might have been managed so as to secure a larger pecuniary result by more experienced managers. Excursion tickets might have been issued for the surrounding places, even so far as New-York, and other devices might have been suggested to add to the number of visitors; but all that was done was well done. There was no hitch in any of the arrangements; there was no crowding, no trouble about seats, and no greedy speculators preyed upon the public, by forcing them to purchase tickets at premium rates. The admission charge was, we think, a little too high. As a general rule, advanced prices can only be obtained for great individual attraction, and but very rarely for surpassing excellence of a general character. The Committee made a mistake in not allowing the great organ to be exhibited by the several celebrated organists of Boston, such as Paine, Thayer, Wilcox, Tuckerman and others. Mr. Lang's exposition was by no means satisfactory, although for the general purposes of the Festival he was very able and deserved much credit.

To Mr. Carl Zerrhan, the conductor, much praise is due. His task was one of great difficulty and immense labor, and he acquitted himself very ably. He made up his orchestra very judiciously, drawing some 45 of our best instrumentalists from New-York, and others from Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was untiringly assiduous, and there was no *fiasco* from the beginning to the end. Mr. Zerrhan is, however, hardly a first-class conductor. He is carried away by excitement; he is unsteady, loses his hand, and sometimes he is rather led than leads. Much allowance must be made for the greatness of the occasion and the eminence of the position; what he did not, so let it pass, and for what he did so well, let him have credit and praise. To Mr. L. B. Barnes, the Secretary, who has been the great worker throughout, the Atlas who has supported the whole weight of this great musical undertaking, and to Dr. Upham, the President, the highest credit is due for the able manner in which the whole affair was conducted. The memory of the Festival of 1865 will be to them a proud recollection as long as they live.

The influence of the Boston Musical Festival already begins to be apparent. Not only our musical circles are strongly moved thereby to the formation of a rival organization, but men of wealth and position are beginning to canvass the necessity of erecting a Concert Hall and a great organ worthy of the City of New-York. That these things will be done, and speedily, we have not the shadow of a doubt. The movement once properly set on foot, put beyond the reach of musical or professional speculators, and the necessary means could be obtained in a week.

We must acknowledge that in certain things Boston is immeasurably in advance of us. It can boast of an audience that knows how to be quiet; that knows Oratorio music so well that it can detect the slightest variation from the text, and that has the courage to hiss those who outrage good taste, or are pretentious without merit. It can boast of citizens who will advance $25,000 for the mere purpose of a Musical Festival. It can boast of the finest music hall in the country, the largest choral society, the grandest foreign organ, and the largest and best native organ. It can also boast of the largest piano-forte manufactory perhaps in the world (Chickering & Sons), the largest organ factory in America (Hook Brothers), and the largest music publishing house (Oliver Ditson & Co.)

It is well to know what we have to compete with, and we are much mistaken if New-York does not claim supremacy in some of these points before the year 1867.

Fires.

IN DIVISION-ST.—ARREST OF THE PROPRIETOR ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of Simon Vogelschmidt, No. 119 Division-st. It was extinguished before much damage was effected. An examination of the premises by Assistant Fire-Marshal Baker revealed the fact that the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, a quantity of split pine wood and other inflammable substances being found partially burned where the fire originated. The proprietor was arrested and committed by Justice Mansfield to await an examination. He is insured for $2,000 on stock and $500 on fixtures and furniture in the Greenwich Co.

IN WATER-ST.—THE PROPRIETOR ALSO ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.

Early on Monday morning last a fire was discovered in the grocery of Charles Wood, No. 655 Water-st. The flames were extinguished after damage to the amount of $450 had been sustained. Assistant-Fire-Marshal H. O. Baker made an examination of the premises, and found a number of evidences of incendiarism. In several places in the store were found newspapers, split pine wood, boxes, and broken hoops, arranged in such a manner as to burn freely as soon as the match was applied. In several places these were partly consumed. In a bed-room adjoining the store a separate fire had been made, but this, too, was easily extinguished. The same traces of incendiarism were visible here as in the store. The building in which the grocery is located is a large tenement-house, occupied by 32 families, and had the fire attained full headway the loss of life must have been very great. By direction of the Assistant-Fire-Marshal, the proprietor was on Saturday arrested by the Thirteenth Precinct Police, and yesterday committed for examination by Justice Mansfield. His loss on stock amounts to $300. Insured for $800 in the Pacific Company. The building is owned by Mr. Linkenstein, and is damaged to the amount of $150.

AT THE FOOT OF DESBROSSES-ST.

The tug-boat Lafayette, lying at the foot of Desbrosses-st., was damaged by fire on Saturday night to the amount of $25. She is owned by Worden Bradley, and is insured.

CITY ITEMS.

RUSH OF TRAVEL.—One of the North River boats one day last week left her dock in this city with not less than 1,200 passengers on board.

DOG LAW AND DOG WAR.—The ordinances relative to dogs running at large in this city are to be enforced on and after Monday next. A thrifty business will undoubtedly be driven by sundry of the youthful Celts in delivering over to the municipal impounding and executionary authorities such unhappy canines as fall into their remorseless clutches; and they will probably see to it that the number of those thus falling is not few. The price paid for dogs to be killed is fifty cents per head; and there will doubtless be a thinning out of the curs, which will be most gratifying.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Maunsell B. Field has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of this State.

THE COLORED FREE MASONS.—The Grand Lodge of New-York has concluded its annual session. On Friday the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported adversely to the recognition of Lodges working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. There are several Lodges of colored men in this country, having charters granted by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, which have been for some time endeavoring to obtain recognition by the Grand Lodges of the various States, but without success. An effort was made by some of the members of the Grand Lodge of this State to procure their recognition, but the only committee who could legitimately bring the subject before the body, reported adversely, and the measure has failed. This places colored Masons precisely where they have ever been—beyond the pale of Masonic law. Masons cannot recognize them as such in any particular, nor have Masonic knowledge of their existence, notwithstanding the fact that they are bound by the same solemn obligations and ties as are their white brethren.

YACHTING—ACCIDENT TO THE MARIA.—In the course of the regatta last Thursday, the yacht Maria touched on the Dry Romer Shoal, sustaining injuries to her center-board and trunk, which caused her to leak considerably, and will render it necessary to haul her out for repairs. But for this, it is thought by many, she would have taken a still better place in the race, possibly beating the Magic. We trust the accident will not prevent Commodore Stevens from taking part with his yacht in the festivities of next Tuesday. We have received from Mr. W. E. James, photographer, a stereoscopic view of some of the yachts of the Brooklyn Club, as they appeared just previous to the start in the regatta last Wednesday. Although a little deficient in clearness, it makes a characteristic picture, and will no doubt be prized highly by those whose boats appear in it.

WORK BY CAPT. BRACKETT AND THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE.—During the past week, the Twenty-sixth Precinct police, under the direction of Capt. Brackett, have inspected 251 hackney coaches, and of these 60 have been rejected as unfit for use, on account of broken springs, ragged upholstery, &c., necessitating the owners to cause their rejuvenation before soliciting fares or procuring an extension of their license. The number passed upon, however, is only a fraction of that class of vehicles in the city, the whole number being something over 2,100. A license is required for each one, and the number of the coach must be conspicuously displayed upon the coach lamps, in figures of not less than two inches in length. Officer McWaters is specially detailed to look after this matter, and report all violations of the above rules, and he bears the title of Inspector of Hacks. A numerous class of vehicles, too, are those owned by the licensed venders. Each owner of a wagon is required to take out a license, for which he pays $5, and must also have the number of his wagon painted in a conspicuous place, in clear, legible figures. Of this class, during the week, 213 have been passed upon and registered, and 29 rejected; and, in addition, 60 venders have been arrested and fined for having neither license nor number. It will probably be some weeks before the entire number of hacks and venders' wagons will have been passed upon. The above work has been done in addition to attending to the ordinary work of the precinct—attending the various steamboat landings and railroad depots, boarding newly-arrived steamers and vessels, and an infinity of work that none but those connected with the Police Department have any idea of. We bear cheerful witness to the activity and efficiency which characterize the Captain of this important station and his men.

BURGLARY IN EAST BROADWAY.—Late on Saturday night Francis Winer affected an entrance into the saloon of Hugh O'Neill, No. 70 East Broadway, by breaking one of the large panes of glass in the window, and stole billiard balls and other articles to the amount of $40. As he emerged from the place, he was arrested by Officer Connor of the Seventh Precinct. In his possession was found a portion of the stolen articles and some burglar's implements. He was committed for trial by Justice Mansfield.

ROW AMONG ACTORS.—Felix Hooper of the New-Bowery Theater was yesterday arrested by Officer McCabe, of the Essex Market Police Court, on the complaint of Samuel Jacobs, of No. 158 Orchard-st., on a charge of felonious assault. The accused is captain of the supernumeraries employed in the theater, and the complainant and two others, who had been employed in that capacity, called on Friday night at the theater to receive their pay. A dispute arose, clubs were used, and in the melée, the accused seized a sword which hung within reach, and struck the complainant on the arm, inflicting a slight flesh wound. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 by Justice Mansfield.

THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE WAREHOUSES.—Lieutenant-Governor Alvord, with the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Quarantine and Health officers, Police Commissioner Bergen and others, proceeded down the bay on Friday, in one of the police steamboats, to examine locations and fix upon a site for the erection of proposed quarantine warehouses provided for by the act of the last legislature. They visited Staten Island, Oyster Island and Robbin's Reef. Results of their examinations will be reported to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who will determine the site to be chosen under the law.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—On Saturday evening Carlo Kerack Gersner, a German residing at No. 105 West Thirty-third-st., committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a blunderbuss. Deceased had made several previous attempts, but they had been frustrated by the watchfulness of his friends. He was a leather-dresser by occupation, and aged 38 years. Coroner Wilde was notified to hold an inquest.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—On Friday night last John D. Moore of Sussex County, Delaware, accompanied Lydia Haggerty to a disreputable house in West Twenty-fourth-st., kept by Jenny Meadows, and while there was robbed by Lydia of the sum of $500. She was subsequently arrested by Officer McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and on Saturday committed for trial by Justice Ledwith.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Mrs. Catharine Sharp of No. 73 Ninth-ave. on Saturday caused the arrest of George Klein, for having in her absence forced the door of her apartment and stolen jewelry to the amount of $26. Yesterday Justice Ledwith committed him for trial.

ROBBED HIS BEDFELLOW.—Officer Maloney of the Fouth Precinct yesterday arrested Morris Durahn for having, on Saturday night, robbed Edward Couillard, a returned soldier, of the sum of $200 while the latter was asleep, both having engaged the same room. None of the money was recovered. Justice Dowling committed the prisoner for trial.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS.—Orders for public or private displays, owing to the great demand, should be received at once, if filled at the Excelsior Firework Depot, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

U. S. 6s, 1867.		Fourth Nat. Bk.		Mich. Central.	
35,000	111	50	97	550	110
U.S.6s, 1881, cp.		Del.& Hud.Can.		100	s10. 110
10,500	109¼	70	136	100	s10. 109¾
U.S.6s, 5-20, reg.		QuicksilverMin.		Mich.So.&N.In.	
43,000	102¾	100	50¼	500	62
U. S. 6's 5-20, cp.		Mariposa.		1,000	61½
24,000	103½	100	10⅞	500	61½
205,000	103½	Atlantic Mail.		500	61½
1,000..end.	102½	400	169	300.2d call.	61½
U.S.5s, 10-40, cp.		N. Y. Central.		400	61½
2,000	96	300	91½	Mich. South. gtd	
Treas. Notes, 7		100	91	50	126
3-10, 1st series		300	91½	Illinois Central.	
5,000 c.	99¾	200.2d call.	91½	500 c.	125
Tenn. State 6s.		Erie.		300 c.	124½
12,000	71½	400	76⅞	300	124
N. Carolina 6s.		1,500	76½	400	s10. 124
2,000	s10. 65½	500	76⅞	200	s60. 121½
Missouri 6s.		100	s10. 76½	50	123½
3,000	68	700	s10. 76½	Cleve. & Pitts.	
Missouri 6s, Pacific R. R. iss.		500 2d call.	76⅞	300	62½
3,000	69	Hudson River.		600	62½
20,000	70	200	105	200	b10. 62½
Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.		600	104¾	1,100	62½
5,000	78	100.2d call.	104¾	1,100.2 c.	s45 62
Ohio & M. cert.		Reading.		100	62¾
20,000	25½	700	99½	Chicago & N.W.	
10,000	25¼	400	99¾	700	25
Ill. Cent. Bonds.		800	99½	200	24¼
2,000	115	200	s10. 99¾	400	24¼
Alton&T.H.inc.		1,000	99½	Chi.&N.W.pref.	
2,000	70	100	s30. 91¾	200	57
P.,Ft.W.&C.,1s		400	s30. 92	200	s10. 56½
1,000	101	1,200.2d c.	93	Chic. & R. I.	
American Gold.		500	s10. 93	200	97½
2,000	137½	Pitts.Ft W.&Ch		300	97½
Alton& Ter. Ht.		100	94½	500	97¼
100	35	500	94½	Cumb. Coal pref.	
		200	s10. 94½	100	39
		200	s30. 94	100	39¼

EVENING EXCHANGE.

American Gold.		Reading.		Rock Island.	
60,000	137¾	200	s3. 93¾	200	b3. 99½
25,000	b3. 137¾	300	93¾	350	99¾
N. Y. Central.		450	s10. 93	250	s3. 99½
450	b3. 91	1,200	b3. 93¾	North-Western.	
300	92	200	93¾	200	24¾
Erie.		200	b3. 93¾	200.ex d pr.	54½
300	77¼	Old Southern.		150	54¼
1,100	s3. 77¼	200	62¾	200	54¼
500	77⅞	200	s3. 62¾	Canton.	
Mich. Central.		900	62¾	100	38¼
100	109¼	100	s3. 62¾	Cary Improv.	
Hudson River.		Fort Wayne.		500	24½
300	104¾	100	94½	Cumberland.	
100	b3.105	350	s3. 94½	400	s3. 40¾
Pittsburgh.		Ohio cer.		100	40¾
1,250	64	15,000	24¼	Quicksilver.	
850	63¾			250	51¼

Gold closed at 137¾.

SATURDAY, June 10—P. M.

Gold opened at 137¾, sold at 137½, and closed at 137¾. The extreme quotations were 137¾ and 137½. The shipments to-day were: per steamer Helvetia, $155,000; steamer Teutonia, $693,350; steamer City of Baltimore, $934,850. Total, $1,783,200.

Government Bonds were dull and lower for 5-20s, and strong for 10-40s. The early issue of the 7.30 notes continues scarce, and an order to purchase a moderate amount could not be filled, there being no bonds offered. Miscellaneous shares were generally strong. Atlantic Mail declined to 169. Cumberland sold at 40¼. State Stocks were very strong.

Railway shares opened steady on the street, and at the Board an advance was made on the entire list from 1¼ to 2 per cent. Illinois Central rose to 125, sales, and closed strong at that bid. Michigan Central sold largely at 110, and was in demand at that rate at the close of the day. A large number of seller's options on these stocks fell due to-day, and it was impossible to borrow them, and so the stock had to be purchased to settle the contracts. The rest of the market was strong, and all the leading shares were scarce for delivery. The closing prices on the street were: New-York Central, 92; Erie, 77; Hudson, 105; Michigan Southern, 62¼; Rock Island, 98.

Money continues to grow easier, and is freely offered on the street at 5 per cent, without takers, and large amounts have been placed at 4 per cent.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $3,143,572 90—for Customs, $208,000; Payments, $2,452,297 65—on account of Loan, $522,000; Balance, $42,913,076 18.

The following is the statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for May, 1865:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold.	9,381.97	for	$99,263 12
Acres Int'st Fund Lands sold.	360.00	for	5,634 00
Acres Free Land sold	1,089.80	for	12,439 55
Total sales during the month of May 1865	10,831.77	for	$117,336 67
To which add Town Lot sales.			3,553 50
Total of all			$120,890 17
Cash collected in May			$115,339 92

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$166,254 67
Receipts from Freight	269,991 10
Receipts from Mails	6,358 33
Receipts from Rent of Road	4,000 00
Receipts from other sources	8,000 00
Total receipts in month of May, 1865	$454,604 10
Total receipts in month of May, 1864	406,372 66

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the ensuing year: Thomas C. Durant, Francis H. Tows, David Dows, C. W. Durant, E. W. Dunham, Thomas S. Sturgess, Clark Durant, John F. Tracy, Oliver Charlick, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Wm. Whitewright, jr., John P. Yelverton.

Foreign exchange is still firm. Bills at 60 days on London are selling at 109¼@109¾ for commercial; 110@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¾@111¼; Paris at 60 days, 5.15@5.11¼; do. at short sight, 5.08¾; Antwerp, 5.15@5.11¼; Swiss, 5.13¾@5.11¼; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41¾; Frankfort, 41¼@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80¼; Prussian thalers, 72¼@72¾.

The total imports at New-York for the week compare as follows:

Week ending.	June 9.	June 3.	May 26.	May 19.
Dry Goods	$1,213,042	$415,247	$897,385	$650,203
Gen'l merch'se.	1,457,394	3,175,292	1,954,880	2,854,650
Total	$2,670,436	$3,560,590	$2,852,265	$3,504,853

The New-York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows with former returns:

For the Week.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered at the port	$601,942	$1,131,906	$1,213,042
Thrown on market	494,785	527,568	1,492,164
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$28,160,079	$42,489,022	$20,495,869
Thrown on market	24,521,537	43,145,763	24,962,658

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, held at Davenport, Iowa, on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Gen. John A. Dix, George T. M. Davis, John Elliott, George H. Stanton, jr., Blakely Wilson and David Jones of New-York; Hiram Rice, J. B. Grinnell and Ebenezer Cook of Iowa.