Williamsburgh and Greenpoint.....5 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.....5 a. m. 1:30 and 6 p. m.
Nassau Mail.....5, 11 a. m., 2 and 4:30 p. m.
Jersey City Mail closes.....5 a. m., 12 and 4:30 p. m.
California Mail, by steamer, 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. Closes at.....10:30 a. m.

### Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., Depot 30th st. and 10th-ave., and by Harlem R. R., Depot 26th st. and 4th-ave., via Hudson River: 7, 8, 10 a. m., 3, 4, 7, and 11 p. m.; via Harlem 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sundays train, via Hudson River, 7 a. m. City cars run between Chambers and 30th st. stations and City Hall and 30th st. stations.
To Albany, by steamer St. John and Dean Richmond, daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Canal-st. N. R.....at 6 p. m.
To Albany and intermediate landings, by steamer Artesola, foot of Desbrosses-st., daily.....7:30 a. m.
To Baltimore and Washington, by the New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 10 a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sundays.....7 p. m.
To Boston, by Norwich line, Pier 29 N. R., daily (Sunday excepted).....5 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., via Springfield 27th st. and 4th-av.....9 a. m. 2 and 8 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., 27th st. and 4th-ave., via Shore line, 12 and 9 p. m. Sundays.....5 p. m.
To Cambridgeport, Rochester, Buffalo, Sacramento and West, by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., at 7, 10 a. m., 3:30 and 7 p. m. Emigrant train.....8 p. m.
For Camden, by Harlan and Delaware Bay Railroad, from Pier 52, N. R., at 11 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Freight train at.....5 p. m.
To Greenport, by Long Island R. R., depot corner of Atlantic and Flatbush-ave., at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 and 5:30 p. m.
To Hackettstown and intermediate stations, by Morris and Essex R. R., foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 a. m. By same road for stations west of Milburn at 4:30 p. m. Morristown Express.....5 p. m.
To New-Haven, connecting with R. R. for Hartford and Springfield—Steamers leave Pier 1, North River, at.....3:30 and 11 p. m.
To New-Haven, by the New-Haven R. R., 27th st. and 4th-av., at.....7, 8, 11:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3, 3:45, 5:30, and 8 p. m.
To Newburgh, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Gessner's Dock, Cornwall and Milton, steamer Mary Powell, foot of Deshrosses-st., daily at.....1:30 p. m.
To Newburgh and Finkhill, by steamer Mapleshade, daily (Sundays excepted), from foot of Barclay-st., at.....3 p. m.
To Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and intermediate landings, by steamers, foot of Jay-st., daily (Sunday excepted), at.....4 p. m.
To Norwalk, connecting with the Danbury R.R. by steamer Norwalk, Pier No. 37 E. R., daily, at.....3 p. m.
For the West, by (Centre) Railroad of New-Jersey, via Allentown, from foot of Liberty-st. N. R., 9 a. m., 12 m. and 8:30 p. m. Sunday train.....8 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. Sundays.....6 p. m.
To Rye, Portchester and Greenwich, Conn., by steamer John Rutter, from Peck-slip daily, at.....3:30 p. m.
To Troy, by steamers Connecticut and Rip Van Winkle, daily (Sundays excepted), from Pier No. 40, N. R., at.....6 p. m.
To Washington, by New-Jersey R. R. foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 10 a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sundays.....7 p. m.
To New-Orleans, every Saturday, Black Star and New-York Mail Steamers Line.
For Savannah, every Thursday, Murray's Line, office No. 61 and 62 Southst.
For Savannah, every Saturday, by Empire Line, Garrison & Allen, No. 3 Bowling Green.....3 p. m.
For Savannah, every Thursday, Pioneer Line, Pier No. 4 N. R.....3 p. m.
For Montana and Idaho—see advertisement.
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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia | New-York | Liverpool | May 26 |
| City of New-York | New-York | Liverpool | May 26 |
| Hermann | New-York | Bremen | May 26 |
| Java | New-York | Liverpool | May 30 |

TO ARRIVE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New-York | May 12 |
| City of Boston | Liverpool | New-York | May 16 |
| Damascus | Liverpool | Quebec | May 17 |
| City of Manchester | Liverpool | New-York | May 17 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | May 19 |
| City of London | Liverpool | New-York | May 23 |
| Africa | Liverpool | Boston | May 26 |

### Passengers Arrived.

FROM PARA—In schooner Enchantress—C. Somes, H. M. Thomas, L. B. Hall.
FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA—In brig Alga—Jose Hoosey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun Rises.....4:39 | Sun Sets.....7:19 | Moon Rises.....3:06
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.....5:22 | Gov. Island.....6:02 | Hell Gate.....7:44

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....May 25.

### Cleared.

Steamship Bavaria (Ham.), Taube, Hamburg, Kuhlardt & Co.
Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney.
Steamship Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.
Ship James Paton (Br.), Allison, Glasgow, G. F. Bolley.
Bark Erwin (Br.), Wardell, Turk's Island, E. A. Hussey & Co.
Bark Pollonia (Norw.), Brager, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Svanhvide (Norw.), Larsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Wilhelmine (Brem.), Roemers, Bremen, Roger Bros.
Bark Fortuna, Wilcken (Brem.), Ridgt, Fort Chalmers, N. Z., R. W. Forbes & Co.
Brig Mary Ida (Br.), Dowsley, St. Thomas, Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Udola, Whittemore, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Pace Volunpo (Br.), Matheson, Pictou, N. S.
Brig Ben Nevis (Br.), Forrest, Cow Bay, C. B., E. F. Small & Co.
Brig Ada (Br.), Card, Halifax, O. F. Pendleton & Co.
Brig W. N. L. (Br.), Acher, Halifax, J. L. Overton.
Brig Kate (Br.), McDougall, Halifax, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.
Schr. Wm. H. Bowers, Jacques, Providence, Geo. N. Strauhan.
Schr. Joel Walker, Overton, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr. El Dorado, Colton, Elizabethport, N. J.
Schr. R. H. Coleon, Roberts, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. George L. Francis, Bridgeport.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, Geo. N. Strauhan.
Sloop I. Adams, Hallock, Newark, N. J.
Sloop Pioneer, Nickols, Providence, Geo. N. Strauhan.

### Arrived.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. and pass. to Metropolitan Steamship Co. 24th inst., at 8 a. m., off Tarpaulin Cove, saw dismantled ship Sinola, from New-York, in tow of tug Charles Pearson.
Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. and pass. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and pass. to Isaac Odell.
Ship Harpswell, Owen, Havre April 1, with mdse. and 195 pass. to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; had two deaths; April 15, lat. 46 00, long. 22 50, while lying to in a heavy SW gale, was boarded by a sea, carrying away port fore channels, main rail and bulwarks, flooding the decks and between decks; April 17, lat. 47 08, lon. 24 04, was spoken by Brit. brig Thetias, from Alvarado for Liverpool, having on board Capt. McNeely and crew of Brit. brig Fred. H. Parker, who were taken off that vessel April 3, and wished to be transferred to the H., as they were short of provisions and was leaking; took them on board and brought them to this port.
Bark C. A. Jones (of Windsor, N. S.), Francis, Bordeaux 60 days, with wine, &c., to D. B. DeWolf & Co. 16th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 59 15, saw brig Zephyr, standing NW.
Bark Emma F. Herriman (of Searsport), Herriman, Sagua 13 days, with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver.
Brig William & Jane (Br.), Limeseed, Sunderland 60 days, with coal to Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Stranger (of Maitland, N. S.), Campbell, Cardenas 13 days, with molasses to master.
Brig Pennsman, Fickett, Sagua 11 days, with molasses to Peck & Church. Been 6 days N of Hatteras, with heavy N & NW winds; lost bowsprit of mainmast off deck; left bark Hunter for Philadelphia, kills for New-York, Eagle for New-York, and brig Atlas for do., all to sail about 10th inst.
Brig Alga, Mesquy, St. Jago de Cuba 20 days, with sugar to J. W. Wiswell & Co. Left bark Morning Star, for New-York next day; Norwegian ship Philotas and bark Alliance, for do. in 7 days; schooners A. L. Johnson, J. L. Davis and J. M. Caldwell, loading for New-York.
Brig Pauline (Ham.), Schwelchhart, Rio Janeiro Sept. 2, via Lisbon for orders Nov. 9, and St. Thomas May 3, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Put into the latter port in distress, having been obliged to cut away the masts and throw overboard a portion of the cargo to give the vessel during a heavy gale in January.
Brig Imogene, Saunders, Palermo March 2, with fruit, &c., to John Swan. Passed Gibraltar March 29; had westerly calms and rough seas the entire passage; May 23, lat. 39 14, long. 71, saw bark Damon, bound E.
Schr. Enchantress (of Barbados), Conley, Para 23 days, with rubber, &c., to Jos. Bishop & Co. Been 9 days N of Hatteras with heavy N winds; left brig Sallona, for New-York in ten days.
Schr. Fanny Elder (of Bangor), Shea, Sagua 16 days, with molasses to Holyoke & Murray. Sailed in company with brig J. F. Ellicott for New-York.

### Spoken.

April 17, lat. 47 08, lon. 24 04, Br. brig Thetias, from Alvarado for Liverpool.

### Disaster.

April 17, lat. 47 08, lon. 24 04, the ship Harpswell, Havre for New-York, was spoken by Brit. brig Thetias, from Alvarado for Liverpool, having on board Capt. McNeely and crew of Brit. brig F. H. Parker, who were taken off that vessel April 3, and wished the H. to take them on board, as they were short of provisions and leaking. The H. brought the crew to this port. Capt. McNeely reports sailed from St. John, N. B., March 30, for Porto Rico, with a cargo of lumber, and had heavy weather; on 27th, while lying to under three-reefed mainsail, in a heavy gale from NW, his vessel capsized, when the masts were cut away and she righted, losing everything off deck and one of the crew; vessel full of water, was without food, except some flour and salmon water, for seven days, when, on April 3, were taken off by the Thetias. The F. H. Parker was ten months old, 132 tons burden, and was owned by Capt. McNeely and others; insured at Cornwallis, N. S., for $2,000.

## Port-Warden's Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 25 William-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 Constitution.....37 E. R.
Ship Excelsior.....36 E. R.
Ship Owego.....30 E. R.
Ship Destiny land.....8 N. R.
Bark Stampede.....Prentice's.
Bark Echo.....Pierrepont's.
Bark Carson Nish.....12 E. R.
Bark Pembroke.....Schenck's.
Brig Cancellors.....Pierrepont's.
Brig S. B. Crosby.....Woodruff & Robinson's.
Schr. Libertadora.....46 E. R.

MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, President.
J. AUG'S HERRIMAN, Secretary.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Councilmen.

STATED SESSION, Thursday, May 24, 1866.
OFFICIAL. | 7 o'clock, p. m.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.
Present—J. Wilson Green, esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:
Councilmen Keenan, Long, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Holbrick and Imlay—9.
A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call, the PRESIDENT declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m.
EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH.—At a meeting of all the officers of the Lutheran Church of St. James, held on Thursday evening, May 24, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the officers of the Lutheran Church of St. James are due and are hereby tendered to the Baptist Church, worshiping at the Tabernacle on Second-ave., the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-st. and Second-ave., the Lutheran Church of St. Paul's and the Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, for the kind, generous and Christian manner in which they have tendered us the temporary use of their respective places of worship in our present emergency.
F. W. LOSW, Secretary.

## METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

### The Sewerage of Streets not yet Laid Out—Number of Orders Issued—Negligent Inspectors—Mineral Waters in Central Park—The Destruction of Infected Clothing—The Hunter's Point Nuisance—Washington Drove-Yard—Communications and Resolutions.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon in the Police Court rooms, the President, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, occupying the chair, and all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS FROM COUNSEL AND ATTORNEY.

Counselor TRACY reported that he had seen Messrs Craven and Carnes of the Croton Aqueduct Board upon the subject of sewering streets that had not been legally laid out. They were prevented from making such improvements by injunction, and there was no method known by which, under the circumstances, the cost could be assessed upon the abutting property.

Attorney BLISS reported 379 general and 199 special orders for the abatement of nuisances—making a total of 11,630 of the former and 1,742 of the latter class that have thus far been issued by the Board of Health. In addition to these, about 60 final orders were passed for the execution of work already ordered, but neglected by property-owners and tenants.

NEGLIGENT INSPECTORS.

At the last meeting of the Board, the Superintendent presented a schedule showing the number of nuisances reported by each Inspector, and an impression was made by it upon the minds of some of the members of the Board, that those Inspectors who reported out few nuisances had done very little work, and, in fact, had been negligent of their duties, and consequently, no new Inspectors ought to be appointed to fill the vacancies that from time to time occurred. The Sanitary Committee have investigated this matter, and find that such conclusions are very unjust, for the report by itself, without reference to the means of information in the possession of the Superintendent, is not a criterion of the comparative merits of the Inspectors. The most skilled of the Inspectors are often employed to review the cases reported as nuisances, in order that accurate knowledge of them may be obtained, and in order that the remedies suggested for their abatement may be effectually applied; and yet these gentlemen, thus engaged, are obliged to omit their regular duties to attend to this often sudden call upon their time. They thus do not appear upon the list as reporting many nuisances. Yet they have been fully employed.

The discovery of nuisances is often accidental. Many may be found existing together in one place, or a few only may be discovered, after a long and patient search. If many are found the list swells to a large number, without indicating that the Inspector has been unusually industrious.

The Committee are anxious to have this matter understood, for fear that censure wrongly inflicted may wound the feelings of the best men employed by the Board.

Moreover, the Committee are desirous that the great work of thoroughly inspecting the District may be prosecuted, and recommend that all vacancies occurring among the Inspectors be immediately filled.

ARTIFICIAL SPAS IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Sanitary Committee made the following report upon the request, recently noticed in these columns, that the Board of Health should lend its aid to procure a place in Central Park where artificial mineral waters could be sold to visitors. It will be seen that they do not favor either the project or the waters. In discussing this matter Dr. Parker said that what is ordinarily called soda-water is merely carbonic-acid gas-water, and has no soda in it. The beverage is made by pouring sulphuric acid, which is seldom pure, upon lime or marble-dust, which is always impure, and the two impurities thus mixed are unhealthy. The report of the Sanitary Committee upon this subject reads thus:

"As to the request of Messrs. Schultz & Barker to the Board, asking it to recommend the introduction of their mineral waters into the Central Park as a sanitary measure, your Committee would report that these gentlemen, interested as they are by a long list of distinguished physicians, do not appear to be present with the Park Commissioners to urge to their request; that we cannot recommend their enterprise, since, by doing so, we would encourage the growth of a monopoly, to the injury of other persons engaged in the business. We fear, too, that our sanction would stimulate the present indiscriminate use of these waters, which we believe ought never to be taken in or out of the Park, except by the advice of a physician, who has satisfied their virtues, and knows to what cases their use may be serviceable.

"We deprecate at all times the daily use of purgative medicines (and most of these waters have purgative effects), but especially at this period, when we are threatened with cholera, do we believe that these waters would be injurious.

"Of the whole list of mineral waters used in this city, we regard simple soda-water to be the only one that is innocent, and we are glad of this opportunity to protest against the parade made of their great utility to the public health."

DESTROYING INFECTED CLOTHING.

The following report was made upon this somewhat important subject:

"Dr. Coulling has asked the Board whether he would be justified in destroying the property of patients affected with small-pox, cholera and typhoid?

"Your committee would recommend that authority be given to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent to destroy all clothing, bed clothing, bedding and carpeting which have been exposed to the poison of small-pox, and to do the same in cases of cholera, so far as these articles may have become soiled by the evacuations; but in cases of typhus to purify these articles by washing, where they find by the use of disinfectants, and if, for good reason, they shall see it to make an exception to this rule, they are to report immediately to the Board their action, with the circumstances in full which seemed to have justified it."

This portion of the report of the Sanitary Committee was amended so as to require the officers of the Board in cases where infected clothing was destroyed to take a full and strict inventory of it before so doing, after which the full report of the Committee was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition from J. W. Ladd asking permission to apply animal magnetism to cholera patients under treatment in the various hospitals under the charge of the Board of Health, in case of an epidemic, was read and filed.

A letter from the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine, offering its services to the Board of Health in the event of a cholera epidemic, was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A communication, from the residents of Sing Sing, asking to have Dr. Adrian H. Hoffman, father of Mayor Hoffman, appointed Sanitary Inspector of that district took the same reference.

THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCE.

Another complaint from citizens concerning the manure nuisance, created by the Flushing Railroad, was read. It is said that previous efforts to abate the evil have failed, and the Inspector thinks the only method by which it can be done is to have the dumping-grounds removed to a creek near Calvary Cemetery. An order to the effect that the business of unloading manure at that point be discontinued, except between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., was finally passed.

WASHINGTON CATTLE-YARD.

Messrs. Allerton, Dutcher & Moore applied for a permit to yard cattle, sheep and calves in Washington Drove-Yard, between Fourth and Fifth-aves. and Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-sts., and in their petition informed the Board that they have engaged and are fitting up extensive yards at Ninety-eighth and One-hundred-and-second sts., between Third and Fourth-aves.; that they have a large number of men employed in preparing the new grounds; that they have been so employed since the 1st of January last; that the yards have to be paved and buildings are to be erected; that it is the interest of the petitioners to move into the new yards as soon as possible, as they are now paying rent for both places, and that they will keep the old yards unobjectionable until August 1, if permitted to stay there until that date. Sanitary Superintendent DALTON, having made an inspection, reported as follows: "The present yards, situated between Fourth and Fifth-aves. and Forty-third and Forty-sixth sts., I found paved with cobble-stones and in a perfectly clean and inoffensive condition. The new establishment is making rapid progress. The yards are to be paved with Belgian pavement, and, so far as appears from its present aspect, it will be, in all respects, a first-class cattle market. Its completion must occupy some weeks. In view of these facts, and the great importance of having this business properly and permanently provided for, I would respectfully recommend that a permit be granted until the 15th of July next, under the following conditions, namely: First, That all the pens now used by Messrs. Allerton, Dutcher & Moore be kept constantly in an inoffensive condition. Second, That, with the exception of Monday and until 9 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday of each week, which are the market days, no cattle shall be yarded within 200 feet of Fifth-ave."

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution appointing Dr. Lewis Applegate to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Dr. McLean was adopted.

A resolution, offered by Dr. CRANE, prohibiting any person from selling meat, fish, fowls or vegetables from vehicles in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, was referred to the counsel.

Upon motion of President SCHULTZ, Mr. Depew was designated to issue all permits to be given by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FIRE.

### Thirty Cars Loaded with Freight Burned—Loss Over $150,000—No Insurance—The Fire Without Doubt the Work of an Incendiary.

Our reporters have gathered the following additional facts relative to the disastrous conflagration reported in our morning edition on Friday:

A few minutes after 12 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in one of the northern sheds of the immense freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, located in Thirty-second-st., near Tenth-ave.

The alarm was given at once, and the fire department were on the ground with their powerful steamers with unusual promptness, but owing to the inflammable nature of the material with which the place was filled, before their arrival the flames had communicated with the main building, nearly 500 feet in length, and in an incredibly short space of time this was a mass of flames.

On the tracks inside the sheds were 30 cars laden with freight. Owing to the absence of any locomotives with which to draw them to a safe distance they, too, became a prey to the devouring element. Two horses were burned to death. They were in one of the sheds, and the flames made such rapid progress that it was found impossible to extricate them.

Within two hours from the time the fire was first discovered the buildings and contents were entirely consumed. The loss on buildings will be about $40,000, on cars, $55,000; total, $75,000. This is a total loss, for the company does not insure against loss by fire.

The cars which were burned contained incoming freight. This consisted in the main of flour, wheat, potatoes and other staple articles, together with a considerable amount of wall, printing and wrapping paper. In addition, the buildings burned contained a large amount of freight of all kinds. The loss on freight in cars and buildings cannot be less than $75,000, and may amount to a great deal more. It belongs to a number of people, and is probably only partially insured.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Who the scoundrel is or what motive prompted him to commit the act, is at present unknown. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under advisement, and will probably elucidate the case in a few days.

If the motive that prompted the act was theft, the incendiary or incendiaries must have been signally disappointed, for the police of the Twentieth and adjoining Precincts kept the crowd away from the vicinity of the burning buildings, and effectually prevented the denizens of Abattoir-place and the rest of that low neighborhood from indulging their thievish propensities.

### Destructive Fire in Broadway—List of the Losses and Insurances.

The following is a list of the occupants of the building No. 1024 Broadway, which was damaged by fire on Friday evening, their losses and insurances:

The first floor and basement is occupied by C. Scribner & Co., book publishers. Their stock is very badly damaged by water. Loss about $10,000. They are insured for $41,000, in the following companies: Phenix, $5,000; Home, $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; Etna, $5,000; North American, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Washington, $5,000; Manhattan, $2,500; Yonkers and New-York, $5,000; Rutger, $2,500; and Corn Exchange, $5,000.

A portion of the second and the whole of the third floor was occupied by J. B. Cook, dealer in furniture—loss on stock by fire and water, $3,000; insured for $4,000 in the Firemen's, Equitable and Merchants' Companies. C. J. Hobby had a number of extension tables stored on the third floor, and on these he experiences a loss of $300—insured in the Star Company. The rear of the second floor was occupied by J. C. Moore, dealer in window-shades—loss about $1,500; no insurance.

The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Charles Kleuzer, cabinetmaker. With the exception of a small amount of lumber which was saved, he experiences a total loss, the floors he occupied being completely burned. He estimated his loss at $6,000. Insured for $14,000 in City Companies. The building is owned by Henry B. Townsend, and is damaged to the amount of $10,000. Fully insured. None of the adjoining buildings were damaged. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

## JAMES STEPHENS AND THE FENIANS.

### Situation—Roberts versus Stephens—Scenes at the Metropolitan Hotel—The Moffat Mansion—The New Headquarters—Public Demonstration To-Night.

Two weeks have now elapsed since the arrival of Mr. Stephens, the chief organizer of the Irish Republic, as he is pleased to title himself, was announced in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The avowed object of his coming was to reconcile, if possible, the two parties led by the deposed O'Mahony and by President Roberts, and to that end he has made some half-a-dozen speeches, and attended three or four Fenian demonstrations. So far it would appear that his efforts have not been attended with much success. In point of numbers the meetings were failures, and financially they were no less so. The late meeting at Jones's Wood, by no means equaled the expectations of his friends, and, the temperate (compared to other Fenian buncombe) speech which he there made, failed to satisfy the great majority of the men to whom he looks for the required assistance in his undertaking of overturning British rule in Ireland, and in its stead establishing a republican form of Government. He has not succeeded in impressing the Roberts party with either the feasibility of his plans or the sincerity of his motives. They still look to Canada, and are making preparations for a struggle with the British power in that quarter. Mr. Stephens says that the battle is to be fought in Ireland; that he will fight there this year if he receives the support which he requires, and that he is confident of success. This programme he announced on his arrival, and he still declares that he "will fight it out on that line all Summer." But "the support" is not forthcoming, and there is very little prospect that he will get one tenth of the money which he says he needs. The party which he indorsed in this city, and who are still around him at the Metropolitan Hotel, and at all his meetings, received immense sums of money during the last two years, all of which has been recklessly squandered, and appropriated for other purposes than the donors intended, or even dreamed. O'Mahony was believed by the rank and file to be honest and sincere. His management of the Fenian movement in America, had the sanction of Mr. Stephens, and under his regime it had been proved that the Union Square Headquarters was little better than a den of thieves, whose whole object was self-aggrandizement. No account has been given of the receipts or of the expenditures of that costly establishment, and the Fenian laborers, servant girls, and mechanics, who toiled so hard for the money they so generously and freely invested in Fenian bonds, are not disposed to again open their purse-strings until perfectly assured that their money will be properly applied. The enthusiasm of three months ago, when even the mention of the name of Stephens was sufficient to disleud to their utmost limit 10,000 Fenian throats and almost shake the building in which the oral manifestation took place, has entirely died out and cannot now, it would seem, be awakened by even the presence of the "sweet blarney" of the distinguished Chief Organizer. His work at present is up hill, and the progress, if progress there be any, is slow. Sisyphus-like the stone is rolling back, so strongly as almost to crush him. This land of Manhattan is the stronghold of the O'Mahony faction, now the Stephens party, and if unsuccessful here, there is not much probability that he will fare any better at the hands of the Fenians in other sections of the country. Boston is rather favorably disposed toward him, but the West is almost to a man in favor of Roberts and the invasion of Canada. This party are working quietly, and, though there is considerable activity around their headquarters, very little is said, and the inquisitive reporter is courteously requested to wait a short time longer, and there will be sensations and items in abundance. There is a large number of military men, all "waiting orders" to proceed somewhere, constantly around, and considerable impatience is manifested at the unavoidable and unexpected delays which have postponed "yet awhile" their little Summer excursion to the Lakes.

Mr. Stephens and Staff still occupy their rather comfortable quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. There are few visitors, but such as do call are very courteously and cordially received. The once illustrious and potent O'Mahony is to be seen there, though he now never favors his enthusiastic admirers with a glimpse of his physiognomy at Fenian gatherings. There are others, too, to be seen in the "Chieftain's" rooms who likewise studiously abstain from participation in all public assemblages. Some say there are reasons for this avoidance of the "profane vulgar," and that Mr. Stephens is shielding more than one individual from the vengeance of an outraged people.

THE MOFFAT MANSION.

This former shrine of Fenianism is now entirely abandoned. The furniture, around which so many dear associations of Fenian bonds, and munificent subscriptions, and warlike epistles, manifestoes, and State papers clustered; the grand center-table, on which the Eastport campaign was planned; the Turkey carpets, where strode the defiant chieftains and dark conspirators; the costly mirrors, in which the O'Mahoney gazed, and Killian, the magnificent, "attitudinized" and admired himself; the elegant lounges, whereon the Big Center and all the little centers reclined their official heads, have all fallen beneath the merciless stroke of the auctioneer's hammer, and, melancholy to relate, the valuables were sold at a sacrifice. There were, we understand, no relics or curiosity hunters around, and the precious memorials, instead of being carefully deposited in an Irish national museum, are now exposed to sale in a Chatham-st. furniture store.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The new headquarters of the Stephens branch of the Fenians will be located in the building of *The Daily News*, in Chatham-st., in that portion of it which was occupied a short time ago by the City Inspector's Department.

THE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Stephens is announced to speak at the Cooper Institute this evening. It is intended to have a grand demonstration of Feniandom—oratory, music, fireworks and enthusiasm. The Committee were engaged all day yesterday in endeavors to make the affair the grandest thing of the kind that has yet taken place in Fenian circles.

## THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD SCHOOL CASE.

### Powers of the Board of Education.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, before Justice Barnard, yesterday came up the case of The People ex rel. Edward M. Banks agt. the Board of Education, &c. This case was brought up on an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling the Board of Education to forthwith appoint one Abner R. Holley to the position of principal teacher of the male department of Ward School No. 63. The affidavit on which the order to show cause was granted set out that Mr. Wood, the former principal of that school, had resigned his position, to take effect from the 1st of May, 1866; that the School Trustees of the Ward had presented the name of Mr. Holley for that position, and that the Board of Education had refused to appoint. Mr. Johnson, counsel for the plaintiffs, argued that the wording of the law, that the Board of Education shall appoint on the nomination of the Trustees of the Ward was imperative and made the Board of Education merely ministerial officers.

Judge Barnard—I cannot agree with you counsel. In that case it would be no use to go through the form.

Mr. Johnson—I cannot see the use of it either. The Trustees are respectable men and could be trusted.

Judge Barnard—Not all of them counsel. Your clients are no doubt respectable men, but some of the trustees a man would not bring into his house where there were subjects of petty larceny about without bringing a policeman along.

Mr. Johnson renewed the argument that the action of the Board of Education was merely ministerial and a proper subject for the issuing of a mandamus. Judge Barnard said he could not take any other view than that the power was discretionary. The best way would be to take an order denying a mandamus, from which an appeal could be taken and heard at the June General Term.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, jr., on behalf of the Board, stated that the truth was, Mr. Wood, who had been a most efficient principal, was induced by threats of reducing his salary, to tender a resignation to the trustees, of his place. That subsequently he had withdrawn this resignation, and the Board of Education, when the matter was brought before them, had decided that there was no vacancy to fill. He had here affidavits to show these facts, and perhaps it would be better to have the whole matter presented to the General Term.

The Court—I think you had better go up on this point alone.

Mr. Lawrence—If I can be allowed to answer over in case the General Term does not agree with your honor, I am willing it should take that course.

Ordered accordingly.

## VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

### Examination Before Justice Ledwith.

The examination in the case of the liquor dealers who were arrested for alleged violations of the Excise Law, which has been adjourned several times, came up yesterday before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

John McKeon, counsel for the accused, insisted that no offense had been committed under the fourteenth section of the law. All of the penalties were to be directed against persons who may be accused. None of his clients were licensed, and therefore they were clearly not amenable to the law. This view of the case was taken by Justice Ledwith, and he accordingly discharged Daniel Healy of No. 258 Ninth-ave., Matthias Gosmiller of No. 350 First-ave., Frederick Bush of No. 275 Avenue A, and Jules Bonhem of No. 142 Mercer-st.

In the case of George B. Wood of No. 106 Spring-st., and Charles Albertson of the corner of Carmine and Bleecker-sts., the prisoners were charged with selling liquor on Sunday. It was clearly proven that instead of Sunday, as charged in the affidavit, the time at which they committed the offense was 2 o'clock on Monday morning, and on the ground of informality in the indictment, the prisoners were discharged.

The examination in the cases of Andrew Ryan of No. 284 Seventh-ave., and Philip Ridey of No. 74 Greenwich-ave., was postponed until Friday, June 1.

### Burglary in the Eighth Ward.

Late on Thursday night a party of thieves forced an entrance into the dwelling and shoe shop of Christopher Barth, No. 483 Broome-st., and carried off five pair of calfskin boots. Awakened by the noise of windows being opened, Mr. Barth got up, and finding that a burglary had been committed, made a search through the place. While so engaged he found a man named James Taylor beneath the counter. He at once struck the thief upon the head with a piece of iron which he had in his hand, when the latter dashed through a rear window and made his escape. Officers Eakins, Moore and Tuthill of the Eighth Precinct were then called in and searched the place. In the back yard they found two pair of the stolen boots, a pistol, a screw-driver, and two skeleton-keys. Some drops of blood were also found. These were followed and found to cross a fence in the rear of an adjoining house in Broome-st. Still following the traces of blood they were finally found to terminate at the door of a room on the second floor. Entering this room the officer found Taylor lying in bed with his head bandaged. He was at once identified by Mr. Barth as the man whom he struck in the shop, and taken into custody. Yesterday the prisoner was committed for trial, without bail, by Justice Ledwith. He is a native of this city, aged 20 years.

*The New-Haven Palladium* was on Monday last increased in size by the addition of considerably more than a page of its former sheet, which will make it the largest, as it already is one of the best, journals in Connecticut.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—MAY 25.
Before Commissioner BETTS.
THE NITRO-GLYCERINE CASE.
The United States agt. Otto Burstenbinder.

The nitro-glycerine which exploded in San Francisco on the 16th day of April last was contained in four carboys, or glass jars, packed in sawdust in a wooden box about four feet by one foot and a half, weighing 325 pounds, marked only with some numbers and with the address W. H. Mills, Los Angeles, and the necks of the carboys were fastened one to another by strings to prevent their moving.

This box was shipped at the City of New-York by the steamer New-York to Panama.

The accused is charged with having shipped the box in New-York, and with thus having violated the tenth section of the Act of Congress of Aug. 30, 1852, which enacts that any person is guilty of a misdemeanor who shall ship on board a vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam and carrying passengers, any gunpowder, oil of vitriol, oil of turpentine, camphene or other explosive burning fluid or materials which ignite by friction, unless the box containing the same shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the name or description of the articles contained therein. 10 Stat. at Large, p. 63.

Two points are presented for determination.

*First*. Is nitro-glycerine comprised within the provisions of the act? The evidence shows that its market name here is blasting oil; that it is recommended and advertised for sale on account of its explosive power, which is eight to thirteen times that of gunpowder; that it will explode at a heat of 360°, and that these circumstances were well known to the accused and his associates; and also that the explosion of a box containing the same article, in front of the Wyoming Hotel in Greenwich-st., in November last, should have warned them that there might be other circumstances under which it would explode than those above stated. The fact that this box at San Francisco did explode seems conclusive in determining the explosive character of its contents.

The argument that has been pressed with great force that it requires a very high degree of heat to explode this oil does not affect the question, for the act makes no allusion to the difficulty of exploding the fluid that is transported, but only to its explosive character.

I am, therefore, of opinion that if nitro-glycerine be shipped, the requirements of the tenth section of this act must be complied with.

The second question then remains to be considered, whether the accused was the shipper of this box.

It is shown by the proofs that, about the latter part of February, he left New-York for Lake Superior, and did not return till the 1st of April; that he was the owner of this box of blasting-oil, and had offered to sell it to Mr. Deveau and Mr. Prentice and others, with whom he was associated in organizing a Blasting Oil Company, but that they declined to purchase, and that each of these associates understood that Burstenbinder wished to sell the oil, and that they had authority to sell it for him; but they cannot testify to any special conversation nor letter in which he gave them such authority. Mr. Wm. H. Mills has been negotiating for the purchase of this box of oil before Burstenbinder left the city, but no sale had been consummated; and while the accused was absent at Lake Superior Deveau sold the oil to Mills, who then started for California, leaving directions with Mr. Raymond, another associate in the proposed company, to have the box sent to him by the overland express.

Deveau thereupon went to the magazine and took the box, in the same condition as it was originally imported from Hamburg, brought it down to the office of the company, No. 26 Pinest., and on its arrival there Raymond told Prentice that he had been to the Overland Express, and found the charges were too high, and directed Pr