RELIGIOUS.

PLENARY COUNCIL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ADDRESSES OF ARCHBISHOPS M'CLOSKY AND SPALDING.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1866.

The second Plenary Council of Baltimore opened in the Cathedral this morning. Seven Archbishops, 38 Bishops, and about 200 inferior clergy have seats in the Council, and a vast number of priests are present as spectators. The affair causes great excitement in the city and deep interest all though the American Church. At 9:30 this morning the members of the Council met in the large hall in Archbishop Spalding's house, and after chanting a hymn to the Holy Ghost, proceeded in procession, chanting psalms, through Charles, Mulberry and Cathedral-sts. to the main entrance of the cathedral. The prelates and abbots wore their miters, and all the clergy were habited in the richest vestments, while boys, acolytes in white and red, bore crosses, tapers, and incense. The streets and windows were thronged and the bells of all the Catholic Churches in the city rang. The procession passed up the middle aisle to the sanctuary, the inferior clergy filing off right and left, and filling half of each of the three aisles and all the space between the railing and the pews. The bishops and archbishops, with the masters of ceremonies, filled the whole of the vast sanctuary, and when they were placed, each one bearing his crosier and followed by a crosier-bearer, the sanctuary seemed one mass of gold and crimson and lights. All the prelates were present, except Bishop Domenec of Galveston. Mass was sung by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, the choir performing Mozart's Twelfth Mass with orchestra and large chorus. At the end of mass a portable pulpit was placed before the altar, and Archbishop McCloskey of New-York preached an eloquent sermon on the infallibility of the Church, from the following text from the Psalms.

"Glorious things are said of thee, O city of God. The dwelling in thee as it were, of all rejoicing."

If ever there were moments when the words you have just heard of the royal psalmist seemed to rise spontaneously to our lips and impress themselves upon our hearts, assuredly those moments are here and now here in the presence of a spectacle so grand and unusual, now, on an occasion so full of deep-felt interest and importance to us all—in all that we have here seen and heard we have recognized somewhat at least of the glorious titles that are said of the city of God. True, it is of the heavenly city alone that those glorious things are said in the perfect fullness of the Prophet's meaning, but they apply well also to that other city here on earth which is the counterpart and prefigurement of the one above that other city, which the same divine architect has planned and founded on the Rock of Ages, and which the same divine power protected. Need you be told that this city is the Church of God? To-day we can witness a portion of its glories, made visible to the eye of the flesh; its gracious worship; its glorious attributes, exemplified in living and miniature realities within and around this sanctuary; its unity—for here are assembled from the most distant parts of our country venerable prelates and pious and learned priests called together under the sanction of our holy Apostolic See, by the Most Reverend Metropolitan of this venerable See, who forms a proper and closer link between us and the Head of the Church, and thus unites us with the universal church which is the mystical body of Christ. And that unity, beloved brethren, shines out the more brightly for the reason that it has passed through troublous times which have put sunderances to the test—times of civil discord and domestic strife, when national unity was impaired and well nigh broken, social unity suffered grievous dread, and the bond of charity, even among ourselves, was sorely strained, and it may be weakened, but the bond of faith remained unbroken, so that we never met more truly as a band of brothers than we do to-day, and never was there a council marked by more harmony. You behold then unity; you behold Catholicity in unity; you behold holiness, but of that it does not become me to speak in this presence; you behold apostolicity, for does not this scene carry us back to remoter days in the Church's history, when the Bishops gathered together in council, differing in numbers and importance, but all formed upon the one model furnished by the apostles when they came together at Jerusalem? There is another attribute which may be called more glorious than these, because it holds all these together, and without it they would fall asunder. This is the attribute of infallibility, one which is perhaps the church's highest and proudest prerogative, the one upon which she is willing to stake her all, for, that failing, all falls, and, that proved, all is proved. In what, now, does this infallibility consist? Do we mean by it that the church receives at any time direct miraculous inspiration from heaven, that she has power to alter, amend, add to, or take from the original revelation given by God? Not at all. Much less do we confound infallibility with impeccability. The exemption from error which we claim for the church does not carry with it exemption from sin on the part of her ministers. What we mean is that the church in her character of teacher cannot become a teacher of error. Once assuming the existence of a Christian Church, we say that infallibility flows from it almost as a necessary consequence. You are all familiar with the form and manner in which the commission to the Apostles was originally given. "All power," said Christ, "is given me in Heaven and on Earth. Go and teach." Now this command of teaching implies a corresponding obligation on the part of those to whom the teaching is directed, to listen and believe. He that believes and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believes not shall be condemned. If everybody teaching could lead those who listen into error, assuredly there would be no obligation to believe, especially under so dreadful a penalty. If the teacher be fallible we are at liberty to doubt, and faith is unnecessary. But to the commission was added a promise, I am with you always, even to the consummation of the world. In going to teach you go as my representatives. My veracity is pledged. He that hears you hears me. So that the infallibility of the teacher is the infallibility of Christ himself. I am with you for all time. The commission and the promise shall endure till the end of the world. I will send you another paraclete, the Spirit of Truth, who will abide with you forever. In this way our Divine Lord proved that whatever he did or revealed should be for all time divinely propagated and preserved, that in listening to the Church we should listen to the Holy Spirit, and thus we should have the infallibility as well as the wisdom, justice and goodness of God as the motives of certainty and the basis of faith. There can be no question that in the early ages this claim was universally admitted. It is as an infallible Church that she has always proclaimed her mission, has brought out to her bosom thousands of glorious martyrs, and has peopled heaven with saints, and her history shows that she has fulfilled the commission and received the promise that she is the city of God, of which such glorious things are said; and if she is not this, why then she is a mighty impostor; and how do we account for the fact that God has made use of her to convert the world and to be for ages the sole embodiment of Christianity? How was it that when men professed to be authorized to preach a new and purer doctrine then unity was broken, discord came and countless sects arose, and the more this new enlightenment spread the more doubt and skepticism and vice spread with it? Infallibility is a great, even a stupendous power, but it is a power sent in mercy, by God, to cope with giant evils; and even now the poor, wandering mind—the poor, weary heart—will seek in vain for rest and refuge, except in the bosom of that Church, which alone can give the peace which is derived from the calm serenity of an infallible certainty. You may well on this day, reverend brethren, raise up your hearts in praise and thanksgiving for the unspeakable happiness you has bestowed on you in making you children of this Church. So that, most reverend prelates of venerable brethren, this is an occasion of great solemnity, of great responsibility as well as of great religious joy. We are here assembled as the legitimate successors of those to whom the commission and the promise were originally given. We are here not to examine or decide upon disputed doctrines, or define any new articles of faith, much less to discuss questions of a mere secular nature, or to treat of anything that has or can justly be interpreted as having any political character, tendency, or relation. We are here strictly to deliberate concerning those things that appertain to us as Bishops of the Church in the fulfillment of the great trust committed to us. We are here especially to consult for the interests of the souls of the daily increasing thousands of faithful people scattered over the vast expanse of our country, to provide more fully for the spiritual needs of ourselves, our clergy and our people, for the better regulation of discipline, for the more fitting celebration of the divine worship, for the greater honor and glory of God, and for the sanctification of our own souls, and as Solomon invoked wisdom from the father of all lights and the God of all understanding, so we rely upon Him for strength and illumination, and His blessing on the beginning, the continuance and the end of our deliberations. Bless us, the shepherds, and bless our flocks. Bless the holy church throughout the world, and our holy father, the successor of Peter, and the vicar of the Divine Son, to whom now, in his day of affliction, we are drawn by cords of closer affection than ever. Bless our country and our ruler. Bless us all in this city, on earth, and bless us hereafter in thy city above.

After the sermon, the Sixty-eighth Psalm and the Litany of the Saints were chanted by the prelates and priests; the hymn "Veni Creator" was sung, and Archbishop Spalding, standing at the altar, delivered address in Latin, of which I send you a translation:

TRANSLATION OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING'S ADDRESS.

VENERABLE BRETHREN AND BELOVED FELLOW-MINISTERS IN CHRIST: How splendid in the outward signs of empire; how rich in the magnificent treasures of celestial wisdom; how glorious in power, authority and majesty appears the Church of Christ, the immaculate Spouse of the Heavenly King, and the joyful mother of children, in many things indeed, but especially in the councils of her bishops, which she has so often celebrated in nearly all parts of the globe, and in all past ages! For in these assemblies, through the medium of men eminent for learning and piety, and by the assistance and inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the faith once delivered to the Saints has been maintained, heresy has been cast out and trodden down, insidious abuses and evil customs have been corrected and repressed, the most sacred laws have been enacted, and the wisest decrees have been promulgated; so that discipline which had become relaxed through the weakness or wickedness of man might be restored, evil manners amended, the decorum of divine worship promoted, and piety duly and sincerely advanced among the faithful of Christ. We read, indeed, that in the very earliest days of the Church the Apostles and elders came together at Jerusalem, that by their joint counsels contentions and strifes which had arisen among the first Christians might be composed, and that they might provide for the unity of faith and the integrity of discipline in such manner as should seem good to them and to the Holy Ghost. Instructed and inspired by the example of such great men, as often thereafter as heresies arose and threatened destruction or harm to the faith revealed, the pastors of the churches—that is to say the bishops, the successors of the Apostles—were wont to convene at the summons of the supreme pastor, and, bearing witness to the faith as it had been handed down and preserved in their churches, to condemn the monsters of error in their own name and the name of Christ, and to defend and vindicate, pure and entire, the most holy Catholic faith. From the fourth century of the Christian era up to the 16th, about 18 general councils of Bishops met to oppose growing heresies; that is to say, from the Council of Nice, which condemned Arius for perversely impugning the divine nature of Christ, to that of Trent which anathematized Luther, Calvin and their impious followers for wickedly denying the power of the church to govern and to teach. What shall I say of the almost innumerable particular councils, plenary, provincial and diocesan? What shall I say of the truly celestial abundance of sacred doctrine, pure discipline and holy customs introduced, defended and preserved by these assemblies of pious bishops? How shall I adequately speak of the suppression and destruction of evils and scandals, the great increase of piety and the conformity of Christian men's lives to the rule of the Gospel effected by those means? My tongue would indeed fail were I even to touch upon all the benefits which have redounded to the Church from these meetings of her priests. Not to speak of others, what good and what profit [illegible] not accrued both to the church and to civil society from the councils of Africa and Toledo alone? By the latter not only was the plague of the Arian heresy, and the [illegible] of the Catholic [illegible] wounded, but the State itself, shaken and well nigh overthrown by barbarous incursions, was built up again and defended by the strong safeguard of Christian institutions. The sacred Council of Trent, legitimately met together under the intuition of the Holy Ghost, decreed the restoration of the time-honored custom of holding local synods, which in the lapse of years had fallen away. It enacted, therefore, that provincial councils should be celebrated every three years, and diocesan synods every year. Following the injunctions of this wise decree, the metropolitans of many European countries called together councils in their respective provinces, in which the Tridentine regulations touching laws and discipline were most obediently received. Eminent among these were the Councils of Milan, held under the Presidency of St. Charles Borromeo. Besides eleven diocesan synods, he convened six provincial councils, and was about to call together a seventh, when death intervened to prevent him. These assemblies were full of Apostolic dignity, heavenly wisdom, and admirable teachings for the government of the church, the sanctification of men's lives, and the proper regulation of the manners and morals of the clergy. What incalculable benefit the church derived from these laws and deliberations is manifest from the acts of the Milanese councils themselves, and from documents pertaining to the history of those times. By the calamities of the years which followed, for nearly three centuries after the close of the Council of Trent, synods of this character were mostly intermitted; until at last, God, in whose hands are the hearts of kings and people, granting us better times, has permitted our age to renew the old sacred celebrations. Among those which have been summoned in former years, the first place belongs to the seven provincial councils which from the year 1829 to 1849 most of us have witnessed in our own metropolitan city. By their example the way was laid open for others which have been held in various places, and councils have accordingly been summoned even in Italy, France, Germany, England, and Ireland. Let us therefore praise these glorious men, our fathers and predecessors, through whom we have this restoration of the ancient ecclesiastical discipline. To them, indeed, do we owe it that, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, our bishops, seated as it were at the very ends of the earth and separated from the Roman see by the breadth of a whole world, are enabled to do freely and spontaneously that which European prelates, divided from the holy city only by a short space of earth, are yet, through the unjust laws of Catholic princes, and the jealousy, hatred and suspicions of rulers, wholly debarred from doing. And since this is so, venerable fathers and beloved brethren in Christ, how can I better explain to you the dignity and the sacred objects of this our second Plenary Council of Baltimore, to-day by the blessing of God happily opened, than in the words of that same great and holy man, Charles Borromeo, who was such an illustrious Coryphæus of this description of councils: "Oh! salutary labors of Episcopal councils! Christ the Lord is with you, the Holy Ghost guides your actions; you are the masters of morals, the directors of the people, the authors of sacred laws. Your wisdom restores ruined discipline, your prudence stills controversies, your charity composes strifes, your care strengthens the failing hands, the trembling knees, the tottering frames. Nay, more. By the action of these councils we ourselves, who are the teachers and physicians of the church, are taught, inspired, refreshed and animated." What more shall I say, venerable fellow-ministers of God? You have borne the burden and heat of the day; you have fought the good fight and preserved the faith, like good soldiers of Jesus Christ. You have sustained all things for the elect of God. You have become all things to all men that you might save all. What shall I say, except what the Apostle of the Gentiles says? I deem the things of this life not comparable to the glory which shall be revealed in us. For if we are dead, we shall live again; if we suffer, we shall reign together. For you have superabounded in joy in all your tribulation. With great and generous hearts, therefore, go on in the work of God as you have begun. Look after yourselves and the whole flock over whom the Holy Ghost has placed you to govern the Church of God which he acquired with his blood. Feed Christ's flock, looking after them not from necessity, but freely, according to God. And when the chief pastor appears you shall receive an imperishable crown of glory.

The canonical formulas for the opening and adjournment of a council were then read, and the procession returned to the Episcopal Palace.

The following is an official list of the members of the Council:

Right Revs. S. H. Rosecrans, J. J. Williams, J. J. Conroy, L. M. Dubuis, E. O'Connell, J. F. Wood, T. L. Grace, P. O. McFarland, J. H. Luers, J. Duggan, F. Baraga, A. Martin, J. R. Bayley, J. Loughlin, J. B. Lamy, M. De St. Palais, J. Timon, A. M. A. Blanchet, P. P. Lefevere, J. Hennessey, G. A. Fechan, P. J. Lavialle, A. Verot, M. Domenec, J. Quinlan, J. M. O'Gorman, P. N. Lynch, W. H. Elder, H. D. Juncker, D. J. Dason, T. Amat, G. Carrell, L. De Goesbriand, J. McGill, M. Demers, A. Rappe, J. M. Henni, R. V. Whelan.

Most Rev. J. McCloskey, J. S. Alemany, P. R. Kenrick, M. J. Spalding, J. M. Odin, J. B. Purcell, F. N. Blanchet.

SERVICES AT THE REV. H. W. BEECHER'S CHURCH.

The weather being fine yesterday, Plymouth Church was filled with an attentive congregation. Before beginning his sermon Mr. Beecher performed the rite of baptism upon a number of children. The text of his discourse was taken from II Cor. x.5: "Casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." A simple way of representing true religion is to say that it is training the mind so as to bring it into accord with Christ's mind. It was the same as the method of the teacher with his pupils. Our Savior was teacher in the school of the mind itself. The text under the figure of the mind in revolt against the spiritual force of God conveys the same idea. The two main points of religion are: the submission of our mind to another and higher mind, and the requirement that each of our faculties makes this submission. We shall get a better idea of religion if we consider it a system of personal education; it is not merely a system of truths, any more than navigation is the compass and the sextant. It is not either a mysterious effusion of the soul, a change of feeling as it is called; this accompanies it and results from it. Yet the thing itself is something deeper in them than this; it is really the formation of a new character, after the model set us in Christ. Religion was the forming, the thorough reconstruction of one's character after that sample. The common notion that Creation was accomplished at once by the peremptory fiat of God was denied by all nature. The universal law was first the seed, then the fruit. The process of obtaining a new heart was slow, like that of education. There was a point when the heart felt the great change. This change might be sudden; but the work of education, the real obtaining of religion, had yet to be completed. The reconstruction of man could not be accomplished as a watch could be repaired by taking out the old works and putting in new. The providential interferences of the powers above in the ways of war, these were still greater means of education than either of those before mentioned. A great many persons are religious without knowing why they are. They think it is loving God and being happy, and they have blessed experiences. They, however, are mere passive recipients as the flowers are of the dew. They have a mock submission to the sovereign will of God, but do not tear up old foundations and lay their characters anew. There was a class of Christians who subjugated a part of their minds to Christ—their judgment, their moral feelings were subjugated and made to own allegiance to Him, but there were still parts of their characters on which the light never shone; this part was most frequently pride, commonly called "spirit;" many men who believed they were good Christians thought it proper to "stand up for their rights;" they would not be "pecked at" or "trodden on." Temper must be subdued and laid at the feet of Him who gave up everything for love—died on the cross for love. Our passions, hates, lusts, pride, temper, envy, must be subjugated, for it is not religion that a few little superficial regulations be observed on Sundays and holy days. It was to be feared that the sun of righteousness never penetrated down into the soil of many souls sufficiently deep to produce anything but the short-lived plants and weeds of Spring.

The discourse closed with an appeal to unbelievers as they reverenced the perfect in art, to recognize the higher beauty of a perfect life as displayed by Jesus Christ, and to strive to emulate. That would be true religion, and would be obeying the Divine injunction to "so live that men seeing your light may glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH—THE REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham, D. D., preached on the subject of the duties of members to their church before the congregation of the Third Unitarian Church yesterday morning. He said the members of the church owe to it surely an allegiance as a citizen feels to the State. It is not money alone that is the support of religion. To preserve the Government soldiers were necessary; they were the Government; the public weal was in themselves, and not in their property. So, in our duties to the church, more than money is required. It demands thought, action, and interest in its behalf. The church first requires personal attendance—an attendance as prompt and cordial as that which the pastor gives. The Christian work has need for all of us, and not one only. It is an inspiration to the pastor to see a large congregation before him. The best use of Sunday a poor drudge can make is to sleep, smoke, and stroll about. But to those who are provided with comforts Sunday has a better use. It is expected of them that they should leave even amusements and recreation, or make what is vulgarly termed a sacrifice of these to attend the services of the church. Punctual attendance is another requisition for a church member. The pastor is expected to be constantly present, and has the same right to expect and claim the attendance of his congregation. The discourse of the reverend divine lasted nearly an hour.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL DESTROYED—THE NEW BUILDING OF C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, WITH ITS CONTENTS, BADLY DAMAGED—LOSS OVER $600,000—FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN INJURED.

Shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 44 Crosby-st., in the packing-room of Messrs. John Vogt & Co., importers and dealers in porcelain, foreign glass-ware and articles of vertu. The building in which the fire originated is five stories in hight and forms an L on Crosby-st., communicating with the adjoining building, No. 46, which extends through to Broadway, and is numbered 502 and 504 on that thoroughfare. The alarm was sounded immediately on the discovery of the fire, and the Fire Department quickly responded, but before their arrival the flames, fed by the straw, boxes and other inflammable material with which the place was filled, ran rapidly through the upper stories, and soon the entire upper part of the building was a mass of flames.

The front door on Broadway was burst in by the firemen, on their arrival, and by leading lengths of hose through the building, they were enabled to meet and prevent the flames from advancing far in that direction. The stairs on the Crosby-st. side only reached to the third story, and this was a serious drawback, as the bulk of the fire was on that side, on the fourth and fifth stories. This difficulty was remedied, however, as soon as the hose was led through the front of the building, but while this was being done the flames had attained a headway that they might not have reached but for this circumstance.

In the mean time, ladders had been placed against the burning building on the Crosby-st. side, and, despite the intense heat, were mounted by the firemen, and a half dozen streams brought to bear upon the flames. Inside the building the firemen were also working with vigor and daring. Two of their number, the assistant foreman and pipeman of Engine Company No. 2[illegible], having ventured too far into the building, were overcome by the smoke, and sank to the floor. They were rescued by their comrades and borne from the building into the street, where the fresh air soon revived them.

A new source of danger was soon discovered. A quantity of the burning material had fallen through the "man-hole"—reaching from the basement to the top of the building, used for carrying up gas and water-pipes—and in a few moments a body of flame was seen to illuminate the skylight on the first floor. A door leading into this flue or "man-hole" was broken open, and a blinding volume of smoke and flame at once rushed out, for the moment driving back all who attempted to approach. Two streams were brought to bear upon the flames, and they were speedily extinguished.

All worked nobly, and at the expiration of an hour there was every indication that the flames would be confined to the three upper floors, and prevented from advancing to the front portion of the building.

BURNING OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At this juncture the rumor was circulated that St. Patrick's Cathedral, situated on the lot bounded by Mott, Prince and Mulberry-sts., was on fire. Our reporter proceeded thither, and found that the rumor was, unfortunately, true. The roof which was of the old fashioned, sloping kind, and shingled, had caught fire in two places near the apex, from sparks from the Crosby-st. fire, the wind setting in the direction of the cathedral. Considerable delay was occasioned by those inside refusing to open the door, and thus precious moments were wasted. Finally, the door was opened, and some firemen hurriedly gained the roof and attempted to put out the flames by cutting away the fiery portion.

Two engines were detached from the Crosby-st. fire and ordered at once to proceed to the Cathedral and endeavor to extinguish the fire, it being evident that if the flames should gain the interior of the vast edifice, there would be no hope of saving it. By this time an immense crowd had assembled around the building, drawn from the other fire, and from the houses in the vicinity, the rumor that the venerable edifice was on fire having spread with startling rapidity.

In spite of the exertions of those on the roof, and before a stream could be brought to bear from the street, the fire had worked through the thin, wooden roof, and spread rapidly through the light wood work on the inside. It was now evident that the building was doomed, and attention was at once turned to getting out the portable articles. Members of the congregation and others, under the direction of Father McSweeny, Mr. Geehan, and others of the priesthood, succeeded in removing all of the fixtures with the exception of two which hung above the altar, the silver service, many of the vestments, and other articles, and conveyed them to the residence of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Starrs, located directly opposite.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

While superintending the work of removal, Fathers Mullen and McGeehan narrowly escaped death by the fall of the large lamp suspended in front of the altar, the supports having burned away.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

Before the work of removal was completed, the roof was one mass of flame, while huge fragments of burning wood and other materials were falling into the interior. Rapidly the flames ran down the columns and communicated with the altar and pews in the body of the church, illuminating the church in far grander style than had ever been attempted on occasions of ceremony. By this time the danger had become so great from falling timbers and fragments of the ceiling that the Police drove out all who had courage to remain and watch the spectacle.

THE BUILDING BURNED OUT.

The grand old edifice continued to burn until a late hour in the morning, and when the flames were at length subdued, but little else beside the blackened walls were left standing.

OTHER FIRES.

Showers of burning brands and sparks, wafted by the west wind, fell upon the roofs of the houses in the vicinity, and several were set on fire in consequence. These, however, were soon extinguished, in most cases after causing slight damage. The following are those thus damaged: At 10½ o'clock the roof of No. 68 Spring-st. caught fire; it was extinguished with a few pails of water. At 1 o'clock a. m., the roof of No. 244 Bowery was found to be on fire; it was soon extinguished, causing slight damage.

At about the same hour, a fire was discovered on the roof of the dwelling No. 9 Second-st. This, too, was soon extinguished. At 3½ o'clock a. m., the roof of No. 52 Prince-st. took fire, and that and the upper floor were burned out. It was occupied on the third floor by Mr. Brush as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by fire and water, $[illegible]; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by Michael Reynolds. Loss on furniture, $[illegible]; no insurance. The first floor was occupied as a toy store by Patrick Flood. Loss on stock by water, $100. The building is owned by Henry Kettleas, and damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured in the Stuyvesant Company.

THE LOSSES ON BROADWAY.

The basement and first floor of the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through into Crosby-st., is occupied by C. Godfrey Gunther & Sons, the well-known dealers in fur goods. They had a very large stock of goods, amounting to about $800,000; in addition they have on storage a large quantity of furs, the property of various private parties throughout the city who are in the habit of leaving them with the firm (except during the Winter season) for safe keeping and preservation. The building, a large, white marble front, five stories in hight, was erected by the firm a few months since at a cost of over $300,000.

The three upper stories in the rear are badly damaged by fire, while the remainder of the building was flooded with water, necessitating the tearing down of all the ceilings and replacing them with new. The loss on stock is about $[illegible] principally by water. The loss on building about $50,000. Insured on stock and building, $398,000, principally in city companies.

The second, third, fourth and fifth floors are occupied by John Vogt & Co., importers of porcelain, china and fine glass-ware. Mr. Vogt states that his stock was an unusually heavy one, he having recently received large additions. On Saturday he had three carts busily engaged, and took in 120 cases. His entire stock he intimates to have been worth about $350,000, and his loss by fire, water and breakage at $300,000. The firm have an insurance of $180,000 mostly in city companies.

THE THIEVES.

Of course the thieves and pickpockets did not allow the opportunity presented by two large fires, with the attendant crowds and confusion, to pass without improving it to the utmost. Notwithstanding the presence of a large police and detective force, the light-fingered gentry swarmed around, watching their opportunity, and many persons are probably now regretting the loss of their watches and wallets. A few of these operators were picked up by the police, however, and locked up for the night. Mr. Thomas Collins of No. 1 Centre Market, while standing in Broadway watching the fire, felt some one fingering his vest pocket, in which was a silver watch valued at $35. Instantly turning around, he seized the light-fingered operator, who proved to be one John Dempsey. An examination disclosed to Mr. C. the fact that his watch was missing. As he was about to hand his prisoner over to the policeman confederate of Dempsey, named Martin Mullaly, proposed to Mr. Collins that if he would release Dempsey his watch should be returned to him. Much to his credit Mr. C. refused the offer, and the altercation having attracted the attention of the police, he handed over to the custody of Officer Carr both Dempsey and Mullaly, and they were locked up for the night. Yesterday they were arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and on the complaint of Mr. Collins committed for trial. Both are young men, and claim to be mechanics. Dempsey is well known to the police, and has on several occasions appeared at the Tombs in the character of defendant.

William Moriarty, of No. 227 Mulberry-st., felt some one taking his watch from his pocket, and caught a young man named William Connor in the act of withdrawing his hand from his (Moriarty's) pocket. Finding that his watch had been stolen, and probably passed to a confederate, Moriarty handed his prisoner over to the custody of Officer McGrade of the Fourteenth Precinct, and he was locked up for the night. Yesterday he was committed for trial by Justice Hogan. Connor is a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, a bartender, and says he live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

No one can give any satisfactory reason for the outbreak of the fire in Crosby-st. Some think it the work of an incendiary; but this is scarcely probable, as the building was securely closed when the occupants left it, a short time previous. It is more than likely that some of those employed by Vogt & Co., while unpacking their goods, dropped a spark among the loose straw lying around, and this may have smoldered for hours before bursting into a flame.

CIVIL COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 6.—Before Justice BARBOUR.

DECISIONS.

Willett Seaman agt. Francis E. Keating.—Motion granted. Hugh Godwin agt. Thomas Haskins et al.—Application for a resettlement denied. Laura Keene agt. John S. Clark.—Motion granted. Elizabeth Wiley, administratrix, &c., agt. James Fee, impleaded, et al.—Default opened, and cause restored to the Calendar. The Bank of the Republic agt. Frederick N. Lawrence et al., assignees, &c.—Injunction granted. Juan Alsina agt. Henry Bull.—Motion granted on terms. Edward C. Jones agt. Charles R. Degan.—Motion granted. George W. Brown agt. Jonathan N. Harris.—Motion granted. Alexander Smith agt. Horace Gifling et al.—Motion granted. Jacob P. Suttle agt. Joseph Mott.—Complaint dismissed with costs. Meriden Britannia Company agt. Godfrey N. Lingsen.—Motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—OCT. 6.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the past week: G. N. Bauger, A. M. Augustine, Jonas Sparks, Underhill Washborn, Daniel Holt, James R. Church, William M. Allen, John D. Keating, Julia A. Moffatt, Julia Swartz, Samuel B. Abbe, William Gahan, Patrick Murphy, Frank Roeders, Adam Ehrgott, Marie Ann Remond, Sarah Hartland.

Letters of Administration have been granted on the following estates: Mary Bliven, Ida A. Mackenzie, Samuel C. Rusher, Ellen Barry, Jane Fay, Gustave Hermann, Jeanette Law, Ellen McLoughlin, William L. Clay, Margaret Donovan, Mary A. Dougherty, James Tate, George A. Clement, Sarah McCarthy, Rosanna Bergen, William Bendon, John McKenzie, Joseph Piggott.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to Louise Mander, guardian of Louisa Mander; John A. Cary, guardian of Owen O'Connell; John A. Cary, guardian of Mary J. O'Connell; Annie Brewster, guardian of Annie Brewster; Bridget McCormick, guardian of Katie A. McCormick.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge SHIPMAN.—*Cases set down on the Admiralty Calendar for the October term.*—The following are the numbers of the cases set down so far on the calendar for the October term, the issues in which are to be tried: Monday, Oct. 8, Nos. 5, 24, 68, 83; Tuesday, Oct. 9, No. 6; Wednesday, Oct. 10, Nos. 10, 19, 29, 65, 96, 103; Thursday, Oct. 11, Nos. 30, 46, 63, 94; Friday, Oct. 12, Nos. 36, 37, 66, 71, 106, 44; Tuesday, Oct. 16, Nos. 2, 22, 27, 35, 39, 40, 62; Wednesday, Oct. 17, Nos. 3, 51, 58, 77, 87, 99, 100, 108; Thursday, Oct. 18, Nos. 13, 28, 64, 81, 86, 101, 109; Friday, Oct. 19, Nos. 14, 54, 82, 84, 104; Monday, Oct. 22, Nos. 25, 43, 52, 69, 105; Tuesday, Oct. 23, Nos. 26, 32, 33, 73, 79; Wednesday, Oct. 24, Nos. 8, 34, 102, 113; Thursday, Oct. 25, No. 89; Friday, Oct. 26, Nos. 9, 12, 76.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.—held in the Court-House; Court opens at 10 o'clock, a. m.—Nos. 2031, Wm. Fricktal agt. Caphin Judd; 2033, Wm. A. Gregory agt. George A. Osgood, et al.; 2035, Wm. Watson et al. agt. John King; 2041, Wm. A. Galbraith agt. Richard Kingsland; 2043, George R. Thompson agt. John McKillip et al.; 2045, Ninth National Bank of New-York agt. Geo. W. White; 2047, Wm. M. White agt. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2049, Wm. Shears agt. Julius G. Salbinger; 2051, Edward Fitzpatrick agt. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 2053, Marcus C. Tully agt. George Tappen; 2059, John McLaren agt. Wm. H. Smith et al.; 2061, Thomas B. Robb et al. agt. John Lawn; 2063, Cephas B. Rogers agt. Charles G. Patterson; 2065, Pierre A. Gay agt. George Cohen; 2067, John G. O'Flynn agt. Cornelius M. Every; 2073, George F. Rogers agt. David Rogers et al.; 2075, Joseph Seddon Schloss et al. agt. Charles H. Lord; 2077, The Ocean National Bank of New-York agt. John F. Cowan; 2081, Wm. S. Woods et al. agt. Henry Marchant, jr., et al.; 2083, The Nassau Bank of New-York agt. The Mayor &c. of New-York.

Part II.—Before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM (held in the New Court-House; Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.)—Nos. 1728, Anthony Bayer agt. William N. Marcus; 1730, Charles H. Moor agt. Samuel A. Wheelwright; 1734, Susan James agt. William Smith; 1736, Lionel Moses agt. Margaret W. Scott; 1742, William Pettreich agt. Anthony McReynolds; 1744, Henry O. B. Kidder agt. William O'Donant; 1748, James C. Hamilton agt. Charles L. Guillaume; 1754, E. T. Wood et al. agt. Mariner A. Wilder et al.; 1756, George F. Herbert agt. Elaine Walsh; 1758, William P. Wright agt. Joseph Brummell; 1772, Edward D. James agt. Lewis J. Leonori; 1764, Isaac B. Kirtland agt. Charles E. Deane; 1770, William L. Robinson agt. James S. Pelbemus; 1772, David H. Brooks agt. James O'Brien; 1774, Harris Samuel agt. John Goldbeck; 1776, Benj. F. Clarke et al. agt. John C. Thompson; 1780, John L. Smith agt. Frederick Terbune; 1782, Teresa Drew agt. Andrew J. Dane; 1784, Thomas Ogden, jr., et al. agt. The Eighth-ave. Railroad Company; 1786, Samuel Wilson et al. agt. Charles H. Valentine et al.

Part III.—Before Justice DAVIS. Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m., held at No. 73 Duane-st.—Nos. 1130, James R. Weir agt. Francis R. Dumas; 1081, Luke Fitzgerald agt. John Kelly, Sheriff; 1087, James W. Lyon et al. agt. Edward Keitner, et al.; 472, Saml. K. Wilson agt. The Corn Exchange Insurance Co.; 228, John H. White agt. Frederick Ulrich; 1157, Manuel Barmor agt. Antonio Fuzana; 1124, Jas. B. Clark agt. Morris Ketcham et al.; 1041, Elisha Bloomer agt. Chas. H. Babcock, impleaded; [illegible] jr. agt. Henry W. Page; 1337, Preston Ware, et al. agt. Lewis L. Whitehouse.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.—Demurrers—Nos. 55, 98. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 152, 156, 160, 171, 173, 177, 179, 184, 190, 180, 187, 189, 194, 149, 178, 186, 185.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held in the New Court-House.—Before Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Nos. 61, Steele agt. Apin; 75, Hughes agt. Ramsall; 87, Schuyler agt. Raphael; 95, Rapes agt. Trimble; 96, Carroll agt. Trimble; 97, Jamison agt. Jamison; 99, In re the petition of John Leveridge agt. the Mayor; 100, In re the petition of Hannah Dougherty agt. the Mayor; 104, Ferient agt. Chapin; 112, In re the petition of Ellen A. Gasper; 113, Palen agt. Doubrell; 128, Bishop agt. Bloomer; 131, Smith agt. Crosby; 137, Browning agt. Faribault Manufacturing Company; 146, Stubbins agt. Morris F. Wagner; Same agt. Max Wagner; 148, Wilkins agt. Russell; 154, Nassau Bank agt. Hillingspangh; 157, the Same agt. Penchard; 158, Same agt. Bowen; 159, Same agt. White. The general call commences at No. 167.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Court Opens at 11 o'clock a. m. Part I—Before Justice GARVIN. Nos. 2409, A. L. Fairweather agt. J. Van Winkle Satterly; 2061, Wilhelm agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co.; 1791, Gde Zaldo and Thos. Garcia, surviv. &c., agt. Paul N. Spofford; 2401, Catharine Clark agt. William Churchill; 2465, Catharine Palmer agt. James Martin; 2485, Alexander Adam agt. First National Petroleum Company; 2497, Michael Fyme agt. John Schreiner; 2499, William F. Heins agt. Charles A. Peiner; 2501, Lewis King agt. Charles Heisel; 2503, Charles Bode agt. Marks Cellar; 2509, Catharine McGarry, administratrix, &c., agt. The Mayor, &c.; 2513, John J. Post agt. Randal D. Kinney; 2515, Michael K. Wilson et al. agt. James C. Jewett; 2519, Michael Hudson agt. Thomas Joyce; 2521, Samuel A. Lambert et al. agt. The Continental Co.

Part II—Before Justice JONES—Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.—Nos. 2712, Numa Saloman agt. Barnard Brown; 2778, Thomas W. Birdsell agt. Hiram G. Bond; 2782, Patrick King agt. Daniel Gallagher; 1868, S. F. Goodridge et al. agt. National Fire Ins. Co.; 2790, Laura Keene agt. John S. Clarke; 1864, Wm. Newell agt. Ezra Wheeler; 1462, Morris Levamer agt. James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; 1926, Edward C. Jones agt. Charles R. Degan; 2792, Congregation Shaaer Hashamoim agt. Wm. Halliday; 2204, Robert W. Bush agt. Wm. S. Collins et al.; 2190, Frederick Bender agt. Albert Comstock; 2808, Wm. H. Stevens agt. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; 2764, Ferdinand Bebner agt. G. Weissbenner, et al.; 2866, The Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. agt. The Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.; 2868, Sidney H. Stuart agt. Phenix National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Justice BARBOUR.—Causes set down. The calendar will be called at 11 a. m.—Second Monday. Nos. 2, Sylvanus B. Stilwell agt. John N. Staples; 7, Ed. Wallenstein et al. agt. William T. Demarest; 8, Fred. M. Mass et al. agt. The same; 9, Mahlon M[illegible] et al. agt. The same; 42, Christian Geis agt. Jackson S. Schultz, President, &c., et al. Second Tuesday—Nos. 37, Henry Fisner agt. Jackson S. Schultz, President, &c., et al.; 38, Henry Westheimer et al. agt. Jackson S. Schultz, President, &c., et al.; 19, Jacob T. Merriflage agt. Robert Lowden. Second Wednesday—Nos. 4, Louis P. Merle agt. Morris Raptaeisky and James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; 27, Martin J. McCummings agt. Jas. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 40, James Devine agt. Sarah James; 50, The same agt. The same; 51, The same agt. The same; 52, William P. Cary agt. The same. Third Monday—Nos. 1, Henry A. Cram agt. Lewis A. Sayre; 20, Christopher Pidgeon agt. Joel S. Gorman and Phineas T. Barnum; 29, James Pearsall agt. Solomon Staut et al.; 33, John O'Reilly agt. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New-York; 47, David Elston agt. Andrew Schilling et al.; 34, John McCool agt. David Jacobus. Third Wednesday—Nos. 11, Charles Moulet agt. Louis Ducrow et al.; 14, Jesse Carothers agt. Isaac K. Roberts et al. Third Thursday—No. 32, Frederick Dies agt. Chester Lamb.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Part I.—Before Judge CARDOZO.—Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.—Nos. 1682, Robert Closs agt. Hiram Studley; 1683, Eli C. Clark et al. agt. Nancy Townsend; 1684, Joseph W. A. Edsall agt. D. W. Bain, impl'd, &c.; 1685, Mortimer Brown et al. agt. Samuel Cooper; 1686, Henry S. Allen et al. agt. Samuel Friedberger; 1687, Harvey Hoag agt. Henry Sandford; 1690, Mary McGarrahan agt. James Waters; 1692, Henry J. Bowley agt. John Glennan; 1693, James E. Stevenson, &c., agt. Henry Gower; 1696, Elisha Bloomer agt. Charles Watson; 1697, Benjamin F. Dalton agt. Peter B. Taylor, &c.; 1321, Charles H. Marshall, jr., et al. agt. Benjamin Trask et al.; 1140, Henry Nelson agt. Frederick Kidder; 1608, Edgar Ketchum agt. Catharine Gregory; 1634, Maria Fowle agt. Zeno Burnham, impl'd.

Part II.—Before Judge DALY.—Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.—Nos. 940, Parsons P. Allen agt. Alexander Morton; 1655, Edw. P. Curtis et al. agt. Cataraugus Oil Company; 116, Elle Fishblat agt. The American Mutual Insurance Company; 1539, George E. Sherman agt. The Continental Bank Note Company; 1117, W. W. Whelpley agt. Charles Silliers; 1122, M. P. Woodruff et al. agt. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 1505, John M. Wickham agt. Abraham T. Eyken; 6[illegible], Jacob R. Tallman agt. John Clough; 1632, Reuben H. Hine agt. John McGuire; 1367, Samuel Aaron agt. Ellen Hyman; 1621, Frank Otard agt. F. Frentanelli; 1696, Michael Leddin agt. Thomas Lynch; 1700, David O'Mara agt. Gustavus Overbeck; 1701, Lawrence Worral agt. Samuel Selkey; 1702, Harris Flegel agt. Louis Schafer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Before Judge GROVER.—Held in the New Court-House.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock.—Nos. 43, Benwick agt. Edwards; 64, Whitehill agt. Bendix; 68, Furth agt. Smyth; 71, Mills agt. Strauss; 73, Meyrs agt. Conway; 74, Bert agt. Conway; 75, Terry agt. Dowling; 76, Gillispie agt. Williams; 79, McElroy agt. McCabe; 81, Levy agt. Dobbs; 82, Feeney agt. Gibsoier; 83, Grange agt. Bolte; 84, Kenred agt. Taylor; 85, Braun agt. Sharp; 86, McDermott agt. Cusack; 87, McKenna agt. McCaffery; 88, Scheffler agt. Chamberlin; 89, Deetz agt. Kress; 90, Dickey agt. Parsons; 91, Scott agt. Barnes.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

[Before Justice Kelly.]

On Saturday there were 47 cases on the calendar, which were distributed under the following heads: Petit larceny, 26; assault and battery, 14; having burglars' tools in possession, 1; abandonment of wife, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; keeping disorderly houses, 3; suspended cases, 1—total, 47.

A LARCENOUS EXQUISITE.—Mr. Ambrose Baldwin, who wanted to make a gay appearance in the eyes of his beloved, and who did not possess the funds to invest in cosmetics to the extent of his desires, undertook to fascinate the lady of his love by appearing in her presence duly perfumed with some specially fragrant preparation for the hair, two bottles of which he purloined from Mr. George L. Larten. Whether the stolen beautifier succeeded in producing the hoped-for effect on the lady the records of the court do not show, but it certainly was patent to the Court that Ambrose would be morally improved by a sojourn of twenty days in the City Prison, and he was sent up accordingly.

BURGLARY IN EMBRYO.—One night last week Officer Edward O. Buckley observed a suspicious-looking man standing in the doorway of a store at 1½ in the morning, and, after making inquiries, to which the person could make no satisfactory answer, the officer took him into custody. At the station-house the prisoner gave his name as Charles E. Davis. He was searched, and four skeleton keys, such as are used by burglars and hotel thieves, were found on his person. The prisoner stated that he used the smallest one of the keys for the purpose of unlocking his valise, which he asserted to be at present on the ship "Simoce," now lying at the foot of Wall-st. With regard to the other three keys he could make no explanation whatever. It being evident to the Court that Davis is a very suspicious character, and that he was doubtless lurking about the store for the purpose of committing a burglary, he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE.—George B. Cary was charged by Mr. James H. Stevens with stealing two boxes of cigars from the United States Bonded Warehouse. When the policeman arrested Cary he was in company with another man, and they ran in different directions, with the design of puzzling the officer. The blue-coated guardian of the night, however, stoutly pursued Cary, who, when close pressed, threw away two boxes of cigars, only one of which was recovered by the police.

The Assistant Storekeeper of the Custom-House testified that three cases of cigars had been broken open while under his care, and a box of cigars had been taken from each, and that the boxes thus stolen had marks identically similar to those which were on the boxes found in the possession of Cary. The cigars were also identified by another officer of the Custom-House. Counsel for defendant then moved to dismiss the complaint on two grounds: first, that in proving the invoice to the owners, parol evidence of a written document had been admitted despite his objections, and 2d, that the ownership of the cigars had not been proven to be as was alleged in the complaint. The motion to dismiss was entertained by the Court and the prisoner discharged.

As he was leaving the Court Room, however, Justice Dowling ordered him again into the custody of the officer, and stated that he would at once listen to a new complaint. The parties withdrew to an adjoining room, where an amended complaint will doubtless be drawn, on which the defendant will be again brought up.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mrs. Ellen Campbell was brought up on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 97 Crosby-st., the complaint being preferred by Kate McCarthy. The evidence going to show that the charge was true, Mrs. Campbell was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

DISORDERLY HOUSE NO. 2.—Mr. George H. Kemp charged that Miss Louisa Turner keeps a house of improper character, but the charge was not tried.

DISORDERLY HOUSE NO. 3.—Complaint was made by Mr. Hugh O'Reilly that Mrs. Jane Wilmore keeps a disorderly house. It was asserted by counsel that Mrs. Wilmore, who he said is a woman 70 years old, had signed a paper electing to be tried at the General Sessions, and by consent of Assistant District-Attorney Bedford the case was here adjourned for the purpose of ascertaining officially the facts in the case.

A CURIOUS CASE.—Lydia Wisely was charged by Mary Mensinger with having stolen from her certain stockings, handkerchiefs and undergarments, while living in the same house, which articles of apparel she asserted the defendant was wearing on her person in the Court. The prisoner, who appeared to be a respectable servant-girl, wept bitterly, and, while admitting that she took the articles, said she did not mean to steal them, but only intended to borrow them for a day or two. The complainant seemed satisfied with this statement, and said that if she got her things back she did not desire to prosecute further. Accordingly, the prisoner was sent down stairs to Mrs. Foster, the Matron of the City Prison, that she might take off and restore the garments she had risked so much to obtain. Having done this, she was permitted to depart, after receiving a scare which will probably keep her from taking liberties with other people's goods from this time henceforth forever.

FRATERNAL AFFECTION.—Two loving brothers named Edward Cuddy and Patrick Cuddy came before the Court under the following circumstances. Patrick accused Edward, who has all the appearance of being a professional thief, with stealing his silver watch. In excuse for preferring such a complaint against so near a relative, Patrick said that no efforts of his or his friends could reform Edward, who is a very bad boy, and has often been in scrapes of various sorts before. In reply to the question whether he desired to press the complaint, the prosecution said that he was reluctantly compelled to do so, and should not have brought his brother into Court had he not intended to go through with the matter. Edward plead "guilty," and shed many tears (he is about 18), but failed to move the compassion of his brother, who evidently thought that a short retirement from the temptations of the city will be good for the moral health of his relative. In justice to the elder brother it should be stated that he seemed actuated by no feelings of revenge, but simply appeared to desire the reformation of his unhappy brother. Penitentiary 4 months.

THE UNGRATEFUL WASHERWOMAN.—Catherine McGlynn was brought up for the larceny of a shawl from Miss Elizabeth White under the following circumstances: Catherine was engaged by Mrs. White, the mother of complainant, to do the family washing one certain week. Before she went about her work Catherine desired to be accommodated with the loan of [illegible] of Miss White, [illegible] back by the officer. Found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

HE LOVED HIS PIPE—ALSO HIS NEIGHBOR'S.—Herman Hess was accused by Edward Lacey, his former employer, with stealing from his store two meerschaum pipes and some meerschaum cigar holders. The missing articles were found in the trunk belonging to Hess. It was claimed that complainant had discharged defendant from his service without giving him proper notice, and that Hess, having been in the habit of smoking pipes belonging to the firm, had not had time to return them. The court did not accept the ingenious defense but fined Hess $30.

A DOUBLE-HEADED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Two brothers, who rejoice in the aristocratic name of Clifford, and were respectively christened James and Peter, were charged with beating a Mr. Christopher McDirell. It was shown that one of the sweet-tempered fraternal pair held the complainant's hands while the other one beat him about the head with his fists. For this bit of pugilistic amusement, James Clifford had to pay $20, while Peter was charged only $10.

AN EXTENSIVE OPERATION IN LUMBER.—John Coleman brought John McGuinness before the magistrate on a charge of stealing a piece of board, valued at 25 cents, to which accusation the defendant plead "guilty." It being shown that the prisoner is a bad boy, although the offense in this case was comparatively slight, he probably got no more than he deserved when he was sent up for two months.

A WEEPING WITNESS.—A bashful young Swedish girl named Christian Fisher, accused a brazen looking Milesian woman named Ellen Mansfield with stealing from her the last blanket she had in the world. The complainant and witness was so overcome by the strange surroundings of a Court of Law that she wept vehemently, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could give her testimony. The story was at last told, however, and Ellen was sent to the Island for a short sojourn of a couple of months.

A PLAIN-SPEAKING DEFENDANT.—John Conners, a vicious looking fellow, was accused of stealing an overcoat from Michael Lovett, which accusation he most vehemently denied. The testimony of the complainant was given with a degree of acrimony which seemed to argue personal vindictiveness, and so it was regarded by the Court, who dismissed the case. As Lovett was passing out of the court-room Conners [illegible] him as a "d—d old perjurer," and followed him out for the purpose of making some demonstration even more emphatic, which was, however, prevented by the officers of the court.

A PILFERING SERVANT.—Doubtless Ann Ward intended to set up house-keeping in a short time, for she seemed to be making provision therefor when she stole from James Mackin, with whom she had been living as a servant girl for a month, knives, forks, spoons, table-cloths, and various other articles of housekeeping gear. It was proven that she had taken five silver forks and five bone-handled knives, and various other things. It would have gone worse with Ann had she not shown that her husband, who desired to get her out of the way, had gone to the complainant to induce him to prosecute this charge. This looked so much like a conspiracy that Ann got off with only one month on the Island.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The laws against cruelty to animals are so energetically prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of that misdemeanor that cases which come into court are rare. On Saturday, however, a butcher's boy named Isaac Bear (suggestive name), was brought up for cruelly treating a calf. He was driving the animal to market, it being tied and pitched into the cart in such a cruel manner that the unfortunate calf was nearly choked to death. An officer saw the sufferings of the wretched brute in the cart and cut the ropes and relieved its pains, and then took into custody the other brute who was driving the vehicle, and he was fined $10, which his employer, who was in the Court, probably paid.

ABUSING A CHILD.—Joseph Werner was hauled up on complaint of a little boy, about 8 years old, named Francis W. Corby. The little fellow, who was accompanied by his mother, was objected to by counsel as being incompetent to testify, on account of his extreme youth. The Court, however, examined him, and the little boy proved to be so bright and intelligent that he was a far more competent and trustworthy witness than one-half of the men who are there sworn. He said that there had been a quarrel among some little boys, in which he himself had no part, when the man Werner rushed out with a large strap in his hand, and threw him down, put his foot on his breast, and struck and otherwise abused him. The mother of the boy also stated that Werner and his wife are in the habit of whipping the children of the neighborhood, and are very harsh and cruel to them. Sentence was suspended on Werner, with the assurance that if he offends in like manner again he will be sent to the Penitentiary certain.

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT.—The case of Eliza Church against her husband, Edward Church, for abandoning her, which has been before the Court before, came up again on Saturday. It occupied several hours in the trial, and at last the Court ordered that Church pay his wife $10 a week hereafter for her support.

Church said he never will pay the first dime, and accordingly he philosophically marched back to the cells again. Church said that in order to raise money to pay his counsel he had sold for $15 three lease, which were bringing him in money at the rate of $66 66 per month. This couple have six children living, of whom three are under age, who all live with the mother. Doubtless the end of this case is not yet.

MINOR PETIT LARCENY.—Michael Cosgrove, for stealing a keg of white lead from Augustus Nickerson, was sent up three months.

CITY NEWS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The successful comic opera of "The Doctor of Alcantara" will be given every evening this week at the New-York Theater, under the personal supervision of its composer, Mr. Eichberg. Several new numbers have been added to the score, and with a good cast and efficient orchestra this pleasing composition bids fair to again create the excitement occasioned by its first production at the French Theater last Summer.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the hotels are Lieut.-Gov. Alvord and Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton at the St. Nicholas; the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine at the Metropolitan; the Hon. F. J. Boynton, Florida; the Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester, and Dr. Wills of the British Army at the Fifth Avenue; Beals Dunas, Secretary of the Russian Legation, at the Clarendon Hotel; the Hon. E. A. Rollins, Washington, and Gen. G. W. Beck, Chemung, at the Astor House. Postmaster-Gen. Randall arrived in town on Saturday and returned to Washington last evening.

[Announcements.]

MR. DE CORDOVA, THE CELEBRATED LECTURER.—MR. DE CORDOVA, whose lectures during previous Winters have delighted thousands, is himself delighted with LEVETT'S "AROMATIC SWIETENIA," and says: "Having used it regularly during the last two months, I have every reason to be satisfied with it, it being a delightful and most efficacious dentifrice." "SWIETENIA" is prepared by Dr. LEVETT, a Dentist of over thirty years' practice in New-York, and has been used by him in his practice for over twenty years. It has received the commendations of the most scientific men in America as being the best dentifrice extant. It is warranted in no case to injure the enamel, but, on the contrary, preserve it, and prevent the teeth from decaying. It gives a magnificent brilliancy to the teeth, a delightful taste to the mouth, and an aromatic perfume to the breath. For sale everywhere.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans Sept. 29, with mdse. and pass. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Ship Kit Carson, Pennell, Leghorn 59 days, with mdse. A. Jaquemot.
Bark Gratta, Craig, Salt Cay, T. I., 22 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Percy, Hinckley, Foster, Jacksonville 13 days, with mdse. to Dibble, W[illegible] & Co.
Brig J. Strout, Wallace, Jacksonville 15 days, with mdse. to James Henry.
Brig Anosetta (of Halifax) Fuso, Barbadoes 20 days, with mdse. McCall & Frith.
Schr. John Morse, Wilmington, N. C., 17 days, with mdse. to E. S. Powell.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, Cavalier, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, Baltimore.
Schr. Fremont, —, Provincetown.
Schr. Union, Averell, Rockland.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH—The only perfectly PURE STARCH. It has not the *Artificial White* produced by being *Bleached with Chemicals*, so injurious to *Linen*. It has ONE THIRD more strength than any other, and is entirely free from any deleterious or foreign matter; therefore will keep sweet for years. It gives the most perfect *Color* and *Finish* to Linen. Ask for KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and take no other.

GO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner Twenty-third-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works, and, also, choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

SCHILBERG'S GERMAN OINTMENT.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, a rash, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 20 Bowery, and by all the principal druggists.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing. Price, $25. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

SULPHUR ORES.

THE HUDSON RIVER COPPER COMPANY

Are prepared to contract with SULPHURIC ACID MAKERS in the United States for regular supplies of SULPHURETS, from their mines in Westchester and Putnam Counties in this State.

These Ores are now used by the sulphuric acid makers in New-York with great success, both as regards the quality of the acid and the economy of production.

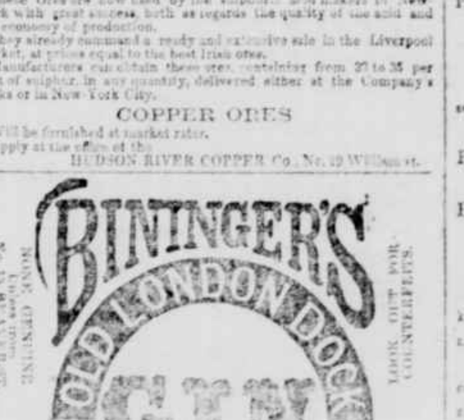
They already command a ready and extensive sale in the *Liverpool* market, at prices equal to the best Irish ores.

Manufacturers can obtain these ores, containing from 27 to 35 per cent of sulphur, in any quantity, delivered either at the Company's docks or in New-York City.

COPPER ORES

Will be furnished at market rates.

Apply at the office of the HUDSON RIVER COPPER Co., No. 29 William-st.



FINISHED,

THE NEW MAP,

CALLED

12,000 SQUARE MILES

AROUND

NEW-YORK CITY,

MINUTELY MAPPING OUT THE COUNTRY FROM TRENTON TO NEW HAVEN,

AND FROM

LONG BRANCH TO THE CATSKILL,

IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

This great work, which contains about 20 square feet, is published in response to a constant demand for a Topographical Map that distinctly and accurately shows the connections which New-York has with the cities, villages and lands lying within a two-hours ride of it by steam conveyance, and including all that great region around the City suitable for suburban and country homes for those whose pursuits call them often to the great Metropolis.

IT IS COLORED BY TOWNSHIPS,
RAILROADS BOLDLY MARKED,
STATIONS DISTINCTLY SHOWN,
FIGURES AT STATIONS PLAINLY TELL THE DISTANCE FROM NEW-YORK.
IT SHOWS
CITIES, VILLAGES, HAMLETS, RIVERS, BROOKS, PONDS, CANALS, AQUEDUCTS, COMMON ROADS, MOUNTAINS, HILLS, SWAMPS, FERRIES, LANDINGS, BAYS, POINTS, BUOYS, CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, SCHOOLS, MILLS, SHOPS, &c., &c., &c.

IT SHOWS THE ROUTES OF

FOUR NEW RAILROADS

BUILDING NEAR NEW-YORK.

RAILROAD COMPANIES NEED IT,
EXPRESS COMPANIES NEED IT,
SHIPPERS OF GOODS NEED IT,
TRAVELERS NEED IT,
LAND-AGENTS NEED IT,
LAND-OWNERS NEED IT,
COUNTRY HOME SEEKERS NEED IT,
AND
All need it who wish to visit or know the vicinity of New-York.

AGENTS WANTED in New-York City.
AGENTS WANTED in Brooklyn.
AGENTS WANTED in Jersey City.
AGENTS WANTED in Newark.
AGENTS WANTED in Kings County.
AGENTS WANTED in Queens County.
AGENTS WANTED in Suffolk County.
AGENTS WANTED in Rockland County.
AGENTS WANTED in Westchester County.
AGENTS WANTED in Putnam County.
AGENTS WANTED in Dutchess County.
AGENTS WANTED in Richmond County.
AGENTS WANTED in Orange County.
AGENTS WANTED in Ulster County.
AGENTS WANTED in Fairfield County, Conn.
AGENTS WANTED in Litchfield County, Conn.
AGENTS WANTED in New-Haven County, Conn.
AGENTS WANTED in Hudson County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Bergen County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Essex County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Passaic County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Middlesex County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Union County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Somerset County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Morris County, N. J.
AGENTS WANTED in Monmouth County, N. J.

LOW PRICES.

Mounted on rollers, full cloth back, $4 50.
Mounted on rollers, cloth bound, $3.
Pocket edition, in sections, $2 50.

LOOK AT THESE ALSO.

H. H. LLOYD & Co.,

No. 21 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, PUBLISH

THE PANORAMIC UNITED STATES MAP.

A new copper-plate County Map, about 6 by 6 feet, full of statistical, historical, scientific and pictorial information. Price $5.

THE NEW UNION UNITED STATES MAP.

A copper-plate Map showing Counties, Railroads, Battlefields, and everything on the same scale, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Size 5 by 4½ feet. Price $2 50.

NEW POCKET MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

With Counties, Railroad routes, &c. Price $2.

NEW POCKET MAP OF THE UNITED STATES TERRITORIES and PACIFIC STATES. $1 75.

THE OFFICIAL MAP OF NEW-YORK STATE.

A Township Map, showing every village, hamlet and cross-road in the State, with a vast amount of other information. Size about 6 by 6 feet. Price $8.

THE OFFICIAL MAP OF NEW-JERSEY,

Showing Roads, Lands and Houses throughout the State with great minuteness. Size 4½ by 6 feet. Price $6.

NEW MAP OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION.

This beautiful work, scale five miles to the inch, is pronounced by those who have used it to be almost perfect. Size 3 by 3 feet. Price $2.

NEW MAP OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

A Street Railroad Pocket Map, including New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., &c. Price 50c.

ALSO,

POCKET AND WALL MAPS OF ALL KINDS,

AND

HUNDREDS OF CHARTS AND ENGRAVINGS.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are many good reasons why Map dealers and the public should know that another party who has advertised "Lloyd's Maps" are never connected with us.

Our Agents are never permitted to collect money for having names or advertisements put on unpublished maps. Ten thousand merchants and others in our chief cities [illegible] will understand too well what we mean.

H. H. LLOYD & CO.