THE WINTER GARDEN FIRE.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL BADLY DAMAGED — LOSS NEARLY $300,000.

A destructive fire occurred on Saturday morning, by which the theater known as Winter Garden was completely destroyed, the Southern (late Lafarge) Hotel badly damaged, and many stores and offices consumed or injured.

Exactly how the fire originated has not yet been ascertained. It was first discovered about 8½ o'clock a.m., beneath the stage, and although the alarm was at once given, before a stream of water could be got upon the flames, they had burst through the stage and darted up the scenery and light woodwork, gaining force and fury with each succeeding moment. Attempts were made, by means of a force pump located near the stage, to get a stream of water upon the advancing flames, but as is usual with articles of this description which are seldom used, it was found to be out of order, and the attempt was abandoned. Manager William Stuart at the outbreak of the fire was in bed in his apartment in the theater. Aroused by the confusion, he descended half dressed to the stairs, leaving his watch and wallet containing $96 on his table. On reaching the stage he found the smoke so dense that he could proceed no further, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in making his way into the street by the stage door, nearly suffocated. He saved nothing but what he stood in.

Engine Company No. 33, located in Mercer-st., near Amity, but a short distance from the burning building, had responded promptly to the alarm, and in a very short time had a powerful stream of water upon the fire from the rear. They were soon joined by other companies from that and adjoining districts, but by this time the fire had obtained such headway, converting the vast auditorium into a roaring furnace, and pouring from the rear windows in such blinding volumes, that it was readily seen there was no chance of saving the theater, and attention was at once turned to the hotel and surrounding buildings. But for the fact that a space of about six or eight feet existed between the hotel building and the theater, the task would have been a much more difficult one. Lines of hose were raised to the roof of the Southern Hotel and Tremont House, from Broadway, and carried to the rear, where a full opportunity was afforded to play upon the flames. In the rear these efforts were well seconded by the firemen stationed there, and by others in the hotel, and by noon the flames were so far subdued that no further danger of their spreading was apprehended. The theater, however, was completely burned out, the rear and a portion of the side wall having fallen, while the hotel was seriously damaged by fire and water.

THE HOTEL GUESTS.

As might be expected the confusion among the guests of the Southern Hotel, and the Tremont House adjoining, on learning that the theater was on fire, was very great. The trunks of the boarders at the former hotel were at once carried out, and removed to a place of safety, while the guests were removed to other hotels on Broadway, the proprietors of which had kindly placed their rooms at the disposal of the unfortunate sojourners. No attempt was made to remove the furniture, which was considerably damaged by fire and water.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The properties and appliances were owned by Messrs. William Stuart and Edwin Booth jointly. Their loss is estimated by them at about $40,000. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Booth also lose about $5,000 worth of books of the revivals. In addition, Mr. Booth loses costumes which he valued at from $30,000 to $40,000, including some worn by his father, Junius Brutus Booth, rendered doubly dear to him on that account. Not one of the above articles were insured. The theater was leased by Mr. Stuart for $16,000 yearly, the lease of which expires in September, 1868; and Messrs. Booth and Stuart were joint owners by contract. By the burning of the theater the lease is void. Madame Methua Schelier loses about $2,500 worth of costumes, Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell about $600 worth of costumes, and other members of the company articles ranging in value from $50 to $500. The Southern Hotel is leased by Messrs. Bruce and Martin, who have, within the past year, fitted it up in fine style. The rear of the third, fourth and fifth floors was considerably damaged by fire, while the rest of the building was saturated with water. The loss on the improvements of Messrs. Bruce and Martin is about $20,000; insured for $50,000 on improvements and lease. The hotel building, furniture and theater were owned by the heirs of the estate of John Lafarge. The loss on the theater is about $85,000; on building and furniture about $140,000; fully insured in city companies. The agent of the estate, at the request of the insurance companies, declined to give the amount of insurance or the names of the companies. The following occupants of the stores located on the first floor of the hotel building, and fronting on Broadway, have lost on stock by water: No. 669, cigar store, occupied by W. Michaels, loss by water $800. Insured for $8,500 in the Hope of Providence, R. I.; Norwich of Norwich, Conn., and Baltic Companies. No. 669½, occupied by J. H. Simmons, optician. Loss on stock, $1,000. Insured for $7,000 in the Arctic, Equitable, and Franklin Companies of Philadelphia. No. 671, occupied by George B. Sharp, dealer in gentlemens' furnishing goods. Loss $1,000. Insured for $10,000 in out-of-town companies. Nos. 673 and 675 is the hotel entrance. No. 677 is occupied by L. Binns, dealer in millinery goods. His stock was slightly damaged by removal. Insured. No. 679 was occupied by Tuttle & Miller, dealers in gentlemens' furnishing goods. Loss on stock about $2,000. Insured for $22,000 in the following companies: Astor, $2,500; Hope of Providence, $2,500; Mutual of Buffalo, $2,500; New-England, $2,000 on stock, and 500 on fixtures; People's of Worcester, $5,500; Narragansett, on fixtures, $1,500; American of Philadelphia, $2,500, and Enterprise of Philadelphia, $2,500. No. 2 Amity-st., a frame building, was crushed by the falling wall. It was occupied by J. Paul as a barber shop. Loss about $1,000. Insured. Mr. Paul's loss is about $500. No. 6 Amity-st., occupied by J. J. Worden, was damaged to the extent of $200. Not insured. The Tremont Hotel, on the south side of the theater and hotel, was but slightly damaged, although on fire on the roof two or three times.

Mr. Leffingwell makes the following statement, which indicates that the fire had been smouldering for hours before it broke out: At about 9½ o'clock on Friday night I had occasion to go to my dressing-room, which was located under the stage; on my way to the room I discovered a peculiar smell of something, as of rags burning; I spoke about this smell to Mr. Decker and Mr. Duel, and they made some remark wondering what it could be; I did not call the attention of Mr. Stuart or the janitor to the fact; this smell was to me different from any other that I had experienced that night; there had been some red fire used in the play of Brutus, but it had the smell of fireworks, and not like the smell I discovered; I had not the least idea at the time I discovered it that the house could be on fire, as if I had I would have certainly notified Mr. Stuart of my suspicions. I have no knowledge as to what the origin of the fire may have been.

Manager Stuart makes the following statement about his discovery of the fire on Saturday morning: I resided in the theater; I was the lessee of the Winter Garden, and had been so for eight years; I built the theater in its late form prior to the fire; at about half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night the doors of the theater were closed, and I retired to bed; A. Boyd, the janitor, was in charge of the house; his duty was to watch the house during the night; he had a lantern, and was directed to go the rounds of the house and see that all was correct; at about nine o'clock this morning I was alarmed by a noise in the theater as of a rush of many persons on the stage; I left my room, looked over the banisters, and did not see any one, but heard the noise made by the persons on the stage; I did not see any smoke, nor did I know there was any fire until I came down; I was in my night-shirt, and slipping on my pants and overcoat I ran down stairs, but could not reach the stage, the smoke was so dense; I tried to go down the stairs leading under it to ascertain where the fire was, if I could, but the smoke prevented me; I became almost suffocated, and with much difficulty I reached the street; I was unable to go back to my room, where I had left my watch and pocketbook on my dressing-table; I have not the remotest idea as to how the fire originated.

THE POLICE.

The police from the Fifteenth and adjoining precincts, under the command of Capt. Caffrey, were soon upon the ground, and, forming their lines, kept back the immense crowd who had congregated in the vicinity, affording the firemen an opportunity to work with effect, and preventing pilfering.

THE BURNED THEATERS OF NEW-YORK.

Winter Garden is the last, as the old Park Theater was the first, of the long list of places of amusement destroyed by fire in New-York. In the chronicles of more than a hundred years ago, we read of "the theater in Nassau-st.," but during the first quarter of the present century the Park Theater, built in 1798, was the only theater in the city. It was destroyed on the 4th of July, 1821, and Edmund Kean, the great impersonation of Shakespeare's characters, played in it on his first tour in the United States, shortly before its destruction, as Edwin Booth, the last great master of the Shakespeare muse, had just completed his wonderful delineations of Richard III., Hamlet, and Shylock in the Winter Garden but a short time before it was swept away. Following the destruction of the Park Theater was the Bowery Theater on the 28th of May, 1828. Ten years to a day from the destruction of the former, the Richmond Hill Theater, at Leonard and Church-sts., was burned; and on the 18th of February, 1838, after a lapse of nearly ten years, the Bowery Theater was again destroyed. On the 23d of September, 1839, the National Theater was burned, the New National on the 23d of May, 1841, the Bowery a third time, on the 26th of April, 1845, and Niblo's Theater on the 14th of September, 1846. The Niblo's in the Metropolitan Hotel has nothing of the Niblo's of former days, except the light and amusing performances which have always given this "Garden" its attractions, as Winter Garden (and Metropolitan Hall before it) has always been the temple of the classic drama. The new Park Theater, which succeeded the old theater, dear in the recollections of aged playgoers, was burned on the 16th of December, 1848, and Metropolitan Hall, for a time known as Tripler Hall, the fore-runner of Winter Garden, on the 9th of January, 1854. Tripler Hall was built in 1850, and was a concert-room in the hotel known as the Lafarge House. Among the first of the brilliant stars who occupied its boards was Jenny Lind, who was hailed as the "Gifted Swede," and welcomed as "Sweet Warbler," in a motto, at Castle Garden, where she gave her first concert on the 11th of September, 1850. Her appearance at Tripler Hall was after she left the Castle, and upon her return from her tour through the country. Here, also, Miss Catharine Hayes triumphed, and the monster "Jullien Concerts" drew immense audiences night after night. The name of the concert-room had been changed to Metropolitan Hall, and the last announcement previous to its destruction in 1854 was for Wednesday evening, the 18th of January, when the ball-room of the Lafarge House communicating with the Hall was to have been thrown open for ladies and gentlemen patronizing Jullien's Grand Ball Paré, to obtain admission to which full evening dress was to have been indispensable. But Jullien was compelled to announce, that "in consequence of the destruction of Metropolitan Hall," it would be given elsewhere. The work of rebuilding the hotel and theater was at once commenced, and on the evening of the 18th of September in the same year, the Great Metropolitan Theater and New-York Opera House was opened with a poem spoken by Harry Eyttinge, the song of "The Star Spangled Banner," and Bulwer's Play of "The Lady of Lyons." Metropolitan Hall was larger than any concert room in Europe, and Winter Garden was one of the best theater in this country. The decorations in fresco, by Signors Guidicini and Dorigo, were in the Elizabethan style. The dome was divided into eight lunettes, or niches, containing medallions, in which were portraits in bas relief of Shakespeare, Moliere, Racine, and Alfieri, and of Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, and Bellini, and the whole was adorned with emblematic figures, executed with great skill and taste. In the center piece of the ceiling, under the proscenium, was a figure representing America.

After the inauguration of this theater the places of amusement in New-York had a remarkable exemption from the ravages of fire during a period of 11 years, but on the destruction of Barnum's Museum, on the 13th of July, 1865, commenced another epoch equally remarkable for unsparing destruction. The Academy of Music was destroyed on the 22d of May, 1866. Strangers arriving in the metropolis went to the "Academy" as tourists go to the Tuileries in Paris or St. Peter's in Rome. To the New-Yorker, a thousand associations made it dear, as in it were witnessed the triumphs of Brignoli, Carl Formes, Amodio, and Junca, and of Patti, Parodi, Piccolomini, Laborde, and Sontag, beside others of perhaps not less distinction. Intervening between the destruction of the Academy of Music and Barnum's Museum was the burning of the American Theater on Broadway, popularly known as "444," destroyed on the 15th of February, 1866. Then, before the close of the year, on the 15th of December, the New Bowery Theater was destroyed, and now to close the long list is the Winter Garden, upon March 23, 1867.

REMINISCENCES OF WINTER GARDEN.

The smoking heap of charred timber, heated bricks, and general confusion of matter which was yesterday exposed to the gaze of thousands, had formerly, under the name of the Winter Garden, many pleasant reflections, and was fraught with precious memories of the old by-gone histrionic triumphs of those who were once the favorites of the New-York public. It was here that Edward Eddy, afterward the great hero of the Bowery pit, first essayed the attempt to win dramatic renown, and many will recollect the giant frame and athletic grace of the young tragedian in the early days of the theater. Then came Laura Keene, with her golden hair and fair sunny face, with her delightful delineations of light English comedies, and tragic blue fire and wild gypsies of Buckstone's dramas. Laura Keene was at that time in the hight of her popularity with New-Yorkers, and the public heard with mingled pain and surprise that William E. Burton had, by some queer practices, the power to have her dispossessed of the theater. Burton, with higher hopes, removed from Chambers-st. to the building just destroyed, and there commenced a most excellent revival of the drama, though but with scant profits to the manager. Mrs. Hughes, one of the best actresses of her day, used to perform the eccentric characters in the English comedies and adaptations from Dickens, and her *Mrs. Squeers*, in Nicholas Nickleby, will ever be remembered along with her *Mrs. Malaprop* in the *Rivals*, as among the most renowned bits of character acting. Mark Smith, Charles Fisher, Briggs, and the irrepressible John Brougham, with Charles Walcott, sr., Lizzie Weston Davenport, Charles Mathews, "Dolly" Davenport, T. B. Johnston, Joe Jefferson, Charlotte Cushman, and a host new dead or forgotten, were known to the boards of Burton's New Theatre as it was then called. John Brougham there produced his fine burlesque of *Columbus*, which attracted great attention for its fine scenery, good acting, and witty allusions. Mark Smith and Charles Fisher played in Columbus. Barry Sullivan played an engagement here and delighted every one with his fine readings of *Hamlet* and *Othello* at the Winter Garden. Charlotte Cushman, the Queen of tragedy, we can faintly recollect in her grand impersonations of *Nancy Sykes* and *Janet Pride*. *Meg Merrilies*, one of her favorite characters, also held the spectators spell-bound under the enchantment of her glorious genius, and the very walls thrilled to hear her thunder tones as she unsexed herself in *Lady Macbeth*. Then came the magnificent revivals of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, with Burton as the Fat Knight, and Charles Matthews as *Mr. Justice Shallow*. Then followed the *Comedy of Errors*, produced in a handsome manner, with Burton and Brougham as the Two Dromios. Charles Matthews played in *Box and Cox*, *Platter vs. Clatter*, *Speculation*, *Cool as a Cucumber*, *Bachelor of Arts*, written by Fred Watson of this city, and also filled with his inevitable, impudent and rollicking air, the character of "Dazzle" in *London Assurance*. In these times a farcical interlude followed the first piece, in which Brougham and Burton came out before the curtain and abused each other in citizens' clothes, to the intense amusement of the audience, and the pretended horror of Mark Smith, who sat in the body of the house dressed as a foreigner, from Perth Amboy. On these occasions the protests of Mr. Smith would become so noisy and fervid in utterance that the police would have to be called for his forcible ejection. Dan Setchell was in those days the favorite low comedian, previous to the advent of the Escott Opera Troupe. Agnes Robertson charmed her hearers nightly with her quaint characters. When Boucicault took the reins in his hands he produced the "Octoroon," with Mrs. J. H. Allen, a refined and lady-like actress, as "Dora Sunnyside;" Agnes Robertson as "Zoe," Tom Johnston as "Jacob McCloskey," and Boucicault as "Wanotee." The Democratic newspapers objected to the production of the "Octoroon" at this time, as being too radical in its tone, and Boucicault replied to his assailants by stating that he could play the "Octoroon" in New-Orleans without molestation. "Dot," "The Naiad Queen," "Midsummer Night's Dream," followed, brought out in a magnificent manner, and then came Kate Bateman in turn rising into popular favor. Miss Bateman played in "Evangeline," "Gertrude," Julia, in the "Hunchback," and a number of other characters. Some time after this came the Booth revivals, the houses being crowded nightly, to witness a dramatic grandeur and splendor never before witnessed in America.

It is possible that the like programme may be equaled again in Shakesperian revivals, such as was seen under the regime of Stuart and Booth; for seldom has the eye ever been gratified with so beautiful and artistic pictures on a stage as those seen in "Richelieu," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Othello," and the "Merchant of Venice."

IN NORFOLK-ST.

At 1½ o'clock a. m. yesterday, a fire was discovered on the first floor of the two-story building No. 128 Norfolk-st., occupied as a workshop and dwelling by F. Horn, locksmith. Damage trifling. Not insured.

IN THE BOWERY.

At 3:10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, a fire broke out on the second floor of the premises of J. Stiner & Co., No. 196 Bowery, dealers in tea and coffee. It was caused by the heat from the coffee-roaster. Loss about $700. Fully insured.

IN ALLEN-ST.

At 3¼ o'clock a. m., yesterday, a fire occurred in the bedroom of Frank Thurner, located on the third floor of the tenement house No. 136 Allen-st. It was extinguished by Officer Murray of the Tenth Precinct. Loss, $100. Insured for $300 in the Germania Company.

IN RIVINGTON-ST.

At 4:45 o'clock a. m. yesterday a fire was discovered in a rear room on the third floor of the four-story building, No. 135 Rivington-st., occupied as a cabinet manufactory by several persons. Considerable damage was occasioned by fire and water. The first and second floors are occupied by L. Range. Loss on stock, $2,000. Fully insured in the Rutgers Company. The third floor is occupied by Otto Minot. Loss $1,500. Insured in the Pacific Company. The fourth floor is occupied by Nuhn & Lissler. Loss $1,500. Insured in the Knickerbocker and State Companies. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000. Insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN WEST FOURTEENTH ST.

Early on Saturday morning a fire occurred in the small frame building owned and occupied by John McKenna in Fourteenth st., near Eleventh-ave. The interior was badly damaged. Loss $1,500. Insured for $1,100 in the Relief Company.

FIRE AT THE ERIE BASIN.

On Saturday a fire broke out in some sheds at the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, and before the flames could be extinguished property to the value of $1,500 was destroyed. The fire was caused by the slaking of several barrels of lime stored in the sheds.

FIRE AT NEWARK.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in a stable, owned by Mr. John C. Little, and used by him, situated in an alley running from Division-place toward Broad-st., and terminating about halfway between the two thoroughfares. Two horses belonging to Mr. L., together with a few other articles, were removed from the burning building. The stable was completely destroyed, involving a loss of about $500—partially insured. Although the structure destroyed was surrounded by other buildings, through the exertions of the fire department the flames did not communicate. The stable was fired by some malicious person.

MR. FROTHINGHAM'S LECTURE.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham gave last evening, in his church on Fortieth-st., the first of a course of lectures on the social condition of women. His theme was "Women and Work." After a few words on the importance of the subject, the lecturer said it was a great mistake to imagine that the efforts to secure for women abundant and remunerative labor were set on foot by a few uneasy spirits, who had nothing better to do than disturb the comfortable order of existence. The cry for work and wages is forced from women by the changes that have taken place in society within the last fifty years. It is not woman who agitates the age, but the age that agitates woman. Women ask for work because they are compelled to; and they ask us gently, because they cannot get the work they want, and are not paid for the work they do. A thousand voices call on them and everybody to work, and no hand offers the work. All women of spirit feel the genius of the time, and wish to be in line with the endeavors of the time. Then, again, the old-fashioned days when business life was quiet and steady, when men stuck to their calling, were satisfied with the income it gave them, were sure of supporting their families decent, and of leaving a comfortable competence to their wives and daughters have gone, and have been succeeded by days of speculation which puts all property at stake on daring ventures, makes fortune precarious, and renders women liable at almost any time, and in almost any condition, to be thrown on their own resources for a livelihood. Another peculiar feature of the time we live in is the withdrawal of all domestic industries from the domestic roof, where from time immemorial they have been carried on by women, to the huge factories where they are carried on by machinery. The application of steam to manufacture has literally thrown hundreds of women out of work, has compelled them in fact to seek away from home the employment they had always followed at home. They are simply pursuing their old occupations demanding that what has been taken away from them shall in some form be given back to them, with, if possible, something of the comfort and satisfaction they used to have in it. The misery of it is that the comfort and satisfaction cannot be restored even when the work can be. Having stated and illustrated these points with a purpose to show why the cry for work was so universal and imperative as it is, Mr. F. went on to urge that women had a right to press their demand, if for no other reason, then for the reason that they are competent to work, having been in all ages and communities of men the hardest workers in the world. He sketched women as toilers in different parts of the globe, in both hemispheres; gave statistics of women's labor in Great Britain and the United States, and proved their capacity in every branch of industry. What then, it may be asked, is the ground of complaint? If women have always been such workers, if they are such workers now, why such a clamor? Have they not already all they want? No; for, 1. Their work is almost always of a subordinate description. 2. The woman who do it occupy subordinate places—are *employed*, seldom *employers*; consequently have no share in the control which dignifies work. 3. Women have no hearty welcome to the work they perform, but are made to feel that they are in some sort intruders upon the labor market. 4. Their work is, in nearly all cases, underpaid. The question next came up: What obstacles must be removed before women can take their legitimate place among the respected and respectable workers of society?

Mr. F. protested against the common assumption that men, as a class, hindered feminine enterprise, and did deliberate injustice to it in the labor market. Some men did, and he gave instances to prove it, but they were, for the most part, ignorant artisans, who resented the competition of women as Irish laborers resented the competition of negroes; but people of intelligence were glad to see women proving their capacity to be good for something. The causes of woman's disability lie, Mr. F. contended, in the circumstances of her condition. All the chances are on man's side. He has the start both in fact and in theory. It is assumed that he must work and earn a living for himself, if not for others beside himself. He is predestined to labor as the woman is predestined to a marriage support. The prospect of marriage takes away the woman's motive for working or learning to work, and her father's motive for training her to work. She consequently stands at a disadvantage which nothing can cancel. The conditions in her domestic world have not, as yet, conformed themselves to the altered condition of the industrial world; and only time can make them so conform. The boy again inherits the will and the impulse to work, while the girl does not. Work is in his blood; idleness is in hers. The boy naturally has all the faculties for working ready for his hand. The machinery, the apparatus is fitted to his strength, not to hers. In illustration of this point, the speaker contrasted the "Working Women's Protective Union" with the vast agencies which further masculine enterprises, and described some of the steps that must necessarily be taken, and which might easily be taken, in order to bring women's work fairly into the market. The lower activities of women have been exercised long enough. It is time their higher activities came into use; until they are, women's work will not be held in honor or price. Mr. F. protested earnestly against women as being held to drudgery. He had no sympathy with those who demanded that women should have the privilege of being sailors and policemen, hack drivers and stokers, masons and carpenters. But might do for Bombay or Pekin; in America it would be a scandal. To claim for women the right to do work that men are getting iron and coal to do for them is to claim that women shall be degraded. The friends of women should assert their title to the best work. Women should assert this for themselves. The best women might give their countenance to such a claim, for it would make work honorable; and then an ambition would be stirred that might in time compass its end. An exhortation to women to assert their right to educate and use their highest faculties, closed the lecture.

THE RIOT ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY—AFFIDAVIT OF THE BEATEN TRUCK-DRIVER.

The following official statement of the riot on Monday last has been submitted by Superintendent Kennedy to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, together with the affidavit of the truck-driver who was beaten on that occasion:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1867.

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

GENTLEMEN: The affair that occurred in the Thirteenth and Seventh Precincts on Monday, March 18, requires a special report from this office, in order that all the circumstances connected with it may be properly understood.

I was waited upon on Thursday, 14th inst., by Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Grand Marshal of the Irish Societies which had arranged to celebrate the anniversary of St. Patrick on the 18th, with the request to afford to them the protection of the police during the procession. At my request he stated where the formation would take place and the line of march. I suggested a slight modification of the route, which was not acceded to, as their Convention had already agreed on that matter.

The collection of a large body of people sometimes leading to disturbances, the precaution was taken on Sunday, the 17th, at 12 o'clock noon, to send out a telegraphic order to all the Precincts in New-York, directing the whole force to be on duty on the following day—St. Patricks, the off plateon to report at the Station-Houses at 4 to 6 o'clock a. m., and to be held in reserve, subject to any orders thereafter given. During the evening of the 17th there was a meeting of the Captains of the Precincts, 17 in number, through which the route of march was to take place, or contiguous thereto, when instructions were given to each as to the manner of disposing of the men under their command, or who might be specially detailed for their assistance; and orders were sent to other Precincts to reenforce such commands as seemed most likely to require it. All of these are usual precautions on such occasions.

The several Societies assembled at their various places of meeting, and marched in separate bodies to East Broadway, to take their places in the line of march. Soon after 12 o'clock noon on the 18th inst., the head of the procession commenced its movement, and the parts successively fell in. Grand-st. was not named as part of the route, and was therefore used by some of the Societies for completing their formation on. At about 12:30 George M. Burgess drove a truck loaded with merchandise on Grand-st., to deliver at the corner of Grand and Pitt-sts., in the Thirteenth Precinct. Finding one of the Societies standing in front of Mr. McKenzie's store, where he was to deliver the goods, he applied to one of the mounted Marshals to permit him to reach the store. He refused to allow it to be done, when Burgess drove his truck to the opposite side of the street near the sidewalk, designing to carry the goods across the street by hand. This he had no sooner done than he was attacked by some fifteen or twenty members of the Society, who jumped on the truck and struck him with staves, sticks, and their fists, knocking him down on the floor of the truck, and beating and kicking him while down. At this juncture Patrolmen Kearney and Coleman, who were on duty near by, also sprang on the truck, and one of them said, "Gentlemen, get off this truck; if this man has done anything wrong we will take him in charge." But they continued beating Burgess, and also made an attack on the policemen, whom they knocked down and beat with their staves, and cut with swords. As the alarm spread and reached the several patrolmen on post, some hundred feet apart, they ran to the point of disturbance and mounted the truck; after their number had reached four, viz.: Patrolmen Kearney, Coleman, Eulmer, and Hersman, they made such a charge on the assailants as entirely to clear the truck of the intruders. But this was no sooner done than a large reinforcement rushed from the societies and by main force overturned the truck, throwing the policemen and the driver on the sidewalk, where they were fallen upon by the members of the societies in full force, kicked and stamped upon, beaten with staves, cut with swords, and pierced with spears in the most fiendish manner. As other policemen left their posts and came wingly to the assistance of their comrades they were in like manner fallen upon by overpowering numbers, and kicked, beaten, cut, and pierced in the same way.

The alarm at length reached East Broadway and Clinton-sts., where Capt. Helme was on duty at the time. He immediately collected a small squad, consisting of Sergeant Barnett and four men, and proceeded to the place of disturbance, rushed in a body on the rioters in such force as to extricate the injured policemen from further harm, and to drive off the aggressive party. This, of course, was not done without considerable damage to the small squad; but they were enabled to gather up the wounded men, and have them taken out. Thirteenth Precinct was quiet and undisturbed. So far as this affair, that it was all over, so far as the Grand-st. attack was concerned, before the reserve from the nearest station could be notified. The reserves, however, on the East Telegraphic Section, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Precincts, were notified at 12:35, and those of the Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh Precincts were in time to take part in suppressing the outbreak by the same societies on East Broadway in the Seventh Precinct.

About 1 o'clock a citizen was attacked by some of the members of one of the same societies near East Broadway and Gouverneur-st., in the Seventh Precinct. Patrolman Martin interposed to rescue the citizen, when he was fallen upon by several members of the society and knocked down, cut with a sword about the head and body, and badly beaten and bruised. Other officers rescued Martin. A few moments after, when the societies had reached Clinton-st. on East Broadway, Patrolman Cole, who was on duty there and engaged in keeping the way clear for the procession, was, without pretense other than that he was a policeman, attacked by some of the members of the same societies, severely beaten about the head and body and stabbed twice in the back with swords or spears. Roundsman Whitcomb, with a small squad, rescued Cole, and arrested one of the ringleaders, Thomas Newman. One of the mounted Marshals, Bernard Clark, rode up and endeavored to prevent the arrest of Newman by assaulting several of the policemen with his sword, calling upon the societies to assist him in preventing the arrest being made; but Newman was secured, and a sufficient force, under Sergeant Babcock, pursued Clark and arrested him in Chatham near Pearl-st. The celebration then proceeded, and was closed without further disturbance.

During the continuance of the troubles 33 members of the force were wounded; that is, 18 severely and 15 slightly. Of those severely hurt nine were seriously injured. But at this time the surgeon in charge, Dr. Bliven, reports that all are improving.

Before closing this report I take pleasure in commending the whole course of both officers and men engaged in this affair under the sudden and trying circumstances in which they were placed, except, probably, that of venturing into an excited crowd by individuals, instead of entering in bodies of sufficient strength to enforce their authority. This oversight, however, is fully attoned for by the courage and devotion to duty evinced in their dashing action to assist their comrade officers while being overpowered by numbers and brute force.

Capt. Helme and Sergt. Barnett of the Thirteenth Precinct deserve special commendation for the part they took in rescuing their fallen comrades and driving off the assailants; Roundsman Whitcomb of the Seventh Precinct also, for the successful manner in which he rescued Patrolman Cole, and arrested the rioter Newman, and Sergt. Babcock of the Seventh, for the courageous arrest of the rioter Clark in the midst of his sympathizers.

Herewith is appended the reports of Capt. Helme of the Thirteenth, Jameson of the Seventh Precinct, and Dr. Bliven of the Surgical Staff, and the affidavit of Geo. M. Burgess, together with a full list of the casualties. Very respectfully submitted. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Casualties of March 18, 1867—Thirteenth Precinct—Seriously Injured—Patrolmen Bernard McGuire, head and face cut and bruised badly; George Gaskin, nine cuts on head, jaw, leg and arm badly injured; Robert Leach, saber cut on head, lips cut through, body bruised by stamping on him; William Barrett, saber cut on head, finger split open, thrown down a cellar for dead; Thomas Gibson, three wounds on head; John Struck, saber cut on head, lip split open; Henry Eulmner, head cut, face and body bruised by stamping when down; Wm. H. Waldron, three cuts on head, jaw, knee and body injured.

Seventh Precinct—Patrolman Hiram Cole, two stabs in the back, and face injured.

Severely injured—Thirteenth Precinct.—Patrolman George J. Godfrey, head, club wound; Patrolman August Hersman, head and face bruised by kicks while down; Patrolman Patrick Kearney, head cut, leg injured; Patrolman David Jenkins, nose cut, body injured by kicks while down; Patrolman John M. Bloodgood, sabre cut on head, body bruised; Patrolman Timothy Falvey, nose cut, body injured by kicks while down; Patrolman Edward O'Hara, head cut, body bruised badly; Patrolman Patrick Follis, head cut, body bruised.

Seventh Precinct.—Patrolman David Martin, four cuts on head.

Slightly injured—Thirteenth Precinct: Capt. John C. Helme, hand and back bruised and strained; Sergt. Abraham T. Barnett, hand bruised; Roundsman William E. Brown, head bruised; Roundsman Leon A. Nones, body bruised by kicks; Patrolman James Buckabee, head cut; Patrolman Michael Coleman, head cut and body bruised; Patrolman James Brown, head cut and bruised; Patrolman John Nelson, head bruised; Patrolman Michael T. Griffin, head bruised, Patrolman Edward Collard, head, shoulders and legs bruised. Seventh Precinct: Roundsman Edwin F. Whitcomb, body bruised; Patrolman Edward McLaughlin, groin bruised by a kick; Patrolman Maurice Walsh, head cut with sabre; Patrolman William Doyle, sabre cut in arm; Patrolman John E. Combs, sabre cut on the body.

George M. Burgess testified that he resides at No. 121 West Thirty-third-st., and drives a truck for Messrs. Weston, Covel & Co., picture frame manufacturers: on Monday, 18th inst., he had a large square frame on his truck to be delivered at corner of Pitt and Grand-sts., to a Mr. McKenzie; when in Grand-st., between Ridge and Pitt-sts., he found some of the societies fixing a banner on a large wagon; he told one of the marshals, who was near him on horseback, that he wanted to go to the corner of Grand and Pitt-sts., to deliver the frame, and asked if he could do so without interfering with the procession, and also asked if his truck might stand where it was while the frame was carried by hand to the place where it was to be delivered; the marshal said to him, "You cannot go;" he then drove his horses and truck close to the curb-stone for the purpose of leaving them until he could carry the frame across the street; almost immediately he was struck on the head with a staff in the hands of a short stout man, whom he supposed to be one of the marshals, when some fifteen or twenty of the members of the society commenced striking him with their fists and staffs, and trying to pull him off the truck; at this moment four policemen jumped on the truck and tried to get the men off, the policemen saying, "Gentlemen, get off the truck; if this man has done anything wrong we will take him in charge;" the officers succeeded in getting possession of the truck; but in a moment at least thirty or forty men rushed upon them, and commenced to assault them with swords and staves, the officers defending themselves with their batons, and knocking down several of the assailants; the crowd finding they could not dislodge the officers, rushed upon and upset the truck, throwing the officers and himself upon the sidewalk; the officer standing at the head of the horses was knocked down and kicked and beaten in a brutal manner; some citizens having righted up the truck, he got upon it and drove away, the crowd of rioters having left him to attack the police, who were coming to assist and rescue their fellow-officers.

On Saturday John Wall, James Ryan, and Thomas McLaughlin, were brought before Judge Russel, at his Chambers, Nassau-st., charged with being implicated in the riot. The counsel for the accused had applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and in the mean time Superintendent Kennedy sent the prisoners to Judge Russel for a preliminary examination before commitment. Assistant District-Attorney Blunt appeared for the people, and Mr. McKeon for the defendants. Several witnesses were examined. From the testimony it appeared that Wall struck a policeman on the head with a sword, Ryan was seen to kick Officer Gibbs, who was lying in the gutter. McLaughlin was in the crowd assisting the rioters. Capt. Helmes said there were 16 officers wounded in the riot, yet unfit for duty, and some of them were in a critical condition. Judge Russel committed Wall to the Tombs on a charge of felonious assault. Ryan was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, as was also McLaughlin, in the sum of $1,000.

DISASTERS.

DEATH FROM A FALL—THE BOARD OF HEALTH CENSURED.

Coroner Gover on Saturday held an inquest at No. 102 East Eleventh-st., on the body of Patrick Reilly, who died on Friday from the effect of injuries received on the 19th inst., by falling down a stairway at No. 127 Bleecker-st. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that the staircase mentioned was in a most insecure condition, no less than six persons having fallen there within the past four years, four of the cases having proved fatal. The stairway leads upward through the center of the building, and the balusters are so low, that if a person loses his balance, there is very little chance of saving himself from being precipitated over them to the floor beneath. On the evening of the accident deceased had called upon Mrs. Jane Webber, residing upon the fourth floor of the house, and on leaving was accompanied to the landing on that floor by Mrs. Webber. As he turned to descend he lost his balance, and, to save himself, seized the woman. She managed to grasp the balusters, and screamed for help. Before her husband could reach the scene, deceased released his hold and fell to the first floor, receiving injuries which terminated fatally, as already mentioned. John Scharl, one of the tenants, corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses, and stated that one of the persons fatally injured by a fall over the balusters was his son. On the floor occupied by the witness was a sink, filled to overflowing; had heard that a Health officer had looked at the premises; he had been afraid to complain of these nuisances for fear of being turned out by the agent, Mr. T. J. Gibbons. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured the owner, Mr. Bangs, and his agent, Mr. T. J. Gibbons, for allowing the stairway to be in such an unsafe condition, especially when let for a tenement, where there are so many children, and the Board for gross neglect of duty in not inspecting and enforcing proper sanitary regulations in the said house. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 23 years.

RAILROAD DISASTER IN CANADA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., March 23.—The night express train going west ran into a freight train near Woodstock this morning. Mr. Rogers, mail agent was killed, Mr. Farrie, the conductor, seriously scalded, and Mr. Gellman, express messenger, slightly hurt. The express car and baggage car took fire, and everything inside was burnt. The express safe is supposed to contain $60,000.

CITY ITEMS.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL FUND.—The Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, after having been in session for nearly a week, have, with the assistance of Mr. Peabody, come to a decision regarding the general disposition of the Fund. It is understood that these plans will be made public in a day or two.

THE CANAL-LOCK MEASURE.—At a meeting of the Produce Exchange on Saturday, Messrs. David Dows, Jesse Hoyt, J. M. Fisk, Paul Worth, E. W. Coleman, Carlos Cobb, N. H. Wolf, Francis P. Sage, E. S. Brown were appointed a committee to prepare a report upon the proposed enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canal-locks.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the hotels are Gen. Jno. L. Swift, Boston; W. G. Fargo, esq., Buffalo and T. H. Talbot, Treasury Department Washington, at the Astor House. Gen. G. L. Beal, Maine, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Bishop Thornton, New-Zealand, the Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Washington, Capt. Jones, British Army, and Sir Chas. Clifford, Manchester, England, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major-Gen. Van Vliet, U. S. A., who has for a long time time occupied the reponsible position of Chief Quartermaster in this city, it is stated will soon be relieved and placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Baltimore; Brevet Major A. S. Kimball, who has been the Chief Quartermaster at Baltimore since last August, has recently been commissioned captain and A. Q. M. in the Regular Army. He will be retained by Gen. Van Vliet, as his assistant.

ARRESTS YES