WINTER IN ALIASKA.

MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SITKA, A. T., Feb. 20, 1868.

Current events at Sitka, since New Years, have not been startling. We still have heavy snow-falls upon the mountains, and a flight of four inches upon Main-st., 10 days ago, gave the opportunity of a sleigh-ride, the first which ever happened at Sitka. While but little has fallen in the town, on the lofty hights a few miles distant there lies a vast depth, not alone of the perennial drifts, but of this Winter's snow crop. Sometimes the accumulation is so great on the hights above that a huge mass of dry snow tumbles down the precipitous side of the mountain, filling the gorge below to the depth of several hundred feet. One of these occured in sight of town last Sunday—noiseless, but filling the air with a dense mist of snow flakes.

Usually, these slides do not happen till May, when the snow becomes saturated with water. Their weight is often immense, and their movement is not a rolling agglomeration, accumulating as it descends, after the manner of the avalanches among the Alps, but is downward in a direct line. Pathways of these slides are visible on all the acclivities through this region. Sometimes acres of land with huge bowlders are detached, and in their rapid descent sweep everything before them. Immense trees are snapped off like reeds, and a clear pathway is made down through the dense forest, traces of which will be visible for centuries.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

During the Winter the Indians have picked up many a stray half-dollar by the sale of wild meat, fish and furs. But the silver does not long adhere to the palms of their hands. The army sutler from San Francisco arrived here a month ago with a full stock. He opened with a tempting display of cheap woolen pants and shirts, calicoes, knives and trinkets. By the gift of some trifling bauble after each purchase, he has monopolized for the time the trade with our dusky citizens.

There has been much inconvenience the present Winter from the want of dry wood for fuel. The Indians could in part have supplied us by bringing it in canoes from the opposite side of the bay; but they at the outset told Gen. Davis they would not do that sort of work for money or goods. It was a degrading service for which nothing but whisky or ammunition could compensate. These, of course, he could not furnish; though he believes that small amounts of ammunition and limited rations of liquor might have been supplied to mutual advantage. As it is, the military have been compelled to use green wood; and the Indians have the trouble of a long trip to meet the Hudson Bay Company smugglers, who will supply them with whisky and powder *ad libitum*, provided the Indians have the specie or furs to buy with.

There are about a score of miners passing the Winter here, whiling away the time by occasionally "choring" for the post. They will migrate to Stikeen River the 1st of May. The best field, however, opens for those skilled in the fur trade. Several traders here have done well, and the field for operations will be indefinitely expanded in the Spring—reaching to Behring Straits and the Arctic shores.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

As a military commander here, Gen. J. C. Davis is considered above the average. Unlike Gen. Rousseau, who is verbose, showy, and plausible, he is taciturn and austere, but frank, honest, and straight-forward. When a boy, in 1846, he volunteered a private for the Mexican war, entering the famous Jim Lane regiment from Indiana; the ability and aptitude he exhibited gave him on the return of peace a commission of Second Lieutenant in the regular army. He was with Major Anderson during the terrible bombardment of Fort Sumter in the Spring of 1861. His difficulty with Gen. Nelson, and the result, are familiar to the public. He won his highest reputation while commander of a division under Gen. Sherman during the most brilliant achievement of the late war—the march through Georgia.

Gen. Davis thinks that four additional companies of infantry could be advantageously employed in the Territory. Posts are soon to be established at the mouth of Stikeen River, and at Fort St. Nicholas on the east shore of Cook's Inlet. At Kodiac no force is needed, as its population of 1,800 is remarkable for its peaceable character.

GEYSERS AND GLACIERS.

Last Monday I joined an excursion for Glenbeko Lake, 15 miles distant. By aid of oar as well as sail, we landed at two o'clock. The surface of the lake is 18 feet above high tide. A ledge of compact slate, 150 yards wide, prevents it from sinking to the ocean level. It lies between two steep, bristling ranges, having a length of 20 miles and a width of one. The average depth is 200 feet. At the Fall, where its waters empty into the Bay, is a noted salmon fishing depot, occupied for 40 years by the Russian Fur Company. Last Summer they sold their interest, including the storehouses, to the American Commercial Company at San Francisco, for $15,000. The new owners are preparing to greatly enlarge the present operations.

Sleeping at night on the plank floor of the storehouse, I awoke early enough to witness the glories of the coming day. In this high latitude, twilight is twice as long as at New-York. It was really enjoyable, here under the clear starlight, to watch the coming dawn. Not a cloud skirted the horizon. First appeared the faint gray haze, then the dull streak, then the bright flush and crimson lining, till at length the full disc of the orb which brings life and light arose above the sharp crest of the mountain.

Early after breakfast we pulled the oar for seven miles, amid a dense archipelago of islets to a beautiful cove, at the head of which, 100 yards above the beach, arose the thick vapors from the "geysers" or hot springs. Here the Russian Fur Company had built two spacious log houses with baths, for hospital purposes, sending hither intractable rheumatic and cutaneous cases, which were usually cured, or at least mitigated. There are one large and three small springs. My thermometer was 41° in the air. Thrusting it into the spouting current of the largest, the mercury went up to 183°. The rocks and brushwood show a coating of sulphur, salt, and a trace of iron. The adjacent summits bear the marks of recent as well as powerful volcanic action. Several have well defined craters, and display on their sides the deep radiating gorges of the lava's track.

In a Territory from nine-tenths of the surface of which perpetual snow is always seen, it will be readily inferred by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that glaciers are numerous. When entering Sitka Sound last September, one was distinctly visible to the northeast, hanging on the mountain-side like a glove with widespread fingers grasping downward. All along the Alaskan sea-coast, from the mouth of the Stikeen many hundred miles north and west, is the *habitat* of the glacier. The first one upon which I laid my hand was while on an exploring trip with Prof. Davidson of the Lincoln, last October. It was at the mouth of the Chilkaht, 90 miles north-east of Sitka. With a base of five miles, it ran up to the snowy apex of a bluff 1,800 feet high. Heavy, bulbous masses of translucent ice formed its base—the belt of land separating it from the ocean being less than 200 yards wide. The ice has a blue alpine color, and a number of streams issue from its base. It exhibits in its texture every variety of contortion. Coasting northward 100 miles, the mariner comes in sight of Mt. St. Elias, 40 miles inland, and the highest known summit of Alaska. It is surrounded by an atmosphere too cold for the production of glacial phenomena. The white loose snow in midsummer covers its northern side with an everlasting mantle down to its very base. Its hight is unknown, and its summit will never be trod by human foot. But on the coast, directly opposite Mt. St. Elias is an overhanging ice-field, having a width of 30 miles, and bathing its crystal base in the tide waters of the Pacific. Those who have coasted along its base say that in the clear sunshine of Summer its gleaming surface and rich prismatic coloring exhibit a magnificence which awes into silence every intelligent beholder. On a Winter day, it wears that "dreary grandeur" peculiar to the scenery of high latitudes.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among the 400 Americans who came here nearly five months ago, only two deaths occurred. Both were soldiers, who died of lung-fever. Dr. Hoff, the Army Surgeon, is no admirer of this climate, but regards it as very healthy except for persons of weak lungs.

Sitka will never be anything above a military and small commercial post. The mining region lies to the east. The fishing region—more important than all other—lies 500 miles to the west. Farming, if ever carried on in the Territory, will be equally remote. The Army Chaplain has organized a Sunday-School of 10 American and 23 Russian pupils; a priest from Victoria is establishing a Catholic Church; the Greek Church maintains its usual services.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2, 1868.

Gens. Sherman, Harney, Terry, Sanborn, and Col. Tappan of the Indian Peace Commission reached here yesterday, from Chicago. Gen. Sanborn and Col. Tappan left the City of Washington on Sunday evening last, and were 68 hours coming through—they were delayed four hours in Chicago—64 hours coming 1,500 miles toward sunset. Thirty hours more will enable the Commission to reach the end of the Union Pacific Railroad, now completed to a point two miles east of the summit of the mountains, 551 miles west of this city—the highest altitude reached between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the line of this great national railroad—grand in its conception, and sublime in its completion.

On arriving here Gen. Sherman received an order from the President to report in Washington on or before the 6th inst. He left this morning. In his absence Gen. Auger will act on the Commission.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan accompanied the Commission to Laramie, and from thence to the Navajoe Country in New-Mexico. The General has had considerable experience with the Indians, considers them more "sinned against than sinning," thinks them capable of civilization and control. Indian wars unnecessary and exceedingly dishonorable on the part of our Government. Efforts are being made to have him added to the Commission as a member, all desiring his presence and counsel.

Last evening the Commission had a meeting, at which Gen. Sherman gave the reason of his unexpected call to Washington—his intention to return as soon as possible to rejoin the Commission and take part in the proceedings. The General also expressed his satisfaction with the course adopted and action of the Commission last year; that it was the best way of settling the Indian question to extend the protection of our law over them, guarantee them the absolute possession of the territorial reservations to be set apart and dedicated to them forever. He believes in the capacity of the Indian to reach a high state of civilization, development and prosperity. The Department of Indian Affairs should be created by Congress, and sufficient power given its chief to do all that is necessary to be done, to carry out the plans of the Commission to civilize the Indians, and eventually incorporate them into the body politic, with all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the American Republic. The General considers the settlement of the Navajoe question as the most difficult of the labors of the Commission; he favors their early removal from their present reservation in New-Mexico, to a reservation within the boundaries of the prepared territory of Cherokee, south of Kansas and north of Texas, as recommended by the Commission in their report to Congress. He thought it best for the Commission to divide into three parties after the council at Laramie. Gens. Terry and Harney to go to Montana, Gens. Auger and Sanborn to Fort Bridger; Col. Tappan and himself to New-Mexico to confer with the different tribes in the several localities mentioned. He thought Congress should be urged to pass the necessary measures for a speedy settlement of this Indian question as suggested by the Commission in their report, especially the Appropriation bills to purchase seed and farming implements to enable the Indians on the Missouri to put in a crop this Spring, as provided by the Commission, which if not done immediately, the pledges of the Commissioners become forfeited and the Indians lose another year, much to the detriment of the public interests.

Gen. Sherman was requested by the Commission to go before the Committees of Congress, while in Washington, and urge the speedy passage of the bills now before them.

The Commission are unanimous in their proposed action during the present season excepting in one particular. Col. Tappan is in favor of the removal of the Navajoes from their present reservation in New-Mexico back to their old country from which they were forcibly taken, west of the mountains on the head waters of the Colorado River, where a new Territory is proposed to be set apart for the Utes, Navajoes, and other mountain Indians, to be called and organized by the name of Navajoe, a bill for which has been introduced in Congress, a matter to be determined when the Commission meet the Navajoes in Council.

One cause of difficulty in the past maladministration of our Indian affairs is in the fact that a preponderance of representation on the Indian Committees of both Houses of Congress is given to the border States, or States interested in the removal of the Indians from their limits. Kansas has a member on each, so has Oregon, so has Nebraska, the youngest State in the Union. Minnesota has the Chairmanship of the House Committee. Already a member of the Indian Committee of the Senate, a Senator from Nebraska, and a member of the House Committee of Indian Affairs, a Representative from Kansas, have introduced bills in their separate Houses for the repeal of the act appointing the Peace Commission. These men truly represent the spirit of the border, which is opposed to a just and honorable settlement of our Indian affairs, determined upon forcing the Indians if possible from off the face of the earth, and robbing them of their inheritance to the soil and the graves of their ancestors, while the country, on the contrary, is resolved on justice to the red man, his preservation, and ultimate incorporation as a part and parcel of the body politic.

MR. DICKENS'S READINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There are probably many thousands of people in the villages of Long Island, New-Jersey, &c., who are anxious to hear Mr. Dickens, but who cannot attend his evening readings in New-York without staying over night in the city, at great expense and inconvenience, whereas they could and would gladly come to a *matinée*, which admitted of their returning home as early as 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the various railroads and steamboats. "Now, therefore," as the lawyers say, will not Mr. Dickens give a series of *matinées* for the benefit of the country? If he will do so, he will at once confer a great favor upon the people and benefit himself.

THE COURTS.

THE ERIE LEGAL BATTLE.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINTTION OF THE COMPANY'S SECRETARY.

The examination in the case of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, one of the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, accused of contempt of Court, in having aided to issue $10,000,000 worth of the stock of the Company after an injunction order restraining such action had been granted by the Supreme Court, was continued before the Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee, yesterday, commencing at 11½ o'clock a. m. The opening proceedings (Monday's) appeared only in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Mr. Horatio N. Otis, the Secretary of the Company, was recalled by A. J. Vanderpool, esq., counsel for the prosecution, and gave testimony in continuation of that published yesterday, which closed with the statement that Mr. John A. Hilton, the Company's transfer clerk, informed him on the 9th of March that Mr. Fiske, one of the Directors, had taken from him (Hilton) the books containing certificates of the newly-issued $10,000,000 worth of stock, and had "run away with them." The direct examination was proceeded with as follows, Mr. Vanderpool conducting it:

Q. When Mr. Hilton told you this where did you go? A. I searched for Mr. Fiske in the office building No. 187 West-st.; I did not find him; then I came across town to No. 11 Pine-st., the transfer office, with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate Investigating Committee, who was waiting to accompany me; but I gave no testimony before the committee on that day (March 9). Q. What rooms at No. 187 West-st. did you go into in your search after Mr. Fiske? A. The Directors' room; I found no one there; the Transfer Clerk informed me that he saw Mr. Fiske going in that direction. Q. What other room? A. The President's room, and the Executive Committee's room. Q. After you had learned that the books had been taken, did you see any member of the Board of Directors before you came over to the transfer office in Pine-st. with the Sergeant-at-Arms? A. I don't remember; I think not. Q. Did you go into Mr. Davis's room intermediate to the time Mr. Hilton's report was made to you, and your coming over with the Sergeant-at-Arms? A. Not as I remember. Q. Did you see any of the directors at the session of the Senate Investigating Committee on that day? A. I do not recollect whether I saw any or not. Q. Give us your best recollection on that subject. A. I have no recollection on the subject. Q. When did you first mention to any member of the Board of Directors the fact reported to you by Mr. Hilton as to the disappearance of the books? A. I think that on the same day I spoke to the President about it; I spoke to no other director about it on that day; saw no other on that day, to the best of my recollection; if I saw any other I spoke to him concerning it. Q. What did the President say when you spoke to him? A. He said "that is all right," or words to that effect. Q. What else did he say? A. Nothing else on that subject. Q. What else did he say in that conversation? A. If he said anything else, it was with regard to the general business of the office. Q. Can you furnish a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board on the 9th of March, 1868? A. I can; I kept the minutes of the proceedings; they are under my control now. Q. Were any other resolutions passed on that day except the four [showing a printed copy] to which your attention has been called? A. No; not that I recollect. Q. Did the Board of Directors, on the 9th of March, make a report to the stockholders, signed John S. Eldridge, President? A. The report of the Executive Committee read at the meeting on that day appeared in print, signed by the President, on the following day; there was no action taken by the Board, however, ordering the report to be published, to the best of my recollection. Q. Did the first resolution approve and ratify the report you refer to? A. It referred to the report of the Executive Committee which appeared in the papers on the next day. Q. Will you furnish a copy of the report referred to in that first resolution, and annex it to your deposition? A. I will. Q. Was a meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee held on the 3d of March? A. I don't recollect. Q. Who, at that time, composed the Executive Committee? A. Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Davis; Mr. Drew was also a member, but he was restrained from acting by an injunction of the Court. Q. Do you know the firm of Fiske, Belden & Co.? A. I have heard of the existence of such a firm. Q. Was James Fiske, jr., a member of that firm? A. I have no knowledge on that subject. Q. How long have you known of the existence of that firm? A. For perhaps a year, the name having appeared on the stock books of the company. Q. How long have you known of the existence of the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.? A. I cannot tell precisely; I think about three or four months. Q. Is Jay Gould a member of that firm? A. He is said to be. Q. Do the by-laws of the Erie Railroad Company require certificates of stock to be signed by the Secretary of the Company? A. They do; in his absence by the Auditor of the Company, and, in the absence of both, by any designated Director. Q. Did you see Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis on the 10th of March, 1868? A. Yes, I saw him at the Senate Committee investigation. Q. Had you seen him before that time on that day? A. Not to my recollection. Q. When did you next see him after your examination before the Committee on that day? A. At the general office of the Company; I saw also one or two others of the Directors. Q. Which others? A. Mr. Diven, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Ramsdell. Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Davis on that day, from the time you left the witness-stand until you met him at the general office? A. I do not remember; I think not. Q. Did you have any conversation with him at the general office? A. I did. Q. Did that conversation have any reference to the 500 certificates of stock you have referred to as having been signed on the 9th of March? A. We had a conversation on that subject. Q. Who was present? A. I think no one but Mr. Diven. Q. Did you tell Mr. Davis that those certificates had been in your possession? A. I don't think I told him so; the testimony I gave before the Senate Committee conveyed to him the impression that I signed them. Q. Did he hear that testimony? A. He testified before the Committee that he heard a portion of it. Q. Detail fully the conversation you had with Mr. Davis at the general office on the 10th of March, 1868. A. I told him what became of the certificates; he expressed surprise at the transactions; I recollect nothing further. Q. Is that the whole conversation as near as you can recollect it? A. It is. Q. Did Mr. Davis ask you whether you had received any bonds in lieu of this stock, or anything to that effect? A. I cannot say whether it was on that day or on the day following that he asked me about the bonds, when I told him that they were in the safe, canceled, the day following, I think it was. Q. Did you show the bonds to Mr. Davis, or did he ever see them? A. I don't recollect showing them to him; I don't know that he ever saw them. Q. Have you shown them to any other member of the Board of Directors? A. I have not. Q. When did you receive those bonds? A. I was informed on the 11th by a clerk in the office, that they were in the safe; that they had been handed in by the Transfer Clerk, Mr. Hilton, I think he said on the day previous. Q. Are you sure he said so? A. I think he said so, I am not sure. Q. Were these certificates made out in anticipation of the Company's exchanging them for convertible bonds? A. That was the object, as I understood. Q. From whom did you understand that. A. From no one; the bonds having been made out, it was intended they should be converted at the time they were made out. Q. When bonds are converted into stock whose duty is it to receive the surrender of the bond and give out the certificate? A. The transfer clerk's. Q. Have you any duty connected with it as a secretary? A. My duties are connected with the preparation of the bonds and the signing of the certificates. Q. Do you take any receipt, and if so, from whom for the bonds or the stock when they pass from your possession? A. The custom of the transfer office is for the transfer clerk to take receipts in the margin of the certificate book for all certificates issued? Q. When, if at all, do they come into your possession? A. They are retained in the transfer office. Q. At what hour on the 3d of March was the meeting of the Executive Committee held? A. I do not remember. Q. Was it in the early or the latter part of the day? A. I have no recollection. Q. Who instructed you to fill out the last $5,000,000 worth of convertible bonds? A. The President, Mr. Eldridge. Q. When? A. It must have been on the 3d of March, the day they bear date. Q. Is that the only reason you have for saying it must have been on the 3d of March? A. My recollection is, that, having been authorized on the 3d of March, they were filled up on that day and executed. Q. How many bonds were there? A. I think ten of $500,000 each. Q. Who signed these bonds beside yourself? A. The President, Mr. John S. Eldridge. Q. Any one else? A. No one else.

At this point the examination was adjourned till 4 o'clock on Thursday.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday appointed Samuel F. Barger, Wm. M. Tweed, jr., and James H. Coleman as Examiners to ascertain and report upon the capability of applicants for admission to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. The day for examination is not yet fixed.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has made an order that, after the present term, the appeal papers, together with the points to be used at the General Term on appeals, made from orders made either at Special Term or Chambers, shall be printed in like manner as appeals from enumerated motions are now required to be.

In the case of Cummings agt. Mr. Bennett of *The Herald* for publishing a libel, reported yesterday, the General Term reversed the decision of the lower branch dismissing the complaint, on the ground that a defendant who had answered was estopped from moving at Special Term or Chambers for a dismissal, for the reason that plaintiff had no power to sue, but, if such objection were valid, must raise it on the trial.

In the United States District Court yesterday, the following property was condemned by default: One case of opium, marked B; one tobacco cutting-machine, &c., found at Nos. 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh-st.; distilled spirits, found at Nos. 16 and 18 Front-st.; six barrels of distilled spirits, found in the distillery of B. Hamburger, No. 512 West Thirty-eighth-st.; 243 gallons distilled spirits, found in the distillery of E. Lowe, West Thirty-sixth-st.; 3,229 gallons distilled spirits, found in Fifty-fourth-st., near East River.

Mr. McQueeny, while driving down from High Bridge with his wife, in October, 1864, stopped to enter a harnessmaker's store, leaving his wife in the light wagon. While there a wagon owned by Mr. Pursell, the baker, driven by his employés, struck the wagon, and Mrs. McQueeny was thrown out. She was then in delicate health, and the result of her injuries, which in themselves were severe, were very serious, confining her to her bed for about four months, and impairing her general health permanently. She sued Mr. Pursell in the Superior Court for $5,000 damages. The defense was that she was not thrown out of the wagon by the collision, but that after the collision Mrs. McQueeny, getting frightened, jumped out of the wagon, and her injuries resulted from the jumping out. The jury gave a verdict for Mrs. McQueeny for $1,500.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

In Justice Walter's Court, Brooklyn, Jacob Schuckhardt, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 95 Graham-ave., E. D., was held for examination for alleged violation of the Excise law.

In Justice Voorhies's Court, Brooklyn, Chas. Solen, 13 years of age, for having stolen five brushes, valued at $3 50, from F. W. Meyer, South First and Fifth-sts., E. D., was sent to the House of Refuge.

In Justice Buckley's Court, Brooklyn, Henry Rupple, a shoe fitter, of No. 54 Remsen-st., was committed to await examination for having, by pretending that he was the owner of real estate, obtained from Roberts & Co., No. 304 Pearl-st., a large quantity of leather.

Sarah Burns is charged in the United States Commissioner's Office with having attempted, through the agency of a boy, to pass a new and dangerous counterfeit $2 note on the Market National Bank of this city, on David Aitkin of Twenty-third-st. She was committed for examination in default of $200 bail.

In Recorder Martindale's Court, Jersey City, Henry Holmes, alleged to have been caught in the act of robbing the pork-packing store of Wood & Son, Pavonia-ave., was committed for trial. It is said that Holmes robbed the same store about a year ago....John Sproule was accused of having stolen $50 worth of carpenter's tools from E. Wright of No. 450 Cherry-st. Sproule borrowed the tools, and, on being asked to return them, denied that he knew where they were. He was ordered to pay for the property, or work for Wright till he had earned the value of it.

In the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Kelly and Dowling, Daniel Sullivan, for stealing a dress from an old woman more than 100 years of age, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Wm. Stripe, for assaulting Mary Dello, an Indian, and attempting to cut her with a knife, was fined $5....John Green and James Freely, arrested at Page's Hotel, foot of Spring-st., under suspicious circumstances, several burglars' keys, &c., being found in the room they occupied, were reluctantly discharged, as the house-breaking implements were not found in their possession.

A curious case was tried yesterday before Justice Lent at Tremont. A girl named Margaret Clepham had been locked up since Saturday on the charge of having stolen some of her mistress's jewelry and pawned it, the pawn-ticket being alleged to be found in her box by another fellow-servant. On examination yesterday it was found out that this other servant, Bridget O'Brien by name, was the real thief, and had tried to effect the other girl's ruin. Margaret Clepham was dismissed by Justice Lent and allowed to leave the Court without a stain on her character, while Bridget was locked up to await her trial at the next sessions, to be held at White Plains.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, in the case of Peter Matthews, who pleaded guilty of grand larceny, sentence was deferred. ....In consideration of the youth of John Gorman, who pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, sentence was suspended, and the prisoner discharged.....George Howard, for petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days....Wm. Rohrs, for attempt at burglary in the fourth degree, was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison....Richard Grant pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and had his sentence deferred until Friday.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, Henry Durrell and William Snow, for dealing faro at the gambling house No. 56 East Twenty-seventh-st., were held to answer each in $500 bail. Eight others, arrested in the house, were discharged. All the gambling tools were seized....Charles King, for stealing from Joseph R. Smith of No. 424 East Fourteenth-st. some machine tools, valued at $10, was held to answer....Four little girls, the oldest of whom is only 16 years of age, were held for examination on an accusation of having stripped the little daughter of Mr. Coles of Greenpoint of a cloak and fur cape, valued at $7, and then pawned the articles in a second-hand store.

In the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Kelly, John Miller was held in $300 bail, to answer on a charge of having obtained $3 from a conductor on the Grand and Forty-second-st. railroad cars, by false pretenses. The complaint against Miller was preferred in November last, but it was only on Monday that he was found and arrested....Frederick Tas, for having stolen $33 worth of cigars and tobacco from Edward Mansfield, No. 981 Second-ave., was held in bail to answer. The charge was preferred because the accused was in the habit of sleeping in the loft of a stable where the property was kept....David Gail, 14 years of age, for having stolen $20 worth of property from Henry P. Cochran of No. 166 East Fifty-ninth-st., was held to answer. A junk dealer named Ledwith, to whom the boy had sold the stolen articles, was also held in default of $1,000 bail.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan, two shoplifters named Mary Pickett and Louisa Feirns were committed. On Monday afternoon the accused entered the wholesale store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and said that they desired to see some silks, as they were about to open a store in Flushing, L. I. After looking at a quantity of goods, the women concluded not to purchase, and were about leaving, when the clerk who had waited on them discovered that a piece of silk, valued at $200, was missing. He caused the arrest of the women, and, on being searched at the Franklin-st. Police Station, the missing silk was found in a capacious pocket, secreted beneath the dress of the woman Pickett. The last-named prisoner lives at No. 123 Thompson-st., and her companion in Ninety-third-st....Henry Lavelle, a stranger in the city, on Monday evening met Harriet Taylor in Chatham-st., and accompanied her to a basement saloon at the corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts., and while there she stole from him a wallet containing $110. She then fled into the street. Later in the evening, Officer Webb of the Sixth Precinct found her in her apartment in Baxter-st., and took her into custody. The money was not recovered. Justice Hogan committed her to the Tombs yesterday.... Patrick Gleeson of No. 538 Broome-st. had his pocket picked on Monday night of a wallet containing $20 by Mary Cromn. Mary was arrested, and yesterday Justice Hogan committed her to the Tombs....The examination in the case of John Bennett and his wife, Mary Ann, arrested for picking the pocket of Mrs. Louisa Woolf of a wallet containing $10 50, came up yesterday before Justice Hogan. It was proven that the woman was the wife of the male prisoner; and as the law presupposes that she was acting by the direction of her husband, and subject to his will, she was accordingly discharged. The husband has been committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. His record has been a very bad one....Peter Waliant, alias Wiley, alias George Delmar, an experienced thief, was married to Jane Brennan, Justice Dowling performing the ceremony. Waliant was sentenced, in the General Sessions Court, on Monday, to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. In the year 1855, Justice Dowling, then a policeman, arrested Waliant for having escaped from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, where he was serving out a term of six months' imprisonment for the theft of a watch chain.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Court opens at 10½ a. m. Non-enumerated motions.

47..Schell agt. The Erie R. R. Co. et al.
48..Bloodgood et al. agt. The Erie R. R. Co. et al.
50..Schell agt. Drew, impd., &c.
49..The People, &c., et al. agt. The Erie R. R. Co. et al.
66..The People agt. Drew.
107..Schell agt. The Erie R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Judge DAVIS. Court opens at 10 a. m.

109..Barnard et al. agt. Campbell et al.
1083..Mumby agt. Baker et al.
179..Monroe agt. Hudson River RR. Co.
1092..Williams et al. agt. Livingston et al.
420..Tucker et al. agt. Western Un. Tel. Co.
611..Frobisher agt. Long Island RR. Co.
856..Sloan agt. Luttger.
895..Harditz agt. Shiels.
1079..Weston agt. Chamberlain.
781..Page agt. Field.
2289..Angevine agt. Angevine.
971..Smith et al. agt. McSpedon et al.
979..Clark, adm'r, agt. Merriam et al.
933..LeClair agt. Larzar &c.
985..Skehan agt. Bennett.
997..Norton agt. Edgerton.
995..Thorpe agt. Kittredge.
999..Morrow et al. agt. Lamoree, Sheriff, &c.
1001..Parker agt. Marcellus.
1005..Arnold et al. agt. Gibbons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by SUTHERLAND, J. Court opens at 10 a. m. Call of calendar 12 m. Reserved cases.

62..Garrison, Rec., agt. Gordon.
74..Mosher agt. Mayo, &c.
81..Hees et al. agt. Hornstein.
105..Garness agt. Blackwell, &c.
107..Millan agt. Graham.
110..In re Thos. Chase.
117..Van Hoffman agt. Ward.
Call No. 66..Northern R. R. Co. agt. Ogdensburgh and L. C. Railroad Company.
137..Petmest agt. Footer.
138..Brasner et al. agt. Salisbury Mills Manf'g Co.
138..Smith agt. Smith.
145..Norris agt. Little.
147..Davies agt. Monks.
1504..Gillen agt. Keely.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by JONES, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.

2201..Corcoran adm'r agt. Bliss.
2547..Kenny agt. Hoffman.
2260..Wyckoff agt. McClintock & Cornwall, Min. Pet. Co.
2585..Pendrill agt. Erie R. R. Co.
2595..Cassidy agt. Bunn.
2111..Shepard agt. Heineken et als.
2489..Cornell, &c., agt. Bishops Derrick Elevator Co.
2627..Primeant agt. Stewart.
2011..Graham agt. Maitland.
2645..Cocks agt. Rhinelander, &c.
2711..Core et al. agt. Soddy et al.
2561..Shapter agt. Doherty et al.
3361..Dodge et al agt. Clyde.
3379..Prank et al. agt. Beimler.
3699..Solomon agt. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by McCUNN, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.

2226..National Refining and Storing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., agt. Burns.
2022..Burke agt. Griffin et al.
3354..Hope, Adm'r, agt. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1462..Berdell agt. McIlvrane et al.
3909..Auferman agt. At. & Pacific RR. Co.
2626..Swinerton agt. Columbian Ins. Co.
2445..Duckworth agt. Greer et al.
2048..Quintard agt. Newton.
2690..McCormack agt. Lees.
1556..Meeson agt. Hope.
3364..Auferman agt. South-West Pacific Railroad Co.
1490..Balts et al. agt. Gudeman.
2670..Crawford agt. Welch, jr.
2618..Sturgis agt. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
3634..Board of Com'rs of Pilots agt. N. J. Steamboat Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Held by GROSS, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

463..Reynolds agt. Giles.
519..Schultze agt. Schlatterer.
455..Bridgewater agt. Matthias.
—..Mooelly agt. Eastburn.
960..Shotwell agt. Foster.
—..Murphy agt. Bucking.
549..Danner agt. Fort.
—..Newcomber agt. Simonson.
677..Eastbrook agt. Poller.
625..Gannon agt. A. M. S. Co.
653..Nothman agt. Brown.
—..Kurz agt. Wynkoop.
—..Spoonan agt. Burns.
—..Morrison agt. Taylor.
672..Berlin agt. Oliver.
678..Stutenary agt. Burns.
679..Bayliss agt. Stovekin.
683..Shuttleworth agt. Barnstof.
693..Walsh agt. O'Callahan.
694..Whalen agt. Woods.
694..McIndoe agt. Brewster.
697..Murray agt. Price.
698..Becker agt. May.
699..Burke agt. Loeland.
700..Pendergast agt. Schader.
702..Brennan agt. Cobrey.
705..Shea agt. Stetsherrer.
708..Reynolds agt. Dissensley.
717..McCarthy agt. Kelly.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—FIRST CALL, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U S 6s '81, Coup 50,000.12 o'cl'k.112
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '62 10,000.....103½
U S 6s 5-20 Cou '62 40,000.....110½ 8,000..12 o'cl'k.110½ 50,000.....110¾ 29,500.....110¾
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '64 27,500.....108¾ 10,000.12 o'cl'k.109½ 27,000.....109⅞ 35,000.....109⅞
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65 5,000.....109 25,000..12 o'ck.109⅞ 10,000.....109⅞
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '66 n 2,000.....107⅞
U S 6-20 Cou '65 n 60,000.....107⅞ 10,000.12 o'clk.107⅞ 20,000.....108
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '67 n 1,700..12o'cl'k.108
U S 6s 10-40 Reg 10,000.....101⅛
N. Y. S. B. L. Reg 12,000.....108⅞
Tennessee 6s 10,000..ex-cou. 68⅞
Tennessee 6s new 2,000.....68⅞ 80,000.....68⅞
North Car St 6s 7,000.....ex-c. 62
North Car 6s new 10,000.....61½ 30,000.....61½ 20,000.....61½ 10,000.....61½ 10,000.....61
Erie 3d Mortgage 2,000.....96 1,000.....95
Hudson River 1 M 1,000.....101
Alton & T H 2 1,000.....82½
Morris & Essex 2 5,000.....87
Mil & St Paul 1 1,000.....90
Chic & N West 1 500.....small. 85
Chic & N W S F B 500.....small. 90
Bank of St of N Y 10.....116
St. Nicholas Bank 10.....106½
Park Bank 10.....159
Ninth Nat' Bank 10.....104½
Del & Hud Canal 10.....155½
Cumb Coal Pref 100.....32½
Western Union Tel 1,500.....38
Quicksilver 300.....24¾ 100.....b30. 25
Pacific Mail 20.....93 100.....93¾ 160.....93⅞ 810.....93¾ 500.....93⅞ 100.....b30. 94
Atlantic Mail 200.....87 200.....87½
Union Navigation 400.....b10. 24½ 200.....24 200....2d call. 25
Adams Express 100.....76½
Wells-Fargo Expr 200.....54 100.....33⅞ 100.....33¼ 100.....33½ 200.....33 100.....33½ 150.....35
Boston W Power 100.....20
N Y Central 400.....122⅞ 100.....122½
Erie 100.....73⅞ 300.....c. 73½ 100....2d call. 73½
Stonington 100.....92
N Y & N Haven 5.....139
Chic & N W Pref 500.....b30. 76½ 700.....76 500.....76½ 800.....76½
Reading 100.....91½

SECOND BOARD.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U S 6s 1881 Coup 10,000.....112½
U S 6s 5-20 Cou '62 26,000.....110¾ 66,000.....111
U S 6s 5-20 Cou '64 30,000.....109½
U S 6s 5-20 Coup' 65 50,000.....109½ 110,000.....b3. 109½
U S 6s 5-20 Cp'n '65 n 15,000.....b3. 108 10,000.....108
U S 5-20 Cou '67 n 1 52,000.....109¾
U S 5s 10-40 Cou 5,000.....109½
Tres'y Notes 7 3-10 2d Series. 6,500.....106¾
3d Series. 60,000.....106⅞ 50,800.....b3. 106½
U S 5s 5-20 Cou 67 n1 50,000.....107⅞ 5,000.12 o'cl'k.109¼ 20,000.....108½ 10,000.....s30. 108½
U S 5s 10-40 Cou 50,000.....101½ 10,000.c.12o'k.102
Treas Notes 7 3-10 2d Series. 10,000.....106⅞ 75,000..12 o'ck.106⅞ 85,000.....106⅞
3d Series. 50,000.12 o'cl'k.106⅞
Missouri 6s 5,000.....87 5,000.....86½
North Car 6s 3,500....ex cp. 61 10,000.....61½
North Car St 6s N 15,000.....61½
West Un Tel 100.....38½
Quicksilver 100.....24½ 100.....b30. 25
Pacific Mail 350.....93½ 100.....b30. 94
Reading. 200.....91½ 200.....91½
Canton 200.....47½
Adams Express 100.....76½
Wells-Fargo Expr 100.....52½ 100.....52½ 150.....52½