THE STEALING IN THE NAVY

A PAYMASTER'S CLERK WHO HAS BEEN MADE A CATSPAW.

A Disgraceful Farce entitled a Naval Court Martial—The Thieves' Conspiracy to Save Themselves by Crushing an Honest Man—Mr. Bogart's Resignation.

The following card from Mr. R. D. Bogart, in regard to the proceedings in his case in the U. S. District Court of Brooklyn, throws some additional light upon the charge of embezzlement preferred against him by Paymaster A. J. Clark of the U. S. Navy. If Mr. Bogart's statements as published below are true, and from the persistency with which he has maintained them for two years or more, it would seem that they probably are, he stands before the public as a victim of

MALIGNANT PERSECUTION

at the hands of men who ought themselves to be indicted and tried before a competent tribunal.

From the very men that several paymasters have recently been found guilty of just such practices as those said to have been committed by Mr. Bogart, and that one of them, Girard, was the intimate friend and constant companion of that man, Mr. Bogart's charges have an air of truth about them which it would be well for the authorities to heed.

It is to be hoped, for Mr. Bogart's own sake and for the sake of justice, that he may be allowed an opportunity to prove the truth of all he says, and there ore it is proper that Judge Benedict reopen the case.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: If the whole truth had been told in the report of the proceedings in my case on Wednesday before Judge Benedict in Brooklyn, very different conclusions might have been drawn from it. The silence of portions of my affidavit asking for a new trial of the civil action was omitted, and the other portions were so garbled that I was made to appear as the veriest scoundrel on the face of the earth. The history of the case is now my trial before Admiral Porter's court-martial is briefly as follows:

Clerk Paymaster Clark applied to Congress for relief of the amount alleged to be deficient. I at once wrote to the Chairman of the Claims Committee, asking to be heard in the matter. My action led to the knowledge of thieves and to Benedmon, Geo. A. Bagley and Wood Fourchman of Watertown, N. Y., a plan was at once concocted between them to

SHUT MY MOUTH.

Bagley at once came to New York, sought me out, and by the most specious of promises tried to get me to go before the Committee and deny all knowledge of Clark's transactions; in short to commit perjury, for that is what he asked. I declined, and he went before the Committee and told all I knew with the additional fact that Bagley had tried to suborn perjury on behalf of the clerk.

My testimony laid Mr. Clark out cold before Congress, and I have received a letter from a New Jersey Congressman saying that his application I refuse is a failure on the ground that the Committee believe him guilty of wrongful transactions. In revenge for this Bagley has manufactured an affidavit saying that I made certain confessions. I pronounce that affidavit

FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Last fall Bagley was a candidate for Congress on a broker's ticket in the Twelfth District of New York. He failed, and I was told by his friends that in order for him to go to Congress, I wrote to his opponent, the Hon. C. L. Morrison, giving a full account of his attempt to suborn false testimony. My letter was shown out of the village, and Bagley, who quaked in his shoes at its revelations. They at once told him he must withdraw from the canvass or be the matter from being published. Mr. Bagley hesitated, but upon the publication of his withdrawing but withdrew. This will explain his enmity, and so much is a matter for his affidavit. Mr. Bagley also swears that I showed him the bill with indorsements in the Court on Wednesday. That is simply untrue, for the reason that the affidavit was in the handwriting of Mr. H. C. Place, my counsel, and he never left his hands. Besides, it is dated a week subsequent to Bagley's visit to New York.

The portion of his affidavit referring to Clark's loan of $4,000 of the government's money to Wooster Sherman was not even touched by the reporters, and yet it is the most important allegation in it. I distinctly

PROVED THAT CRIME

against Clark before the Congressional Committee, and if I am allowed an opportunity, can do it again. There is not a man in the Navy Department, from Secretary Robeson down, who is not well acquainted with the fact that Clark acknowledged to the Committee that he had lent this money, but excused himself on the ground that it was a common practice among naval paymasters. A Lieutenant Commander testified that $20,000 had never been accounted for, and I so embarrassed it in my affidavit. As to the affidavit of Mr. Alexander Grant, he did not know a thing, I think it is quite likely. Clark did all the business with him, that is, he gave me his orders for the purchase and sale of stocks, but the "notices" of each purchase and sale were always sent to Clark's residence by mail. Mr. Alexander must acknowledge this when the time comes.

I will say here, that single handed and alone, I have fought the Clark family and their allies, who have finally succeeded in two years and a half. I published in THE SUN a full exposure, showing how naval

PAYMASTERS ROB THE GOVERNMENT.

By means of the information given in that letter nine paymasters were defeated and a court-martial is still for their trial. Of course my exposure drew down the wrath of these men upon me, and I was finally indicted with a malignity worthy of a better cause, but I have myself that they are so eager to come to grief.

I have never asked to be reinstated as "the abused paymaster's clerk." I beg leave to add the following extract from Secretary Robeson's general order announcing the result of his force called a trial by court-martial:

"R. D. Bogart ceased to be a paymaster's clerk on the 10th of December, 1869, by the acceptance of his resignation and appointment of his successor."

Clark was "the abused" from the Vermont on the 1st of December. Further comment is unnecessary.

Respectfully, R. D. BOGART.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION

Close of the Trial—No Witnesses to be Found—Complete Break Down of the Prosecution—Davies's Embarrassment.

Yesterday morning the District Attorney resumed the proceedings in the libel against the Florida, by putting in a certificate from Don Hamilton Fish, that during the last year the United States and Spain had been at peace with each other. When this imposing document had been read, Gen. Davies seemed a trifle embarrassed, and turning to the Judge made a motion for an adjournment on the ground that the witnesses, Robert J. Stephens said to be a lieutenant in the Cuban army, and George Leary, the ship broker, could not be found. They were important witnesses, and their testimony was very material to the case.

Mr. Donaghue observed that the witnesses had been missing, or reported missing since Monday, and as he understood from good information no subpœna had been served upon Stephens, and his existence was problematical and rested on the testimony of a Spanish spy.

After some consideration, Judge Blatchford refused to give any further adjournment, and said that the case must be closed.

Gen. Davies, with considerable agitation in his voice—"What, to day, sir?"

Judge—"Yes. I see no reason for holding it over."

There was a moment's hurried conference between the District Attorney and Mr. Craig. Then Gen. Davies said: "We rest."

Mr. Donaghue, the counsel for the Florida, gave an imperceptible shrug of his shoulder, and said: "We rest too, your Honor."

The District Attorney then requested until Monday that he might have time to prepare his oral argument, and to review the testimony adduced.

Judge Blatchford refused point blank. He said: "I do not see that any advantage would be gained by counsel exchanging their views on international law. I, there is to be any oral argument, I much prefer to hear it now."

But, pleaded Gen. Davies, blushing like a school girl, "the defense has taken a turn to me quite unexpected, and I am not prepared. I cannot do it without time."

Mr. Donaghue—The prosecution as far as I am concerned can have the turn from me, but I place myself in the hands of the Court.

Gen. Davies—Will the Court give one day for the preparation of an argument?

Judge—I much prefer to hear it now. There are many questions which may be raised with reference to the vessel. I am indeed, some. It is a question whether a vessel can be condemned, the crime of which the owner of the ship is guilty, or whether the ship or the cargo, if it is a question which of the two, launch is not to be condemned, or the separate vessel, and to be libeled separately. There are many other questions which might be brought up, but it will suffice to indicate these.

Gen. Davies—Will the Court give me to-morrow?

Judge (with Spartan firmness, but a twinkle in his eye at the embarrassment of the soldier in the lawyer's robe)—I much prefer to hear the oral testimony now.

Gen. Davies (with a blush spreading over his features)—I shall then offer no oral testimony to the Court.

The Judge then directed the briefs to be handed to him on Saturday, after which he would pronounce his decision. The case then closed, having been from the start a clear break down on the part of the prosecution. They had neither facts nor evidence to offer, and the attempt to wringing a case by cross examining one of the friends of Cuba who were concerned in the case. They signally failed.

There was but a quiet merriment in Court over the soldier wooing by Gen. Grant's appointment, filled the high position of District Attorney, and some *sotto voce* congratulations were made to Gen. Dart, the owner of the Florida.

The Biggest Hog in New York.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: This morning while reading your very interesting paper my eye rested on the article called "The Biggest Hog in New York," and after reading it I said for the edification of all the gentlemen in our office, there were exclamations such as "The villain ought to be knocked on the head," "I'd subscribe a dollar for that honest fellow," "That incident ought to be shown up as Sayne was," "Can you not contemporarily print the name of that merchant and let the name of Gulliver be the pocket of the honest fellow a handsome New Year's gift?" OSSIAN HEADLEY.

[Any New Year's gift which "Constant Reader" or his friends are pleased to forward to us for the honest porter, shall be handed to him.—ED. SUN.]

John Chinaman's Testimony Ruled Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The California Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of The People versus Brady, reversed the decision of the lower Court and ordered a new trial, on the ground that the admission was restricted to Chinese testimony under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Court holds that the amendments cannot affect and do not abrogate or annul, a State law regulating the practice in the courts of law. Judge Rhodes, Democrat, alone dissents.

DESPERADOES CAGED.

Throwing a Horse over a Precipice—Emptying on the Ground 400 Barrels of Cider—And Robbing Right and Left.

Correspondence of The Sun.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—Information has just been received here of the arrest of a gang of desperadoes at Simsbury, Conn., whose exploits are almost in keeping with Sixteen-String Jack's and those of other noted highwaymen. About a year ago a man named John Forsyth opened a saloon in Simsbury, near the powder mill of Mr. Ripley, at which the men in the mill got drunk. Mr. Ripley forbade his men's visiting the saloon, when Forsyth swore vengeance, and not long after organized a gang to burn the powder mill, which occurred in June last.

They stole a very valuable horse from Mr. Ross Franklin, of Windsor, Conn., led him to the top of a very high ledge of rocks, and then threw him off the precipice, two hundred and fifty feet in height. They next visited the distillery in Tariffville, where they turned on to the ground about four hundred barrels of cider. At the same time they stole a valuable horse and buggy from Mr. Reed, and threw them off the bridge at Tariffville, killing the horse instantly.

They robbed farmers' residences without let or hindrance, until people in that vicinity became greatly alarmed for their lives and property. About two weeks ago they robbed a man on the road between Hartford and Simsbury of $30, taking every cent from his body, and leaving him to get assistance the best way he could.

Their arrest was effected by Capt. Catlin, of the police force of this city. Last week he sent to Simsbury a decoy, who got in with the gang, and who finally enticed one of the number to this city, where he was locked up and made to "squeal." The Captain at once sent Officers Carpenter, Roller, and McCoy, of the detective force, who effected the arrest of the gang at noon to-day. The names of the desperadoes are John Forsyth, Thomas Forsyth, James Roberts, John Cunles, Jack Verdum, and Jack Lee. They will be taken to Hartford for trial. There is a general rejoicing in that section over the event.

THE FISK-RAMSEY SUIT.

The Fight between the Ramsey Conspirators and the Erie Ring—An Appeal from the Order changing the Place of Trial.

The case of James Fisk against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was before the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, on appeal from Judge Brady's order changing the place or trial to Albany, or to Troy, if the plaintiff preferred. Two orders had been entered, and Mr. Field said they appealed from both. Mr. Tracy, for defendants, claimed that the one last entered was the only one to be appealed from.

Judge Cardozo suggested that one appeal be heard now, and one at the next term.

Mr. Field—We want to try the case in February, and the reason why we desire the action to be retained here is, that if tried here the evidence will be reported and published. The issue is now made up between those who are called the Ramsey conspirators on the one side and those who are called the Erie Ring on the other. The charges made against the Ramsey conspirators are fraud, embezzlement, purloining of books, and surreptitious issue of stock, for the purpose of keeping themselves in power. These questions ought to be tried speedily, and tried fully. It may not be known generally what is very well known in this Court, that if the cause is tried here it will be tried by Mr. Justice Barnard, who sits in February, or by Mr. Justice Brady, who sits in March, or by Mr. Justice Sutherland, who sits in May. There is another reason. We wish to avoid by all means a conflict between different branches of the Court. The other side have noticed this very appeal for the first Monday in February, and that is the day for the next meeting of the term here; and if this argument goes on to the next term it will be brought on before two general terms, one in Albany and one in New York, on the same day. That is a spectacle that I wish to avoid, and it can be avoided by arguing this appeal now. There are two orders and two appeals, and we have a right to bring one either. If the other side do not get Mr. Justice Brady to enter the second order as a substitute for the first that is their fault, and they cannot take advantage of their own wrong.

Mr. Tracy denied that it was necessary for Judge Brady, when he rescinded the order, to say that he rescinded it.

Judge Ingraham said that they would refer the matter to Judge Brady, which was done; and he said that the last order, the one settled on the 20th, was intended as a resettlement of the order of the 13th.

Judge Ingraham then said they had come to the conclusion to hear the argument now on one condition, and that was that the counsel for the plaintiff (Mr. Field) consent that the two orders should be considered by the Court in the disposition of the first appeal. Otherwise the case would go over until the February term.

Mr. Field assented to this, and the argument was set down for this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

A Foreigner's Soup of Ants in a Fashionable New York Hotel.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: I went to-day to the "St. James" Hôtel, and the first thing I ordered was chicken soup. They charge for chicken soup 50c. So far, all right, as I had intended to pay the highest price, and this certainly is as high a price as is charged anywhere. But I had the unfortunate idea that I would get, when not the best, at least a good soup. Now, imagine. The waiter comes in, places a spoon at your right, and—bows; then he brings a glass of ice water and—bows; he lays a plate before you and—bows; you get worried and impatient—you want the soup and not bowing—but the waiter knows I never leave the hotel without giving the waiter some "besides money" for good services; and so I had to suffer. At last (about half hour has passed), he brings a bowl of "chicken soup," takes the cover off the bowl, carrying it, regardless of the dock, to understand it better of my wishes to see it, out of the room; and I, glad to see the steaming "soup" I longed for, take hold of the spoon; and what do you believe I fished out of the bowl? Soup, small cuts of chicken, rice, and the most part ants—real ants!

How do you like ants-in-soup? We are not in Paris now, but in New York, where we can get chickens enough, and I hope I never shall be in a situation to be glad to get "ants-soup!"

I called the head waiter, complaining of such treatment, that when I order "chicken soup," I am served with "ants-soup," and that fifty cents is a little too much for "ants-soup." He smiled obligingly and replied: "Well, that is no matter; these ants are often in the rice, and so they come out when the rice is boiled in the soup." This answer, instead of apologizing and changing the plate for another plate of "chicken soup" without "ants!" This people live in the notion that because they charge "high" prices they have a "first-class" restaurant, and do not need to regard the guests or to take care of serving their needs. AUGUST TUMEL.

A Champion for Minnie Davis.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Immediately following my letter in THE SUN of to-day (5th inst.) concerning the *New York Herald* and the Malden Murder, appears a letter from a prisoner named "Minnie Davis," charged with felony. She says that she is innocent, and "a helpless woman." Her entire letter appears to prove that she is a truteful and modest woman. The latter fact was absolutely proved when she was awakened by the cry of "Fire," the entrance to her bedroom by the fearless firemen, and finally the polite police officer, and she being in bed and only "in her night clothes." Not even the historic Charlotte Corday at her execution was more modest than Minnie Davis upon the accusation, which if proved true would only a few years since have consigned her to a scaffold—death.

When "Nemesis" appealed to the public in THE SUN against the tyranny and oppression exercised against the young saleswomen by their employers, I was appealed to in your journal to aid and champion their cause. I instantly accepted the challenge, and by my pen and speech aided to crush out the tyranny. Triumph followed. Now again appears in THE SUN—a right against wrong—an appeal from another female fair sex, claiming justice, and sanctioned by yourself as editor, otherwise you would not have published her letter. So be it; I hereby champion that appeal in her behalf, founded upon her apparently truthful and modest letter, added to which she has a Welsh surname, of which unconquered nation I am descended; and therefore, from mere chivalry, if nothing else, I will defend her, and without fee or reward, at her trial. Yours truly, &c.,

GEORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES,
of the United States Supreme Court.
NEW YORK CITY, 106 Broadway, Jan. 5, 1871.

A Poor Conductor's Story.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: On the 22d ult., while employed as a conductor on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, and in charge of car No. 48, from Broome street, a lady entered at Forty-first street, expressing a desire to stop at Station G, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Having stopped the car at Forty-ninth street at the request of a passenger, I was questioned by the lady as to the exact location of the station. I politely answered, and showed my willingness to accommodate the lady to my utmost, by attempting to stop the car directly in front of the station, and with this intent I "gave the driver the bell;" but not anticipating my wish, he did what is usual in all such cases, namely, drove on to the corner of Fiftieth street, where the lady left the car without any apparent dissatisfaction. Notwithstanding the apparent effort on my part to accommodate, and the very slight inconvenience to which the lady was subjected in having to walk half a block, she immediately repaired to the office of the Company, where she spent two hours in lodging a complaint, charging me with gross incivility. On the following morning, after making two trips, I was suspended, and on seeing the President, Mr. Marshall, I was informed that my services were no longer required. Failing to learn the lady's address, no opportunity was afforded for an explanation. This is how we are rewarded. J. L. D.

SUSAN SCIPHER'S PRIZE.

WHERE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS OF THE SPANISH POLICY?

Mr. Scipher's Search for the Policy Shop—An Ancient Freedman's Notions of the Policy Business—The Old Swindle in a New Form—A Letter to Patchogue.

Mrs. Susan Scipher, a German lady of Patchogue, Long Island, was surprised a few days ago on receiving a note, in purple ink, of which the following is a true copy:

James T. Barton & Co., Sole Agents of Spanish Policy in the United States, Office 590 Broadway, New York, Dec. 31, 1870.

MISS: One of your checks here drawn a prize. Mr. J. C. Sanborne, who has charge of our depository at 615 Broadway, will notify you of its character and value. Enclosed we send you a new more check. We hope on receipt of this prize that you will exhibit it and use your influence for the sale of our circulars.

Very resp'y, JAMES T. BARTON & CO.

THE WOMAN'S PERPLEXITY.

Mrs. Scipher had never in her life transacted any business with James T. Barton & Co., and knew no more about the firm, or any individual members thereof, than if they had never existed. The note and the enclosed checks were therefore so many puzzles to Mrs. Scipher, which she found herself unable to solve. The next mail satisfied her doubts. It brought this letter:

DEPOSITORY OF THE AGENTS OF SPANISH POLICY,
No. 615 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

DEAR MISS: Your check, 11,075, has drawn a solid gold watch valued at $200. It is one of the percentage prizes. Enclosed I send you a claim certificate for the prize. On receipt of $10, five per cent, on the value, you will receive the watch. I will send it by mail or express as you desire. If you order it sent by mail, send fifty cents extra for postage. The certificate you must return to me as soon as you receive the watch. Send the money to me in registered letter, by P. O. money order, or by express. Very resp'y. J. C. SANBORNE.

THE GLITTERING BAIT.

The certificate enclosed was one of the most gorgeous specimens of the printer's handiwork. It was printed in gold and blue, and green and black, and purported to be a "Claim Certificate against James T. Barton & Co. of Ninety-five per cent. on Valuation of Percentage Prize Drawn in Spanish Policy." It showed that the valuation was made "According to Section B. D. E., Division H. S. D., Class J. A. C." which was a great satisfaction to Mrs. S. The body of the certificate conveyed the fact that "The following Number, 11,075, has been selected by Susan Scipher, Patchoye (sic) L. I., who is lawfully entitled to a Solid Gold Watch, valued at Two Hundred Dollars, on payment of ten Dollars, which is five per cent. on the valuation of the prize. Five per cent. is charged on all percentage prizes." This is according to the rules of the drawing of Spanish Policy, that their agents receive five per cent. on all percentage prizes.

ONLY A NIBBLE AT THE BAIT.

Mrs. Scipher did not send $10 to increase the bulk of Mr. Barton's wealth, but yesterday she ran down from Patchogue and called upon her husband at his office in this city. Facing the valuable Spanish policy papers in his hands, she requested him to seek Mr. Barton or Mr. Sanborne, or some other representative of Spanish policy, and obtain from them or any one of them the prize to which she was "lawfully entitled."

TEN CENTS OUT.

Mr. Scipher lost no time in discovering 590 Broadway, where he encountered divers and squalid people, who informed him that James T. Barton, so called, was a swindler, who had been ejected from No. 590 about a year ago. He next sought No. 615, a few doors above, where Mr. Barton was a myth and Mr. Sanborne unknown of men. Coming down stairs from the fourth floor he met an aged Ethiopian, who, for and in consideration of ten cents, let out upon the Spanish policy, in these words:

THE ETHIOPIAN'S ORATORY.

"Pears to me, sah, dat nigh onto hout two million people have been shown dat dis business, dat has been made to dem dere erg policy fools. Dey don't live a hoss, sah, and what's more, they won't. If I've played four, leben, forty four, which it ain't fair and square game, they ketches me every time. Dat's what I say, sah, dere new-fangled policy air a fraud, and what's more, they knows it. There's plenty of goodness dere they've stolen, and they don't want to see him for near least they ponsible suffin' for dere conference. I'm sent in this house, that's as sartin as hen feathers. Fact is they've moved away from where they live now, and the debil based can't ketch 'em."

So saying, the venerable philosopher toted his gray head and sable torso up the narrow stairs, and Mr. Scipher wended his way home-ward.

Is the Laborer Worthy of his Hire?—A Court Enforcing a Biblical Truth.

John G. Shea the eminent biblical scholar, in April, 1869, made an agreement with D. & J. Sadlier, the well-known Catholic publishing house, to superintend the publication of a new pocket edition of the Catholic Bible. Mr. Shea agreed to take the original London edition, published in 1750 by Bishop Challones, and to compare it with a standard copy of the Latin vulgate, correct all omissions, misprints, and typographical errors, supply parallel references, and to furnish the matter to the printers, and read and correct the proofs. He was to receive $700 for his services upon final approval of the edition by Archbishop McCloskey.

After the edition had been partially put in type the building was burned, and the material destroyed. The work was recommenced and completed, and Mr. Shea presented his bill, claiming $123 extra for doing over the work. Mr. Sadlier refused the extra compensation, but was willing, as he stated, to pay the sum agreed upon, as soon as Mr. Shea produced a list of the corrections upon the London edition, and obtained the final approval of the Archbishop, according to the agreement.

Mr. Shea claimed that the production of the list was no part of the agreement, and sued in the Marine Court for the money. On the trial yesterday before Judge Alker the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Amer can Celebration of the Unity of Italy.

We the undersigned propose to express to United Italy our sympathy and congratulations of the American people upon the emancipation of Rome, and its occupation as the future capital of the nation, and to celebrate this event at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 12.

The union of Rome to Italy fulfils the aspirations of the Italian people for nationality, gives to the Romans a constitutional government of their own choice, consecrates the right of national independence, and closes the long period of foreign intervention of which Italy has for centuries been the victim. Consolidating the nation on a firm basis, it gives full scope to the energies of the people in education, politics, industry, commerce, literature, and the arts, and tends to the realization of Cavour's idea, "A free Church in a free State," thus assimilating Italian institutions more nearly to our own, and opening a new era of civil and religious liberty in Europe.

James Brown,
W. H. Kent Wall,
W. C. Bryant,
John A. Dix,
W. E. Dodge,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Jonathan Sturges,
Morris K. Jesup,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Jackson S. Schultz,
A. A. Low,
Samuel F. B. Morse,
Wilard Parker,
Francis Lieber,
William Orton,
W. H. Webb,
Charles Butler,
Charles P. Kirkland,
Alexander M. Lawrence,
John P. Crosby,
E. Ketchum,
Charles N. Talbot,
Henry de Pevster,
George Taft,
George B. Sohn,
Hiram Barney,
Solomon Jones,
Henry C. Potter,
Cyrus Curtiss,
Cyrus W. Field,
Morgan Ody,
Henry W. Bellows,
G. William Curtis,
Horace Greeley,
John E. Williams,
Cornelius Palmer,
Henry Clews,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
John Sedgwick,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,
A. A. Low & brothers,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
And many others.

Sunshine on the Ferries.

At 5 P. M. on Wednesday, 45 gentlemen were sitting in the ladies' cabin of the Fulton ferry-boat America, and 15 ladies standing; at 6:30 A. M. yesterday, in the Winona, 55 gentlemen were sitting and 12 ladies standing.

At 6:30 P. M. Wednesday, on the Williamsburgh ferry-boat Commodore Barney, 175 men were sitting in the ladies' cabin, and 24 ladies standing, one of the latter apparently over 70 years of age; on the Idaho, at 7:40 A. M. yesterday, 70 gentlemen were sitting, and 16 ladies standing.

The Perils of Williamsburgh Streets.

Miss Susan Southard of Islip, L. I., was taken to the Fourth street police station in Williamsburgh late last evening, suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. She was found by some citizens in Water street, near the Grand street ferry, helpless. She says she had called at the residence of Mrs. Moran, a washerwoman in the neighborhood where she was found, for some clothing that she had left there, and that when she went thence toward the ferry she was knocked down in the street by an unknown ruffian.

The Killing of James Crawford.

Coroner Keenan investigated the circumstances attending the death of Joseph Crawford, who was beaten on Monday night last with a bottle by Benjamin F. Barber, in the liquor saloon at 257 Bleecker street. The jury found that James Crawford came to his death by a fracture of the skull from a blow with a bottle at the hands of Benjamin F. Barber, on Jan. 2, at 257 Bleecker street.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Gubernatorial Votes reported that Sidney Perham has 54,901 votes, and Charles Roberts 45,733, and there were 38 scattering. In Convention the State officers of last year were elected, as follows: F. M. Drew, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Reed, Attorney-General; P. P. Burleigh, Land Agent; B. B. Murray, Adjutant-General.

The Illinois Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Gen. Logan is still ahead in the race for the Illinois senatorship. Ex-Gov. Oglesby is his principal competitor. Gov. Palmer is now to be presented in the caucus, with the hope of securing a compromise on him.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. Brown's, 575 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Red Republicanism in New York.

Yesterday afternoon Edward Litz, an excitable Frenchman, of 35 East Eighteenth street, was taken to the Twenty-second street police station, with his head all blood, and his shirt and coat saturated. He said that yesterday afternoon he went into a wine room on the Eighth avenue, where he met a friend named ROYE. A discussion arose concerning the present state of affairs in France. Litz said that the Reds were ruining the country, and Roye struck him in the face. He retaliated, and Litz's head was thrust through a window. The proprietor of the store states that Litz was mad drunk, and that he threw a bottle at the head of the bartender. Litz was detained until a surgeon arrived.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 45, 105, 107, 108, 109, 104, 106, 108, 111, 112, 113, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—Part I.—Short causes, Nos. 5635, 5877, 6639, 6650 1-2, 6929, 7127, 7217, 7411, 7571, 7602, 7616, 7669, 6711, 6740, 7097, 7031, 7119, 7263, 7445. Part II.—Short causes, Nos. 3610, 6946, 7016, 7108, 7188, 7206, 7268 1-2, 7412 1-2, 7460, 7500, 7440, 7509, 7544, 6005, 7615, 6800, 6769, 6926, 7102, 7294, 6592, 7364, 6446, 6641, 6648.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 51, 73, 85, 93, 95.

SUPREME COURT.—Part II.—Nos. 402, 48, 404, 458, 578, 546, 454, 419, 570, 442, 146, 416, 508, 574, 334.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 248, 193, 221, 163, 276, 42, 60 1-2, 58, 471, 472, 474, 475 1-2, 474, 475, 476.

REWARDS.—We will give the following rewards for reports of the best results in work or earnings with a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine: Best report for a series of years—Reward, a No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson machine. Best report for a single year—Reward, a No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson machine. The reports to be made to us before February 1, 1871. Wheeler & Wilson, M'f'g Co., 625 Broadway, New York.—*Adv.*

Helmbold's Buchu contains all the valuable properties of the plant in a highly concentrated form, and is much prized by the medical profession as a *positive* remedial agent for diseases immediately connected with the bladder, kidneys, and urinary organs, as well as for organic weakness and extreme prostration.—*Adv.*

Engravers, printers, politicians, policemen, and seamen need to use peculiar talents in their different vocations. Phrenology, as applied at 389 Broadway, will ask w each man what he is fit for, and how to serve himself and others.—*Adv.*

Perfect fitting boots and shoes, and warm overshoes, cheap, at Brooks's, 575 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Club and rink skates, wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. Brooks's, 575 Broadway.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.—The railway share market has been generally quiet. During the early hours of the Stock Exchange dealings were limited, though after the late call there was decidedly more activity noted, the bears resuming their attack on certain specialties with renewed vigor after the firmer feeling of yesterday. The tone of the market after the opening was heavy, though a partial recovery was noted about midday, which in turn gave way to weakness "all around" late in the afternoon, the market closing at about the lowest prices of the day. The special point of attack was the St. Paul shares, the downward turn being assisted by a rumored additional issue of stock. At the same time Northwestern and Rock Island were vigorously pressed, Union Pacific being also weak, the decline of the day averaging ¼ to 1 ⅜ cent. There was a fair movement in the Vanderbilt stocks, Reading, Ohio and Mississippi, and Western Union Telegraph, the other shares being less generally traded in.

In gold we have nothing new to chronicle, all the sales of the day, which were exceedingly limited, being made at 110¼@110⅜. Holders of gold paid 7, 6, 6⅝, and 1 ⅜ cent. currency to have balances carried over until to-morrow. The Samaria sailed to-day with $70,000 in treasure. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $21,080,000; gold balances, $1,416,100; and currency balances, $1,570,806. The receipts of gold at the Sub-Treasury were $1,203,706; payments, $769,917; and balance, $62,257,725. The currency receipts were $217,217; payments, $1,412,636; balance, $7,092,256. The receipts in coin for customs amounted to $719,000. The sale of one million Treasury gold drew out his sparkling $5,000,000. The gold range ran from 110¼ to 110 60; the award was made at 110 51 to 110.60. The principal quotations were as follows:

10 A. M.....110⅝ | 1:30 P. M.....110⅝ | 5 P. M...110⅛@⅛

Foreign exchange was rather firmer at the close, though rates were nominally unchanged.

The money market closed up with an easier feeling, with a free supply of offerings at the regular bank rate in currency, the transactions of the morning having been principally at 7 ⅜ cent. for the further relaxation was due to the disbursements of the Treasury on account of yesterday's bond purchases, as also the payment of dividends by corporations and financial institutions. In discounts there was some distrust noted, and closer scrutiny of names consequent upon the confirmation of yesterday's reports relative to the suspension of the old established commission house of Gardner, Bacon & Co., the financial embarrassments of this concern, as well as of some others reported in connection with it, being traced to the active support extended to new railway ventures. It is thought, however, that the fires in question will strengthen its difficulties. Business in commercial paper has been limited, and rates are unchanged. There has been a less active volume of business recorded in Government bonds, and prices have ruled a shade lower to-day. In the afternoon the dealings were of less moment, the market closing dull on the basis of 107¼@107⅜ for sixty-sevens.

Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall st., report at 4:30 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. currency 6s	106¼	106⅜	5-20s, reg., J. & J.	106⅝	107⅛
6s, 1881, coup	115¼	115⅝	5-20s, '65, coup	107⅛	107⅝
6s, 1881, coup	115¼	115⅝	5-20s, '67, coup	107⅛	107⅝
5-20s, M. & N.	108⅛	108⅝	5-20s, '68, coup	107⅛	108
5-20s, '62, coup	108⅛	108⅝	10-40 reg	106⅝	107
5-20s, '64, coup	108	108⅛	10-40 coup	106⅝	107
5-20s, '65, coup	108⅝	108⅞	U. P. C. P. gold bds	90⅝	90¾

State bonds were active, but a weaker tone to prices was developed. There was an active selling movement, which extended however only to the South Carolinas, while Tennessees sympathized with them and reacted ⅝ per cent on the new issues, which sold at 62⅝. The first named fell off to 61 for the January and July, and 61⅝ for the April and October issues. The dealings in Virginia sixes, old, were made at 67⅝; Georgia sevens, gold, 93⅝; North Carolinas, new, 23⅝; and specialties, 18⅝.

The details in the payment of the January interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway Company, endorsed by the State of Alabama, was the subject of considerable comment in certain quarters. The amount of the bonds is upward of $4,000,000, to pay the maturing interest in which prominent capitalists here made ready orders of the coupons at the time of their reported want of harmony among the directors, which accounts for the offers being declined. We are informed by the financial agent of the State, Mr. Clews, that upon the convening of the Legislature on the 15th instant the necessary steps will be taken to provide for the due payment of the interest. The action of the Company in so decidedly regretted, though we are unable to see how it can reflect upon the credit of the State, inasmuch as the State was in ignorance of the intention of the Company to suspend the payment until too late to remedy the defect. City bank shares were without material change, sales of Fourth National being reported at 100⅝. In railroad issues Central Pacifics were strong and advanced 1 per cent. Union Pacifics were feverish and unsettled, the rate quotations of firsts at 73@73¼, land grants 56@57, and incomes 39@38.

On extreme quotations, New York Central stock ranged at 91⅞@91⅝; erie, 37⅝@38⅛; Reading, 49⅞@50⅝; Lake Shore, 96⅝@97; Wabash, 42⅝@43; Northwestern common, 70⅝@71; preferred, 82⅝@83⅛; Rock Island, 105⅝@106⅛; St. Paul, 56@57; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 32⅝@33⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, 28⅝@29⅛; Union Pacific, 72⅝@73; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 36⅝@37⅛; and Pacific Mail, 106⅝@106⅞.

At the Board, Michigan Central sold at 100; Northwestern, 70¼; preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 92½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105; Pittsburgh, 105; C., C., C., and Indianapolis, 82⅝; Chicago and Alton, 115; Morris and Essex, 85⅝@85¾; Alton and Terre Haute advancing from 21 to 22⅝. In miscellaneous shares, Western Union fell off from 84¼ to 84. Pacific Mail being steady at 59⅝@59¾, and Quicksilver at 7⅝. Express shares were steady on sales of Adams at 64⅝ and American at 43. Closing prices at 6 P. M. were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. C. & H. R.	91⅝	91⅞	Del., Lack. & West	105⅝	106
N. Y. C. & Harl.	270	275	Ind. & Cleveland	20	25
Harlem	131⅝	131⅞	Union Pacific	72⅝	72⅞
Erie	37⅝	37⅞	Ill. and M. J.	54⅝	55
Reading	50⅝	50⅞	do preferred	106	106⅛
Pacific Mail	59⅝	59¾	West U. Tel	84	84⅛
Wabash	42⅝	43⅝	Pacific Mail	59⅝	59¾
Pittsburgh	105	—	Adams Express	64	64⅝
Northwestern	70	70¼	U. S. Express	53	54
do. pref	81⅝	82¼	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	43	44
Rock Island	105⅝	106¼	U. S. Express	55⅝	56
Fort Wayne	92⅝	93⅝	Mich. Central	100	112
M. & St. Paul	56	56¼	Ill. Central	138⅝	140
do. pref.	81⅝	82⅛	C. R. I. & P.	4	4⅛
Ohio & Miss.	27⅝	28			

New York Markets.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Western and State flours were less active for export and home use, while speculation was dead, and prices were without material change. Canadas were firmer for the buyers; sales 700 bbls. at $5 40@$5 55 for superfine, $5 60@$6 75 for shipping extras, and $6 05@$8 75 for medium to choice bakers' and family brands. Southern flour rules firmer, shipping extras at $5 80@$6 50;