THE END APPROACHING.

THE SPANIARDS WEAKENING IN THE LAST FAITHFUL ISLE.

Supplying the Patriots with Aid and Comfort—The Dorrio in Despair—Bad State of the Finances—Don Fernando Caceres Arrested—A Woman's Present.

(Correspondence of The Sun.)

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Gen. Portillo has arrived in Puerto Principe, and, according to the Spaniards, is about to inaugurate a new era in the Central Department campaign. He was accompanied by two battalions from the Cinco Villas, a squadron of the Colon Cavalry, a section of mountain artillery, and three guerrilla companies, a force which is expected to work wonders and do great execution against the insurgents. In addition to his duties as General of Division in the Central Department he is also President of the Puerto Principe Town Council, of which charge he formally took possession on the 21st ult.

These reinforcements have been brought from the Cinco Villas to take part in the operations about to be commenced in that department, and in Santa Clara the Matanzas militia is being concentrated, from which town it will march in a few days for Puerto Principe to join Portillo's division.

Gen. Portillo is never named in any of the papers but he is called the "illustrious conqueror of the Cinco Villas," and now that he believes the Villas he has given up the magnificent cattle business which gave him such good returns that his enemies accused him of speculating in it at the cost of the country's good. He has sold everything to Don Mime to Pulido, and retires from the business after realizing the handsome fortune of $800,000.

THE SPANISH FORCES.

Nothing has been published in the Havana papers respecting the recent attack on Puerto Principe, but referring to the rumors, the Voz Española, of last denial, and says that the only attempts a fabt denial, and says that the only extraordinary occurrence which has taken place there has been the capture of a few soldiers who were out on a foraging expedition. Time will show what the results of Gen. Portillo's taking charge of the command will be, but there is no doubt that he has got a difficult task before him. He army is disorganized, as every army must be which receives no pay for its services and is not even provided with food and clothed. Even the insurgents have had enough money to make purchases in the United States and have generously fed those of them who have crossed over to the Cuban lines to get something to eat. And yet the Spaniards ignore the men who will perform a humane action even toward their foes as generous and heroic as, forgetting that many of their wounded are now in the field, having been in the hands of the insurgents, can testify to the contrary.

It is well known that the patriots are largely supplied with provisions and clothing by the Spaniards themselves, and that this cannot well be done without the connivance of Spanish officers, the latter of whom have been doing a very good business, as of course exorbitant prices would be obtained from their Cuban customers. It is only the old story of Spanish patriotism so eloquently told by Spanish writers, the sale of Spanish honor and fidelity daily in every trade, the public and private money, the very men who are crying out in public for economy and retrenchment in order to save the situation are in secret robbing the Government to every possible way. Gen. Jovellar is greatly opposed to these practices by the uncompromising attitude which he has taken against these fraudulent practices, for anything he may do, any steps he may take to put a stop to them, will be looked upon as an innovation by those patriots who consider that the money they make in this way is sanctioned by the Captain-General, who, it is said, got a number of Spanish officers under fire for similar frauds, preferring to deal with his investigations in all departments of the public service.

THE INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

A rumor has been in circulation that Gen. Vega, who has had such great success of late, was killed in a fight with the insurgents, but it is now generally believed in official circles which pass for news in this city that he is only wounded, and that the report of his death was circulated by the insurgents to deceive the Spanish troops in Vuelta Abajo, where they have been pushing the war with vigor, and in which district Vega is at the head of the insurgent forces. Vega and his men had captured all the stores destined for the troops mentioned in my last letter. The Spanish troops in Vuelta Abajo are so thoroughly fatigued that they were doing the insurgents very immense service. The amount collected in Havana alone was $50,000 exclusive of donations in the shape of clothing, provisions, cigars &c., all of which was carried free of freight by the coasting steamers.

The *Dario* publishes an article in which it says that without concentration and reconstruction of the army the study of the insurrection will be impossible, and proposes first a progressive concentration of all the small and isolated detachments in the central and eastern departments, which would set free the troops required for the offensive, which would then be better handled by a smaller number. The same article says that in the departments where the insurrection is active the difficulty of procuring food for the troops is proved by the fact that it is necessary to pay for it with soldiers' money, and the effects may be seen in the dejected appearance and utter want of spirit.

The officers in losing wherewith to feed and clothe themselves are with the poor classes in the island increasing daily. Since the 1st January, when the railway companies were ordered to pay the duties on their freights in gold or its equivalent, the cost of living has risen to the point at which are articles of necessity for many families in Havana are obtained, and their necessity has forced prices to rise beyond the reach of many who are receiving little more than they did at a time when there was very little difference between money and gold.

HIGH PRICES.

The bakers have raised the price of bread and flour, and only one small bake-house formerly the cost of a loaf of bread was 6 cents. Codfish has risen from 12 to 16 cents per pound, and the price of lard has been raised enormously, and yesterday there were three cases at during last year. Clerks have begun to look after their salaries, and are about to demand the payment of the full amount in gold. Car drivers are also going to ask for an increase on the present rates of pay.

A committee which has been sitting with the object of coming to some agreement respecting the various projects presented for the solution of the question has actually concluded in favor of a loan of $40,000,000, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by the Spanish Government. This is to give enough money for war expenses, in addition to possessing of the paper money, which represents the metallic account.

It is actually asserted that the proofs which exist respecting the illegality of the Virginius are so conclusive as to have not been shown to the Spanish Government, and that through any diplomatic difficulties which may be done, since the accomplishment of its object by some other means, in the way possible is by an action at law, the result of any such would be that Government would have to pay the owners of the Virginius the full value of the vessel, and in this action—which would be one in which the documents containing those facts would have to be presented, it is said that the result would be that the value of the vessel would have to be handed over to the Government of the United States, to enable it properly to dispose of the captured vessel.

CISNEROS CAPTURED.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five, Don Fernando Cisneros was captured as he was landing from the Spanish mail steamer Eulor, in the morning from Vera Cruz, of Atlantic and Francisco Javier Cisneros, who left Havana some days ago for Jamaica. He was interviewing his brothers, but some of his friends had to see him persuaded him to do so, he said, perfectly well, I am evidently holding the yellow end of the stick, what than he was in a place officer. His trunks were on board, and on being searched were found to contain a Cuban flag and other articles, previously seized on account of the troops mentioned in my last letter. The Spanish Government had offered a liberal reward for the capture of the Cisneros, who were wanted by the Spanish authorities, and he was at one time was formerly telegraph operator, escaped when a prisoner and succeeded in leaving the island.

The Political Governor, has received the order for the Peninsula, and Captain-General Concha announces in a circular that the Council of Advisers, Lawyers, Lieutenants, Vanderkelft, Lepuerta and the publication of the decree of 1869 all serves over sixty years of age, the name was Pio, remembered that he was in the English in 1762, and times he had been already several times in the country. He had left in Africa two sons he was captured by the slavers.

FREEING A SLAVE.

Don Soler got the present of a negro from a friend admirer in Havana, Mrs. Leda, who is an Abolitionist, could do nothing to give him his liberty, a stroke of genius occurred to the little fellow Whenever he addressed the little fellow he always expressed his deference in the Spanish manner, calling him Señor. Señor Soler leaves to-day for Spain.

The Leader, the ultra organ published at Cienfuegos, says that there is not a single Scotsman in Cienfuegos to go where honor and the law call them, and that the Scots are cowards by nature, and that the Scots are burning with a desire to do heroic acts realized.

The editors of the Remedios journal about Cienfuegos is here bosh; they won't go to the Cienfuegos, although a small minority of the Scots are not cowards by nature, but the greed of money and the facility of getting away from Havana if matters should get worse will prevent them from going to the interior to fight.

But the *Leon* gives at the same time a very graphic description of the situation of affairs from a Spanish point of view, and destroys the old illusions created by lying bulletins. In fact, the matter has got to be too serious for further humbugging and bragadocio. The *Leon* says:

As for the rest, the war, more particularly in the Eastern Department, is not play or anything which looks like it, and it is even a crime to blue from the people what is passing, and all the into a treacherous sleep by military lies. The truth is, that a party by the conduct of the intransigentes (liberals), who do nothing directly have aided them, a 4 by a few months, if a improvement is not made, during which conspiracies have openly been carried on, the bodies of insurgent troops in the east have increased in an extraordinary and even alarming manner. We have to lament severe losses, and within the past few days we have heard of another misfortune which we begin to believe, as from what has passed lately, everything which is bad for us and in favor of the insurgents is to be true, like an article of faith. It is certain, Mr. Secretary Dos, it, that Holguin and Mr. Zanza have been compelled to concentrate their defences, and towns being more only fortified; also, that Gen. Vega, who we presented to be Mr. Nicolas, and that they have penetrated into and destroyed the cultivated lands in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, taking things so that round there not a person is need as within half an hour's walk of that city in any security. The case standing thus, our situation being dangerous and our confidence stupid, it is seen any of the opposite elements with men and money, and not, as hitherto, a little sympathies and good wishes, which at present are valueless.

THE SPANIARDS WEAKENING.

This a Spanish journal says, and if we consider how the Spanish press has always guided the situation, denied the facts and never acknowledged so much before, the proof is plain that the Spaniards are in great agony and very weak from the bleedings which the Cuban Greek Gift has given the field have prescribed and administered.

Mr. Page, who is here as agent of the United States Government, has gone to the interior to see if the present possessors of the seized plantations, who hire them from the Government, will deliver them. It is very likely that the people will refuse to do so, and the Government is placing every impediment in the way. Not a single promise has been kept. One estate, belonging to two children, is held as the property of insurgents. Rather young insurgents, as one is now 18 and the other eleven years of age. When it was seized, one of the children was ten and two other six years old. But as their uncle is not satisfied with the volunteer rule, the estates of everybody related to him were seized.

Cessation of Hostilities.

(Correspondence of The Sun.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 3.—The Canandaigua and Woodlark are still here. It is said that Burriel sent for the President of the Filarmonia and told him not to give any balls, as is usual at this season, while the American and British vessels are here, he did not wish the *emeute* from on board of them to mix in respectable Spanish society.

Last Monday he had a great discharge of guns from the batteries, in which that of Punta Blanca took a prominent part. This so soon after the special observation to Capt. Lowry that the other vessels, on firing a salute, would almost make people think that he had not a very great regard for truth, at least when treating with Americans.

I have heard nothing further about Mr. Keeler since he disappeared.

A HOSPITAL WARDEN SHOT.

A Plea of Insanity and the Disagreement of a Jury.

The trial of Benjamin Hymes for shooting Dr. Milien, the Warden of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, was concluded yesterday before Justice Brady. Several friends and acquaintances of the prisoner testified to eccentric behavior on his part for many years and the extraordinary effect on him of the supposed cruelty to his child. The little boy, a very bright but pale child, eight years old, who has to be carried about, testified that he told his father Dr. Milien had whipped him with a rattan until he was black and blue, and showed him his bruises.

The jury showed considerable anxiety to ascertain whether the boy really had been cruelly treated, for, said Mr. Pierrepont, he was embarrassed in objecting to this testimony because the hospital officers were anxious to have the charge fully investigated, but he was here not to defend them but to try this case on legal evidence, and this was wholly incompetent in this case, and he strongly objected.

The Court instructed the jury that if the shooting of the child was no justification of the offence, the only question was, that the father believed, whether rightly or wrongly, and the effect that belief had on his mind. Insanity imposed delusion or illusion, and the jury, it seemed, were not quite prepared to say, however, would not refuse to permit any investigation.

Dr. Brookes, the physician at the Tombs, gave his opinion on the facts that there had been a diseased state of mind in the prisoner before the whipping of his child.

Dr. Wakeman, who had attended the prisoner as a physician, added some further reasons to the jury's mental peculiarities and his state of health before the shooting. This closed the evidence for the defence.

The District Attorney called in rebuttal Sergeant Dunn, who testified that the prisoner himself said he was sorry he thought that he meant to cripple the warden to relieve him of a feeling sense of how cripples felt. This closed the testimony.

After recess Mr. Hall summed up for the defence, pressing strongly on the jury the evidences of mental alienation on the part of Hymes, and asking a verdict of not guilty.

He was followed by Mr. Phelps, who discussed at length the evidence, claiming that there was no proof of mental disease, but, on the contrary, a deliberate intent to take a wild justice by reducing Dr. Milien to the condition of his victim. He contended that there was anything to inflict punishment for. He did not press for any lesser verdict than assault with intent to do bodily harm.

Justice Brady charged briefly, and the jury retired at four o'clock and remained out an hour and a half. They then came in merely to announce a disagreement, and that one member was sick. In consideration of the latter fact Judge Brady discharged the jury. They stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

A BROADWAY BURGLARY.

A Glove Store Ransacked and Robbed—Kids for the Light Fingered Brigade.

Mr. Oscar Lillar of 629 Broadway, called on Capt. McCullagh at the Thirteenth street police station yesterday morning, and reported that his store had been robbed of kid gloves to the value of $8,000. The Captain with two of his officers went to the place, but after thoroughly searching it was unable to discover the slightest evidence that a burglary had been committed, every thing being in its usual place, and the doors and windows closed in a proper manner. Subsequently Superintendent Mateell sent a detective with the Captain to investigate. Mr. Lillar said that he locked the store on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, and that the keys were not out of his possession. Between eight and nine A. M. yesterday he reached the store and found everything all right apparently. On entering he observed a large drawer in the counter half open and a chair against it to hold it back. A large number of boxes which stood on the counter were found emptied of their contents, consisting of three hundred dozen gloves. The latter had been taken from the boxes, and the thieves were forced to remove the paper and packing it inside had put them in their original position. Among the gloves stolen were sixty pairs for the hand and arm, styled the "twelve button" glove. All the gloves are of a peculiar pattern and bear the names of the manufacturers and of Mr. Lillar, who will be prepared to identify them at sight. These names cannot be removed without leaving a mark.

Two lights are kept constantly burning over the counter back of the store during the night, and the entire inside is visible from the street. The officer on duty there, who has four hour blocks on the beat, says he tried the door and looked in several times, but all was apparently correct. As it took a considerable time to unpack the gloves, remove the paper, and restore that and the boxes to their former places, there is no doubt but the thieves were two or three hours inside. It is presumable that false keys were used, although the key of the padlock on the outer door is of a peculiar pattern. The police are anxiously looking for a clue.

A NEW TANGLE IN POLITICS.

The Mayor Showing the Supervisors to what Party he Belongs.

Mayor Havemeyer, who has a keen sense of the ludicrousness of the political situation, has made things more complicated and puzzling by mixing up the committees of the Supervisors in such an unprecedented and unexplainable way that not even the Supervisors themselves can guess which party, if either, has any advantage. The following are the committees:

Annual Taxes and Finance—Supervisors Vance, Ottendorfer, Koch, Cooper, and Billings.

Charities and Correction—Supervisors Morris, Koch, Lyssagaret, Hogan, and Vance.

Civil Courts—Supervisors Billings, Cooper, Falconer, McGuinee, and Finnigan.

Printing and Stationery—Supervisors Ottendorfer, Cooper, Koch, Flanagan, and Falconer.

County Offices—Supervisors Van Schaick, Billings, Morris, Monheimer, and McCafferty.

Criminal Courts and Police—Supervisors Hackett, Ottendorfer, Reilly, Falconer, and Lysaght.

Salaries—Supervisors Cooper, Vance, Kehr, Gilon, and Falconer.

Armories and Drill Rooms—Supervisors McCafferty, Cooper, Ottendorfer, Billings, and Lysaght.

Fire—Supervisors Falconer, Monheimer, Gilon, Lysaght, and Hackett.

Ferries—Supervisors Monheimer, Cooper, Kehr, Lysaght, and Flanagan.

Cold Weather at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—To-day is by far the coldest experienced here this winter, the mercury standing quite near zero. This morning the harbor was full of ice, some of which lodged on the Illinois shore, above the bridge. A telegram from Kimmswick, twenty miles below here, says the ice gorged there at 11:30 A. M. If this proves to be true, and the present low temperature continues twenty-four hours longer, our harbor will be closed and ferriage suspended.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATOR MORTON AS THE CHAMPION OF INFLATION.

A Statesman who has Learned Nothing from the Recent Panic—The Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Ramsey (Rep., Minn.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on the petition that the salaries of letter carriers be fixed at $1,000 per annum, and the committee was discharged from further consideration thereof.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the mail service on routes where the actual receipts are not one-fourth of the expenses. Agreed to.

The consideration of the bill to establish post routes throughout the country was resumed.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.), again urged that the service be divested of all the express and freight system.

Mr. Ramsey (Rep., Minn.), said there were but six or seven States in the Union which paid the expenditures incurred by the Post Office Department for transporting mails in them, and he desired to say to the gentleman from Maine that his State was not one of them, and to the gentleman from Vermont that his State was not one, yet the department had not been in the habit of cutting off the service in those States.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) said his State paid for the transportation of its own mails, but the heavy mails which passed through the State for Canada made the expenses appear to be large for the Vermont service. He did not desire to attack the Post Office Department, but wanted that department to have an opportunity to economize as well as the other departments of the Government. It should not be said that the department wanted to economize, but could not do so on account of Congress having ordered mail routes to be established.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) thought that the Post Route bill should be carefully considered. He would offer an amendment at the proper time to provide that service should not be established on new routes until an examination should be made by a special agent with a view to ascertaining if such a service was necessary.

SENATOR MORTON IN FAVOR OF INFLATION.

Pending discussion on the Post Route bill, the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) reviewed the speech of Senator Schurz, made yesterday, and said he could not agree with that gentleman. He (Morton) believed that in order to bring our currency to par we must resort to some other means than contraction. The great body of the people of the Northwest, and he believed of the South, now thought the currency circulation too small. He argued that the United States could not be guided by the experience of England in the matter of contraction. There was hardly a man in England living five miles from a bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. The facilities for bank credits there were much greater than in this country, and there was not the same demand for money for crop operations. England, with her 31,000,000 people, has $30,000,000 currency, and the United States, with her 40,000,000 people, had only $300,000,000 currency. He did not think our currency redundant. It had been argued that we has built railroads too fast. He had voted against a Senator on this floor would say his State had one railroad for every Probably sometimes they had been built in advance of settlement, but they were always the pioneers of civilization. He desired to again state that

THE RECENT PANIC

in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency did not run away from us, but it was the fear of a decrease in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument the old State banking system looming up. He hoped the country would never return to that system nor anything like it. He had understood that his friends on the other side of the Chamber (the Democrats), with but few exceptions, opposed the present national banking system. One of the Senators from Missouri (Mr. Bogy) a few days ago said his State wanted more currency, while the other (Mr. Schurz) yesterday said it had too much. Which of these gentlemen represented the people? He ventured to say the former (Mr. Bogy) represented the great mass of the people. In conclusion he argued that the policy of contraction was disastrous and ruinous. He would rather see the currency increased a small amount. There was a smaller volume of currency today compared with the wealth and business of the country than there was five years ago, as compared with the wealth and business of the country at that time. The things were not to be whistled down and settled by the visions of John Stuart Mill. The system of wages and prices in England would no more answer in this country than a map of Europe would answer for a map of North America.

ANOTHER ROAD TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. Howe (Rep., Wis.) said so many plans had been devised that he began to think it would be unpatriotic in him not to say something, and he had prepared a few remarks, but he regretted that he would introduce a bill. In accordance with such notice he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the bill, the title of which is "A bill to provide for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of irredeemable national notes and the substitution therefor of redeemable national bank notes, to remove unjust restrictions upon banks of issue and upon the amount of circulation." He said he thought the country was doing his mess on a seaffold, a good way up from ground, sustained by statute. Resolutions of a dozen States had declared for specie payment, and he did not propose to disturb the volume of the currency but steadily appreciate its value. He advocated the passage of the bill and expressed the opinion that it would be the safest road to specie payment. The Government should maintain strict neutrality between the national banks and the holders of greenbacks. The country had not money enough to float line at par or Northern Pacific at 90. But he thought it had enough money to effect the exchange of commodities.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

IN FAVOR OF FREE BANKING.

Mr. Buckingham (Rep., Conn.) argued that the amount of banking for the country could not be determined by Congress, but must be regulated by the business of the country. He favored free banking, as the business of the communities demanded. He opposed every expression of inconfidence in the currency and expressed the opinion that temporary loans might be effected to relieve stringency, such loans to be destroyed upon redemption and not reissued. The great question is not whether we expand or contract legal tenders, but whether we expand or contract the indebtedness of the country.

At 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Chandler, the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Messrs. Wilson and Martin entitled to seats from the First and Second Congressional Districts of West Virginia, and a minority report was presented by Mr. Hazelton (Rep., Wis.). The reports were all ordered to be printed and are to be called up at an early day.

Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill providing for appeals from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in cases of habeas corpus.

After remarks by Messrs. Poland and Wood (Dem., N. Y.), the latter stating that the necessity for this bill was caused by the repeal of a like law some years ago in order to anticipate a decision of the Supreme Court in the Mulligan case, the bill was passed.

The House at half-past 2 o'clock went into committee of the whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair, on

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

A long discussion took place on the amendment offered last Tuesday by Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) to punish officers for making outlays in excess of appropriations, to which

Mr. Loughbridge (Rep., Iowa) offered an amendment, excepting cases of sudden emergencies, as in Sherman's March to the Sea, at time, it was claimed that there were fully 10,000 persons waiting to catch a glimpse of the coffins and funeral procession. Only the most intimate friends accompanied the remains to the cemetery, where a short funeral service was read by Dr. Gurlell, and the coffins were lowered into the grave.

The floral offerings were numerous and elegant, some of them costing several hundred dollars. Mr. Henry Lewis sent a large basket of white flowers on which were the words in violets: "She will save her mother." The wreath for Miss Deborah came from Mr. Hurst's Pet. It was a huge broken shaft. Mrs. Minghelmer's offering was a harp with a broken string. Mr. Isaac Herz sent an elaborate crown of tuberoses and immortelles. Mr. Arthur's gift was a broken shaft of camellias and exotics. Mrs. Lilienberg sent a wreath of violets and lilies, studded with violets. Other offerings from Mrs. Pfeiff, Mrs. Mosenthal, Miss Seizbacher, Mr. Loden, and others, were beautiful.

After the funeral procession returned from the cemetery prayers were offered in the house of death by the several rabbins of the city. On Saturday evening the chosen mourners are to be renewed, and thus will end the last solemn rites for Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stiner and their daughter Deborah.

The Sons of the Keystone State.

Charles W. Brooke, Jerome Buck, Leon Abbett, F. E. Macksey, and a number of other natives of Pennsylvania met in the Astor House yesterday to form a social and benevolent society of the sons of the Keystone State. Mr. Buck explained the necessity for the movement and nominated Charles W. Brooke for temporary Chairman. Messrs. Buck, Macksey, D. S. Riddle, Reed, Sherman and Brooke were appointed a committee on Permanent Organization, after which the meeting adjourned. It is intended to give an annual dinner on the anniversary of some notable event in Pennsylvania history, and to cast the society after some distinguished founder or native of the state.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

An Ex-Keeper of the Tombs Himself in Prison.

John Galvin, formerly a keeper at the Tombs, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday on a charge of keeping watch for the burglars who broke into Hank's store at 337 Ninth avenue and stole nearly $4,000 worth of jewelry. The jeweler and two other witnesses testified against Galvin. The jeweller, who had been knocked down, gagged, and bound by the robbers, had a very indistinct recollection of the event, but he was under the impression that he saw Galvin prowling about his premises on the night of the outrage, but another witnesses swore positively that they had seen him parading on the opposite side of the avenue while the burglars were in the store. The officer who had made the arrest corroborated to some extent the testimony, and added that for ten months the prisoner had been doing no work; that previous to the robbery he had not been master of a red cent, but that when apprehended he had in his possession $50 in gold and shinplasters. All these things weighed with the Justice, who decided to hold the prisoner for further examination.

A Millionaire's Will Without a Fight.

The will of a millionaire, Eli White, of 54 Fifth avenue, was yesterday admitted to probate. He died three weeks before Christmas, being separated by death but seven days from his eldest wife Caroline. He made his will more than twenty years ago, appointing her an executrix, and the guardian of their two minor children. He bequeathed her his household furniture, pictures, paintings, books, library cases, liquors, horses, carriages, and their appurtenances, and all other articles to him belonging, ordinarily used for housekeeping; one-third of his personal estate, out and out for her proper use and benefit forever, and during her life, one-third of his real estate; all the rest, residue and personal, including the wife's one-third real estate remainder, in equal shares to his four sons and two daughters. Thirteen years ago he made two codicils, adding as an executrix the oldest surviving child, an unmarried daughter, and gave to his grandson, Joseph Moss White, the only child of his son, of the same name, one hundred thousand dollars only, to be held in trust and the income paid by the testator's two sole surviving sons, James Lloyd and John Jay Walter, a half only of that principal to be, at their discretion, given to the grandson, as capital.

Starvation and Death.

The report in yesterday's SUN concerning the starving family at 132 Leonard street brought prompt assistance. One of the first who called at George Middleton's place at Leonard and Centre streets was Jonathan Edwards, the millionaire, of the Equitable Trust Company, who lives in Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue. Mr. Edwards lost no time in visiting the family and rendering them assistance. Mr. Middleton had already sent them food and fuel. Anonymous letters containing money reached Mr. Middleton, and the greenbacks were handed to the starving family. Mr. Edwards, report of his visit, says, "Mr. Middleton has read the SUN's account of the family's distress, sent them a dollar and gave them money. Mr. Heiberger, inspector for the Tombs Police Court, offered the family apartments in one of his tenements free of rent. Dr. Brokes, the Tombs Physician, visited the wife and found her victim of starvation. At three o'clock she died. The husband was so weak that he could scarcely stand, and he and the little children were weeping. Several well-known citizens of the Sixth Ward tendered assistance to the family."

A Hint for Amateurs on the Stage.

The monthly entertainments of the Amaranth Dramatic Association of Brooklyn are growing more and more interesting. The Academy was filled to overflowing on Wednesday night by an audience that had been invited from Brooklyn, New York, and the neighboring cities, to see the performance of the two comedies, "Who Killed Cock Robin," and the "Bachelor of Arts." Both pieces were admirably rendered for amateurs. We would suggest to the Amaranth that if the two pieces are performed in one evening by amateurs, it would be better to cut the dialogues than have the entertainment drag as it did on Wednesday night. It was Hector the cousin fell, and the Sunday-school and gendemen, who were in full dress for the ball which always concludes these entertainments, must have had their patience tried to the last degree. The genuine art displayed in Charley Lockey's rendition of *Cock Robin*, for the spirited action of all the performers, could dissipate the gloom which all felt before the curtain descended on the last act.

A Wife's Hard Lot.

Bertha Waters, a comely German woman, accompanied by a little child, was in the General Sessions yesterday, to be tried for the larceny of a considerable quantity of clothing. Mr. Wm. F. Kinsing, who had been assigned as her counsel the day previous, said that to save the time of the Court a plea of guilty of petit larceny might be entered and the earnestly asked for a light punishment. The facts were that the prisoner had been out a few months in this country, whither she had come with a scamp of a husband, who had left her destitute in New York. He had commandeered to steal the clothing from her lodgings and bring it to him. As soon as he got it in his possession he pawned it and then deserted the poor wife and child, leaving them penniless. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to two days in the City Prison.

Franklin's Birthday.

In New York Turn Hall, East Fourth street, this evening, the New York Typographical Society will celebrate the 168th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. The Rev. S. Irenæus Prime will preside, and addresses may be expected from Charlow Weed, Tho. Hunt, Geo. Jones, Jas. G. Wilson, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, John Brougham, and others. A novelty in Franklin birthday supper will be serve fresh from the waters of Franklin, written by the inimitable John Brougham, the scenes to be produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Faulkner. Wallace's orchestral band will supply the music for the supper and the dance.

The Murdock Tragedy.

At the Coroner's inquest yesterday over the body of Mrs. Murdock, who was killed by her husband in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, Murdock testified to the circumstances of the shooting. His story did not differ from that published in the SUN. He said he thought his wife was in Flatbush, and that the person whom he saw was a burglar. The jury found that the shooting was accidental, and Mr. Murdock was discharged.

What the Grand Duke Alexis Says about the Yankees.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Baltic Gazette* has seen advance sheets of the first volume of the Grand Duke Alexis's account of his voyage around the world. This first volume is exclusively devoted to a description of the Grand Duke's adventures in the United States. The above mentioned correspondent writes as follows about it:

This is certainly a very curious work. To judge from what I have read of it—whether his Imperial Highness wrote it himself, or whether he supplied the facts and left others to make it interesting. The Grand Duke says that his reception in New York almost stupefied him. Up to the last moment he had not thought that so brilliant an ovation would be tendered in republican America to the son of a monarch. He was very weak when he landed in New York, and during his progress down Broadway from pier he felt like fainting. But everybody was so kind to him that he tried to look pleased, as he was in his heart of hearts. Broadway, he says, in his opinion, is the finest thoroughfare in the world, because everything there—houses, shops, and the people—look so magnificent but gay, lively, and bright. What amused him perhaps more than anything else was that the bands, upon catching sight of him, struck up, not the Russian anthem, but the so-called "Dirge of St. Catherine," which was played in Russia only at the funerals of a member of the imperial family! He playfully concludes that long diseases cannot be very prevalent in the New World. As to the soldiery, the variety of uniforms struck him as extremely odd. He says he saw peacefully side by side, helmeted Prussians and Bavarians, keepied Frenchmen, red-coated Englishmen and Irish troops bearing the banner of the Green Isle.

The Grand Duke cannot praise too highly American hotels. American fare he thinks, however, is too rich. "there is at their table," he exclaims naively, "always too much of a good thing. I asked for the peculiar dishes of America, and at the hotel they could not give me any. Their cooks were Italian and French. The landlord shrugged his shoulders when I asked him about it. Out West, however, my desire was at once gratified. I dined one day on baked pork and beans, a very palatable dish, which would certainly bear transplanting to Russia."

American manners, the Grand Duke thinks, are a little awkward and angular, but decidedly pleasant on account of everybody's frankness. He was very much amused at some of the experiences with the aborigines. In Washington he was told that the Irish servant girls at the residence of M. Catacazy were dying to see him. He put on a cap and an old travelling coat, and went unbeknown down into the kitchen among them. He was not recognized by the Hibernians, and chatted with them for half an hour. He found out that not one of them had an idea of where Russia was situated, and one of the girls even asked him if the Czar always wore a crown on his head, adding that she knew the Queen of England always did. Equally amusing is the account of his reception in Omaha, Nebr., where a member of the Legislature congratulated him on the successes of his father in the war with France! Another legislator of that State wanted to know if it was always cold in Russia.

These funny episodes of the West, however, were fully made up for by the extreme kindness and consideration with which the army officers were treated by the Grand Duke. For Gen. Custer and his subordinates the Grand Duke has words of the warmest gratitude. Gen. Custer's photograph is published in the volume, which is most sumptuously printed and profusely illustrated. Only a few hundred copies of the book will be issued.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 132, 150, 15, 151, 85, 155, 156, 36, 44, 49, 158, 159, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174. Circuit.—Part I.—Short Causes.—Nos. 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500. Chambers—Nos. 11, 12, 25, 26, 80, 81, 82, 83, 89, 95, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199. Call, No. 201, 1435, 1591, 1639, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2