facterily. Her machinery is of great power, consisting of two horizontal, direct-acting engines, with cylinders of fifty inches diameter and thirty inches stroke, intended to make eighty-five revolutions per minute, and to drive a brass four bladed propeller of thirteen feet diameter and eighteen feet pitch. The boilers are four in number, known as horizontal tubular, each being seventeen feet front, eleven feet deep and eleven feet high, of a collective force of 1,000 horses. Though the boilers and machinery and coal bunkers occupy considerable space, there is ample room for officers' quarters and the accommodation of the crew. The New Ironsides has but three decks—the orlop deck, in consequence of the light draft of the frigate, being dispensed with. On the spar deck the circles have been laid for the pivot guns, and the joiners' work on it is in a very forward state. A number of joiners are at work on the gun deck, fitting up the captain's quarters, which are spacious and well lighted. When furnished, they will present a handsome appearance. No other officer is allowed a cabin on this deck; but all, from the lieutenant down, are quartered on the berth deck. The cabins of these, with the wardrooms, are all completed and ready for occupancy. The total number of officers on board the Ironsides is about thirty. These include the commander, lieutenants, masters, surgeons, chaplain, engineers, lieutenant of marines, midshipmen, master's mates, paymaster and clerk, boatswain, gunner and carpenter. Though the Ironsides is of the same tonnage as the Wabash, she will not carry as large a crew, inasmuch as she is to be dismantled before going out. The armament of the frigate, consisting of sixteen eleven-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun deck, and two two hundred-pounder Parrott guns on the spar deck, was put on board last Wednesday. The work on the outside of the vessel is so nearly completed that a few days will be sufficient to finish it.

NIAGARA.—There is a rumor that the recommendation of the board of officers to razee the steam frigate Niagara will be carried out. Captain Hudson, "the cable Commodore," adds his support to it, and no one knows our "pet ships" better than he. The proposition is to razee the frigate about four and a half feet in the hull, a light rail and hammock netting to replace the present bulwark, which poor Steers was so proud of. Thirty guns—twenty on the berth and twelve on the spar decks—are to be the new armament. Some say it would be best to cut the bulwarks entirely off and mail the ship, but this can be done when the first move is made, if it seems advisable. So much for the Niagara, "the naval Great Eastern" of her day, the pioneer of the heavy screw frigates of the English, French and American navies. If the proposed changes are made in her, she will have cost the country more than the New Ironsides, the Monitor, the Galena and Naugatuck, which could briefly dispose of two of her size.

NORTH CAROLINA—receiving ship.—The number of men on this vessel has been increased considerably within a few days. She has received 112 men from the Mercedita, 68 from the Wyandot and 28 from the Courier. This will give her an available force of nearly 650 men. Lieutenant Flag, the Executive Officer of the North Carolina, having been appointed a commander, retired from that ship. Acting Master Jenkins is now acting as her Executive Officer.

QUAKER CITY—5 guns, steamer, commander Fratley, cruising, was spoken July 21, latitude 23 43, longitude 83 40—all well.

SABINE—50 guns, sailing frigate.—This vessel, which has been recruiting men at New London, and which was to have sailed for New Bedford last week for the same purpose, is to remain at New London for the present. Two hundred and fifty of her crew have been sent to the Mississippi flotilla.

SAGINAW—steamer—On the 7th of last March Commodore Watkins started for Kong Kong in the ship Florence, accompanied by Engineer Winship, being ordered by government to take charge of the Saginaw and bring her to San Francisco. She arrived at that port on the 10th ult., and was taken to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be thoroughly examined, repaired and made seaworthy. It will be remembered that the Saginaw was built at Mare Island about three years ago, under the direction of the then chief ship builder, Mr. Hanscom, who has recently built a fine gunboat for the government at Philadelphia. The Saginaw's machinery was made in this city, and pronounced of very superior workmanship. When ready she was sent to Japan, and thence to China. When the rebellion broke out a report came to California that she had been condemned as rotten in her timbers, and most of her officers in due time arrived here. Some of them, if our memory serves us, were sent on to Washington under arrest for treasonable conduct. The government finally concluded that the Saginaw was not entirely the worm-eaten worthless thing these officers would have it believe, although the public impression always was that the green timber of which she was constructed would not last many years. Hence the orders to Commodore Watkins to go to China and bring her back. Upon reaching Hong Kong, with his engineer, he proceeded up the river to Whampoa—whither the Saginaw had gone upon being ordered away by the British authorities of Hong Kong—and took charge of her. Her memoranda gives very conclusive evidence that she is quite a staunch vessel yet. Considering the stoppages at Haetan Island, Shanghae and Hakodadi, her run from Whampoa to San Francisco in fifty-three days tells tolerably well for her. She was only twenty-nine days from Japan, and of that time was five days under sail.

SAVANNAH—school ship.—Lieutenant Barrett, the instructor of gunnery at this station, was commissioned a commander of the Savannah on Monday. She is to be fitted out immediately. Annexed is a list of the Acting Masters and Masters' Mates attached to the ship:—

*Acting Masters*—P. J. Hayores, C. W. Buck, H. S. Kimball, A. Dunbar, T. W. Bentley, B. Melville, T. Street, —— Taffe, G. W. Jenkins, W. A. Clark, T. De Luce.

*Ensigns*—T. M. Peaks, S. A. Hodge.

*Acting Masters' Mates*—S. B. Parsons, T. Adlington, T. a. Marden, T. P. Shannon, G. W. Sherman, Charles Case, C. F. Dandesladie, T. F. Neylan, M. Wood, J. H. Linscott, S. J. Hill, J. F. Burrows, J. S. Benjamin, H. Oakley, A. E. Burnette, E. H. Dewey, W. H. Mott, W. H. Wells, G. Van Duzer, Chas. Welles, H. C. Hall, A. Delano, Jr., J. A. Newlan, and E. W. B. Stewart (in hospital).

Acting Masters G. W. Herman, T. F. Neylan, W. H. Mott and W. H. Wells have been ordered to the Saranac, and F. P. Shannon to the Ella.

SHENANDOAH—new steam gunboat.—The planking of the sloop-of-war Shenandoah was commenced last week at Philadelphia, the frame being completed. Though this vessel has a perpendicular stem like the Monongahela, she is much sharper at the bow and stern, which it is supposed will give her greater speed. The keel of the Shenandoah was laid in the early part of July, and it is believed that she will be ready for launching by the middle of September.

WESSAHICKON—steam gunboat, Commander John De Camp—arrived at Philadelphia, from Vicksburg, on Monday evening last. She left Vicksburg on the 18th of July, and New Orleans on the 26th. She was ordered to another port to undergo extensive repairs; but, owing to her boiler and machinery giving out, she was obliged to go to the Philadelphia station. This gallant little gunboat has been in all the engagements on the Mississippi river, including the engagement with the somewhat famous ram Arkansas. In addition to the regular fights, she has been through a score of skirmishes along the river. She bears over fifty honorable shot wounds in her hull and spars, while various portions of her show that she has been a target for grape and canister. She is plugged up and patched from stem to stern outside, and on her deck she bears many marks of the enemy's attempts to destroy her. The boats, rigging, masts, sails, decks, &c., are terribly cut up; her timbers in many places cracked, the commander's cabin torn up and shattered, every gun disabled—in fact, next thing to a complete wreck; the officers and men all tired out, but evidently desirous of having another opportunity of meeting the enemy. Her mortality bill is as follows:—Killed, two; died, four; left at hospital at Pilot Town sick, one. The last is not expected to live. The wounded have nearly all recovered. She reports the rest of the squadron as considerably cut up, and that the men require rest—that a Monitor is worth half a dozen wooden vessels, and the moral effect is worth something also. Captain De Camp speaks in the highest terms of his officers and men, and the coolness and bravery of her commander cannot be questioned. Annexed is a list of her officers:—

*Commander*—John De Camp.
*Lieutenant and Executive Officer*—E. C. Potter.
*Acting Masters*—Messrs. Handy, Ferris and Walters.
*Assistant Surgeon*—Ackley.
*Assistant Paymaster*—Girad.
*Masters' Mate*—Messrs. Bird, Roberts and Forsyth.
*Engineers*—Cunningham, Sackett, White and Burnett.

TEASER—two guns, rebel prize gunboat.—This vessel is on the ways, being thoroughly overhauled, at the Washington station, and is to be put in service by Uncle Sam when finished.

VESSELS AT KEY WEST.—The following vessels were at Key West on the 28th ult:—

Steam frigate San Jacinto, Captain Rockendorf, flagship, Commander Lardner.
Steam gunboat Huntsville, Captain Rogers.
Bark Kingfisher, Captain ——.
Schooner Wanderer, Captain Spotts.
Frigate St. Lawrence, Captain Schenck.

WYANDANK—steamer—arrived at the Washington station on Monday with prisoners and refugees. The prisoners were taken last week, and were engaged in transporting supplies across the Chesapeake Bay and Rappahannock river for the rebels.

# INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

## Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, August 4—Noon.

AN ARRIVAL FROM PULASKI.

Colonel Barton, of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, in command at Fort Pulaski, has just arrived at headquarters. He brings with him the three contrabands from Savannah whose statements are referred to above, and they are at present in the hands of the proper officers undergoing a cross-questioning as to the rebel ram.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Colonel Barton reports that at about eleven o'clock last night a steamer attempted to run the blockade, but was repulsed. She was a long, low propeller, evidently heavily laden, and had passed the battery at Tybee Island, and was about one-fourth of the distance to Cockspur Island when first discovered. Captain Ferguson, of the Forty-eighth, who is in command of the battery at Tybee, at once opened on her with his heaviest guns, and the vessel put about and returned to sea. The Captain is of the impression that four or five shots struck her.

WHAT THE NEGROES SAY.

The negroes tell queer stories. I have not been able to get at them yet, but I hear that they assert the ram to be an entire failure. They say, however, that another steamer at Savannah has been cut down, and that something after the manner of the Monitor is being made of her, and will soon be ready to venture out. In addition to these statements, they aver that everything that will float is being strengthened, and that the energies of the entire people are bent on raising the blockade. The poorer citizens of Savannah have been sorely oppressed by the rigors of rebel rule, and are in a state bordering on starvation.

RESCUE OF THE THOMAS FOULKES.

The steamtug Thomas Foulkes, which ran upon a sunken hulk near Tybee a few days since, and which, it was apprehended, would prove a wreck, has been got off with slight damage.

## Our Beaufort Correspondence.

BEAUFORT, S. C., August 1, 1862.

*Improved Appearance of the Town—Rumors About the Ram—The Military Commission—A Conflict of Jurisdiction—Correction, &c.*

Since General Brannan assumed command of the forces at this point the entire appearance of the town has undergone a wonderful change for the better. The new commander is very strict and keeps his troops in the best of discipline. The legitimate duties of his subordinates are exacted from them to the last degree. As a consequence, every officer and soldier knows his place, and the penalty if he quits it.

Under the administration of Colonel Isaac H. Morrow, the Provost Marshal, the city is more quiet than at any previous time since its occupation. The unpainted buildings and fences have been whitewashed, and the streets are kept cleanly to a degree which, after a month's sojourn at Hilton Head, is positively delightful.

The enemy occasionally appears at the ferry, but no hostile demonstrations have been made of late. We hear, however, that the rebels have completed their naval rams at Charleston and Savannah. If this be true, a concerted movement against our fleet at Port Royal and our land forces may at any moment be looked for.

The Military Commission is still in session. The case of Mr. Sedgwick has been concluded, but the decision of the Court has not yet been made public. Mr. Sedgwick claims to have made a fair and square bargain with Gen. Saxton for the lumber which he attempted to ship; Gen. Saxton, on the other hand, alleges that Mr. Sedgwick's conduct was nothing more nor less than an attempt to defraud the government. The Commission is to-day occupied with the trial of a negro for the murder of another negro, committed on St. Helena Island last winter. It is a case of love, jealousy and crime, which, in New York or Brooklyn, wound bring out the best talents of the Sunday paper reporters; but here in South Carolina it lacks interest.

I think there is a conflict of jurisdiction at this point which cannot fail, if continued, to be productive of unpleasant results. General Brannan is at the head of the military forces. General Saxton commands the civilians and governs the negroes. Which of the two is the superior authority? I learn that a negro employed as a steward on one of the transports, and who had stolen a sum of money from the Captain, who kept him in arrest, was set at liberty a few days since by one authority, and that he was subsequently arrested and is now kept in durance by the other. It is a trivial case, but it is nevertheless a case in point.

In your correspondence from Hilton Head, under date of the 19th ult., were some misstatements which I desire to correct. The paragraph relating to the alleged peccadillos of the reverend gentleman who stands as the almoner of the contrabands at this point was all wrong. Like rumors were in circulation here, but I am happy now to know for a certainty that they were untrue; and, so far as the HERALD gave them circulation, I wish to deny them. Another point on which your reporter was misinformed was with regard to the steamer Flora. She is not a chartered vessel, but is owned by the Treasury Department, and has been turned over by Secretary Chase for General Saxton's use. She is employed not only for his convenience, but for the transportation of people and stores connected with his administration. She is earning her expenses, and that is what cannot be said of all the vessels in the government service.

## Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

SENTENCES.

AUGUST 8.—The court met at ten o'clock this morning, when the following sentences were pronounced:—

Joseph Powell, convicted of grand larceny, two years State prison. John Ripley, convicted of grand larceny, two years State prison. Romeo Hunter, convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon, sent to the penitentiary for six months. Jackson Johnson, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, sent to the penitentiary for one year. William Burres, convicted of burglary in the third degree, sent to State prison for two years. Francis McKenna, convicted of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, sent to the State prison for three years. Washington Smith, convicted of grand larceny, sent to the State prison for two years. Thomas Wilson and Philip Brown, for the same offence, sent to the State prison for four and three years respectively. Martha Garret and William Thompson, alias John Tilman, for the same offence, sentenced to the State prison for two years each. James Branagan, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree, will have two years to spend in the State prison.

TRIALS.

Emma Griffin pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging her with grand larceny, in stealing a gold watch, valued at fifty dollars, on the 28th of July last. The defendant had been employed as a waiter girl at the Broadway Garden, where the complainant, Edward Manahan, met her. They left the garden together on the evening in question, and went into a saloon in the neighborhood, where they partook of some refreshment. While the complainant was paying the bill Emma suddenly left the saloon, and the complainant missed his watch immediately afterwards. The jury found her guilty of petit larceny. Sentenced to the penitentiary for three months.

George Kerry, alias Charles Nixon, pleaded not guilty, and was acquitted of the charge of robbery in the first degree. The affidavit stated that the defendant, on the 3d inst., met the complainant, Caroline Buckman, on the street, and caught hold of her and broke her ring, valued at $250; that portions of it were destroyed and lost. He was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

William Jones was found guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in attempting to take from the pocket of John Taggard, on the 24th of July last, a pocketbook containing promissory notes, and Treasury and bank note bills to the amount of $46. The complainant was at the time reading a news bulletin in the Bowery, when defendant attempted to pick his pocket. Sent to the State prison for two years and two months.

Ennis Peterson, Bernard Spillman and Samuel Moserie, indicted for kidnapping a man named John T. Ruoff and placing him on board a vessel named the Caucasian. They put in a plea of not guilty, but were convicted of the offence, and sentenced to serve for a term of two years each in the State prison.

THE GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

The Grand Jury came into court in the afternoon, and after presenting a number of indictments, applied to be discharged. After receiving the thanks of District Attorney A. Oakey Hall and Recorder Hoffman, for the diligence and discrimination with which they had discharged their duty, they were discharged, and the court adjourned until the first Monday in September.

## Supreme Court.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

AUGUST 8.—*In the matter of Thompson vs. Superintendent J. A. Kennedy and others*, the Court held that the amount of bail to be required from the patrolmen should be reduced to $250 in each case. The order of arrest against Kennedy and Davis was set aside in each case.

*Mary Stewart vs. Andrew Stewart.*—The objections to the report must be sustained and the report set aside, with a stay of proceedings, should the plaintiff think proper to proceed.

*Sarah Boyce vs. Isaac A. Johnson et. als.*—Motion to add parties and motion to vacate and set aside the report of the referee denied, with $5 costs on each motion.

*Joseph Kittell vs. Edward J. Hewell.*—Motion to set aside order of arrest denied, without costs.

*E. J. Bushnell vs. John F. Rodman.*—The papers in this case are deficient, so that I am unable to determine whether the plaintiff is entitled to his order. The plaintiff may apply to any other judge on making his papers complete.

*John G. T. Clarke vs. Delos Brett and others.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

*James S. Davis vs. James Devlin.*—Report sent back and referee directed to report in whose favor there may be a balance.

## Superior Court—Special Term and Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Robertson.

AUGUST 8.—*Purchase vs. Bellows.*—The execution must be set aside, without costs, on the plaintiff's stipulating to bring no action for the arrest.

*Terry and others vs. Barry.*—The motion must be granted with $10 costs, unless the defendant amend his answer in such manner as shall be allowed by one of the Justices of this court in ten days, and put in an affidavit of merits and of having in good faith put in the answer in question, and pay $10 costs of this motion in five days.

INSPECTION OF HARBOR DEFENCES.—General J. G. Totten and Professor Bache, of the United States Topographical corps, accompanied by Mrs. Bache and J. T. Hoover, Esq., of Washington, arrived in Boston on Wednesday. The object of their visit is to inspect the fortifications in Boston harbor, which being accomplished they will proceed to Portland and examine the forts at that port.

## New England Soldiers' Relief Association.

REPORT OF COLONEL HOWE, IN RELATION TO FURLOUGHS, ETC.

A meeting of the New England Relief Association was held Wednesday evening at their rooms, 194 Broadway, for the purpose of hearing the report of Col. Frank E. Howe, who had been to Washington for the purpose of trying to obtain a modification of the recent arrangements in regard to allowing sick and wounded soldiers a furlough. The following is the substance of the report:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION:—Having recently visited Washington at your request and at the request of the Governors of the seven States I represent as Military Agent, to recommend, or ask, for some modification of recent order No. 78, prohibiting all furloughs, I have to report that on arriving in Washington I found my visit was at an inopportune moment, and for the following reasons:—

1st. The return of Generals Halleck and Burnside from General McClellan's army, with their reports, and the almost constant "councils of war" absorbing all the thoughts and time of the President and Secretary of War.

2d. I found a very strong prejudice existing toward State agents in New York—an error as unjust as it was ungrateful. And as the complaints referred to existed only while Col. Almy and myself were State agents (the agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey having been appointed since), I felt called upon in every possible way, without annoying the department or giving it to the press, to explain our conduct and to correct so unjust an impression. The principal charge was that State agents had done more than any other class of men to deplete our army, and that the 36,000 "unaccounted for" in the Army of the Potomac was attributable to the course pursued by them. What are the facts? Before the appointment of Dr. Sloane as medical director at this post, and without giving any notice to Dr. Satterlee, the medical purveyor here—to whom this association is under the greatest obligations—the sick and wounded were forwarded to this city, the first arrival being by steamer and one special train in one day. No officer came in command, except the medical officers of the steamers, who immediately returned in them for further loads. Without notice of their coming—the United States officers here having no instructions in regard to them—what would have become of these brave fellows had it not been for these much abused State agents? One thing is certain, that up to a recent period these poor fellows would have wandered about our streets or slept in the lock up, and, arriving at all hours of the night, would have crawled bleeding to our hyaways, unnoticed and neglected, had it not been for these same State agents and the two institutions sustained by private subscription, attended by the most delicate and refined ladies of our city—I mean the New England Soldiers' Relief Association and the Park Barracks. And further, I know that any neglect of these men in the streets of New York would have created such a howl of indignation from one end of the loyal States to the other, that even those who are now so ready to deprecate the services of State agents would have felt uncomfortable in their places. One steamer, the Ocean Queen, brought us at one trip one thousand sick, wounded and disabled men. We wrote to Colonel Tompkins for advice. He said he had no authority, but would recommend us to send them home. And I have his writing to that effect now. Our hospitals were full, and with notice from Dr. Cuyler (for notices began to come then) that two more ships loaded with sick and wounded had started for this port, we were obliged to send the men home to empty our building for their reception. As a matter of record, I would say that from the 8th of April to August 1, a period of three months and twenty-two days, 4,540 men—1,598 being from other States than New England—have slept under this roof and been fed, and in almost every case have bathed and been provided with new under clothing, and, if necessary, with outside garments, boots, hats, crutches and canes. This is an average of thirty-nine men per day from date of opening; although it would be a fairer statement to date from the 1st of May, for not until then did we consider ourselves fairly in shape, or under way. Title will make the average of 50 men a day for 92 days.

And now to the subject of furloughs. I found several of the generals in Washington who entirely agreed with me, that a judicious system of furlough was indispensable to the public service. Take a man convalescing from a typhoid fever, bring him within a few miles of his home, put him in a city hospital, or on one of our islands, tell him that in thirty days he will be able to join his regiment, but will not be permitted to leave his place of confinement or visit his home, that man will droop, will despond, write letters home, which when they reach one of those quiet New England villages will spread like a prairie fire. Twenty, yes one hundred young men, on the point of enlisting, will read and falter. I found the administration at Washington disposed to do the right and the best thing. The Secretary of War, amidst his overwhelming cares, had not had this subject properly presented to him, but acted promptly and humanely in the matter; while Surgeon General Hammond from the first was ready and anxious to see the furlough system modified. Thus I had the satisfaction of knowing, before I left Washington, that a board of three medical men would be detailed to act in this city, and to pass upon such cases as the surgeon in charge of a hospital should send before them furlough. And now I may be pardoned if I say that were this building to be closed to-morrow, it has accomplished a great and noble object—it has fulfilled the highest expectations of its most enthusiastic friends. This is a class of men we should ever maintain the most watchful care and tender regard for, and those are our discharged soldiers, for whom the "regulations" have no word, and for whom our army officers (kind as they may be) can do nothing. These men come to us in various stages of suffering and wan. They have sacrificed their health in defence of their country's rights, and while our government has, perhaps, discharged its obligations to them, by paying them off, this is so frequently done before means of transportation is given them, that, in consequence of having allotted or remitted their wages home, they often reach here penniless and starving. It is certain that the letter of the army regulations is utterly regardless of the wants and necessities of discharged soldiers, and that it is indispensable that these regulations be so amended as to meet the common dictates of humanity.

On motion of General WEIMORE the report was adopted after some modification, the committe being of opinion that it would be injudicious to allow the publication of the report as it stood.

Colonel HOWE then made the following financial statement:—The running expenses of the New England Association were $10,000 a year; spent in fitting up the building, $3,600; pay roll per week, $60 92; rent, $88 46; gaslight, $25; laundry bill, $18 per week, besides other incidental expenses, which brought the amount for one year to nearly $10,000.

Colonel ALMY called attention to the great neglect of soldiers while being transported from the field to this city, and mentioned several instances.

The CHAIRMAN said he had no doubt that that would be remedied speedily by the department.

General WEIMORE offered a resolution of thanks to the ladies in co-operation with the association, which was passed.

Colonel HENRY read a letter from R. S. Satterlee, United States Surgeon, enclosing the following from the Surgeon General of the United States Army:—

NEW YORK, August 4, 1862.

SIR—It has become necessary, in accordance with recent orders, to prohibit the entrance of soldiers as patients to any hospitals not under the control of the United States. You will, therefore, regain possession of the hospital property turned over to Colonel Howe, in order to use the same when it will be imperatively required. I desire that you will express to Colonel Howe and the other managers of the New England Home the thanks of the department for giving shelter to the sick of the army, which, however much it might once have been required, is now no longer necessary. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon General.

Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, United States Army.

Col. ALMY stated that he had called on Dr. Satterlee, and explained the want of such a building as that for discharged soldiers, and the doctor said he would waive the order referred to.

After some routine business the committee adjourned.

## Baltimoreans Arrested on Charge of Treason.

[From the Baltimore Sun, August 6.]

On Monday night information was conveyed to the Marshal of Police that Mr. John W. Selby, of the firm of Lanier, Brother & Co., who removed from this city to Richmond just before the breaking out of the war, had returned to Baltimore. Sergeant Cook was immediately despatched to the residence of Mr. S., on Biddle street, with instructions to arrest him. The arrest was promptly effected, and Mr. S. was taken before Marshal Kane. Mr. S. demonstrated that by going to Virginia he was enabled to recover to Northern merchants the payment of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which otherwise they probably would not have got. After a short detention Mr. S. was discharged, and a detective sent to accompany him to his home. On Monday night a policeman of the Western district arrested on Fayette street a young man named George W. Clotworthy, whom he charged with having served in the Confederate army. The arrest was made after midnight. It is alleged that he belonged to the Baltimore artillery, connected with the First Maryland regiment in the Confederate service. John M. O'Laughlan was arrested at a house on Garden street, and he is charged with having served in Company C, of the First Maryland (Confederate) regiment. John H. Brady was arrested at the house of his parents, on Biddle street, and he is charged with having served in Company B, Twenty-first Virginia regiment, under command of Col. J. Lyle Clark, formerly of this city. They were yesterday taken to the Marshal's office, whence, it is said, the whole of them will be sent to Fort McHenry.

## Coroners' Inquests.

DROWNING CASUALTIES.—The body of John McGowan, the lad who was drowned on Sunday afternoon while being towed in a rowboat by the steamboat Thomas Hulse, was recovered Wednesday at the foot of West Houston street, and taken to the residence of deceased's parents, No. 61 Mulberry street.

The body of an unknown man, about 25 or 30 years of age, was found floating in the water at pier 21 East river Wednesday. Deceased was five feet four inches in height, was dark complexioned, and was distinguished by the loss of two fingers on the right hand. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body and ordered it to be sent to the dead house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

AN UNKNOWN MAN SUN STRUCK.—Coroner Nauman held an inquest at the City Prison upon the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, who died from the effect of the heat. Deceased was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Greenwich and Cedar street, and was at first supposed to be intoxicated. Upon being conveyed to the Tombs, however, it was evident that he had been sun struck, and he was treated accordingly, but all efforts to save his life proved unavailing.

THE FOURTH WARD STABBING CASE.—An inquest was held at the New York Hospital Friday by Coroner Collin upon the body of John Magner, a sailor who was fatally stabbed while engaged in a fight at the corner of Cherry and Catharine streets on Monday night. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that deceased was intoxicated, and while in that condition became involved in a fight with one Joseph Barrow, alias Welsh, alias "Tipperary." During the melee deceased was stabbed in the abdomen, and suspicion falling upon Barrow he was taken into custody. When arrested the prisoner had in his possession a sheath knife, the blade of which corresponded exactly with the wound of deceased. One of the witnesses, James Colling, of No. 50 Oliver street, testified that the prisoner admitted having stabbed deceased, and stated that he saw Barrow put a knife in his pocket immediately after the affray. The jury after due deliberation rendered a verdict of "Death by a stab wound from a knife in the hands of a man called Tipperary or Joseph Barrow, alias Welsh." The prisoner, who recently arrived in this port in the ship Dreadnaught, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. A number of the witnesses were sent to the house of detention.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Clark, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, fell from the attic window of No. 8 Roosevelt street on Thursday night, and was so severely injured that he died Friday in consequence. Coroner Wilkey held an inquest upon the body.

The same coroner also held an inquest upon the body of Michael Brosnan, a native of Ireland, aged 24 years, who was killed by a hogshead of sugar falling upon him while engaged at work on board one of the Elizabethport boats.

John Sherry, aged 35 years, fell overboard at James slip a few days ago, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. Coroner Wilkey held an inquest on the body Friday.

## Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB.

The distinguished provincial statesman, Hon Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Bart., died on the 8th inst., of gastric fever, at Toronto, Canada. He was born in Niagara, Feb. 19, 1798. Consequently he was sixty-four years of age at his demise. He was of Scottish extraction, and the son of a general officer in the British army. His grandfather was a royal forester of England. His father was the principal aide-de-camp to the late General Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada. When, during the war of 1812-15, the Americans went to York (now Toronto), April 27, 1813, Sir Allan, then a boy between thirteen and fourteen years of age, attending the school of Dr. Strachan, then Bishop of Upper Canada, volunteered, with many others, and marched into the woods above the garrison with the grenadier company of the King's regiment, who were nearly all destroyed by the Americans. The army subsequently retreated to Kingston, where, through the influence of the late General Sir R. H. Sheafe, young MacNab was placed on board Sir James Yeo's ship, on Lake Ontario, as a midshipman, in which capacity he acted under Sir George Provost, and accompanied the expedition to Sackett's Harbor and other American lake ports; but he soon abandoned the navy for the army, resuming his position in the latter arm of the service, joining the One Hundredth regiment, then in advance on the Niagara frontier. He participated in the storming of Fort Niagara and taking of Buffalo and Black Rock, which placed the Niagara frontier in possession of the British, for which services he was promoted to an ensignacy in the Forty-ninth regiment. With this regiment, about the commencement of the Lower Canadian campaign, he marched to Plattsburg, where he commanded the advance guard at the bridge over the Saranac on the morning of the attack. He continued to serve with his regiment until the reduction of the army in 1816, when he returned to York (Toronto), and commenced the study of law, with the then Attorney General. In 1824, shortly after being called to the bar, MacNab established himself in Hamilton, then a village of only two hundred inhabitants, where he secured to himself a very lucrative practice, and was the first barrister who was honored with a silk gown as Queen's Counsel for Upper Canada. In 1828 he had a difficulty with the House of Assembly, by whose order he was committed to custody, but was soon after set at liberty. In 1829 he was elected member of the Provincial Legislature for the county of Wentworth, in which he resided, and from that time until 1855 was a member of the Canadian Parliament. He was for several years Speaker of the House of Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, and in 1855 was Prime Minister, under the administration of the Earl of Elgin, and leader in the House of Assembly.

During the insurrection in Canada in 1837-8, and when Speaker of the Assembly, Sir Allan, holding the rank of colonel, commanded the militia force in Upper Canada, and after the dispersion of the rebels at Gallows Hill he put down the rebellion in the London district. At one day's notice he marched with sixteen hundred men to the Niagara frontier, where he remained for the greater part of the winter, to repel the threatened attack of the insurrectionists and American sympathizers. He routed the insurgents near Toronto, December 7, 1837. He subsequently sent an expedition to Navy Island, in Niagara river, where the insurgents were cannonading the village of Chippewa, on the Canada side. He seized the steamer Caroline, which was employed to convey stores and assistance to the insurgents. Having driven the steamer ashore, he set fire to it and sent it in flames over Niagara Falls. The British claimed by this action, in cutting out and destroying the Caroline, he put an end to the rebellion and gave a quietus to the threatened invasion of that part of the province. The seizure of the Caroline was made at the American side of the river, and provoked in consequence much angry comment in the United States; but the act was approved by the British government, and, in the opinion of Sir Francis Head, prevented an open rupture between this country and England. For his service to the Crown during this insurrection Mr. McNab was knighted July 14, 1838. After the union of the provinces of Canada he became the Speaker of the new Legislature, and in 1854 was Prime Minister under the Earl of Elgin, retaining office for a few months under his successor, Sir Edmund Head. On retiring from the premiership, in 1856, he was made a baron of the United Kingdom, and shortly afterwards retired from public life, owing to ill health caused by long public services.

During his career as Premier of Canada, the Reciprocity act was passed, and the seigniorial tenures were adjusted, the Militia act was Sir Allan's last measure. He was always a warm advocate of those public improvements which have tended so powerfully to develop the resources and increase the population of Canada. It might be said, with truth, that he was identified with every public improvement in Canada for a period of forty years. He was mainly instrumental in aiding the provincial government in re-establishing the Great Western and also Grand Trunk line of railroads, the construction of which great works is now so well known and appreciated. His mind was also early directed to the importance to the trade of Canada of rendering the St. Lawrence navigable for lakegoing craft of large burden. He also aided materially in carrying on those magnificent canals constructed to avoid the rapids of that mighty river, unsurpassed by any similar works in the world.

Sir Allan possessed a commanding and noble aspect, and was ever remarkable for energy of character, and determination of purpose. The great public service rendered by him to his native country induced his constituents in 1855 to present him with a handsome service of plate. The presentation took place in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Hamilton, October 29, 1855. The service of plate was purchased in London, England. It consisted of twenty-two pieces, with a splendid candelabrum as a centre piece.

The death of this distinguished man, although he had retired from public service years before his death, leaves a vacancy not easily filled, as his advice on matters relating to Canada was frequently sought for and given.

THE LAST OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SCOTLAND.

(From the Banffshire (Scotland) Journal, July 24.)

We have to record the death of Mrs. SOPHIA STEWART, in the 91st year of her age. She was the widow of the late Mr. John Ross, schoolmaster, of Kincardine. From the fact of her being the last representative of the ancient royal family of Scotland, she deserves more than a passing notice. Deceased was descended from Walter, first Baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Earl of Buchan and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II. of Scotland. The family continued to possess the Barony of Kincardine during ten descents, when their land became the property of the powerful family of Gordon. The celebrated Colonel Roy Stewart, the true and trusty friend of "Prince Charles," was grand uncle to Mrs. Ross. Her father, again, James Stewart, alias "Seumas nan Chuaich," was ensign in the rebel army, and carried one of the standards of his uncle's regiment over the bleak heath of Culloden.

## City Intelligence.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS met at the Mayor's Office Friday afternoon, and took into consideration the neglect in cleaning the streets, caused by the strike of the street cleaners. It was resolved that if another delay should occur that the work would be done independent of Mr. Hackley. The street sweepers in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, struck a few days ago for an advance of twenty-five cents per diem on their wages. They were then receiving only one dollar per day. While the strike lasted no work was done on the streets in these wards, and the result, of course, was the accumulation of filth to an extent that was hazardous to the public health; this fact, and the inexorability of the men in their demand, led the contractors to accede to the increased terms on Thursday afternoon. The morning the sweepers all recommenced work it is said that the garbage in some places of the neglected localities had increased to large and disgusting piles in the streets.

WORK IN THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.—Proposals for the following jobs were opened at noon on Monday by the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and awarded as below:—Putting down trap block pavement in Canal street, from Centre street to Broadway, and repaving Elm street, from Walker street to near Canal street, to Wm. Baird, at $5,896 50. Laying crosswalks in Fourth avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, to James Cunningham, at $966 80. Same (of granite, being near Central Park), intersection of Fifty-ninth street and Broadway, to Wm. A. Cumming, at $661 50.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Cumrie (a Scotchman), in charge of truck 1,518, fell into the water, from pier No. 20, and would, most likely, have been drowned, but that Louis Wilson (a Dane), employed for some years on pier No. 21, jumped into the water and rescued him at great peril to his own life. When taken out both were much exhausted. Too much credit cannot be given to the people on the dock, and especially to officer Hill, of the steamboat squad, for their and his exertions to save the lives of the two men.

CAUTION TO PERSONS RIDING ON THE CARS.—Wm. Reed, a policeman of the Seventeenth precinct, while attempting to jump upon one of the Third avenue cars on Sunday, slipped and fell before the wheels, which passed over one of his legs, fracturing it in two places. He was taken to his residence, No. 38 Stanton street.

NUISANCE IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY.—A resident of one of the up town wards writes us to complain of an intolerable nuisance on Washington square, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. It consists of a filthy pool of stagnant water, through which cows and horses are driven many times a day, which operation can neither be productive of health to the cattle nor to the inmates of the surrounding dwellings. The prescriptions of the physicians and the attention of the nurses will not avail to restore to health the poor invalid in the Soldier's Home and other hospitals in the neighborhood, so long as the malaria arising from this pestiferous sink is wafted over their couches morning, noon and night. Perhaps the Harlem Railroad Company are to blame, as they have a turnout through the block. If there is any health warden in the district, our correspondent states, you must call upon him "aloud," for, like Baal of old, "either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or, peradventure, he sleepeth, and must be awaked."

THREE NEGROES ATTEMPT TO KILL A VOLUNTEER TO GET HIS BOUNTY MONEY.—On last Friday night, about eleven o'clock, three negroes waylaid a German near Hackensack, N. J., who had enlisted a few days before, and attempted to murder him to get his bounty money, which they supposed to be upon his person at the time. They assailed him with a large butcher's knife, but he outran them and took shelter in a barn, where he prepared to defend himself with a pitchfork. The German's name is Franklin Pearce. He can identify the negroes, and is watching about Hackensack to find them.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy, aged about nine years, was on Monday found floating in the slip at pier No. 4 East river, and the Coroner notified.

STREET ROBBERY.—A young man named George Kerry, *alias* Nixon, *alias* Jack Straw, was arrested on Monday, charged with snatching a diamond ring, valued at $250, from the finger of