SAFETY OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

Arrival of the Steamers America and Champion.

$657,840 IN TREASURE.

News from the Isthmus of Panama.

Affairs in Central and South America, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship America, Jeff. Maury, Esq., commander, with passengers to M. O. Roberts, arrived at this port last night. She left Aspinwall on the 9th instant, in company with the steamship Champion, under convoy of the United States gunboat Augusta, which separated from the America on the 15th instant off Watlings Island.

On the 18th instant, off Hatteras, the America passed a United States gunboat heading to the southward, supposed to be the Monticello.

The America has experienced heavy head winds the entire passage. On the 16th hove to fourteen hours.

The steamship Champion, Captain Wilson, Aspinwall 9th inst. with specie and passengers, arrived at this port last night. She was convoyed from Aspinwall by steam gunboat Augusta to the northward of the Islands where she parted company, the Augusta proceeding to Port Royal.

The following is the treasure list of the Champion:—

FROM ASPINWAL.			
Wells, Fargo & Co...	$4,557	Jas. Patrick & Co....	15,000
Lewis & Co.....	750	Rosenstock & Price.	16,000
S. L. Isaacs.....	806	Baker, Morrell & Co.	28,000
Horace Ripley.....	475	Curtis & Co.....	2,000
James Hale	600	J. B. Newton & Co..	41,501
Handy & Headley...	2,220	A.S. Rosenbaum & Co	32,000
Ribon & Manog.....	1,212	Hedge & Wood.....	3,000
		Frank Baker.....	20,000
		Jennings & Brewster	27,000
Total.....	$10,614	J. G. Parker & Son.	14,000
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Janson, Bond & Co..	4,000
Order.....	$22,908	Howes & Crowell...	7,000
P. RR Co.....	33,377	H. Cohn & Co.....	38,000
A. McLane.....	27,628	Wells, Fargo & Co..	203,000
L. McMurray & Co..	1,000		
T. Menzies, Reiner & Son	5,000	From S. Francisco.	$647,226
Wm. Moyer & Co....	10,300	From Aspinwall.	10,614
De Witt, Kettle & Co.	42,500	Total	$657,840

On the 26th of December, as already reported in the HERALD, a most destructive fire broke out in Aspinwall, destroying over thirty buildings, including the Panama Railroad Company's office. There being no fire apparatus in the place, but little could be done towards checking the flames. The crew of the America were despatched on shore with axes and buckets, and succeeded in saving the buildings on the United States Mail Company's dock, together with a large amount of express freight.

The principal sufferers are:—

Mr. Field.....	$50,000
Mr. Call.....	27,000
Messrs. Landsbury & Brandon.....	18,000
Panama Railroad.....	25,000
Mr. S. R. Cowan.....	15,000

The total loss is upwards of $250,000.

The Panama *Star* says:—"We are told that little or no exertion was made to stop the ravages of the fire, and nothing was done to organize gangs to assist in extinguishing the flames. The greatest disorder prevailed, and the mass of the people were busy in stealing what they could lay their hands on."

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 8, 1863

The West India mail steamer from Carthagena arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th inst., bringing late news from the interior of this republic. I have received letters from Bogota by this mail dated December 12.

General Mosquera has published a decree convening the National Convention at a city in the southern part of the State of Antioquia, on the 1st inst.

Senor Ancizar, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and the Secretary of the Interior, Senor Jose M. Rojas Garrido, has been appointed in his place.

New Granada has to mourn the loss of one of her most accomplished and intelligent statesmen, Senor Lino de Pombo, who died on the 20th of November at Bogota.

General Jose Hilario Lopez had left Bogota for his home. On account of his advanced age and wretched health, he was compelled to resign his command and retire to private life. The citizens of Bogota gave him a magnificent banquet before he left.

The National Convention, that is to meet at the city of Rio Negro, will have representatives from every State in the republic, and will have sixty-nine members.

The Convention will be composed of some of the most distinguished "pro hombres" of the United States of Colombia.

Dr. Antonio Ferro, late President of the State of Boyaca, has been elected as a member of the National Convention from that State. Dr. Ferro is a young lawyer and statesman of great promise, and has many friends on this isthmus, where he resided some years since.

The proceedings of this body will no doubt be very interesting and important, and the first thing they will have to decide upon will be the question of the reorganization of Old Colombia. The idea is not now very popular with some of the leaders of the liberal party, who are not satisfied with what they have already accomplished, and desire that New Granada should remain within her present limits, and thus prevent a war against Ecuador and Venezuela; but the impression is that Gen. Mosquera will not be satisfied with anything short of the union of the three republics. They say he is determined to have Old Colombia again.

In connection with this question I may here mention that the latest news from Venezuela is not favorable to the federal cause. The forces under command of Rojas, in Venezuela, near the New Granadian frontier, have been defeated in a battle by the troops of General Paez. After Rojas was defeated he applied to the President or Governor of the State of Boyaca, in this republic—United States of Colombia—to assist him with arms, &c.; but the Governor declined to render him any assistance, and his wise resolution will no doubt prevent a war between with this republic and Venezuela.

Senor Ignacio Gutierrez, late Secretary of the Interior under the Ospina administration, arrived on the isthmus by the last steamer from Carthagena, *en route* for Europe.

Colonel Carazoo has also arrived in this city from Carthagena, to take command of the national troops heretofore under the command of Colonel Capera. General Santa Coloma is chief of operations.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Panama Star and Herald.]

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, commander Russell, sailed hence for San Francisco on the 28th of December.

The brig Drummond, from New York, reports having seen the Alabama on the 26d of December, lying off Cape Maize, east end of Cuba.

The flag ship Lancaster, rear Admiral Bell sailed for Valparaiso on the 5th inst.

On Saturday night (3d), the steamer Sonora, Captain Lapidge, from San Francisco December 20, arrived at her anchorage in this port. The Sonora brought seventy passengers and $1,500,000 in specie.

The bark Xantho, arrived at Aspinwall from New York on the 1st inst. in ten days and twenty-three hours, being probably the quickest passage on record for a sailing vessel between these ports.

The United States storeship Warren was sold at public auction on the 1st inst. for $3,900.

The ice brig Hancock, from Boston, arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st inst., in fifteen days.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Greytown Correspondence.

GREYTOWN, Dec. 30, 1862.

Nicaragua Transit—Virgin Bay—San Juan River—Business and Politics, &c.

I left here and ascended the San Juan river, visiting the city of Granada, and thence to Virgin Bay. I was much pleased with the road from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur. The route is in readiness and only awaits passengers. In Virgin Bay arrangements are assuming a permanence and everything being done to make this the best route to California. The agents, Mr. J. Weed & Brother, have strenuously worked in putting everything in the best of order, completing the roads, and Mr. W. H. Place, the able engineer, is bringing the steamers on the river and lake to a serviceable condition. The steamer which now runs up the river he has had to entirely alter and construct in a different manner to be of use. On her first trip after coming from the hands of the former agent at this place, she proved a complete failure as a steamer. After throwing off a great part of her machinery as useless, and building new wheel, she runs with more ease and uses less fuel. Mr Place has under way a new steamer, which he will, no doubt, have completed in forty days, and a fine boat she will be. He has worked with untiring exertion, and is a man of much practical knowledge and energy. The river San Juan is extremely high, the past three months being months of continual rain. The wharf at La Virgin is in a destroyed state, but can be easily rebuilt, as part of the piles remain. As to travelling on the lake, nothing more pleasant can be desired. The steamer San Juan fulfils all expectations. Her captain, G. H. Slocum, is gentlemanly and a careful navigator. The only two stoppages in dry weather are at Castillo Rapids and Machias, but delay will be obviated after the building of two more boats. Greytown harbor is a safe and good one, but one disadvantage for vessels of her draught is the bar, which from time to time deepens. We have now quite a little fleet here—two brigs from Europe, one from Aspinwall, and another, the schooner Adams, from New York. Provisions of late have been getting scarce, such as flour, potatoes, onions, &c. Business in the interior is improving, but the anticipation of a revolution between Martinez and Jerez will somewhat retard exportation. The majority are in favor of Martinez, and probably the affair will pass without any trouble. All the arms have been collected and a great many have been seized and taken to the capital. There was some machinery arrived here for mining in Chontales. The mines are more bountifully supplied with provisions and business is not so bad as last year. There are some Americans at work building a mill, and will do well if they have experience and cash to back them. The reason they fail is, that they think the natives behind the age in mining, and try expensive works and fail to make their bread, as all extensive works are failures in this country. A good Nicaragua arastra will grind three tons per day, at an expense of about fifty cents per ton for grinding, even less, and their arastra will run one month without stopping, and with only the attendance of one man. The idea of extensive works and grinding a great quantity of quartz is all nonsense in this country of *poco tempoisms*. The climate of Chontales is salubrious, and the region abounds in cattle and farms and small plantations. In this small republic we all look with anxiety towards the future of America. The Spaniard likewise mingles his sorrow with ours. We long to see the end of this war, so disastrous to all the world. Let the new year bring a change. God grant that it may.

Our Managua Correspondence.

MANAGUA, Nic., Dec. 28, 1862.

State of Trade—Arrival of the President of the New York Colonization Society—Prospects for Colonization—The Negro Not the Man—Industry and Some Capital Wanted—The Products of the Country, &c., &c.

Once again do I set my foot upon the shore of Granada, after a rather rough voyage from San Carlos in a bungo, a rather incommodious craft, which, including myself, had on board the President of the New York Colonization Society, Dr. E. Tyler, lady and three companions, who are on a tour *d'exploration*. Once again in Granada, the last place of Walker's vengeance. The city has somewhat improved since peace has reigned. The churches, which were one mass of dirty ruins, and many of the principal streets, have been reconstructed. The church bells once more chime forth the inspiring "Oracion," and every Spaniard signs himself with the cross three times. Business in Granada is rather stagnant, except a small trade in hides and an exportation of coffee, cocoa, logwood, &c. What is exported is done by bungoes to Greytown, where a few merchants buy and send to Europe. Dr. Tyler has located in Granada in comfortable quarters, paying for a large house containing five rooms and plenty of room for horses, or space for shops, &c., the sum of twenty dollars per month. His lady does the duties of the house, and a treat it is to get a homemade meal instead of living on pork cracklings, tortillas, tasabo and the inevitable frijole, the beginning and end of a Nicaraguan's meal. The idea of forming a colony in this country is not a bad one, especially if it be by a civilized people, and injurious, as truly said in a proclamation issued by this government, if by a people of a degenerate race. The idea of importing "niggers" is preposterous.

The climate of the country would soon make them a lazy, idle and vicious people, and a corruption to the country. Let good, industrious people come to till the soil; also some mechanics, and a few of other professions; but let no one come to Nicaragua of idle or indolent habits, and no colonist come without at least three to five hundred dollars in his pocket. If he comes otherwise he will regret it. Any man with five hundred dollars can set a going a plantation of coffee or cotton. Coffee will produce in two years and cotton in four months after planting. There is also an opportunity for tobacco cultivators and those who know how to cure the same. The island of Ometepe, in the lake, produces the best class. Other qualities are raised near Masaya. Even the mountain sides of Chontales produce the aromatic weed. The department of Rivas produces the delicious chocolate bean, and will also produce considerable quantities of coffee equal to the best. Managua is said to be the most fertile locality for coffee, being close to the lake and sheltered from the heavy northeast winds which blow from the Atlantic in the months of November, December and January.

Let colonists come to work and till the soil. To do so they need some money to build houses in which to live. The forests abound in timber. They need means with which to hire native labor in clearing off land, in planting, &c., for the first year or so, for no white man from the North can expose himself with impunity, although the climate is fine, until he has become acclimated. Let no one be so foolish as to trust to his own strength. The department of Matagalpa furnishes fertility of soil and salubriousness of climate, being on the opposite shore of Lake Nicaragua and in a mountainous region. The weather is cold and requires the use of woollen clothes. The people are chiefly of an Indian caste, and are industrious and brave in war. It is no rarity to see whole families perfectly white. Matagalpa offers prospects for the cultivation of wheat and the products of a northern clime. All that is necessary is good seed and the proper implements to work with. One good flour mill would grind all the wheat that is at present produced. The flour of Matagalpa is ground in a curiously constructed mill. The grinding part is two large stones fastened to a perpendicular shaft, which are made to revolve in a bed or pavement of stones elevated on a table and inclosed around the top; underneath there is a horizontal water wheel, upon which falls a stream, driving the stones and grinding the wheat until sufficiently fine; it is then taken out, and, unbolted, is sold to the bakers. The bakers separate the bran by sifting, using the flour for white bread, and the bran they make, with flour, into a kind of palatable sweet cake. In Matagalpa there are also mines of silver, gold, lead and platina. The quartz, however, is not very rich, yielding four to five dollars per ton. As there is but little energy amongst the natives as regards mining, there is but little done in exploring and working properly. In the Department of New Segovia there are silver mines extensively worked at present. In the Department of Chontales there are also mines of gold, and a great field for farming and cattle breeding. Let no one come to Nicaragua to live in ease and comfort, and none come to flee from the peril which now endangers their country; but come those who can come with money to work with and speculate with—good, honest, industrious and business men. For such there can be good and comfortable homes in Central America, where the only [illegible], says an American, is the "hammock and the [illegible]."

By the opening of the Nicaragua [illegible] there will be great facilities in visiting this [illegible] and interesting country. A few months spent in [illegible] its resources, exploring the mountains and [illegible] the mines will add considerable to the knowledge of a sensible man. The scenery of the river San Juan, a visit to the lake and a trip to the islands of Ometepe and Madena, where inducements may be found for cultivators, will well repay the stranger. On the San Juan sugar cane, coffee and cocoa can be raised; and the forest abounds with all varieties of timber for building and exportation. India rubber abounds in the woods and is quite a business at present here. The preparing of it is quite interesting, and it is invaluable in the arts. The port of Greytown is a place of almost continual rain, and not a pleasant place for colonists or people visiting Nicaragua. The interior is dry and healthy.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 8, 1863.

The United States mail steamship Salvador, Capt. Wm. Rathbun, of the Panama Railroad Company's Central American line, arrived at her anchorage in the Bay of Panama on January 4, 1863, at eleven o'clock P. M., having left San Jatse de Guatemala December 24, 1862, at eleven o'clock P. M., and touched at the intermediate Central American ports.

Leaving Realejo, spoke United States ship Narragansett, Capt. Stanley, bound in. January 3, at four P. M., passed the company's steamship Guatemala.

I am indebted to her obliging Purser, Mr. Gilbert, for a list of the passengers and freight.

The following is the specie list of the Salvador:—

Aspinwall.....	$150 00
Southampton.....	2,742 60
Panama	2,786 30
Total.....	$5,678 30

Annexed is a list of her passengers:—

John Krasnou, Mr. Kint, James Dugan, J. A. Diaz, A. Macay, A. Valenti, Mr. Bordes, F. Fabregu, R. Deitze, J. de la Guardia and family, M. de la Guardia and family, Sr. M. de la Guardia and family, J. Facio and family.

GUATEMALA.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in that republic on the 19th ultimo, doing great damage in the cities of Esquintla and Amotatlan.

The shock did some injury also in the city of Guatemala and Antigua.

The government of Guatemala appears to be ready for war with President Barrios, of Salvador. The President of Guatemala, however, declares that he will not go to war against the people of Salvador, but against their President, General Barrios. They appear to be waiting to see who shall first commence hostilities.

SALVADOR.

The earthquake of the 19th of December was also felt at Salvador. The shock lasted about two minutes in San Miguel, and took place about half-past seven in the evening. Considerable damage was done to the public buildings, churches and private residences, and great alarm caused to the inhabitants, who have not yet forgotten the fearful catastrophe of the 19th of April, 1854.

In Santa Tecla, Izalco, Sensonate and various other points much damage was done to the edifices; but fortunately no life was lost.

I learn that President Barrios has declared that if hostilities are commenced against him by Guatemala that he will continue the war until either Carrera or himself shall succumb, that he will govern both republics or none.

HONDURAS.

The President of Honduras, Sr. Victoriano Castellanos, died at Comayagua on the 11th of December last. He resigned his office on the 4th of December on account of his ill health, and Senor Francisco Montes was appointed President *pro tem.*

Since the assassination of President Guardiola, Sr. Castellanos has been at the head of the government, and had governed his people in an able and honorable manner, preventing in several instances civil war in his country.

COSTA RICA.

The coming election for President of the republic appears to occupy the attention of the people at present. It is not known who will be the fortunate candidate; but the impression now is that Sr. Volio, or Dr. Jesus Jemenez, of Cartago, will be elected.

The Costa Ricans have been enjoying their Christmas holidays with bull fights, balls, &c., and in a few days the laborers will return to the harvesting of the coffee crop, which, by all accounts, will not this year be a large one.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 8, 1863.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Callao, Captain Woolcott, arrived at this port on the 5th inst., from the South Pacific coast.

In addition to the mails and passengers, the Callao brings $338,480 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and also the following cargo:—For Liverpool—1,230 bales of cotton. For New York—61 cerocons of bark, 30 bales of goat skins and one package of merchandise.

She also brought the following passenger for New York:—Captain Flett.

PERU.

The late Ministers, Sr. Manuel Morales and Gen. Nicolas Freyze, had been impeached in the Senate for having, in violation of the constitution of the republic of Peru, banished General Echenique and some of his friends during the Castilla administration, without giving them a trial or hearing before the proper authorities.

The Amazon Steam Navigation Company have presented a claim against the government of Peru for subsidy, due, as they say, according to their contract.

CHILE.

Sr. Domingo Santa Maria has accepted the office of Secretary of Exchequer, vacant by Sr. Lastarrio's resignation.

The Congress had just adjourned, after having authorized the government to issue bonds to the amount of one million dollars, to be redeemed in two years.

A commission had been appointed to make a new tariff, the present one requiring many modifications to keep pace with the increasing commerce of that country.

A project for a submarine telegraph from Europe to Chile had been presented to the Chilean government, subscribed by the members of the London Engineering Institution, to bring to Chile, by crossing the Andes, the telegraph wire, starting from Spain, passing through Brazil, Uraguay, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, as far as Mendoza. The company have closed contracts with the above governments, and only now ask of Chile a subsidy of $10,000.

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.

How the Bodies of Deceased Persons Were Removed from the Sullivan Street Methodist Church—The Bones Smashed Up and Huddled Together in Small Boxes—Investigation by the City Inspector—Interesting Testimony—Colonel Delavan Reprimands the Accused and Threatens to Revoke Their Permit, &c.

The City Inspector's office was the scene of a novel investigation yesterday, arising out of singular charges preferred against certain persons engaged in removing dead bodies from the vaults of the Methodist Episcopal church in Sullivan street, between Amity and Bleecker. The substance of the accusation is that the trustees of the said church employed persons to perform the work with a sole view to economy, and without any regard whatever to the manner in which the work was to be executed, permitting the most disgraceful acts of mutilation upon the dead, and allowing the laborers to plunder the coffins of their lids and linings as a portion of their perquisites. These were the principal allegations in the complaint against the trustees, and they were quite sufficient, as a matter of course, to arouse a high state of excitement and indignation among the people living in the vicinity. Some few persons having relatives buried in the vaults of the church visited the place to ascertain whether there was any truth in the outrageous rumors, and found to their disgust, it is alleged, that the state of affairs was even worse than they had been led to suppose.

Among those who witnessed with their own eyes the proceedings complained of were Lieutenant Demarest and Robert A. Miller, residing in the Eighth avenue. The latter, immediately after viewing the conduct of the laborers, repaired to the office of the City Inspector, and made formal charges against the trustees and the laborers employed by them. Colonel Delavan, therefore, with commendable promptness, sent a suitable person to make a personal inspection of the work and to report whether there was any truth in the charges. This person reported that the charges were in the main true, and that the operations of the laborers were most disgraceful. Colonel Delavan immediately ordered an investigation, and summoned the trustees and several witnesses to appear before him at noon yesterday.

The complaint of Mr. Miller was rather out of the usual style of such documents; but, inasmuch as it was the only document upon which the charges were founded, we give it, *verbatim et literatim*, as follows:—

HORRIBLE AND INHUMAN DESECRATION OF THE DEAD IN THE VAULTS UNDER THE SULLIVAN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS.

The congregation that formerly occupied the Sullivan street church, between Amity and Bleecker streets, became large and too proud to worship therein; so they built a large marble one in Fourth street, near Sixth avenue, and now wish to sell the old one to help to pay for the new to the colored people, who will take it if the dead are removed, which is done, but in a most shocking manner. The trustees of the new church appointed a committee to attend to the work, and in order to make as few loads as possible they are breaking up all the coffins, be they mahogany or white wood. Of the former they are most all sound. They are breaking up all the coffins, a great many of which have plates, which are taken off and thrown aside, together with the linings, which are put in a heap to be sold by the laborers, who have them for their perquisites. The bodies are put in boxes six feet long, two feet wide and eighteen inches deep, from five to fifteen bodies in each box. This work is carried on under the direction of the trustees, who employ men fitted for their purpose, and is superintended by one of the trustees by the name of Wm. Weeks, whose place it is to see that the boxes are well filled. If a body is too long to suit him the head is twisted off and thrown in the corner of the box, and if the body is too high his foot breaks the ribs, so it can be heard across the vault; and when the box is full the German laborers, together with Weeks, get on top of the boxes to mash them down until the lid will go on. This work has been going on for two weeks, a slight notice only being given in one of the morning papers, so as not to let the friends call for their dead. The foregoing statement was seen by several persons, who give this information for the benefit of the friends and the public generally.

ROBERT A. MILLER,
266 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

The investigation was commenced by City Inspector Delavan about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, in his private office. Mr. Dusenbury, private secretary of the City Inspector, read the above complaint, after which Mr. Delavan called the attention of the trustees to the fact that when he granted them the permit to remove the remains the following provisions were inserted therein:—

"The removal of the remains of deceased persons, interred as above, shall be made in all respects with a just regard to the legal rights and interests of the friends and relatives of the deceased and of all persons interested therein; and such removal shall be effected in a proper and respectful manner, having consideration for the feelings and wishes of all persons interested therein, either as relatives or friends, and with a due regard to the public.

"The person or persons to whom this permit is granted to report at the completion of the same the number or probable number of persons whose remains have been disinterred under the provisions of this permit, and to return the same to the City Inspector. This permit shall at any time be revocable at the pleasure of the Mayor or City Inspector, or either of them, if deemed advisable as a public consideration or to preserve the public health."

Mr. Delavan further remarked that when he granted the permit to Mr. Gedney, one of the trustees, he gave him to understand that the matter should be properly advertised in the HERALD and other morning papers, so that the friends of the dead might have due notice of the proceedings. He had no idea that when he granted the permit any such disgraceful proceedings would be allowed to occur, inasmuch as he knew the applicant to be a man of the highest respectability. It was the first time since his accession to office that such a complaint had been made, and he hoped it would be the last.

The first witness called was Lieut. Temarest, of 260 Eighth avenue, who testified as follows:—Am on special recruiting duty in the city for Spinola's Empire Brigade; Mr. Miller, a friend, asked me to step in with him to see what was going on in the vaults of the Methodist church in Sullivan street; we went together, and saw men engaged in breaking the bones of the dead, and packing them up in tail coffins; heard it was done under the direction of the trustees; saw German laborers jump on the bones to get the lid on, and also tearing the lids and linings off the coffins.

Cross-examined by one of the accused parties—Did Mr. Halleck, the undertaker, ask you to call in there?

Witness—No, sir.

Question by the City Inspector—Did you have relatives interred there?

Witness—No, sir; I went there to see what was going on.

Robert Miller was the next witness. He testified that he had been a conductor; lived in Mr. Halleck's house in Eighth avenue; had heard about the manner in which the dead were being removed from the Sullivan street church; went there and found men engaged in smashing up the coffins; the plates on the lids were torn off and thrown into a box; some of the coffins were in good condition; saw men using axes and splitting open the coffins, and removing the dead bodies, breaking their bones; while there observed one man who got up on the centre of the backs of the bodies, and so trampled them as to break the bones of the skeletons, in order to fit into the box, could not distinguish in the dark whether Mr. Weeks or one of the Germans so employed was engaged in that work; saw a man get upon the lid of the box when it was too full and trample it down in that manner.

A person was here understood to remark that the witness was not an interested party in the removal of the bodies.

The City Inspector said the public in general were interested in the work.

Witness—Heard Mr. Halleck talking about the matter, and went there through curiosity to ascertain if the facts were true; saw the men, in one instance, take the skull of one of the bodies, wrench it off, and break the ribs of a body with his foot.

Mr. Weeks, the trustee who was charged as being the superintendent of the work, was next examined. He said that the removal of the bodies commenced about two weeks ago, under his personal superintendence; was in the vaults for the first five days, and once or twice every day since; denied that the outrages charged by Mr. Miller had been perpetrated; employed careful men to do the work; the boxes in which the bodies were put were six to eight feet long; instructed the men not to put more than two or three bodies in each box.

City Inspector—I thought it was expressly agreed that you would empty a decent and prudent sexton to remove the remains, so that no conflict with those interested should occur.

Witness—A sexton had been employed to perform the work; did not know that anything improper had occurred in the removing of the bodies.

City Inspector—I told you that before the bodies should be removed you must give public notice in the papers, and I specified the HERALD and other papers of large circulation.

Mr. Gedney stated that the removal of the bodies was publicly advertised some ten times; he saw the notices himself.

The City Inspector was sorry at such an occurrence, especially as it called forth the first complaint ever made in that department.

Mr. Gedney—I have several relatives interred in those vaults.

The City Inspector—But I suppose you had their bodies removed.

A gentleman then stated that the notices of the removal of the bodies were inserted three times in the HERALD and Sun.

Mr. Miller then stated that when he went to the Sullivan street church he found the gates locked. Mr. Halleck, who there, was looking for the bodies of his cousins. The workmen were tearing off the plates and linings of the coffins, and throwing them into a box.

Mr. Gedney (addressing the City Inspector)—Is that evidence?

The City Inspector said the statement was relevant.

Mr. Loveland, one of the trustees, said the board had no knowledge of the occurrence, and had endeavored to perform their duty in a becoming manner.

The City Inspector asked Mr. Travis if the work had not been discontinued.

Mr. Travis answered that the work had been stopped on Saturday.

The City Inspector then reprimanded the accused parties very severely; but stated that, inasmuch as the work had been begun and could not be stopped without great inconvenience to the public, he would allow it to be continued. If there were any more complaints, however, he would most certainly revoke the permit to remove the bodies at all hazards.

The accused parties, therefore, left the office, evidently very glad to get off as cheaply as they did.

The church, it appears, is to be sold to a colored congregation, who made it an express condition of the purchase that the bodies should first be removed from the vaults to New York Bay Cemetery. Between five and six hundred bodies were removed, as above described, under the direction of the trustees.

The Navy.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE FORM OF IRON-CLADS.

Instructions have been sent from the Navy Department to the different contractors building the last batch of iron-clad vessels to make a considerable change in the plan of their construction. They were to be longer than the nine batteries of the Monitor type, and to draw very little water. Now, however, they are to be made more formidable, and will be of deeper draught than was at first intended. There are other deviations from the original plan to be carried out, which it is not expedient to print. These craft are all in a forward condition, and one or two of them will be launched in a few weeks in this neighborhood. They are 1,034 tons burthen, will have only one turret, in which two guns will be mounted. The names of this class of iron-clads are:—

Vessels.	*Condition.*	*Where Building.*
Mahopac	In frame.....	Jersey City.
Manhattan.....	Ribs up	Jersey City.
Tecumseh	Ribs up	Jersey City.
Canonicus	Keel laid	Boston.
Catawba	Building rapidly ..	Cincinnati.
Manyunk	Keel laid	Booneville.
Tippecanoe	Building rapidly ..	Cincinnati.

Captain Ericsson furnishes the plans for these ships, the general principles of whose construction will be the same as their predecessors. None of them, however, can be made available for any immediate hostilities.

FLORIDA, 9, side-wheel steamer, for the command of which Captain Bankhead of the Monitor has been detailed, is under orders to prepare for active service as soon as possible. Workmen are now employed on her at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and she will be finished in a short time. The Florida, although a purchased steamer, is strongly built, and has the reputation of being fast. Other officers of the Monitor beside Captain Bankhead have been ordered to her. She rates on the register with many of the regular navy built steam sloops-of-war.

OZARK, 2, iron-clad steamer, building at Mound City, has had her ribs put up, and will in a few weeks begin to assume the aspect of a finished vessel. Considerable curiosity exists in the navy about this vessel, owing to the fact that Chief Engineer Whittaker, who was called home from the Mediterranean station to test a new iron-clad annihilator, is at work putting his new invention on board. The Ozark does not belong to any of the classes of iron-clads hitherto printed in order. She is of the same general description as the Tuscumbia and others of that rate. There is still another type in course of construction, some of the vessels of which have not, we believe, been commenced up to this time.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California; Judge Cochrane, of St. Louis; J. P. Wales, United States Army; W. R. Mayo, United States Navy; C. H. Gay, of Boston; A. J. Hopper, of Memphis, and E. T. Pusey, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburg; C. Eanens, of Washington; W. R. Nelson and lady, of Peekskill; W. M. Babbitt and G. B. Raymond, of New Jersey, Hon. S. N. Closs, of Washington; H. W. Gardner, of Providence; E. Whiting, of New Haven; J. Parkhurst, Jr., of Baltimore; J. C. McKenzie, of Detroit; W. B. N. Cozens, of Philadelphia; Nathan Booker, United States Army, and Dr. J. Rudenstine and R. C. Shannon, United States Navy, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. Alfred R. Woolten, Attorney General of Delaware, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ALLEN—SCOTT.—On Sunday evening, January 18, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, SIDNEY T. ALLEN to MISS AMELIA J. SCOTT, all of Brooklyn.

Syracuse papers please copy.

BEARDSLEE—SMAIL.—At Little Falls, N. Y., on Monday, January 12, by the Rev. Mr. L. P. Hill, Lieutenant Commander L. A. BEARDSLEE, United States Navy, to MISS EVELYN, daughter of Isaac Smail, Esq., of Little Falls.

GIBBONS—O'BRIEN.—At St. Mary's church, by the Rev. John B. Daly, THOMAS F. GIBBONS to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John O'Brien, Esq., all of this city.

LEE—HAIGHT.—On Monday, January 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Mr. ROBERT P. LEE to MISS ANNA M. HAIGHT, daughter of Samuel Haight, Esq., all of this city.

MCMURRAY—ISHERWOOD.—On Thursday, December 25, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, ROBERT K. MCMURRAY to PATIENCE F. ISHERWOOD.

Detroit papers please copy.

PECKHAM—DUNN.—On Wednesday, December 31, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, pastor of the First Baptist church, Mr. JOSEPH PECKHAM, of New Bedford, Mass., to MISS JANE DUNN, of Sing Sing, N. Y. No cards.

New Bedford and Sing Sing papers please copy.

WATSON—LYLE.—On Monday, January 19, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, SAMUEL WATSON, United States Navy, to GRACE ROOSEVELT, daughter of the late John V. A. Lyle, Esq., of Dutchess county. No cards.

Birth.

PEARLESS.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, January 16, the wife of Joseph Pearless, Esq., of a son.

Died.

BARBER.—On Sunday, January 18, MARY JANE, wife of James M. Barber, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 West Eighteenth street.

BERDAN.—On Monday, December 29, 1862, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM HENRY A., aged 4 years, 10 months and 14 days. Also on Sunday, January 4, ANN ELIZABETH, aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days. Also on Sunday, January 18, her twin brother, ARTHUR EUGENE, aged 2 years, 5 months and 1 day, children of Elbert and Elizabeth Berdan, of No. 5 Jones street.

New Haven papers please copy.

BRAILLY.—On Monday, January 19, LOUISE FRANCOISE, daughter of Dr. C. Brailly, aged 5 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Ann's church, Eighth street, without further invitation.

CANNON.—On Friday, January 2, at the residence of Nathaniel Morton, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., of congestion of the brain, JOHN EDWARD CANNON, formerly of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., papers please copy.

COSGROVE.—On Monday, January 19, BRIDGET, wife of Francis Cosgrove, aged 41 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, John McCartan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 East Thirty-third street, corner of First avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CRAIG.—On Monday, January 19, MARTHA LITTLE, youngest daughter of John D. and the late Martha Jane Craig, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her father, 266 West Forty-fourth street.

DARBY.—On Sunday, January 18, CATHERINE DARBY, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, William Paine, 32 Orchard street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

Elmira papers please copy.

DE WITT.—At Bronxville, Westchester county, on Saturday, January 17, of scarlet fever, ALFRED, son of Wm. A. and Amelia D. De Witt, aged 3 years, 3 months and 22 days.

DOCKERY.—MARY LOUISA DOCKERY, daughter of Thomas and Mary Dockery, aged 13 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Fordham, Westchester county.

FOSTER.—On Monday morning, January 19, at three o'clock, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM P. FOSTER, brother-in-law of the late ex-Alderman Michael Murray, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John Foster, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 Greenwich street, without further notice.

FRONK.—On Monday, January 19, KATE ADELE, youngest daughter of Edwin C. and Kate R. Fronk, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

God, in his wisdom, has recalled
The precious boon his love had given,
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 119 Garden street, Hoboken.

GANNON.—On Monday, January 19, JOHN JOSEPH GANNON, aged 18 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GASKIN.—On Saturday, January 17, at Smithtown, Long Island, ELIZABETH, wife of George Gaskin.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Smithtown, this (Tuesday) morning, at nine o'clock.

GILBERT.—At Richmond, Va., on Sunday, October 5, 1862, GEORGE GILBERT, a native of Woolwich, England.

If this should meet the eye of his brother, Capt. John F. Gilbert, or his brother in law, William Hughes, they can obtain further information by addressing a letter to his widow, 67 avenue C, corner of Fifth street, New York.

English, Nassau (W. I.) and New Bedford papers please copy.

GINSHAM.—On Monday, January 19, ROBERT, youngest son of Andrew Ginsham, aged 18 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken from the residence of his father, No. 330 Eighth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JUNG.—On Sunday evening, January 18, JACOB JUNG, aged 33 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of German Oak Lodge, No. 82, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Oliver street.

KORTZ.—On Sunday, January 18, after a brief illness, LIZZIE A., wife of John Kortz, in the 23d year of her age; also, on the 17th, her infant daughter.

The friends of the family, and of her father-in-law, W. B. Bishop, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from his residence, 14 West Forty-seventh street, without further invitation.

MAHER.—JOHN, the beloved son of Peter and Julia Maher, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Reade street, on