# ARRIVAL OF THE CORSICA.

## INTERESTING NEWS FROM HAVANA

## Rumored Intended Abandonment of St. Domingo.

## General Prim's Article on the United States,

&c., &c., &c.

The British steamship Corsica, Captain Le Messurier, from Havana 12th, via Nassau, N. P., 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The blockade runners Lucy and A. D. Vance had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington.

The Russian frigate Peresviet had sailed from Nassau for St. Thomas.

The brig Silver Cloud, from Cardiff, had been wrecked on Hog Island, and was a total loss.

### Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, March 12, 1864.

*Rumors About St. Domingo—Excitement Produced by Gen. Prim's Article on the United States—Departure of the Opera Troupe from Havana — Business, &c.*

There are certain rumors float at present in regard to St Domingo, which, if true, are of the highest importance It is said, in short, that General La Gandara, who arrived here from that island in the early part of this week, advises the abandonment of the colony. This is the substance of rumor No. 1. Another is, that at a council held by the superior authorities and principal army officers it was decided to suspend the preparations now in progress for an expedition from Monte Cristi to recapture Santiago de Los Caballeros until a representation could be made to the home government showing the uselessness of continuing a war for so worthless a prize. This comes to me as positive from a party who assuredly ought to know; yet, with all respect for my informant, I doubt it—nay, almost entirely discredit it. I know the Spanish character, I think, too well to believe it. That they will finally abandon St. Domingo I have no doubt; but the national vanity will require that it be thoroughly subdued first. To abandon it now would look too much like defeat, and the ridicule that it might give rise to would be altogether too much for the touchy feelings of Spaniards.

For my part, I know nothing of General Gandara's expressed opinions; I think if he expressed any adverse to a continuance of the war he confided them to the ear of Captain General Dulce. The rumor may very possibly have grown out of the fact that the General says nothing to his friends on the subject, and his silence is construed into a mute expression of the opinion attributed. In the meantime he is busy with his preparations for the expedition spoken of, which I do not think will be countermanded, the majority of the people here to the contrary notwithstanding. I would be happy in being able to pay a tribute to the wisdom of General Gandara in advising an abandonment of the war, and to that of Captain General Dulce in suspending further operations; but a rumor is not a sufficient excuse for an outlay of compliments. As soon as I know it to be positively a fact I will make a few "neat and appropriate remarks," worthy of the occasion and palatable to all concerned.

At the same time it is clear that the national vanity will have to be satisfied with something less than a thorough subjugation of St. Domingo, for that is impossible without an enormous sacrifice of life and treasure—a gratification which it would be criminal to indulge in. When the stage shall be occupied there will be no place of any importance in the hands of the insurgents, with whom a compromise may then be made on condition of their laying down their arms and undertaking to pay a part of the expenses of the war; or even without this latter clause since there is no government to take upon itself that responsibility; for it would be just as cheap for Spain to consent to lose what she has expended since she never will get back a cent of that outlay; and the promise to pay would only be a source of future vexations and quarrels. On this account, which is a purely material one, the expedition to Santiago ought never to be undertaken; for it will be another million of dollars thrown away, and another hecatomb of lives offered up to the national vanity. On another account—that is, taking a moral view—the war ought to discontinue; for even one life is too precious a sacrifice to be made to such a false deity as national vanity. If it were the national good, the case would be different; for that is the only cause which warrants the sacrifice of life; but it can be easily demonstrated that in this war the national good only appears as an injured party, deriving no benefit whatever, but the reverse.

Among the latest items from the seat of war in St. Domingo appears the confirmation of a rumor that Florentino—the insurgent leader who was driven from Azua and Baní—has been murdered by one of his followers.

The greatest excitement, and in some peculiar cases the greatest consternation, have been caused in our midst by the appearance of an article from the celebrated Gen. Prim, entitled "My Travels in the United States." The praise which he bestows on the people and institutions of the United States is altogether too strong for the digestive powers of many of his countrymen here. It is said, though I do not believe it, that some have taken to their beds in consequence, and refuse all consolation. This is most likely a malicious invention of some evil disposed persons. At all events, the mental commotion produced by this letter has been unexampled for many years. Some of the old fashioned hidalgo stock—a compound of absurdity and honesty—think that Prim has even committed a grave political offence, because, being the representative of his sovereign, &c., he had no right to notice what he could not help seeing if he opened his eyes ever so little and used the common sense which God had given him. This is his crime. The hidalgo stock is perfectly right in its way; but every idea in their heads—and there are a good many such heads in Spain—is, at the least, three hundred years old. But read Prim's letter, and say whether or not you think him a man of this age, one of the leading intellects of his country, and destined to do great things for the advancement and enlightenment of his countrymen, hidalgos and all. I always thought so, and I think so now more than ever.

We are about to enter the annual lonesome stage of Havana existence. The lights in the Tacon are extinguished, the music of Verdi is hushed, and the footfall—light as snow—of the dancers in angelic costumes, with very little petticoats, shall be heard no more in the temple that shall now be deserted. Hobbledehoys and brisk, audacious rats shall roam over the classic boards

Where burning Sappho loved and sung—

that is to say, in short, that the Opera company and the Martinez ti company, and the French dramatic company, and every other company, are all packing their trunks and going off, leaving us who cannot get away lamenting like the gentleman in the Scotch ballad who had a daughter.

The break up is rather early, though possibly hastened by two or three deaths from the fever—one of the victims being a member of the French company. Strangers are naturally afraid of the fever, and prefer being carried off by the steamer for New York. The Corsica, which leaves to-day, takes away a good many of those to whom we are grateful for the amusement afforded by them during the last two or three months.

Have you ever read in what the popular taste denominates as "poetry backs" of the south wind? In those merry-some publications it is nice enough, but the reality is quite a different affair. We have had this south wind for many days past, and it is anything but pleasant in these latitudes. It brings disease and death among the strangers visiting us, and affects all with a listlessness of mind and body which makes the least exertion irksome. I am told there is a good deal of sickness among the newly arrived troops, already reducing the effectiveness of the force intended to reinforce the army in St. Domingo.

Exchange on the North 40 to 41 discount.

Madames Guerrabella and Phillips, and Signori Susini and Sbriglia are on board the Corsica, for New York. They are the only names I have heard.

### City Intelligence.

THE FOURTH AVENUE RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Fourth Avenue Railway extension, granted by the Common Council at a meeting of both boards last week, has already been commenced. Men have been at work in East Thirty-fourth street for several days tearing up the pavement and laying the track for the extension. A large portion of the rails between Fourth avenue and Hunter's Point ferry has already been constructed, and in the course of a few days, in the absence of general inspection, the entire work will be completed. The course of the extension will be from Thirty-second to Forty-second street, and through Thirty-fourth street to the East river.

CONCERT IN AID OF POLAND.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will take place at Irving Hall on the 19th of next month in aid of the Polish national cause. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. L. Mollenhauer, and a number of distinguished artists have volunteered their services.

FLAG PRESENTATION IN BROOKLYN.—The St. Anne's Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society were the recipients of a splendid Irish flag, on St. Patrick's morning, from Mrs. John Mulrey, of No. 219 Front street. After a few words of encouragement from the lady, the President, Mr. Lawrence Maxwell, on behalf of the society, returned her their sincere thanks.

### Coroners' Inquests.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.—Mrs Bridget Barry, an Irish woman, about forty-five years of age, who lived with her husband in the basement of premises No. 20 Rose street, died yesterday afternoon, under circumstances which aroused suspicions that her death was the result of violence. Michael Barry, the husband of deceased, was arrested yesterday morning for assaulting her, but he was afterwards discharged at her request. While able to converse Mrs. Barry informed one of the Fourth precinct officers that her husband had beaten and kicked her, and that the marks of violence were visible about her neck, arms and body. Later in the day Mrs. Barry suddenly expired, after which her husband was rearrested and locked up in the Fourth ward station house to await an investigation before Coroner Naumann. The accused is a man of very intemperate habits, and claims that his wife was equally so with himself. He keeps a groggery in the front part of the place. The police report that Barry was arrested some time since for robbing a soldier. Barry denies having beaten his wife, and says she fell two or three days since while intoxicated, and severely injured herself. Deceased had no children living.

# THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

## New Facts in Relation to the Case—Judge Ritchie's Decision—A New Version of Treaty Law—The Opinion of a Saw Log Lawyer—International Law in the Provinces, &c.

OUR ST. JOHN, N. B., CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 10, 1864.

This morning at eleven o'clock was announced as the time for Judge Ritchie to deliver his decision in the case of the Chesapeake pirates, David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely. The Judge did not make his appearance until some time after the hour promised. The court room was crowded to overflowing, and scores of persons were obliged to stand out in the hallways leading to the room where the important decision was to be rendered. Anxiety was pictured on every face, and the most breathless silence pervaded the large assemblage. When the Judge entered the counsel took their places in front of him, and without any apology he began to read. The counsel for the United States were Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Q. C., and W. H. Tuck, Esq., and those for the defendants—or the Confederate States, as they term themselves—were Hon. John H. Gray and C. W. Weldon. Before proceeding to give a summary of the Judge's decision, let me first give your readers some brief facts in reference to the case.

When the Chesapeake came into St. John, Captain Willetts, of that steamer, immediately informed our Consul, Mr. James Q. Howard, of the piracy, and he immediately set to work to procure the arrest of the guilty parties. He was informed by the provincial authorities that they could take no steps in the matter unless he (the Consul) should bring the case under the Extradition treaty, and then they would do all in their power to carry out the intent and purpose of that law, which binds the United States and Great Britain alike. Application was immediately made to Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General, who, being the only officer of the provincial government at St. John, immediately, with the necessary papers, started for Fredericktion, the seat of the provincial government. As soon as the case was laid before the Lieutenant Governor, he, upon the advice of Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Walters, Solicitor General, ordered a warrant issued for the arrest of all the pirates. The warrant was forwarded to H. T. Gilbert, Esq., police justice at St. John, who thereupon issued his warrant, based upon the one issued by the provincial government. In due time the parties named were arrested and the preliminary examination took place. Justice Gilbert decided that the parties were guilty of piracy and murder, and he committed them until such time as they should be handed over for trial to the United States authorities. Everything thus far showed the honesty of purpose of the New Brunswick authorities. The case was plain, and the course to pursue was as clear as the noonday sun.

The rebel sympathizers, however, determined that the case should not terminate thus, applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Ritchie was selected to give his decision as to whether it should or should not be granted. It is stated that the imprisonment of a relative of his at Halifax—one Dr. Almon—depended upon his decision. The Judge writes a very bad hand; so he sent to the office of the Hon. John H. Gray, counsel for the pirates, and obtained the loan of one of his clerks to copy his decision, and the counsel knew well what that decision would be. There is a deal of talk about such conduct as this on the part of the Judge. Nor is this all for which the Judge is answerable; for be it known that the day previous to the rendering of this decision application was made to him for the necessary papers to arrest the prisoners, if he decided in their favor, on the charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment act; but he refused to entertain any such motion. In his decision—of which I give some of the principal points—it will be seen that he ignores the United States Consul, Mr. Howard, as an officer of the United States government; sets aside the authority of the entire provincial government and its legal advisers, and puts a far different version to the intents of this treaty than was ever intended. As to the point of jurisdiction, he leaves that in doubt. In fact, he doubts a great many points which it was his duty to make clear. Upon the whole, it is a strange and curious rendering of the law.

The decision occupied nearly two hours in reading, and was listened to with great attention. It is a curious document, and will attract considerable attention both in the United States and Great Britain. The Judge ordered the release of the pirates on the following grounds:—

1. Because there was no proper requisition on the authority of the United States of America for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no legal effect.

2. Because the offence alleged is piracy against the law of nations, and, it being admitted that the persons charged were never in the United States after the committal of the acts on the high seas complained of as constituting the offence, the parties are justiciable in this province, and it is not, therefore, such an offence under the treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, as would entitle the United States government to require their being delivered up.

3. Because, as at present advised, the Judge thought that if it was an offence for which the prisoners, on a proper case against them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction, either as police magistrate or as justice of the peace, to take cognizance of the matter, but that the proceedings under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over the offence of piracy.

4. Because, if Mr. Gilbert had such jurisdiction, the warrant he issued for the commitment of the prisoners, under which they are now detained, is bad on its face, and insufficient in law to warrant their detention.

The Judge was of the opinion that, the enactment having reference to cases of piracy being a statutory one, the requisition could only legally be made by the government of the United States. A public minister might have authority to make the requisition; but he was not aware that a consul had. If the Governor had issued a warrant such as the Consul requested, he did not hesitate to state that it would have been bad. He deemed the depositions made before Mr. Gilbert wholly extra-judicial. They did not amount to a legal charge, and the act was too clear to leave any doubt that the parties should be legally charged. The alleged offence having been committed on the high seas, and the prisoners not having been in the United States, he felt unable to arrive at the conclusion that the United States had jurisdiction. The crime as such was triable here, though he was disposed to think that under the treaty a justice of the peace had no jurisdiction; yet on this point he found greater difficulty in coming to a conclusion than on any of the others. As to the guilt of the parties it was not for him (the Judge) to pronounce an opinion. In reference to the commitment, the Judge felt at a loss to conceive the reason for stating that the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; it was not so stated either in the requisition or in the depositions. The police magistrate, he contended, should have acted strictly in accordance with the terms of the Governor's warrant, and not have reared as new complaint containing fresh charges. Had an application been made to him (the Judge) for the discharge of the prisoners detained under this warrant, he did not see how it could have been "successfully resisted. At every stage of the proceedings he held that the charge has been a different charge. If the crime has been committed within this province, there should have been an adjudication by the police magistrate that the crime was such as would have warranted the committing magistrate in committing the prisoners, and the warrant of commitment should have shown the jurisdiction. In reference to the prisoners' enlistment and consequent violation of the neutrality proclamation and forfeiture of allegiance, the Judge remarked in pretty strong terms; and he hoped their case would be a warning to others. In summing up and ordering the release of the prisoners, the Judge said:—

This case is, I believe, the first under the treaty and act of Parliament that has called for judicial investigation in this province, and as questions of a novel, certainly of a peculiar, and I may say of a delicate, certainly of an important character, have been raised, I have endeavored to give the case the most careful consideration; and, in view of the possibility of this decision becoming the subject of discussion in other quarters, I have, to prevent misapprehension, felt it right, though at the risk of subjecting myself to the charge of unnecessary prolixity, to place on the face of my judgment, at length, the documents and facts necessary to enable all interested in the matter, who have not access to the papers before me, or who may not have heard the arguments, correctly to understand the points raised and the reasons for the conclusions at which I have arrived. In the prompt manner in which his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor granted the warrant, and the determination of the police magistrate on the facts of the case, the government of the United States cannot fail to discover the determination of the Queen's representative and her subordinate officers faithfully and honorably to carry out the treaty entered into between the respective governments of the United States and Great Britain; and the present decision, the result of my own judicial convictions, being, I believe, in conformity with the legal authorities of the United States, individually I might hope it would commend itself to the United States government; but whomsoever it may please or displease must be to me, judicially, a matter of indifference. The only duty I have to discharge is to my sovereign, to the people of this province, and to my own conscience. That duty is, faithfully, to the best of my humble abilities, impartially to declare the law as I believe it to be, wholly regardless of consequences. This I have honestly endeavored to do, and the result of my judgment is that, for the reasons set forth, the proceedings before me and the warrant of commitment returned to me by the sheriff of the city and county of St. John do not justify the detention in custody of the prisoners, whose imprisonment I do therefore declare illegal, and I do by this my order require the immediate discharge from prison of the said David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely, under the said warrant and commitment, and as it appears to me that the sheriff of the city and county of St. John, the keeper of the said jail, acted upon the warrant of commitment of the said H. T. Gilbert according to the requirements of the same, without malice or evil intent, I do, by virtue of the power conferred on me by the act of Assembly, exempt the said keeper of said jail from all civil suits which may be brought against him for or by reason of having acted upon the said warrant or commitment.

No sooner was the decision rendered than the mob of St John gave vent to their feelings of satisfaction by cheers and various other unheavenly noises. The Judge bade them be orderly, and not disgrace themselves as lovers of valiant deeds of piracy and cold blooded murder. I consider that this decision is a disgrace to the British nation, and especially to the province of New Brunswick. Later in the day I met Judge Ritchie, who stated in my presence that the Queen of England could make any treaty she desired, and it might be acted upon by Parliament but that he, or rather the judges and the lawyers, were the persons who were to say as to the rendering of that treaty or law. Judge Gilbert openly expressed himself opposed to the decision, and will demand of the Judge a copy of it for circulation. I know that our government has already taken measures to have the matter investigated by the law officers of the crown at Downing street, and that perhaps the opinion of Judge Ritchie will be set at nought.

In the evening the pirates were freed, and then followed scenes of rejoicing and dram drinking such as only find their equals in stories found in the "Pirate's Own Book." Seely was beastly drunk, and came near being arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Collins and McKinney went out of town early, their counsel urging it, as probably Judge Sit he had informed them steps would be taken to arrest them on another charge.

Our consul, Mr. J. Q. Howard, is entitled to a great deal of credit for the manner in which he has conducted this case, and we know that our government has approved of every step he has taken, and, but for the evident determination on the part of Judge Ritchie to release the pirates, the efforts of Mr Howard would have been crowned with success. The consul for the United States have labored faithfully to convict these men, and are also deserving of the respect of loyal Americans. The provincial government are also entitled to some consideration for the prompt manner in which they responded to Mr. Howard's appeal, and for the assistance they have rendered to him.

### Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY—AN OLD CONVICT THE PERPETRATOR—HIS ARREST AND IDENTIFICATION, ETC.

In last Monday's HERALD we published the fact that three ruffians had entered the exchange office of Mr. Josiah Colgate, No. 116 South street, under the pretence of inquiring the character of a five dollar bill on the Ogdensburgh Bank, and while there assaulting and knocking down the clerk, Mr. Edward P. Waite, with the intent to rob him of a tin box, containing nine thousand dollars in cash, which he had just taken from the safe. Fortunately the young man was only stunned by the blow, and before the thieves could secure the rich prize Mr. Waite kicked out the front window and gave the alarm. This frightened the robbers, who instantly escaped into the street and ran away. Two or three days since Mr. Waite gave Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, so minute a description of the ruffians as to fully satisfy him who they were. Search was accordingly made, and late on Thursday night Capt. Jourdan arrested, in Broome street, one Thomas Sutton, alias Tim Sullivan, alias Thomas McCoy, a man about thirty years of age, who has been out of Sing Sing prison only seven months. On being confronted by the prisoner Mr. Waite positively identified him as the man who knocked him down in the exchange office on Saturday, the 12th instant. The weapon used by Sutton on that occasion was a sack of sand, two inches in diameter by twelve inches in length, which answered the purpose of a sling shot. My Waite yesterday appeared before Justice Hogan and made an affidavit against the accused, and on the information presented he was committed to the Tombs without bail. The confederates of the prisoner are known, and will be arrested. On the 20th of April, 1856, Sutton, alias McCoy, with the notorious burglar, Jonny Miller, it is alleged, broke into the wholesale grocery establishment of Henry Dater, 161 Front street, and blew open an immense iron safe by inserting powder in the lock. The force of the explosion was so great as to demolish one of the partition walls and do other damage, amounting to about one thousand dollars. The report was heard by the officer on that beat and others in the vicinity, but it was impossible at that time to tell where the explosion had taken place. Soon afterwards, however, McCoy and Miller ventured from the store, and seeing a Second ward officer near, ran off in different directions. Miller was caught at once, and the police secured McCoy a day or two afterwards. Both the prisoners were subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced for a term of years in the State prison. While McCoy, alias Sutton, was being taken from the Tombs to the Hudson River cars, *en route* for Sing Sing, by Hiram Eagles, then Deputy Sheriff, the prisoner threw a handful of red pepper into his eyes and attempted to escape. Assistance being close at hand, however, McCoy was retaken and safely lodged in his prison home, where he served out his full term (five years). He had served one term previously, and he now bids fair to do the State still further service. Miller, his accomplice in the burglary, is now in the last stage of consumption.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE HORSE THIEF.

A young man named Edward Kelsey, alias Kelly, was arrested yesterday at a disreputable house in Greene street, by detective Bennett, charged with being a fugitive from justice. On the 3d instant the prisoner hired a horse, harness and carriage, valued at $350, from Mr. Hiram H Floxatto, of Elizabeth, N. J., to take a ride; but he failed to return, and it was afterwards learned that he had driven to Jersey City and crossed over to New York. The stolen property was traced to a stable in East Twenty fourth street, where the prisoner had sold it. Constable Morris, of Elizabeth, having come for the accused, he voluntarily returned with him yesterday afternoon.

CRUEL ROBBERY OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Late on Thursday night officer Farley, of the Fourteenth precinct, took into custody a shoemaker named Thomas Twomey, charged with stealing sixty five dollars in money from Mrs. Susan McQuay, of No. 231 Mulberry street. This money had been sent to Mrs. McQuay by her husband, who is in the army, for the purpose of defraying her expenses to St. Louis. Twomey being at her house on Thursday evening, learned that she had money, and advised her to put it away for safe keeping. Accordingly Mrs. McQuay deposited the money in a trunk, from which it is alleged the prisoner removed it and decamped. After his arrest Twomey promised to restore the money if the officer would go to his house; but after doing so he denied having it. A search, however, brought the treasure to light. It was found secreted in a quantity of rubbish in one corner of the room. Twomey was taken before Justice Hogan and locked up for trial.

DISTURBANCE AND SHOOTING IN A CONCERT SALOON.

Michael Mullen and Thomas Doran, both young men, met in the concert saloon 80 Chatham street late Thursday night, and became involved in a quarrel, during which Mullen was dangerously shot in the breast by a pistol in the hands of Doran. The latter was immediately arrested by officer Barr, of the Sixth precinct, and locked up for the night in the station house. Mullen was removed to the New York Hospital yesterday morning. Justice Hogan committed Doran to the Tombs.

ANOTHER ROBBERY IN A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON.

Robberies and felonious assaults and batteries are becoming alarmingly frequent in the concert saloons along Broadway, and it is quite time that some of them were effectually suppressed. Late on Thursday night officer Walsh, of the Eighth precinct, arrested James Wilson, who stands charged with forcibly taking a wallet containing $50 in greenbacks from the pocket of John F. Wyman, Jr., while in Kate Stanton's concert saloon, 654 Broadway. Wyman, while quietly sitting in a chair, was pulled to the floor by one Samuel Carlton, and while struggling to free himself Wilson rifled his pockets and ran off; but he was soon overhauled by the officer. The money was not recovered. Justice Dodge committed Wilson for trial in default of $1,500 bail. Carlton, the accomplice of Wilson, made his escape.

### Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA AND NASSAU—Steamship Corsica—Mr M Susini and servant, Mr and Mrs Taylor, Mr and Mrs Nicolao, J S Crizia, L Hart, A H Neff, Saml Proctor, T Oxnard, Mr Randee and son, Mr and Mrs J Roth, Rev Dr Cummings, Miss Philips, Miss Catroll, Madam Girret, Madam Guerrabella, Saml Ward, Marquis of Ard, lady and two servants; G C Glen, J W Judson, H Jefferson, P Roiq, J Barfoot, C T Swan, Capt Rotheroe, J A Richardson, Alex Crawford, Mr Chapman, Wm Cornell, S Alvers, J de la Cruz Rias, M Ordmann, Thos Newlan, M Dillon, Thos Lock, Robt Alexander, Mr Kidd, J Bolton, Mr Philips, Mr Plumber, A Frankfeld, E Curtis, J N Davies, C P Williams, Mr Underhill, Mrs Hood and infant, Miss Williams, Miss Faulkner, Mr Hunersell, Mr Krauth, Geo W Clark, Mr Stevens, Mr Bernardon, J W Binney, E Sergent, Mr Scott, Mr Van Orden, Geo H Johnson, Wm Marshall, C O'Brien, Mr Keen, E Bousseon, Mr Defsacon, Mr Sembrook, F S Banks, D Banks, J H Jennings—42 deck passengers. Total, 116.

### Died.

MURPHY.—On Friday, March 18, after a short illness, at his residence, 101 East Twenty-fifth street, MICHAEL MURPHY, of parish of Ballon, county Carlow, Ireland, aged 72 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of his sons, Myles Patrick, Thomas, Edward and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, 101 East Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Carlow papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—On Thursday, March 17, TIMOTHY O'CONNELL, a native of the parish of Droughmiatrriff, county Cork, Ireland, aged 41 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sister, the widow of Cornelius Curtin, and likewise of his brothers-in-law, Michael, Jeremiah and Timothy Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 488 Pearl street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cavalry Cemetery for interment.

[*For other Deaths see Second Page.*]


### HOTELS.

AT THE GRANT HOUSE, 44 NEW BOWERY, between Chatham square and Chambers street, new house and furniture, just opened; Rooms, to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 to $3 per week. Open all night.

BANCROFT HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street and Broadway.—Rooms en suite or single; first class; table de hote. An excellent bar has recently been added. N. B.—On the 1st of May, 1864, a large house will be added to the above hotel. PARKER & BEEKMAN.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU, NO. 8 RUE DE la Paix, Paris. This magnificent Hotel, one of the most eligibly situated in Paris, and patronized for upwards of a century by the most affluent families of Europe, has been recently fitted up in a style which places it at the head of the first rate hotels. Large and small apartments at all prices, very elegant and comfortable, looking on the rue de la Paix, or facing the garden of the hotel, from 3 francs to 25 francs and upwards. Splendid private rooms and saloons for table d'hote, at 6 o'clock. Restaurant by the bill of fare. Private dinners served up in the first style at all hours, from 6 francs to 12 francs each person. Conversation and reading rooms. Very elegant carriages for the use of the residents of the hotel. Prices moderate, and the utmost attention shown to travellers.

### DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND BETTER WAY OF INSERTING PARtial sets of teeth, also a new style of lower sets very cheap, at 239 Sixth avenue.

Fine sets of Teeth, also cheap sets of teeth, with plumpers which hold out the cheeks and restore youthful appearance, at No. 239 Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Fine gold fillings at 239 Sixth avenue, the cheapest place in New York.

No advance required at 239 Sixth avenue.

Office hours from 7 in the morning till 9 at night.

Nitrous oxide gas given and teeth extracted without pain.

Medical attendant always present.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE HOURS—Entire satisfaction or no pay—at 239 Sixth avenue. Persons applying here in the forenoon can have sets of teeth on silver or gold made complete and inserted in the afternoon of the same day. No advance is required. For platina continuous gum sets, or any other kind of fine work, persons can have them made in twelve or fourteen hours after calling at 239 Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. See other advertisement.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Use only the gas made fresh every day—hence their uniform success. Office 22 Bond street.

1,448 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING HAD ONE TOOTH extracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this recommendation to those suffering toothache.—JOSEPH MURPHY, JR., No. 9 Mulberry street.

### FINE ARTS.

WE ARE TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS SUPERIOR TO those made at any other gallery in this city, without exception. Cartes de Visite, $2 per dozen.

FREDERICKS & CO., 170 Fifth avenue, Between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ROSS'S AMERICAN Chandos Writing Fluid, the best in the world. It is now used by the principal banks, railroads, public offices, merchants &c. Wholesale depot No 141 Chambers street. FITCHEN, TYLER & CO. Sample gratis. Try it.

BUNIONS, CORNS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET, &C., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, 212 Broadway. Briggs' Absolutor and Modern Curative, sold by druggists and sent by mail, 50 cents and $1.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS AND CHILBLAINS, &c., cured without pain by Dr RICE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 58 Bowery, over Citizens' Bank. Rice's Annihilator cures corns, bunions &c. By mail 50 cents.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, CAN be consulted professionally every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at 32 Bond street, New York. He treats no diseases but the throat, bronchial tubes, liver, stomach and pulmonary consumption. Dr. Schenck's empty bottles bought at the above office any day except Sunday.

DIVORCES—VALID IN ALL PARTS OF THE world—procured in an adjoining State without publicity or change of residence, and for a moderate fee. Communications strictly confidential. Address Counsellor, station D, Bible House, New York.

NO. 94 NINTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D., MARCH 11, 1864.

DR. SCHENCK:—

DEAR SIR—Several months since I was compelled to relinquish active business pursuits, in consequence of a severe cough, contracted by exposure. I placed myself under the treatment of my family physician for a time, without apparent relief, and he finally pronounced my lungs diseased, assuring me that it was useless to seek relief from medicines. He informed me that the only means by which my disease could be overcome was by seeling, through strengthening food and proper care, to reinvigorate my system; that if there was sufficient vigor left I might thus regain my health, otherwise my case was hopeless. At that time I was rapidly failing, and many of my friends thought I was beyond all hope. My cough was very severe, sometimes lasting for nearly half an hour at a time, with very copious expectoration, often accompanied with blood. My appetite was very poor, and my stomach so extremely weak that I could scarcely eat any food without being compelled to vomit immediately thereafter. After consulting various physicians without success, a friend advised me to give your medicines a trial. In accordance with this advice, I visited you, and the examination under your Respirometer proved very satisfactory, convincing me that you understood my case perfectly. I entered upon the treatment prescribed, and in a short time found great relief. I am now enjoying greatly improved health, my cough troubles me very little, my appetite is good, and my strength gradually increasing.

It affords me pleasure to make this acknowledgment of the benefits I have derived from the use of your medicines, as well as to express my gratitude therefore; and I freely make this statement, which you are at liberty to use as you may deem proper, with the sincere hope that it may be the means of benefiting others who may be suffering from the same disease. Yours, respectfully,

S. G. BAXTER.

Place of business, No. 162 Market slip, New York.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street, New York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M to 3 P. M., for consultations and advice, but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay street, wholesale agent for New York city.

Dr. Schenck's empty bottles bought at No. 32 Bond street, any day, Sundays excepted.

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VICTORIA,

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FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 ANN STREET.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARMS AND TROPHIES.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.—"Arms and Trophies" are desirous of making their department one of special interest, and would ask the co operation of the public. Parties possessing Trophies of any kind, of the present or earlier wars of this country, which they wish to donate or place on exhibition will please address at an early date. WM. T. BLODGETT, Chairman Committee, No. 2 Great Jones street. All articles entrusted to this committee will be carefully protected, and promptly returned at the close of the Fair.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WAITERS P. AND B. Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor place and Broadway, on Saturday evening, March 19, at 8 o'clock. As it is for nominating officers for the ensuing year, a general attendance is requested. By order of

JAMES RODDY, President pro tem.

JAMES MORAN, Secretary pro tem.

BARBERS, ATTENTION!—YOU ARE HEREBY REquested to ask your bosses next Sunday for the increase of 25 per cent on your wages, and if not complied with to leave your places. The names of all bosses who do or do not comply will be published in all the principal papers. A meeting of the above will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, 218 Grand street, on Sunday, March 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLUMBIAN FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, do hereby give notice of our intention to form a Company for the purpose of making insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, and all kinds of Buildings, and upon Household Furniture and other Property, against fire or damage by Fire, and the risks of Inland Navigation and Transportation, to be known under the name of the COLUMBIAN FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, and to be located in the city of New York.

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| R. C. MORRIS, | EDWARD ROWE, |
| JOSEPH MORRISON, | GEORGE MILN, |
| ALBERT G. LEE, | R. C. MORRIS, Jr., |
| HENRY J. CAMMANN, | ROBERT BOWNE, |
| J. C. MORRIS, | ROBERT S. HOLT, |
| ROLAND G. MITCHELL, | WILLIAM H. POPHAM. |
| DANIEL W. TELLER, | |

MARCH 11, 1864.

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY OF SOUTH Brooklyn.—1,075 members, headed by the Eighth regiment band, 26 pieces, Thomas Lalor, Marshal; Patrick McGuire, First Aid; James Keenan, Second Aid; Patrick Egan, President; Martin Ryan, Vice President; Bernard Martin, Recording Secretary; Charles Murphy, Treasurer; Daniel O'Riley, Corresponding Secretary; Michael Leonard, Financial Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.—ALL WAITERS engaged for the fair will assemble at the building, in full dress, except cravats, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Entrance by large doors on Fifteenth street.

J. A. WOOD, Steward.

NOTICE.—B. F. HOWES HAS WITHDRAWN FROM the agency of the Swiftsure Line of Barges, on the Hudson river, at New York. The agency will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of A. A. Wemple & Co. A. A. WEMPLE,

ALBANY, March 16, 1864. C. B. REDFIELD.

ONE OF THE GREATEST CURIOSITIES OF INGENUITY of the age.—A mechanic has invented several pieces of furniture altogether by combination out of only one piece of timber, without nails or gluing; no tenoning or morticing. It will give great information to all mechanics and ingenious men. The inventor will allow every one to manufacture and use his principle of combination free after having seen it. It can be seen for 25 cents at 39 Mercer st.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH.

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28 William street and
Evening Stock Exchange
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M. V. B. FINCH, Manager New York District.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Thirty-second Collection District, State of New York.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of Taxes assessed in this Collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally or by deputy at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays), from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Licenses, and on Incomes for the year 1863.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, accordingly to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the tax on incomes,