# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## THE BANK DEFALCATION.

### The Case of Henry B. Jenkins, the Paying Teller.

### Arrest of James H. Earle, Formerly One of the Bank Clerks.

### SUICIDE OF EARLE IN HIS CELL.

### One of the "Pretty Waiter Girls" in the Affair.

### EXTORTING MONEY FROM THE DEFAULTER.

### ANTECEDENTS OF JENKINS AND EARLE.

### Stock Gambling Ruins One Man and a Waiter Girl Uses Up Another.

### Total Loss to the Bank of About $275,000.

### INVESTIGATION TO-DAY,

&c., &c., &c.

The heavy defalcation in the Phenix Bank, some of the particulars of which have already been reported in the HERALD, was the most interesting topic of conversation in commercial and business circles yesterday. The public seem to be anxious to know all the facts connected with the stupendous fraud which is yet so completely enveloped in mystery.

On Thursday evening officers McCarty and Devoe proceeded to the broker's office of Messrs. Smith, Martin & Co., Broad street, and there arrested James H. Earle, formerly bookkeeper in the Phenix Bank, on the charge of being implicated with Henry B. Jenkins, second paying teller, in the defalcation. Mr. Earle took the matter coolly, and quietly accompanied the officers to the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, in Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue. He was then carefully searched, and his valuables taken in charge by the sergeant in command. He conversed pleasantly with the officers till he was placed in a cell for the night, and about half-past eleven o'clock Earle said he would lie down and go to sleep. About half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning the doorman on entering Earle's cell, found that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat with the blade of a small penknife which was found lying near his head. The body was cold and stiff, life apparently having been extinct for several hours. Mr. Earle must have had the knife so secreted about his person that the officer overlooked it in searching him. Coroner Wildey was sent for to hold an inquest. Add now we introduce a fresh chapter in this remarkable case, in which

ONE OF THE PRETTY WAITER GIRLS

figures somewhat conspicuously in connection with Mr. Jenkins, the second paying teller of the bank. From information received from Jenkins officers McCarty and Devoe proceeded to arrest Genevieve Lyons, alias Vieve Brower, and her intimate friend, Charles Brower, alias Sam Davis, a butcher. As the story runs, Mr. Jenkins long since formed the acquaintance of Genevieve, who is quite a pretty girl, some twenty years of age, in a concert saloon, and from her winning manners, pleasing address, &c., became enamored of her to such an extent that he often called upon her. The apparently innocent girl learning the extent of Mr. Jenkins' means, his social and financial standing in the community, &c., managed to get him into her power, and from that time forward extorted large sums of money from him, under the threat of exposure in case he refused to comply with her extortionate demands. With the moneys thus received Genevieve furnished apartments in Bleecker street, near Thompson, and lived there in luxurious style with Brower, alias Davis. How long Mr. Jenkins submitted to the extortionate demands of the fair Genevieve, or the amount in the aggregate paid by him, has not transpired; but these important points may be developed as the examination proceeds. In the meantime Genevieve and Brower, alias Davis, are in custody, awaiting further developments. The female prisoner appeared in court fashionably attired. She has small, regular features, mild blue eyes, sandy hair, a handsome set of teeth, and a waterfall of large proportions. She is said to be known in the Eighth ward as a cyprian.

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE.

The examination in this case was to have been commenced yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, but was ultimately postponed, to be inaugurated to-day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Yesterday a mass of documentary evidence was produced in court; but, by special request of Mr. John McKeon, counsel for the bank, and Judge Edmonds, counsel for the defence, the papers were withheld from the reporters, and Justice Ledwith explicitly stated that no further publicity should be given the affair at present.

As announced above, the formal inquisition into the facts of the case will be proceeded with this morning.

THE INQUEST ON EARLE'S BODY POSTPONED.

Owing to the absence of two or three material witnesses only a partial investigation of the affair could be made yesterday by the Coroner. After an informal examination of Sergeant Wallace and the doorman who found Earle dead Coroner Wildey decided to hold the inquest this forenoon, at his office, when the full particulars of the affair will probably be developed.

SERGEANT WATERS' TESTIMONY.

I am sergeant of police, attached to this precinct; deceased was brought in Thursday night, at half-past five o'clock, by officer McCarty; Sergeant Hughes was in charge of the desk; deceased was charged with embezzlement by John Parker, cashier of the Phenix Bank; in answer to the usual questions he gave his name as James H. Earle, his occupation as clerk, and he was a widower, and his age as thirty years; he was then searched, and his watch and pocketbook handed over to Sergeant Hughes; no knife was found upon his person; he was then placed in charge of the doorman and locked up; I went down soon afterwards and found deceased sitting in his cell, his head leaning on his hand and his eyes covered up; I asked whether I could do anything for him or whether he wanted anything; he replied that he felt bad and down-hearted; at about twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock officer McCarty and doorman Gillespie went to the cell to bring him to Jefferson Market Court, when they came up and informed me that he was dead; I went at once below and found deceased to have cut his throat.

STATEMENTS ABOUT HENRY B. JENKINS, THE PAYING TELLER.

The party arrested upon the grave charge of embezzlement is a man of from forty-five to fifty years of age, married to an estimable lady and the father of four children. He did not keep house, or live expensively or "fast" as the majority of men who have been accused of the crime of embezzling their employer's funds, but, on the contrary, boarded at No. 19 Union place, in a private house with his wife and children, and was particularly careful in the management of his limited income as teller of the Phenix Bank; for above that annual perquisite it was not supposed he had anything. He is said to be a native of Western New York, but for over twenty years has filled a position in the establishment he now stands charged with having robbed of a large sum. He was well liked by his fellow clerks, had the entire confidence of the president and cashier of the bank, and outside of that circle was little known, being of a quiet and rather unobtrusive disposition. The only peculiarities he possessed which his employers thought at all reprehensible consisted in a habit of carelessness in the arrangement of his department, the throwing of his coat in one place, his hat in another, and sometimes leaving his table or desk in a littered and untidy condition. This was laid to a lack of system on the part of the teller, and as it never apparently resulted in loss, and did no harm excepting as a poor example for younger employes, and as they saw that their agent was usually very correct in his demeanor, his habits in other respects, and figures, they allowed this to pass comparatively unrebuked. In fact, Jenkins was voted "slow" by all his fellow clerks and tellers and acquaintances, and the President and Cashier had no amendment to offer to the motion. The latter rather liked it that he was "slow," as in contradistinction to the term "fast," having in mind the numerous cases in which bank tellers of the latter disposition had been so very "fast" that their employers had been unable to overtake them when they had once absconded with their money. They were well pleased with the industry of Mr. Jenkins, and allowed him all the time he required, after business hours, to square up his daily transactions. He was even so exceedingly slow that he was sometimes detained at the bank until night, or seven o'clock in the evening, before he could leave for a late dinner. But there was nothing very suspicious in that, as it was well known that he had a slow assistant; but both were retained on the supposed-to-be correct "slow-but-sure" axiom. It is now suspected that during these hours, all credited to his tardiness of motion, Jenkins was engaged in correcting his record and rapidly abstracting large sums from the vaults of the establishment. As long as his balances appeared correct, however, this was undiscovered.

The only assets of value to be found belonging to Jenkins leading to a clue to the manner in which he has expended the sums of money alleged to have been taken from the bank are a few shares in petroleum stock, in which he is known to have been speculating to a limited extent for the past two years. Whether any considerable amount can be realized to the Phenix corporation from the disposal of this stock has not as yet been definitely ascertained.

EARLE'S ANTECEDENTS AND ARREST.

James H. Earle, another of the alleged Phenix Bank peculators, and the one who, rather than meet the ills of this life, flew, by his own rash act, to those he knew not of, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and at the time of his death was not far from thirty years of age. He was a widower, having lost his wife, who was of an excellent family and greatly respected, about one year ago. One child was left to suffer from the parent's folly. He resided at Newark.

At the time of his arrest Earle was engaged as a clerk with Messrs. Smith, Martin & Co., bankers in Wall street, having been some months out of the employment of the Phenix Bank, where he was formerly a discount clerk. He had been noted as a good accountant and a fair dealing man. While engaged in the Phenix Bank he was well liked by his associates, and some of them, even now that by suicide he has tacitly confessed, can hardly believe that he could have been guilty. He had been in the establishment for several years. It is possible that he had more business of his own to attend to than was compatible with the retention of a salaried situation for other parties. At all events, he had been out of the Bank some six months or more when his connection with the defalcation was discovered, and, as herein related, he was arrested. Being unable to bear the consciousness of detected guilt, he committed suicide.

THE ARREST OF EARLE.

The arrest of Earle was effected subsequently to that of Jenkins, by whose information the capture of the former was warranted. Detectives Devoe and Sampson made all the necessary arrangements to take the accused into custody, and officers Devoe and McCarty at once proceeded to the office of the brokers. As soon as the accused was identified the detective took him aside and inquired, in a blunt and half-confidential manner, "how much money he had received from Jenkins." Earle, who had great self-control, and was a man of acknowledged nerve, looked at the officer with apparent calmness, and did not utter a word, but gradually his cheek grew paler until his face was blanched as in death. He then replied by assuming ignorance of the particular charge made against him, and asked if the Jenkins referred to was the "one over at the bank." To this the officer quietly retorted by the assurance that he was the man, and that all further attempts at deception would be unavailing. Then, and only then, Earle confessed that he had had "about a hundred thousand dollars" of Jenkins. After a time, becoming more communicative, he volunteered the explanation that Jenkins was in trouble, that he (Earle) had a complete knowledge of the facts of the case, and that he desired to do what he could to make money for Jenkins by speculating in stocks. He remarked, however, that his operations had been unsuccessful and that all the money had been lost. When the officer inquired if Earle did not know that he was using the funds of the bank an evasive answer was given. He would not say where the first fifty thousand dollars came from; but admitted the last fifty thousand had been the property of the bank. The prisoner brought the conversation to a close by inquiring if he would be likely to return on that day to his office, to which the detective replied that "he thought not," and relapsed into silence.

THE SUICIDE IN HIS CELL.

The deceased, it would appear, lay down on the bench in his cell, with his head on a rug which had been furnished him as a pillow by the officer, and having deliberately removed and placed beside him his hat and collar, deliberately committed the deed ending his life. It is stated that he was heard moving about as late as four o'clock A. M., and therefore the suicidal scheme must have been consummated after that hour. He had been asked early in the evening by Sergeant Waters if he required anything. To this offer he replied that he "felt so bad that he did not care for anything just then." When found by doorman Gillespie in the morning he lay with his head on the rug, in the midst of a pool of blood, while a common double-bladed penknife and a copy of Thursday's paper were by his side. He had first endeavored to sever the jugular; but, failing in the attempt, he had cut through the Adam's apple, made an incision in the windpipe, thus putting an end to his existence. It is presumed that the unfortunate man bled to death. Earle was about five feet five inches in height, of dark complexion, and with a large flowing beard. His attire was always scrupulously neat. He had lost the upper part of the left forefinger.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS AND REPORTS.

As is generally the rule when an affair like the one under consideration occurs, there were yesterday a thousand-and-one rumors and reports circulating regarding the accompanying circumstances. Above are given all that has been gathered from the most authentic sources. Without desiring to prejudice the case in the opinion of the public, the following items, at least possessing the value of being founded upon fact, are given as having a bearing upon the subject:—

The detectives at first took Jenkins aside and subjected him to a rigid cross-examination to endeavor, if possible, to obtain some clue to the money he had abstracted. He adhered to his statement that there were no papers whatever. Devoe said there must be documents; that Jenkins could not have played the game he had so successfully without something in the shape of documents to show for it, and he had better tell where they were. Jenkins then remembered that a package of letters had been placed under a desk, near his own, and said those letters might explain the matter partially. The package referred to was found in the place indicated. It contained drafts not yet used, other papers and some counterfeit bills. The value of the package thus found is reported to be $30,000. The prisoner finally recalled to mind and freely communicated numerous details in regard to these papers. Many of the letters were demands for money, in various forms, but in a majority of cases the writer wanted to "borrow." The sums which Davis, one of these "borrowers," had received amounted to nearly $25,000. This man once kept a saloon in Broadway, but latterly has not been engaged in any business. Another of them professed to be a resident of Washington, but he also has been a loose character and a frequenter of vile resorts. Together, the promising couple had obtained, or "borrowed," nearly $50,000.

In several instances, Jenkins stated, they [illegible] seen him, followed him to Wall street, and [illegible] say: "I know you; [illegible] a good situation, with [illegible] you spend it, and I want eight hundred dollars to-day. It will be all right then." The money was in all such cases loaned by Jenkins, who did not dare refuse the vampires. It is supposed that Jenkins has paid these parties not less than $75,000 to $100,000. The balance of the missing money he has either used up in "riotous living" or given to Earle.

JENKINS A HAPPY MAN.

Jenkins is very calm. He even says he is now "happy," being "clear of his enemies," &c. Though locked up in prison he professes to feel freer than he has felt before in four years.

THE YOUNG WOMAN BROWER.

Genevieve Syms, alias Genevieve Brower, was arrested at her residence, No. 159 Bleecker street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, at about ten o'clock on Thursday night. The officer entered the house, obtained admission to her apartments and charged her directly with having assisted Jenkins in the perpetration of his crime. She was quite indignant, repeatedly declared that there was a mistake committed by some one or other, and that the entire blame would eventually rest upon the officers. She finally ordered the last named gentleman from the house. Meantime Genevieve had contrived, by some means or other, to communicate with her maid servant, and, no doubt, endeavored to convey the news of her arrest to some of her male friends. She positively refused to accompany the officers, who were in citizen's dress, and, spite of their assertions to the effect that they had full authority to take her in custody, she swore that she would never consent to accompany them. At length her indignation degenerated into madness, and she peremptorily ordered the officer to leave the house, adding that "her man, for whom she had just sent, would soon be there," and that they would run the risk of "getting their heads broken." She even suggested the improbability of their escaping with their lives, and declared that for her part, if they laid hands upon her, she would kill them if she could, having determined never to leave the place alive. The officers very calmly replied that they had come thither for the purpose of taking her in custody, and that they would discharge their duties by carrying her off alive or dead. They further remarked that she would gain nothing by resistance, inasmuch as they would be reduced to chaining her down and carrying her to the station house in a cart. A few minutes later she came to a different conclusion, and expressed her willingness to follow the officers if she were positive they were such. Thereupon the shields worn by the members of the Metropolitan police were exhibited, but not considered sufficient evidence, and the aggrieved party demanded that a policeman in full uniform should be called in to effect her arrest. The officers, desirous of avoiding a disturbance at so late an hour of night, thought fit to grant her request, and a patrolman wearing the robes and bearing the staff of office was called in. As Genevieve chanced to be acquainted with the new comer, she quietly submitted and proceeded to the station house with her escort. On her arrival she was made to confront Jenkins, for the purpose of identifying the accused.

On seeing the girl Jenkins cried "Yes! yes! that's the woman! She took the money, and threatened me until I gave it to her."

Thereupon Genevieve said that she had never threatened him, but that Jenkins had given her the money voluntarily, in amounts varying from $50 to $100.

To this latter remark Jenkins took exception, and observed that Genevieve had sometimes received sums as high as $1,000—the truth of which statement the girl appeared tacitly to admit.

Shortly afterwards Charles Brower, "the fancy man" to whom the girl had made frequent allusions, entered the station house. It seemed that Genevieve had indeed sent for him, and that he had unsuspectingly followed her, being wholly ignorant of the circumstances of her arrest. The girl having identified him at once he was taken in custody by the officers, and consigned to a cell for the night.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHENIX BANK.

The following is a statement of the financial status of the Phenix Bank, showing its capital, circulation, deposits, discounts, &c., as published on the 29th of July and the 5th of August:—

The capital of the bank is $1,800,0000.

| | July 29. | August 5. |
|---|---|---|
| Average of loans and discounts | $3,773,012 | 3,756,894 |
| Average amount of specie | 159,524 | 233,008 |
| Legal tender | 1,025,043 | 617,763 |
| Average amount of circulation | 19,723 | 19,723 |
| Average net deposits | 3,158,495 | 2,634,444 |

The cashier is reported to have said that he believes the defalcation will amount to nearly $275,000. The bank has a surplus of about $270,000, in addition to the earnings for the past six months, which, besides the July dividend, have been considerable.

CARD FROM MR. PARKER.

Mr. Parker, the cashier of the Phenix Bank, has published the following card:—

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, August 11, 1865.

Inasmuch as several of the newspapers of this city have erroneously stated that the first teller of this bank was connected with the defalcation just discovered, we desire to state that the guilty party was the second teller, acting as paying teller during the first teller's temporary absence from the city. Respectfully,

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

## THE NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT HEBISCUS.

The United States gunboat Hebiscus, Lieutenant Martine commanding, from Key West, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is a list of her officers:—

*Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding*—Wm. L. Martine.

*Acting Ensign and Executive Officer*—J. Green Kohler.

*Acting Ensigns*—Chas. R. Scoffin, Josiah Thomas, Geo. B. Lowell.

*Acting Assistant Paymaster*—Geo. H. Griffing.

*Acting Assistant Surgeon*—Jas. C. Bassett.

*Engineers*—Second Assistant, B. C. Gowing, in charge; Acting Second Assistant, George R. Demkley and Wm. Ray; Acting Third Assistant, George West.

THE PRACTICE SQUADRON'S CRUISE.

The Naval Academy Practice Squadron this year is confining its cruisings to the east end of Long Island Sound, visiting Newport, New Bedford, Gardiner's bay and other places. The vessels are under way a large portion of the time, giving the young midshipmen much practical experience in handling the vessels. Each midshipman in turn takes temporary command of the vessel, and performs some evolution, and in this way all become familiar with the duties of an officer.

The Practice Squadron is under the command of Commander D. McN Fairfax, and is composed of the following vessels:—Marion, 7 guns (sloop), 880 tons, Lieut. Commander J. N. Miller; Winnepec, 10 guns (paddle wheel), 1,030 tons, Commander J. N. Grear; Marblehead, 5 guns (screw), 507 tons, Lieut. Commander J. S. Barnes; America, 3 guns (schooner yacht), 100 tons, mate —— Hall.

### The Naval Race.

THE ALGONQUIN AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The naval race which is to take place between the machinery of the Algonquin and the Winooski has assumed a new phase, and yesterday morning a sensation was created at the Navy Yard by the actions of the contending parties. Rear Admiral Gregory was yesterday notified by Mr. Edward N. Dickerson that his employers had been ordered to resist the preparations of some of the Admiral's workmen to cut holes in the boilers and steam pipes of the Algonquin, for the ostensible purpose of applying a thermometer to ascertain the power of the engines. He denied the right of the Rear Admiral to alter the engine until it had been accepted by the Navy Department, and called on him to take such action as would prevent the collision between his men and those of the Navy Yard which must ensue if the attempt to alter the engine of the Algonquin was persisted in. Mr. Dickerson also notified Chief Engineer Sprague at the Navy Yard to the same effect.

### Movements of General Grant.

SARNIA, C. W., August 11, 1865.

General Grant and party arrived here this evening from Buffalo. A large crowd turned out. The General declined making a speech. To-night there will be a grand procession in Port Huron in his honor. The General leaves for Detroit in the morning.

### Another Railroad Catastrophe.

A PASSENGER CAR PRECIPITATED FROM A BRIDGE—FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, August 11, 1865.

The train from this place to Washington yesterday afternoon broke through a bridge at Ainsworth, and the passenger car was precipitated into the river. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

## AWFUL CALAMITY.

### Steamboat Collision on Lake Huron

### INSTANT SINKING OF THE PEWABIC.

### One Hundred Lives Supposed to be Lost.

### NAMES OF SOME OF THE LOST.

### THE SAVED,

&c., &c., &c.

DETROIT, August 11, 1865.

A collision occurred between the steamboats Pewabic and Meteor at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, six miles from shore.

The Pewabic was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot house, and sunk in three or four minutes.

The boats were running at full speed and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic.

At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals, and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic.

A number of the passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of her timbers.

A few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk.

Life boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck.

One hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers were on board of the Pewabic at the time of the disaster.

Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved.

The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred.

The Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of wreck, but none were found.

The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor, and brought to this city.

The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS KNOWN TO BE LOST.

Miss F. Homer, of Houghton.
Miss Frank Rider, of Houghton.
Miss Tyler, of Tiffin, Ohio.
Calvin M. Wright, of Detroit.
Mrs. William Wells, of Ann Arbor.
Wife and four children of Edward Swan, of Canada East.
Wife, son and daughter of Henry Sitchell, of Lake Superior.
Lewis James, of Rockville.
Miss Hannah Kelly, of Illinois.
William Ottell, of Cleveland.
Miss Julia Ramsay, of Tiffin, Ohio.
Mrs. Hall and two children, of Copper Harbor.
A. O'Neal, of Cleveland.
Thomas Blackwell, of Ontonagon.
John Tracy, of Cleveland.

NAMES OF THE CREW WHO WERE LOST.

First Engineer R. G. Jackson and wife, of Detroit.
First cook Samuel Bowles, of Detroit.
H. Choler, greaser, of Cleveland.
James Riley, deck hand, of Cleveland.
Miss May, chambermaid, of Cleveland.
Big Jones, third porter, of Cleveland.
Robert Margrave, watchman, of Cleveland.
Daniel Oares, bartender, of Marquette.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS SAVED.

J. Porter and wife, of Elgin, Ohio.
Mrs. Charles Mills, of Elgin, Ohio.
A. L. Foster, of Churchill, Canada West.
W. Kene, of Canada West.
W. Sevan and three children, of Canada West.
Henry Mitchell, of Lake Superior.
Samuel Ananbroker, of Port Huron.
—— Peck, of Newark, Ohio.
A. W. Tilden, of Cumberland, Ohio.
Mr. Hotham, wife and child, of Bridgewater, Mass.
L. L. McKnight and wife, of Detroit.
Mrs. Commander Gardiner, of Detroit.
Mrs. Ada Brush, of Detroit.
Kate C. Jones, of New York.
Edmund James, of New York.
Miss Mary M. Foote, of New York.
John Jefferds, of New York.
Mrs. Kaufman, of Maritana, Ohio.
Mrs. G. Nonstation, of Canada West.
J. H. Ashmead, of Hartford, Conn.
Frank Marstadt, of Detroit.
Louis Slaser, of Quebec.
John Shields, of Portage.
Patrick McCann, of Massachusetts.
J. D. Baker, of Detroit.
J. M. Backens, of Hamilton.
J. B. Roberts, of Ohio.
B. Mercer, of Columbus, Ohio.
Wm. Morrison, of New York.
James Doyle, of Eagle Harbor.
John Bushen, of Canada.
Josh Blaser, of Detroit.
W. B. Mackeller, of Ohio.
John Fraser, of Michigan.
Daniel Graham, of Michigan.
Joseph Mortalle, of Portage.
Benjamin Bain, of Michigan.
William Balls, of Canada.
Michael Sullivan, of Michigan.
Michael Graham, of Marquette.
Charles A. Abanaul, of Canada.
Michael Doyle, of Massachusetts.
Jones Connelly, of Eagle Harbor.
H. A. Brano, of Canada West.
M. McLean, of Canada.
John Jameson, of Canada.
Henry Knight, of Illinois.
Theodore G. Lyster, of Detroit.
William E. Hall, of Copper Harbor.
Dr. M. C. Lewis, of Cleveland.
Charles Harris, of West Hebron, N. Y.
Thomas Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia.
John Brennan, of Cleveland.
James Rese, of Cleveland.
Thomas Blair, of Cleveland.
Andrew Flowers, of Cleveland.
Michael Sullivan, of Cleveland.
Wm. Reid, of Cleveland.
Mrs. C. M. Wright, of Detroit.
Dr. S. H. Douglass, of Ann Arbor.
Daughter and two sons, of Ann Arbor.
J. W. Cherry and wife, of Delaware, Ohio.
J. Worman, wife and daughter, of Troy, Ohio.

NAMES OF THE CREW SAVED.

Captain George McKay, of Cleveland.
First Mate George ——, of Cleveland.
Second Mate Frank Dugo, of Cleveland.
John McKay, "Lookout," of Cleveland
Chas. A. Hack, Clerk, of Detroit.
Wm. Kennedy, second engineer, of Cleveland.
John Lynch, steward, of Detroit.
John Mooney, porter, of Cleveland.
John Miller, second porter, of Cleveland.
John [illegible], deck steward, of Cleveland.
[illegible] Cleveland.

[illegible] August 11—P. M.

[illegible] received from the [illegible] Canadian [illegible] will [illegible] small [illegible] steamer to cruise about the spot where the Pewabic sunk. It is proposed, also, to send a diver to the wreck. The books and papers of the ill-fated steamer were lost. It is, therefore, impossible to give a complete list of the passengers who were on board; but the list already telegraphed comprises those saved.

The Pewabic was built last year, and was valued at one hundred thousand dollars. She was insured for sixty thousand dollars.

### THE SARATOGA RACES.

**The Fifth Day's Sport—Two Races Yesterday—The Two Mile Dash Won by Baltimore—The Second Race Won by Lexicon, &c.**

Yesterday was the fifth day of the races, and there was no manifest abatement in the interest to witness the sport. The stands were all filled, the grand stand presenting a magnificent appearance from the great display of fashionable ladies, who seem delighted with the capital racing that takes place, which proves conclusively that racing, properly managed, will be patronized by the most fashionable people. The ladies' stand is the most beautiful of the kind in the country. It is capable of seating conveniently four or five thousand people, all of whom can see every jump of the horses, from the starting post to the finish.

There were two races yesterday, the first being a sweepstakes of fifty dollars each, play or pay, with seven hundred and fifty dollars added, for three years old, dash of two miles, the winner of the Derby or Travers stakes to carry five pounds extra. For this race there were fourteen entries; but when the bugle sounded for the horses to appear but three came to the post—viz., Bowie & Hall's chestnut colt Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Maroon, by Glencoe, the winner of the purse for three year olds on Wednesday; Mr. Hunter's chestnut filly Oliata, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern, by Glencoe; and Mary Howell, by Revenue, dam Florida. The second was a mile heat race for beaten horses.

The betting was very brisk on the first race, several pools having been sold on Moore's entry before the auctioneer was notified that she would not start. Oliata was held in high esteem, and was the favorite at ten to eight for a time by those who lost so heavily on her on Wednesday, when she was beaten a couple of lengths by Baltimore. Her defeat was attributed to the slipping of the saddle, and hence the belief that she was more than a match for the Revenue colt. But just before the start the backers of Baltimore were offering odds on him. They ran a capital race, Baltimore proving the winner by three lengths, in 3:43½, Oliata being second and Mary Howell last. The track was in fine order during the morning; but when the races were over a deluging rain fell which considerably dampened the enthusiasm of the spectators and made the track a miniature river.

The mile heat race was a betting race in every sense of the word, the pools all ranging over one thousand dollars, Lord Monmouth, by Slasher, dam by imported Langford, being the favorite against the field; Lexicon, by Lexington, dam by imported Glencoe, selling next highest; Lutestring, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, bringing a good price, and Madastone, by Stone Plover, dam Madeline, fetching the least.

THE FIRST RACE.

Mary Howell went off with the lead to do the running for Oliata, Baltimore being second, and Oliata two lengths behind, in which way they ran round the upper turn, and at the quarter pole she was four lengths ahead of Baltimore, who was three lengths in advance of Oliata. "Abe," the rider of Baltimore, seemed to care very little about the movements of Mary Howell, knowing that he had Oliata only to beat, as Mary would beat herself before she had run far. Going down the backstretch Gilpatrick, on Oliata, went up a little closer. Mary Howell passed the half-mile pole four lengths ahead of Baltimore, Oliata being a length and a half behind. At the three-quarter pole Mary was only two lengths in front of Baltimore, who was one length ahead of Oliata. They came up the homestretch at a clipping pace, Mary leading two lengths, Baltimore next, half a length ahead of Oliata, making the first mile in 1:51¾. Going round the upper turn Mary began to quiet, and Baltimore went to the front, followed closely by Oliata. Going down the backstretch Baltimore was a length in front, under a stout pull, Oliata doing her best to get up to the Revenue colt; but he had speed enough to hold her where he had her, and he kept his advantage around the lower turn, and coming up the homestretch he passed her, and beat her to the stand three lengths in an apparently very easy manner. Time of second mile 1:51¾, and of the heat, 3:43¼.

The rain began to fall heavily about the time the first race was over, and fears were entertained that it would spoil the track; but the horses were called quickly up and the second race was started before any damage occurred. The sun broke out shortly afterwards and everything was lovely again for

THE SECOND RACE.

*First Heat.*—The horses came up for the word pretty closely together, but the starting judge did not tap the drum, and the bell sounded for them to come back, which neither the rider of Lord Monmouth nor Lutestring heard, and they ran the full mile at the top of their speed. This was a damage for both. At the next attempt the drum was tapped and they got away on even terms, Lord Monmouth first, Madastone second, Lutestring third and Lexicon fourth. They ran around the turn very fast, Madastone taking the lead and going past the quarter pole one length in front of Lexicon, who was a neck in advance of Lord Monmouth, Lutestring being pumped from the effects of her run in the false start. Madastone and Lexicon had the race to themselves from there to the stand. Lord Monmouth fell off badly on the backstretch, and the two fresh ones ran head and tail, Madastone heading around the lower turn and up the homestretch, winning the heat by two lengths, Lexicon being second, Lord Monmouth six lengths behind, and Lutestring distanced. Time, 1:49.

*Second Heat.*—Madastone got away with the lead, Lord Monmouth second, Lexicon close up, and they ran around the upper turn all together. At the quarter pole Lexicon was in the lead, one length ahead of Madastone, who was three lengths in front of Lord Monmouth. At the half mile pole Lexicon was still a length ahead of Madastone, Lord Monmouth falling further in the rear. At the three-quarter pole Lexicon led two lengths, and, coming with a strong pull, won the heat easily by two lengths and a half, in 1:48, Lord Monmouth being distanced.

*Third Heat.*—One hundred to fifteen was wagered on Lexicon. He took the lead soon after leaving the stand and maintained it to the end, winning very easily by four lengths, in 1:51.

Just as the race was finished another deluging rain began falling, and a great destruction of finery followed as a matter of course.

The hurdle race will be run to-day.

### Match Against Time on Fashion Course.

A match against time for $300 came off yesterday morning on the Fashion Course, Young Morgan, of Westbury, Long Island, of one thousand three hundred pounds weight, being matched to trot one mile in 2:50, carrying wagon and driver—three hundred pounds. The mile was made in 2:46½.

### Sad Accident at Baltimore.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

[From the Baltimore American, August 11.]

On Wednesday night, about half-past eight o'clock, a batteau containing six persons, three men and three women, was run into, as alleged, by the steam tug George J. Loane, in the harbor, off the old shipyard of Messrs. Abrahams, or Jenkins' wharf, near the west end of Thames street, and all the occupants drowned. The men in the batteau were rowing about the harbor for pleasure. The cries of the drowning persons attracted the attention of Mr. David L. Wheeden and others, who exerted themselves in an effort to rescue them, but finding it ineffectual, set about to recover the bodies. They succeeded in the course of three hours in recovering the bodies of three of the party, one named Susan Todd, an inmate of the house of Catherine White, on Eastern avenue, near Caroline, and another named Michael McGraw, formerly a runner for John Anderson, of the Hibernia House, on Thames street, near Bond. The body of the female was taken to her former home, and those of McGraw and the other, who was not recognized, were removed by Sergeants Crawford and Hand to the Eastern police station. Coroner Sparklin being notified, summoned a jury of inquest, before whom the testimony of several witnesses was given.

On the conclusion of the testimony the jury consulted, and soon agreed upon a verdict that the cause of death was by being accidentally run over by the tug George J. Loane from carelessness on the part of those in the small boat. During the morning another was recovered. It was that of a female named Julia German, who lived on Bethel street, near Lancaster. Her friends took charge of it for interment. It was ascertained last night that the unknown man who had been interred in the morning was Michael M. Fay, living in South Baltimore. It is stated that he left a family. The bodies of the other two have not yet been recovered.

### Canal Tolls for 1865 and the Six Previous Years.

[From the Albany Argus, August 11.]

The receipts of canal tolls from the opening of navigation to the 1st day of August, 1865, are ..... $1,330,010

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Same for 1864 | $1,769,880 | Comparative loss | $438,970 |
| Same for 1863 | 2,104,703 | Comparative loss | 773,793 |
| Same for 1862 | 2,151,209 | Comparative loss | 820,299 |
| Same for 1861 | 1,446,164 | Comparative loss | 115,254 |
| Same for 1860 | 1,154,472 | Comparative gain | 160,438 |
| Same for 1859 | 686,349 | Comparative gain | 644,661 |

The comparative losses and gains between 1865 and the previous years show material differences.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loss at Montgomery's lock in May, June and July, 1865, are | $19,650 |
| Same in 1864 | 8,486 |
| Comparative loss | $2,164 |

## THE CABLE.

### Arrival of the Sphynx, a Convoy of the Great Eastern, at Heart's Content.

### The Great Eastern Not Seen Since July 27.

### The Sphynx Parts Company with Her on That Day in Latitude 53 42, Longitude 20 02.

### THE ST. LAWRENCE CABLE A FAILURE.

### THE ARMOR ENTIRELY GONE,

&c., &c., &c.

**Arrival of the Clara Clarita at North Sydney, C. B.—The St. Lawrence Cable a Failure.**

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., August 11, 1865.

The steam yacht Clara Clarita has arrived, having left Port au Basque last evening.

No tidings had reached that point of the Great Eartern up to that time.

Engineer Everett, whose experience in laying the first Atlantic cable entitles his opinion to great respect, believes the laying of the second cable is now a failure. Mr. Mackey, the telegraphic superintendent at Cape Race, is still hopeful.

The expedition of the Clara Clarita is a failure, the armor of the St. Lawrence cable being entirely destroyed in many places.

**The Sphynx at Heart's Content without the Great Eastern.**

HEART'S CONTENT, August 6, }
VIA NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., August 11, 1865. }

The British gunboat Sphynx arrived here to-day (Sunday) at five P. M., under canvass, having been short of coal since Friday night.

The Sphynx was left behind by the Great Eastern and the gunboat Terrible, on Thursday evening, July 27, during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up with the others.

Since that time, although she steered the proper course, the Sphynx has seen nothing of the Great Eastern or the Terrible.

She reports the weather favorable for laying the cable when she parted at 6:15 P. M., on the 27th ult., at which time they were in latitude 52 degrees and 43 minutes, and longitude 20 degrees and 2 minutes.

Captain Hamilton, of the Sphynx, says he cannot see how he could have passed the fleet without seeing them.

The weather here has been all that could be desired, but it has been thick to the seaward.

**Special Despatch to the Herald.**

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., August 9, }
VIA NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., August 11, 1865. }

The steam sloop-of-war Sphynx, of the cable fleet, arrived here last Sunday, having parted with the Great Eastern and Terrible on the 27th ult., in latitude fifty-two degrees forty-three minutes, longitude twenty degrees two minutes, during a very heavy sea and a stormy gale from the westward. Everything was working well.

When the Sphynx was sighted in Trinity bay the entire cable fleet was reported as arrived, and great excitement prevailed. Two steamers proceeded down the bay early in the morning to meet the Great Eastern, with a large party of prominent persons on board. Their disappointment was great.

About noon of the same day three guns were fired down the bay, and it was again reported that the Great Eastern had arrived. The firing was occasioned by the steam sloop-of-war Royalist mistaking the Sphynx and the Stevenson for the cable fleet. A thick fog prevailed at the time.

There are no signs of the big ship yet, and the cable people are beginning to give up all hopes of her arrival. There were thousands of visitors last week, but they are now going home disappointed.

Governor Musgrave has just arrived from the Galelea, sixty miles out at sea.

The weather is now very foggy, wet and unfavorable for the approach of the fleet.

**The Latest Report from Aspy Bay.**

ASPY BAY, C. B., August 11—11:30 P. M.

We have nothing later from Heart's Content than was embraced in the despatches from Sydney to-day.

**The Tennessee Election.**

NASHVILLE, August 11, 1865.

The *Press and Times* this morning contains the following:—

The representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows:—

N. G. Taylor, Upper East Tennessee, almost a certainty.

Horace Maynard, Knoxville district.

A. S. R. Faulkner, over Stokes, in the Chattanooga district.

W. B. Campbell, Nashville district.

D. B. Thomas, Clarkesville district.

Colonel Hawkins, over Etheridge, in West Tennessee.

Dr. Leftwick, Memphis district.

Edward Cooper,