# THE PACIFIC.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

## THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Summary Treatment of the Revolutionary Leaders by the Government at Panama.

### Increased Steam Communication with the Isthmus.

### A British Baronet's Wife on Her Muscle.

&c. &c. &c.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Slocum, from Aspinwall October 1, we have received intelligence from the Pacific which will be found in the letters of our various correspondents, published below. To the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Anderson, the purser of the Ocean Queen, we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our despatches.

Among her passengers were the following persons of note:—Judge Field, United States Supreme Court; General Carpenter, President Overland Telegraph Company; A. B. Cheesman, Superintendent San Francisco Mint; Richard Chenery, late Navy Agent, San Francisco; Dr. Birdsall and daughter, E. M. Jenkins, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Captain Brice, United States Navy. From Panama—William Parker, Superintendent Panama Railroad.

The following is the specie list of the Ocean Queen:—

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|---|---|---|---|
| Panama Railroad Co. | $32,121 | Weil & Co. | $51,494 |
| Atlantic Mail SS. Co. | 27,337 | Duncan, Sherman & Order | 90,000 |
| H. Cohen & Co. | 55,000 | Eugene Kelly & Co. | 271,500 |
| L. Brandeis & Co. | 16,312 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 11,406 |
| August Belmont & Co. | 118,482 | Lees & Waller | 521,836 |
| Drexel, Winthrop & Co | 97,000 | | |
| Total | | | $1,362,775 |

### Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Oct. 1, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Peru, Captain James Hall, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived in this harbor on the 28th ult. Her dates are Valparaiso September 10, Coquimbo 11th, Caldera 13th, Cobija 14th, Iquique 15th, Arica 16th, Islay 17th, Pisco 19th, Callao 21st, Payta 24th, Guayaquil 25th and New Zealand August 9.

The Ocean Queen, from New York, arrived at Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 26th September. Her passengers crossed the Isthmus the following morning, and sailed immediately for San Francisco on the steamship Sacramento.

The steamship Vera Cruz, of the new French line between St. Nazaire and Aspinwall, arrived at the latter port on the 29th ultimo. The line is highly spoken of by passengers, and promises to prove a powerful rival to the Royal Mail Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE ISTHMUS.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has contracted to run an extra steamer South, in connection with the French line, leaving here on the 2d of each month. This will give us communication between Valparaiso and Panama three times instead of twice a month, and will obviate considerable delay in the forwarding of mails and passengers between the South Coast and the United States. Steam communication with the Isthmus and different parts of the world is now established on quite an extensive scale, as your readers will see by the following:—

Royal West India Mail Company, running between Southampton and Aspinwall, touching at St. Thomas and Jamaica, twice each month. The same line to Greytown, Carthagena and Santa Marta from Aspinwall once monthly.

West India and Pacific Steamship Company, running between Liverpool and Aspinwall, and touching at St. Thomas, Santa Marta and Carthagena on the outward trip, and at Jamaica and Port au Prince on the homeward trip, three times monthly.

The Compagnie General Trans-Atlantique, running between St. Nazaire, France, and Aspinwall, touching at Martinique and Santa Marta, once monthly.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, running between New York and Aspinwall, twice monthly.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running between Panama and San Francisco, touching at Acapulco, twice monthly.

The Panama Railroad Company, running between Panama and Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala, twice monthly.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company run between Panama and the ports of Peru, Bolivia and Chile three times monthly. The same line run between Panama and the southern ports of the republic—Ecuador and Payta—once monthly.

Thus there are eighteen large first class steamships entering and leaving the ports of Panama and Aspinwall monthly, whose gross tonnage is not less than thirty-five thousand tons. To this we shall probably be able to add, about January, an increase in the New York and San Francisco line and a new line to Australia.

This shows tolerably well for our little Isthmus, which, if it were governed by a set of men sufficiently sagacious to turn our natural advantages to account, instead of wasting the country's resources in constant internal quarrels, might be made a perfect garden of commercial prosperity and the nucleus of the entire trade of the Pacific. But no sooner is one party raised to office than another starts a revolution to upset it; to resist which the government has to raise means by forced loans, and thus keeping the people in constant poverty. It was only last March that the present administration got into power by a revolt, and for two months past a counter-revolution has been going on to turn them out, and the revolutionary party will no doubt succeed before a great many days in getting hold of the reins of government. Meanwhile business is in a state of stagnation, the people in the interior are burdened with forced loans, and make that an excuse for not paying their debts in Panama; purchasers are afraid to buy and holders are afraid to sell.

Through the other States matters are about as unsettled as on the Isthmus, and the accounts which reach us from Carthagena, Santa Maria and other points indicate a general movement against the present government. Rio Hache is in quiet possession of the rebels, and Santa Marta was hourly threatened with an invasion. In fact, we need expect no peace until after the Presidential elections are over and the new President installed in office. The let will no doubt fall to General Mosquera, who, although he rules with a rod of iron, is the only man who can keep these restive people in order.

I mentioned to you some time since that Mr. Victor Price, a native of this country, claiming to be an American citizen, had been thrown into prison on the suspicion that a schooner of his had brought a batch of rebel troops to the Isthmus, which was satisfactorily disproved almost immediately after. He was released three days ago, without any accusation being brought against him, though kept six weeks in jail, and his schooner, an American one, seized at the time by the authorities, is still held and used by them. His case was to have been represented to the Department, but I suspect it still lies at the consulate here unheeded.

Since my last Panama has been kept in a state of mighty excitement by reports of an anticipated invasion of the city, release of the rebel prisoners and seizure of the President of the State by the rebel party. During the past two days, however, matters have quieted down by the President's putting the rebels on board a vessel and sending them back to their homes in the Cauca; the leaders, consisting of ex-President Calancha, Colonels Neira and Vallarino and a few others, have been shipped off—some to Jamaica and others to Santa Marta; so for the next week, at least, we may hope for peace. After that no doubt another and more successful attempt will be made to overthrow the present administration, as the people in general are tired of it.

A rather amusing occurrence took place at the Aspinwall Hotel, in this city, on Friday evening last, which, as the principal parties figuring in the affair will visit New York on the present steamer, may sufficiently interest hotel frequenters to relate. A couple styling themselves Sir George Isidore Stanley, Bart., and Lady Stanley, accompanied by a four year old boy, recently arrived in Panama from Australia in the steamer from Peru. Their general appearance and peculiar fancy for cocktails and beer, interspersed with champagne, threw a doubt on his lordship's title, which was strengthened by finding no such sprig of nobility flourishing in the published list of British peers. The lady declared herself the daughter of a Southern planter at first, and no doubt she is familiar with New Orleans; but finding no Southern sympathizer she at last claimed to be a Portuguese. Southern chivalry, however, appeared to predominate in her veins, and on the night in question she laid violent hands on one of the waiters who did not uncork the champagne fast enough, and while Sir George held him my lady laid on the cowhide. The landlord, Mons. Daenieux, interfered, and he, too, with others, got his share of the lash until my lady's arm grew tired, and her ladyship declared that she had whipped the proprietor, cowhided the lackeys to her satisfaction, and sat down to laugh heartily at the joke, his lordship the while looking on calmly dignified. A crowd of about a hundred persons from the neighboring barrooms witnessed the performance, and declared it the best they had seen for many days.

The Guatemala, which left here for Central America, with the mail of the 16th of August from New York, broke down on her passage and was towed back here by the Salvador. The Parkersburg will take her place, and leave here about the 3d inst. The accident to the Guatemala is not of a serious nature.

There have been two arrivals from the South Coast since the sailing of the last mail for New York—the regular steamer Pacific, on the 20th inst., and the Peru, in connection with the French line, on the 28th. The news is not of great importance. Nothing definite has occurred in Peru regarding the revolution. The contending parties remained much about as before; the change, if any, is in favor of the government. The rebels had possession of the Chincha Islands, but did not interfere with vessels loading under regular charter for England, France or the United States.

From Chile there is nothing of importance, though next mail may probably bring us exciting news of the action of the Spanish fleet on the way thither to settle claims and demand satisfaction. Part of the fleet had arrived at Caldera on the way to Valparaiso.

Exchange at Lima, on London, was 37d.

#### The Press Despatch.

PANAMA, Oct. 1, 1865.

The passengers by the Ocean Queen sailed hence for San Francisco about noon on the 29th, per the steamer Sacramento.

The United States steamer James Adger returned to Aspinwall on the 27th ult. from a cruise to Rio Hache, where it was reported the United States consulate had been attacked by rebels and the premises sacked.

The report appears to have been a ruse got up by the government party to induce foreign vessels-of-war to go there in order to frighten the revolutionists, but it did not succeed, and the latter hold peaceable possession of the place. They have, in all probability, by this time got into Santa Marta, which was also daily expecting an attack.

The rebels appear to be making headway throughout the republic, and, though a new government is to be legally installed next April, it is doubtful if the present one can sustain itself until then.

The steamer just in from Central America brings intelligence that the greatest dissatisfaction exists throughout all the republic against Salvador for the brutal shooting of ex-President Barrios. The present President of Salvador, Dueñas, is afraid to leave his house, which he keeps strongly guarded, and sees no one, for fear of being assassinated. He deserves a slower and more cruel death than that of the poignard or pistol ball for his villanous treachery in sacrificing the life of Barrios after his solemn treaty with Nicaragua to spare his life if the latter would deliver him up for trial.

There is no news from the Central American States.

From Peru we have two arrivals since last mail, but nothing of special importance. The rebels still hold the Chincha Islands against the Peruvian government, but allow English, American and French vessels to load under their regular charter. It is still a very doubtful question which party will finally be successful, but matters look a little more favorable for the government.

The Spanish fleet of eight vessels had left for Chile to settle matters there; so, in the course of a month, we may look for interesting news.

### Fires in New York.

FIRE IN WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET—FIVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

The alarm of fire for the Third district, between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning, originated from 296 West Seventeenth street, in some frame stables in the rear. The flames spread rapidly and soon communicated to the rear of the frame dwelling houses on Seventeenth and Sixteenth streets, and before the flames were subdued six or seven building were more or less damaged, and five horses burned to death. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The horses burned belonged to Daniel Gellispie, John Daley, James White, James Keyes and William Jenkins, valued, together with their harness, at about six hundred dollars; no insurance. The stables destroyed belonged to various parties. Loss about five hundred dollars; no insurance.

The woodsheds and fences in the rear of 294 West Seventeenth street, owned by A. Gilmore, are damaged to the extent of $200; no insurance. No. 296, owned by Patrick Kearnan, damaged about $400; insured for $600 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The tenants lost about $100; no insurance. Lawrence Burns, who had a grocery on the first floor, sustained damage to the extent of $75; no insurance. No. 298, owned and occupied by John George; building damaged about $300, and furniture $200; insured for $1,000 on building and $500 on furniture, in the Niagara Insurance Company. No. 300, occupied by Mr. McElvane and J. Doll; furniture damaged $200; no insurance. The building is owned by Herman Ebling; damaged about $150; insured. The frame dwelling in the rear of 302, owned by W. S. Martin, is damaged about $400; insured. The tenants lost about $200; no insurance.

On Seventeenth street, buildings Nos. 431 and 433, in the rear, are damaged about $600. They are owned by Ann Dovenor, and are insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. Damage to furniture of tenants about $100; no insurance.

No. 435 is owned by James Sullivan; damage about $300; insured for $500 in the Globe Insurance Company.

No. 437, wheelwright shop and buildings damaged about $100 and insured in St. Nicholas Insurance Company for $1,000.

FIRE IN WEST FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

About a quarter to five o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the varnish factory of F. Marks & Co., in Fifty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The entire premises and contents were destroyed. Loss said to be about $10,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown at present.

FIRE IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday night a fire originated in the basement of No. 550 Eighth avenue, a furniture repairing shop, kept by Edward Gellispie. Damage about two hundred dollars; insured for seven hundred and fifty dollars in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied as a boot and shoe store by Peter Singer. Damage about two hundred dollars; insured for one thousand dollars in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building is owned by James Dougherty, and is damaged about one hundred dollars; insured. Fire Marshal Baker has the origin of the fire under investigation.

### Meeting of the Shipowners' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this association was held yesterday afternoon, in their new chamber, over the Merchants' Reading Rooms, Pine street, Mr. James H. Frothingham in the chair. The meeting was called to order at three o'clock, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Treasurer's statement, showing that there was a fund of $2,069 on hand, and other items of interest to the association were read and ordered on file.

The Committee on Arbitration reported various instructions to parties submitting complaints for the action of that committee. Adopted.

The Quarantine Committee stated that they had had an interview with Dr. Sillman, who would be happy to confer with any of the association for action of the Legislature next winter.

The Committee on Freight made a verbal report, and read a communication which had been prepared by that committee addressed to the Treasury Department of the United States, requesting that bonded storehouse keepers and general order warehousemen be instructed to insist upon a written permit or order from the master or consignee of the importing vessel, just as well as the Custom House permit and bill of lading, as evidence of full ownership on the part of cargo stored with them; that no delivery of goods shall be made except on production of such an order, and that in default of proper attention to this order on the part of the owners of United States bonded warehouses or others they shall be held responsible to the vessel or consignee for freights and charges due to the vessel on the goods thus removed without a written order or permit. Laid on the table for future action.

On the collection of freights a lengthy discussion took place, as to the ways and means of best arranging this most important question to shipowners. From a certain class of consignees great difficulty has been experienced in the collection of freight, and in order to remedy this and insure their dues it was generally advocated that goods should not be delivered until the freight was paid thereon.

Wm. Hincklen thought that they could not legally demand freight in advance of their consignees. He advocated that it should be placed in storage until they could pay. This matter was left in charge of a committee, with orders to report at next meeting.

It was moved that some measures be taken to remedy the present custom of overcrowding the wharves. Laid on the table.

On motion the meeting then adjourned to Monday, the 18th inst.

### The Shoemakers' Strike.

MEETING OF THE EMPLOYERS.

The action of the custom shoemakers of this city, who agreed to strike for twenty-five per cent additional on their work, caused the principal boss shoemakers in the city to hold a series of meetings at the Mercer House for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken to resist the somewhat arbitrary measures of the journeymen. On Tuesday morning a regular meeting was held, with Colonel Henry Lux in the chair and Mr. Geo. W. Glaze acting as secretary. After considerable discussion the subjoined resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the advance of wages demanded by the workingmen during the late strike is exorbitant, and cannot be conceded consistently with the interests of the trade.

Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting there should be, however, some advance in the price accorded.

Resolved, That we consider an increase of fifteen per cent to be a just compromise between the interests of the journeymen and their employers.

On motion, Messrs. Revaux, Glaze, Beesely, Richmond and Frank were appointed a committee to present the above printed resolutions for the consideration of the Executive Committee of the journeymen, in session in Hester street.

At the regular meeting of the bosses held yesterday morning, the Committee on Resolutions reported that the journeymen had refused to decide upon the offer made by the bosses, doubting even that twenty per cent would be accepted by the strikers. They acknowledged that the advance demanded was great, but claimed that it should have been asked earlier in the season. It was further decided by the Executive Committee of the strikers that a mass meeting of the journeymen should be held on Monday evening next, when the advance would be definitely decided upon. The committee from the employers then withdrew, and a special meeting of the bosses was called last evening at the Mercer House. Some twenty of the leading shoemakers in the city were present, and the discussions, though rather informal, were quite animated.

A member advanced the opinion that a proper document should be drawn up which all the employers would sign, each pledging himself to discharge his employes in the event of a strike occurring in the shop of another of the signers.

Mr. Glaze objected to the adoption of this measure and declared himself to be totally opposed to the taking of any such pledge. It had been his past experience to ascertain that men had been unable to adhere to any such conditions, and he would, therefore, discountenance the proposed drawing up of the paper. He did not believe in any resistance, and thought that the bosses at this season of the year would, by their action, greatly injure their own interests and lose their best workmen, whose places they would be unable to supply.

Mr. Frank was of a contrary opinion, and thought that men used to custom work, which was invariably taken home, would not abandon their families and seek employment elsewhere.

The question was then generally discussed, and on motion it was finally resolved to postpone all further action until after the meeting to be held by the workingmen on Monday evening next, when their decision would be made known. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

# THE HARRIS DIVORCE CASE.

## Rather Curious Correspondence Between Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

### Testimony of Officer Louis Scoville, of the Steamer Iosco.

### The Veranda Kissing Affair and How it Happened.

### Mr. Miner's Relations with Mrs. Harris.

### He Escorts Her on One or Two Occasions at Mr. Harris' Request.

&c. &c. &c.

#### Our New London Correspondence.

SEVENTH DAY.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 10, 1865.

VISIT OF THE COURT TO MR. HARRIS' RESIDENCE.

Previous to the opening of the court this morning Judge Phelps, in company with the counsel on both sides, visited the house of Mr. Harris, or, as it is more euphoneously named by Mrs. Harris in her diary, "Painkiller's villa." The locality and appearance of this house have already been described. The interior decorations and furniture are gorgeous and tasty. The reception room, parlor, blue room and all the other points mentioned in testimony of witnesses were scrupulously examined by Judge Phelps. A splendid portrait of Mrs. Harris, taken some time ago, hangs in the reception room. It sets forth the charms of the fair lady to perfection. Mrs. Harris still resides at the villa. She sat in a carriage outside the main entrance, in company with her daughter Minnie, a very interesting child.

TESTIMONY OF MR. B. F. BROWN CONTINUED.

At the opening of the court (half-past nine o'clock) the testimony of Mr. B. F. Brown was continued. Witness corrected his statement of yesterday relative to the date of the events narrated. All occurred in November, 1863, with one exception—the visit to Mrs. Harris and daughter in December; I never made any suggestions relative to the burning of letters; never heard of it till it came out in evidence; I have known Mr. Miner from a boy; he has always borne a very high character; I had a subsequent interview with Mr. Harris at the Howard House in November, 1863; I there told him that if he ever laid hands upon my sister that I would cowhide him in his tracks; Harris then used very violent language towards his wife; I told him he lied in his throat and he knew it; he frequently called her an adulteress and other names which I should not like to mention; in December I went to the villa and had an interview with Mrs. Harris and Jennie; there were no others present; the subject of conversation was in relation to the ill treatment of Mr. Harris towards his wife; Miss Jennie spoke of the bad language used towards her mother; she remarked, "It is all that ails me; it is killing me;" she said she was very nervous; her tongue was swollen and was too large for her mouth; Miss Jennie never made an accusation against her mother in my presence; she always spoke in the highest terms of commendation of her mother.

The will of Mr. Brown, father of Mrs. Harris, was then put in evidence. It will be recollected that Mrs. Harris was left $5,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lippitt—In consequence of the direction of the will I gave up those bills to Mr. Harris; my father purchased all his groceries from the firm of Harris & Brown; there was a family account paid this firm from the estate of my father; I had dealings with Mr. Harris since his marriage with my sister; I was in a corporate coal company with him; I lost $16,000 or $18,000 in this company; Mr. Harris endorsed some notes for me; I have not paid them; he endorsed one note for me for $5,000; for all that I know to the contrary Mr. Harris holds them to-day; there are two notes of mine now in existence, one in the Union Bank and another in the Bank of Commerce; one of them is endorsed by Mr. Harris and the other by Mr. Wm. H. Starr; those two are regular business notes; Harris' endorsement is for $750, and Mr. Starr's for $3,600; I mortgaged my property to my mother for about $4,600; there was another one of $6,000; I went to Mr. Harris' office oftener than to any other place; I knew of unpleasant relations existing in the family more than ten years ago; Mrs. Mary Brown was not very intimate with my family; she visited my house frequently; I did not forbid her coming to my house; I did not tell Mr. Harris that she was not a fit associate for his wife; never said anything derogatory to Mr. Miner; when Mr. Harris charged his wife with being an adulteress the only knowledge of her guilt he had was the letters found in her trunk; he had in his possession at the time an intercepted letter; Mr. Harris said he had found in his wife's trunk a letter to Major Williams.

Mr. Lippitt here questioned the witness closely as to the exact expressions used by Mr. Harris in abusing his wife at the Howard House interview. Mr. Brown appealed to the Court as to whether or not it was obligatory upon him to give the language. Mr. Lippitt did not follow up his question, and the matter dropped.

Cross-examination resumed—I cannot swear whether the letters I held in my hand were written by Mrs. Harris; she never denied to me that she wrote these letters to Major Williams; she always termed them "letters," never calling them "letters to Major Williams;" there was a conversation between us to the effect that it would be claimed these letters were not written to be sent; this occurred since the present petitions were brought; I did not know that any letters were burned; never expressed a wish that they should be put out of sight.

LETTER FROM MR. HARRIS TO MRS. HARRIS.

The following letter from Mr. Harris to Mrs. Harris while she was at Bordentown was then put in evidence:—

NEW LONDON, Nov. 13, 1863.

MRS. J. N. HARRIS:—

DEAR MADAM—Yours of the 11th is just at hand, and how can I reply? Not "dear Jennie," as usual, for it is not so, no more is that "dear Johnnie," when you so wrote me in Pennsylvania, and at the same time writing quite a different story to another. We have had perfect peace in the house since you left. Oh! what a change! How thankful I have felt for a few days of peace. Yet, aside from this, I feel no better. Tears and crying are my meat, day and night. I have drank the dregs of the cup of sorrow and trembling and wringing them out. Yesterday have had three crying spells, and when, oh when will this dark cloud pass away! I feel that I cannot endure it. I have heard other stories since you left, and from attending circumstances know they must be true. You must have had a good time after his wife left. Mary knows the terrible estrangement, but likely has no idea of the cause. She asked me what you meant by saying you had been miserable for the last three months, and when she spoke of the house how well it looked at parting, it appeared to you as a sepulchre. Ely Douglas asked Mary if she supposed Mrs. Harris had any idea of the character of Mrs. Gilbert, who had been at our house so much. Mary said she did not know. Ely said if I did I would not have you there. The children are well, and get along finely; they like aunt Mary much.

I hope you won't think of coming home yet. I shudder and tremble at the thought, and have been thinking it would be best for you to get board with Louise in New York for a while at least. You will certainly enjoy it much better than coming to our desolate home, and, moreover, I know I shall, for I cannot live the life of the past three months. The more I think of what has been done, the more I feel its desolating horrors, and I am seized with trembling and amazement. I think some time it is all a dream, and shall awake out of it by and by; then I awake, and the awful reality comes over me, and I sink in despair. When I think of my dear children my heart bleeds. I have thought if we were to separate for a while some change might occur in our feelings; but to come together so soon again, it is only to repeat the old story, for when I look on you I tremble, and I cannot help it. I cannot control my feelings. It is no use to argue the question; that is past. I have thought if you could get board with Louise for a while we might feel different, and Providence open some way whereby we might be happier. You had better tell Louise of the estrangement, and that it is necessary for you to live away a while, and make arrangements to board with her. Frank and mother both know we live very unhappily together, and he said they have known it for some time, so that the subject will not be new to them, and they would readily acquiesce, as it is their desire. It will not do to bring our troubles among our friends as have occurred. It will be their ruin. You and I may argue a question and say we will do so and so; but we cannot change our dispositions, and we well know what has been once done time and again will occur again. I certainly wish you all the happiness it is possible for you to enjoy. You have destroyed mine and that of my children and many of your friends; but, nevertheless, I would be a friend to you and advise you well. I will send you fifty dollars per month for your board, or more if necessary. If you cannot get board with Louise perhaps you might get some good private boarding house near her. Now, I want you to write to me on the receipt of this, and advise with me as to what is best to be done under the circumstances, believing, as I do, I am your friend. Yours, truly,

J. N. HARRIS.

P. S.—I hear from Jennie occasionally. She seems enjoying herself. Don't fail to write me by return of mail.

Another letter was here read, written by Mr. Harris next day, containing nearly the same facts as the above.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOUIS SCOVELL—THE VERANDAH KISSING AFFAIR.

Mr. Louis Scovell, examined by Mr. Walt—I reside in Albany, N. Y.; am an officer in the United States Navy; called on S. C. Thompson; I told him that the ship to which I was attached would be stationed in New London all summer; he spoke of Mr. Harris' family, alluding to the pleasant relations which existed between him and them; he told me to call, and as he was writing almost every week he would mention that I would do so on my return to New York in the course of a few days; I called and left my card at the house of Mr. Harris; the ladies were out; an evening or two after I was formally presented at the house by Miss Sarah Irish; I then met Miss Harris, Mrs. Harris and two or three ladies, strangers to me—non-residents, as I understood; passed a pleasant evening, remaining about an hour; was in the habit of calling quite frequently; seldom met Mrs. Harris at home; Miss Jennie was generally the lady in charge; took tea once there with Commodore Drake, of the navy, by invitation of Miss Jennie Harris, Mrs. Harris not being present; was introduced to Mr. Harris; he was not at home when I took tea, but was on other occasions; his manner was kind and cordial; Miss Jennie Harris came on board the Iosco on one occasion with a young lady visitor; Mrs. Harris never visited the vessel; called at the villa one evening in July with my sister; met Mrs. and Miss Harris and Miss Raymond; remained until about ten o'clock; this is the visit when Mr. Harris ordered me to leave; I think I saw him first in the library as I passed to the verandah with Mrs. Harris; one of the young ladies was playing the piano; Mrs. H. and myself promenaded in the hall; it was a beautiful, clear moonlight night, and I suggested a walk on the verandah; we went out there and concluded our promenade; our conversation was on general topics, laughing and talking pleasantly together; in course of walk stopped at east end of verandah, she standing to my left, nearest the window; in course of conversation, I suppose, owing to some jest or witticism, I kissed Mrs. Harris; I wish to state most distinctly that there was nothing in Mrs. Harris' manner or conversation, in look, word or deed, that was indelicate, unladylike or improper, and that I did not have an unworthy or impure thought in connection with her enter my head at any time during our interview on the verandah; the act of kissing her was entirely unpremeditated (laughter); it did not occur to me when I went out there that any such impropriety on my part would take place; the verandah was an open one; we were liable to be seen by any servants or others upon the grounds; while standing there, or after we commenced to promenade, I heard a movement of blinds; Mrs. Harris remarked that her husband was concealed behind the blinds, and was watching us; I apologized to Mrs. Harris by saying that I was entirely to blame for what had occurred; that she must give herself no uneasiness about it, that I would assume all the responsibility with Mr. Harris; we continued to promenade some moments longer; then conducted her to where other ladies were sitting; I returned to verandah, where I was shortly after joined by Mr. Harris; he accused me of having hugged and kissed his wife, and said it was a bad return for the kindness and hospitality he had extended to me. (Witness here gave particulars of interview with Mr. Harris, which has already appeared in evidence.) I gave him no explanation of what had occurred, but denied his statement *in toto*; now I wish to state most decidedly and most emphatically, remembering as I do the sacredness of the oath that I have taken, that the assertion that I hugged Mrs. Harris, that my arms were around her or hers about me, and that we were kissing each other at any time we were on the verandah, is a base, unmitigated lie from beginning to end; left the house soon after; next day I received a note from Mrs. Harris apologizing for the absurd and jealous conduct of her husband; some time afterwards received a note from Miss Jennie—a pleasant, friendly little note—enclosing some flowers which she had been requested to forward to me; I think there was no allusion in the note from Jennie to this occurrence; I wrote a reply; visited the villa once after this.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER FROM MRS. HARRIS TO MR. HARRIS.

On the reassembling of the court this afternoon the following letter, written by Mrs. Harris to her husband, after the receipt of the two letters alluded to in yesterday's HERALD, and one of which was published, was put in evidence:—

MONDAY EVENING.

MY DEAR JOHNNIE:—

We are sitting cosily in the little library, and, need I tell you, with a cheerful small fire burning in the grate. Jennie sent you two letters to-day, and she is very sorry she sent you so stupid a letter yesterday. She says, as she was not well, and she promised to write you, she did so. We have been to the dentist's and to ride to-day, and have done some sewing besides. Mother is coming up to pass the day with me to-morrow. Little H. Brown is quite feeble to-day. I am sorry you still feel so hard towards me; perhaps I deserve it, and I pray that you may see things as they are, in their true light. Think of the many unhappy hours I have passed in my married life, with no arm on which to lean—no one whom I could go to to tell my many little trials and perplexities. Remember when I came to him—the only one I could and ought to go to for comfort and sympathy—I, in place of sympathy, heard nothing but rebukes and unkind words, which has hardened my otherwise warm heart towards you. How I long for a different aspect; how many times since your absence I have wished that I had a fond, kind and loving husband that I could go to with all my joys and sorrows—that would love me as I ought to be loved, and be to me a comfort and support. Perhaps I do not deserve it. You may say so. Your love I fear oftentimes I have never possessed it. I own I have not done as I ought, but under the circumstances you ought to overlook it, knowing my ardent, impulsive nature, and the unkind treatment to which I was subjected. If you cannot forgive me this, how can I forgive you those cruel blows? Have I not much to forgive? And never would these words have been penned if I had had a kind, good, loving companion. I grieve for sympathy—'tis my nature. Why were those warm impulses given us? If we must live in this cold, heartless world we must smother all those warm, kindly feelings of the heart. Oh, how mine aches with pain—not with remorse, as you might think, but with sorrow, knowing I have no loving companion, husband, friend. You did not mention me in your letters to my darling as well as yours. I perhaps am not worthy. I can go to none who never turns one empty away. He knows I am innocent of all that you have accused me. What a happy thought to an aching heart!

Think how many dear, precious children I have borne for you, and how many times I have suffered for them and you. Thank kind Heaven they (some of them) are safely housed, and we who are suffering here in this life's pilgrimage may well envy their sweet repose in the bosom of their Redeemer, where all tears will be wiped away, and where the weary are at rest.

Remember how cruelly you accused me of wrong when I was merely innocent and joyous. How vividly those days come to me at times, and to-day my heart aches to think of those unhappy moments! I often inquire within myself why is it? Why did I suffer in this way—I who was as innocent as your own Jennie is to-day? Think and ponder all this, and then make allowances for all I have done—if you can do so in your heart of hearts. A kind word—oh, how I prize them! My servants would do all required were they kind and submissive. You probably have not forgotten how often you have prayed for the "scorner and scoffer." May the Lord forgive you for them all. I reverence religion as much as you do; and, because I am not as zealous, perhaps, or sincere, often in the interpretation, I am a "scoffer." I was in a Christian home for years. You took me from one where I had knelt for many years around a Christian family altar, where prayers ascended like sweet incense to our Father's throne; and I kneel—this "sinner" and "scoffer"—at my kindred father's side, and was taught "it was not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." I hope and pray I may one day meet that precious parent whom I loved so well here on earth in that paradise above, and be forever at rest. Oh, joyous thought! How I am not trying you; but my heart is full so full to-night. Jennie sends love to you. The children are in their little nests. Good night. I pray you may return happy. Your true

JENNIE.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ALLEN B. MINER.

Mr. Allen B. Miner examined—I formerly resided in New London; I reside in New York, and am an auctioneer; I first became acquainted with Mrs. Harris in 1832; Mrs. Harris' brother married my mother's sister; I stopped at the Pequot House principally when in New London; saw Mrs. Harris two years previous to her marriage; it was nearly two years after when I again saw her; I am almost positive I never called at Mrs. Harris' house and took her out to ride; I never was at Groton with Mrs. Harris in a carriage; I was in New London at the time of the Centennial; I was in the habit, while visiting New London, of calling on Mr. John T. Ames, on which occasions I saw Mr. Harris; I had known him since he had been visiting Mrs. Harris; he had always met me in a very friendly manner, inviting me to call at his house; two or three days prior to the Bicentennial he had again invited me to call at his house that evening, which I did; in the course of the evening he stated that his wife and daughter wished to visit Norwich on the occasion of this celebration, and that he could not go, as he was obliged to be in New York on business; he asked me to accompany them; to take his carriage and invite my aunt, Mrs. John W. Brown, to be of the party; I did see Mrs. Brown and invited her, in accordance with his request; his carriage met me at the City Hotel on the morning of the celebration; proceeded to his house; the ladies—Mrs. Harris, Miss Jennie Harris and Mrs. J. W. Brown—there got in the carriage, and we left for Norwich at eight o'clock in the morning; arrived at Norwich between ten and eleven; passed the day, went to the hall and remained less than an hour; returned to the Waregun House, where we remained about an hour, leaving at half-past nine o'clock in the evening; the driver of the carriage testified here under the name of John Lynch; his name then was Tom Smith; I handed him ten dollars to provide for the horses and get his own dinner and supper, &c.; witness here described his ride with Mrs. Harris on the occasion alluded to by Miss Jennie Harris, when seats were changed in the carriages; it was at Miss Jennie's request that the change was made; I met Mrs. Harris at the parade previously alluded to; the soldiers were passing by the City Hotel, the band playing; I saw Mrs. Harris and my aunt in front of the hotel; there was a disturbance in front; I went down stairs and invited Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Harris to come into the hotel, in view of any difficulty; I showed them into the parlor, which, being crowded with spectators, I invited them to my room, where they remained until the crowd had dispersed, say ten or fifteen minutes; they then both left the hotel; after their departure I got into a carriage with Colonel Irish and proceeded to the house of a friend, where I took tea and spent the evening; was not back to the hotel until after ten o'clock; did not see Mrs. Harris or Mrs. Brown again on that day or evening; Mrs. Harris and her daughter called at my store in Nassau street, New York; I entered the carriage and rode up town with them; deposited them in Thirty-fourth street, at the house of Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, where they were visiting at the time; I remember calling at Mr. Courtney's on one occasion, shortly after New Year's Day; I had promised to call for Mrs. Harris and daughter in the morning to visit my family; I called in the evening to apologize, as business had prevented me; I saw Mr. Harris there; expressed my apology to Mrs. Harris in the presence of her husband; never saw anything in the conduct of Mrs. Harris that would lead me to believe anything improper in her conduct whatever; never have seen Mrs. Harris over a dozen times since her marriage.

Mr. Miner was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Lippitt, but nothing further of importance was elicited.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN JOHN W. BROWN.

Captain John W. Brown examined—I reside in Brooklyn; my occupation for forty years has been that of the sea, as captain of several whale ships; I was in New London when my sister, Mrs. Harris, was married; in the fall of 1863 first heard of these difficulties; came up to see my sister in March, 1865; I rang at the door, when Mr. Harris came and opened it; when he saw me he saluted me and extended his hand; I said, "Excuse me if I don't take that hand—it struck my sister; the world has passed its verdict that no man shall strike a woman;" I entered one of the rooms then and took a seat; Mr. Harris and I conversed on indifferent subjects for about half an hour; saw Mr. Harris again in the morning; I was seated, when Mr. Harris came and stood before me; he commenced to talk about the bad conduct of his wife; he made no special charge against her unbecoming a wife, or unbecoming a woman; he wound up by the story of the regimental gathering; he said something about his wife being in the dark with men; I understood him to say that they slept in different rooms (witness then related the quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Harris while she was in bed, as told to him by Mr. Harris); he then asked me if I would like to have this thing made public; at a subsequent interview Mr. Harris said he would like to have the thing settled in a quiet manner; I said he had made the thing public himself; he had commenced the war, and he should now carry it out; I then left and went to New York.

Captain Brown was cross-examined by Mr. Lippitt.

TESTIMONY OF MISS MINNIE W. HARRIS—AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Miss Minnie Harris, daughter of the petitioners, thirteen years of age, was next called. Mrs. Harris burst into tears on seeing Minnie take the stand. She testified as follows:—I am thirteen years of age; remember when some person came one night to the house in Huntington street; Edith slept with mother in back room; I slept in front room; Tom Smith and the two hired women slept in attic; first heard dining room window go up; I called to Tom Smith and mother; did not hear that anybody was found in the house; they said that they looked all around the house and could not find anybody; one morning I and Edith were in the bathroom bathing; father had a Bible in his hand and came in; heard mother say, "John, do you think God will hear your prayers this morning after your abuse of me?" father then struck mother several times; saw her back three or four days after; it was all black and blue; I was present in court when Miss Drudy and Miss Roddy swore to Mr. Fred Minor's rushing into the kitchen with his clothes down; no such event ever took place; went into mother's room on one occasion and saw the bed and mother's clothes all wet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lippitt—Mother had forgotten all about the wetting of the bed until I told her. I was about seven or eight years old when this noise was heard in the house; father said he struck mother because she had used bad language.

Q. Do you love your father as well as you do your mother? A. I love them both.

Minnie here put her handkerchief to her face and cried bitterly. It was, indeed, an affecting sight, as the child is very interesting and intelligent.

Cross-examination continued—My mother has talked to me frequently relative to this case; I heard my mother sometimes call my father a devil.

Redirect, to Mr. Walt—Q. Now, Minnie, you say you love father and mother, which do you wish to go with? A. I wish to go with my mother.

Q. Which does Edith wish to go with? A. She wishes to go with mother.

The court here adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### Antecedents of the Parties.