shows of vast unexplored mountain ranges. It stretches through twelve degrees of latitude, through every variety of mountain scenery and every variety of climate possible to its northern location. Comprised in the primeter of the Great Columbia Basin are millions of thousands of square miles on which the eyes of civilized man have not yet looked, and it is reasonable to believe that there are yet many places where undiscovered mines are lying as rich as Owyhu and Boise. The country in question contains one-tenth of the possessions of the United States. In 1861 it swelled the metallic currency of the world with $3,000,000. In 1862 it added $8,000,000 more. In 1863 it poured out $13,000,000 of treasure. In 1864 the gold and silver yield reached $18,000,000. In 1865 the stupendous aggregate of $24,000,000 has already been reached, and gold and silver are now pouring through this city at the rate of over $2,000,000 a month.

Each steamer from the mouth of the Columbia river carries from $500,000 to $800,000 on her treasure list, and vast sums in the hands of private individuals. Three steamers leave the river each month, and sometimes one each week. This treasure product arises from the exertion of three thousand laborers in 1861, of seven thousand in 1862, of sixteen thousand in 1863, of twenty thousand in 1864 and of nearly twenty-five thousand in 1865.

It will be observed that the production goes on increasing from year to year, and in that respect differs from the early history of California, where the highest production was in 1850-51—three years after discovery. In that country not less than one hundred thousand operative miners were employed to produce $70,000,000 of gold annually, and in this the annual yield is over rather than under $1,000 to the man, including those employed in all accessory pursuits to mining.

MINING POPULATION IN THE COLUMBIA BASIN.

In Kootenai, 100 men; in Blackfoot, 5,000; in the Nez Perces country (Clearwater and Salmon rivers), 1,000; in John Day mines, 1,500; in Powder river mines, 500; in Boise Basin, 9,000; South Boise and the tributaries of Boise river, 2,500; in Owyhu, 3,000. Total, 22,600.

There are besides about 2,500 Chinese miners, of whom 500 are in Boise Basin, 500 in the Nez Perces country, and 1,500 on the Columbia river, near Colville, and up the Pen d'Oreille river.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

All of Oregon east of the Cascades and south of the Blue Mountains, and all that portion of Southern Idaho remote from the densely populated mining districts, is infested with bands of predatory Snake Indians, who are poor in everything but undying hostility to the whites. North of Salmon river to the Palouse river are the lands of the Nez Perces Indians, who are friendly, rich in horses and of agreeable person. In Bitter Root valley are the Flathead Indians, and on the next stream north, Flathead river, are the Pen d'Oreilles. Between the Bitter Root Mountains and the Columbia river are the confederated bands of Palouses, Spokanes, Couer d'Alenes and Colville Indians. On the west side of the Columbia, between that stream and the Cascade range, commencing south, are the Yakimas, Clickatais, Okinakanes and Wee-Natchies. On the northern slope of the Blue Mountains, in the midst of the white settlements, is the reservation on the Umatilla river, containing the conquered and civilized tribes of the Walla Wallas, Umatillas and Cayuses.

The number of the Snakes is unknown; the Nez Perces count 3,500; the Flatheads, 400; the Pen d'Oreilles, 600; the confederated bands of Palouses and others, 1,500; the Yakimas and the bands north and west of the Columbia river, 5,000; and the Indians of the Umatilla reservation, 750. Total, 11,750. There are some bands not enumerated, and the figures are only approximate. All those Indians, except the Snakes, live in circumstances of considerable comfort, and have vast numbers of horses and considerable quantities of neat stock. The Flatheads excel all in courage and all the virtues of savage life, and the Nez Perces are by far the richest and most accumulative.

NAVIGATION OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

From the sea, one hundred and fifty miles, to the Cascades, the Columbia is adapted to the use of large river steamers. One or two of the class called "North river boats" are now in use in this section. Here the waters have a fall of fifty feet in five miles, and a portage is made by railroad six miles. Then comes a river section, without rapids, with a four mile current, for forty-five miles, to The Dalles, and another railroad of thirteen miles takes freight and passengers above the dalles and Falls of the Columbia. The dalles, after which the town of The Dalles is named, is a narrow passage of two hundred feet in width and of immense depth, through which the waters of the Columbia are compressed. A few miles above are the Falls, twenty-eight feet high. When the spring freshets come the water backs up from the dalles and covers these falls. From the upper terminus of the railroad it is one hundred and twenty-three miles to the confluence of the North Fork of the Columbia and Snake river. Up the Snake river one hundred and sixty-nine miles is Lewiston, the head of navigation on that stream for the present. But above the canon which the Snake has cut through the Blue Mountains there is a navigable section of the river as far south as Salmon Falls, near the Utah frontier. A boat is now building to navigate this section. Tunning up the Columbia to the north, Priest's rapids obstruct its navigation fifty miles above the junction of the two streams. Frequent rapids occur for several hundred miles, up to Colville. A portage of over hundred and fifty miles is here brought into use. At Colville a steamboat is now finished, which will, next year, ascend the Columbia two hundred and fifty miles above the forty-ninth parallel, and supply the newly discovered mines of the Upper Columbia.

CHANGES OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS—A RETROSPECT.

At the time of the discovery of the Nez Perces mines the settlement in the Columbia basin did not have more than fifteen hundred civilized inhabitants, of which fully one-half were mixed bloods. The habits of the people can but be described as "predatory." Horse stealing and cattle lifting were positive virtues, and homicide was a venial crime. It was common in those days for a gay young frontiersman to keep a family, composed of a squaw and a number of half breeds, in a condition of frontier luxury by the dextrous use of a lasso. The meat of horses was a considerable portion of the diet of the people, and upon this fact I hang a theory. You will observe that Cobbett attributed the bovine peculiarities of the English to their fondness for beef; I observe that pork and sourerout give rise to certain traits of the Germans, and I reason analogously that eating horses builds up the inclination to steal them. In the days of which I speak the politics of the country were very one-sided. The army patronage was distributed principally by men of Southern predictions; hence the civilians hated "a damned abolitionist," and this climate was very unhealthy for them. If an abolitionist escaped positive injury he was at least sure to have to listen to a somewhat prejudicial statement of his pedigree and personal antecedents, which, if unpalatable, he was at liberty to resent with six-shooters, bowie knives, tomahawks and double-barrelled shotguns. I have said that the army patronage shaped public opinion, and on that I hang another theory. Tell me who feeds you and I will tell you what you are. Happily those days are over, and party rancor is much tempered by what is somewhat facetiously termed "the march of American civilization." I say "facetiously," because I observe that the march of civilization brings in its train its inevitable accompaniments of civilized vices, which are this much worse than those of barbarism—that they attract, while the latter repel with disgust.

The five years of retrospect which I have looked over is full of events, the significance of which is only visible to the actual, present observer. It covers a period in which three-fourths of the Columbia basin has been recovered from savage domination. The merciless Indians who followed the depredations immigrants of 1860 down Snake river to Farewell Bend have fallen beneath the deadly rifle bullets of the frontiersmen. Their defiant yells will never more strike terror into the hearts of the explorers of the Great Basin. What thousands of soldiers, with scientific and gallant officers, have failed to do, has been done by the civilians from the promptings of a lust of gold. Wherever the precious metals exist there will the mining adventurer go at all hazards; and it is he that has subjugated the savages in innumerable and nameless fights, of which current history scarcely takes notice, and which will be forever lost to the coming generations.

THE MINING TRADE.

Although the supplies for the Columbia basin have brought vast profits to the coffers of California merchants, it has ever been the policy of the people of that State to keep the mines of our interior in the shadow of those of Nevada and California. When you read the immense treasure lists of the departing steamers from San Francisco recollect that those from the mouth of the Columbia to that city occur as frequently and average fully half as much to the trip. The entrance to San Francisco harbor is called the "Golden Gate." We do not envy her the title, but with the present magnificent yield of silver in our interior we intend to claim and hold for the mouth of the Columbia river the name of the "Silver Gate." The reasons for the preponderance of California influence on the coast are simple. The State has been long settled, and its future pretty well forecast; when the mines on the Columbia were discovered the treasure principally benefited the commercial elements of that State, and that class still control it in a large degree. The people of that country have also vast interests in the silver mines of Nevada; and, with the present sparse population of the coast, they very wisely strive to prevent the depletion of the population of that section.

THE QUARTZ MINES.

Of course the ultimate mining prosperity of the country depends upon the quartz interests, which are mainly in silver lodes. There are at this time either in operation or ready to be put up mills carrying about one hundred and ten stamps in the Owyhu mines. There are fully as many in South Boise and the Middle Boise mines—perhaps more—and something more in Boise Basin. On Eagle creek, a tributary of Powder river, there is a five stamp mill in operation and two or three more in process of construction. In every case that I know of the mills have been profitably run, with the exception of one at South Boise, which has, so far, proved a failure, through the mismanagement, or something worse possibly, of its officers. In some cases the yield of precious metals is prodigious, and in all cases, except those named, satisfactory.

In Owyhu the metal is principally silver; in South and Middle Boise gold and silver, silver predominating; in Boise Basin gold and silver, gold predominating; on Powder river, gold of great fineness, and at Florence the best lodes carry silver.

Long after the mines of gold and silver are exhausted, when the shafts by which they are worked shall have fallen in, when the stories of the fabulous yield of these mines become as the traditions of Mexico and Peru, the Columbia basin will be richer by far than now with the wild lust of gold in the hearts of its inhabitants. Its 200,000 square miles of grazing grounds will support innumerable flocks and herds; its ten thousand creeks and rills will drive the spindle and loom to manufacture the woollen fabrics, which will have the world for a market and all mankind for consumers. The narrow valleys will be dotted with homesteads when contentment has succeeded the frenzy of gold hunting, and the produce of the orchard, the vineyard, the fields and the pastures will support thousands in luxury, where hundreds underwent incredible toils and sufferings "for as much vile trash" as one could grasp in his hand.

Non-Performance of a Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Before Judge Foster.

MAY 11.—*Alexander Henderson vs. Hiram Iron et al.*—Plaintiff in this suit claimed that he entered into a contract with the defendants to purchase fifty acres of land in Suffolk county for $3,500. The proper papers were to be handed over to the plaintiff on his paying $1,000 cash and assuming a bond and mortgage claim on the property for $2,500. It was also agreed that a forfeit of $500 was to be given by the party failing to perform this contract. On plaintiff tendering the money defendants refused to convey the farm, as agreed, when this suit for $500 was commenced.

Fraud in procuring the signature of defendants to the agreement was set up in justification. The jury gave a verdict for defendants.

D. C. Birdsall and James H. Henderson for plaintiff; Thomas H. Rodman for defendants.

News Items.

The young ladies of Bangor gave a May Day breakfast which netted them over $300. It will be expended in cloth, to be made up by the Freedmen's Aid Society for the destitute freedmen.

The heirs of the revolutionary General Kosciusko have lost a suit for six hundred acres of land situated near White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

A resident of Memphis has sued the *Avalanche* for libel in saying that he had been a rebel. The damages are laid at $50,000.

The Hon. John M. Wilson, the presiding judge at the second trial of William Hopps for the murder of his wife, has a letter in the Chicago *Tribune* replying to the comments of the editors who were indignant that the perpetrator of so atrocious and cold blooded a murder should be acquitted on the plea of insanity. In the letter is this statement, which certainly shows that law keeps up with the progress of the age:—"The case decides, as I understand it, that when insanity is set up as a defence for an act otherwise criminal, and proof is offered tending to establish it, the burden of proof of sanity is upon the State and she is bound to make out sanity beyond a reasonable doubt; in other words, if there is a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner the jury should acquit."

Thirty-five miles of street improvements were completed in Indianapolis during the year 1865.

The *Morgan County* (Indiana) *Gazette* says:—The pigeons remain as numerous as ever. They seem to be inexhaustible. Everyone has been feasting on them, and still continue to do so, in consequence of which the butcher shops have been compelled to suspend business, in a great measure, until a more convenient season.

The Albany *Argus* of the 9th says:—The Southern letter mail, which was made up in New York, for Albany, Monday evening, has been lost, and up to a late hour last night no trace of it had been discovered. Telegrams to points west and east failed to bring any information as to its mysterious disappearance, and there is no knowing as yet whether it has been stolen or been carried, by mistake, to some other city.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 2d says that Judge Smiley, of the Natchez district, in his charge to the grand jury of his circuit instructs them that they can take no notice of any offences committed from the 9th day of January, 1861, the date of the ordinance of secession, to the 16th of October, 1865, the date of the organization of the State government, under the orders of President Johnson; the opinion of the Court being that during that period there was no State sovereignty against which an offence could be committed, and no State laws to which offences could be amenable.

The Vicksburg *Journal* says a colored boy named Mingo, employed by Mr. J. Fennimore, on his plantation on the Baldwin's ferry road, while ploughing one day last week, found a tin box filled with gold and silver coin, amounting to several thousand dollars. Mr. Fennimore assisted the boy in selling the gold, and although it is supposed the money was buried by negroes owned by Mr. Fennimore before the war, the boy receives the full benefit of the discovery.

The *Sunny South*, published at Aberdeen, Miss., questions the statement in the New York *Tribune* that Col. Thomas, in his last report, claims that much of the cheerful industry of the freedmen is owing to the confidence they have in the military authorities to protect them in their personal rights. It says:—We have had no garrison at Aberdeen for many months, and no Bureau official among us for some time, and we question whether within the bounds of the South a better state of feeling exists between freedmen and whilom masters. We doubt very much whether an intelligent negro can be found in Monroe county who would not oppose, in opinion, the introduction of a garrison. In fact the freedmen have had no more lawless oppressors than the white federal troops, whose favorite amusement has been everywhere to wantonly abuse the negro simply because of his color.

The St. Albans Gas Works took fire on Saturday afternoon and were destroyed. The loss to the company is seven thousand to eight thousand dollars, which is partly covered by insurance, effected about four P. M. of the same day, in the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to the amount of five thousand dollars.

The Hartford *Times* of the 8th inst. states that a German shoemaker living in Middletown, whose name we did not learn, was arrested in that city this morning, at his place in the rear of the recently robbed Middletown Savings Bank, on a charge of being concerned in the murder of the woman whose body was found in a field in Cromwell. It seems that the prisoner and his wife quarrelled about a fortnight ago. This is known by some of the neighbors. That he killed his wife at or about that time, now seems highly probable. In his house was found his wife's dress, which had evidently been washed, and had flour put upon it in several places. Upon washing off the flour the marks of blood spots were distinctly visible. It will be recollected that the body of the murdered woman, when found, was wholly without clothing. When the officer approached who made the arrest the prisoner betrayed much excitement, and at once exclaimed, "You want to see me about my wife!" Being questioned as to where his wife was, he said she had gone to Hartford or to Germany. The torn shirt found not far from the body is now said to have been hers, and it was a woollen one, a sort of blouse or wrapper, the prisoner having another one just like it. The body, which had been buried, was exhumed yesterday for the purpose of identification; but mortification had set in so far as to render absolute recognition scarcely possible. The friends of the prisoner's wife described the gold ring she wore, and the ring found on the finger of the body corresponds with their description. The prisoner and his wife had no children.

The State Agricultural Society of Illinois has offered premiums to persons who plant the greatest number of deciduous trees in artificial groves this spring, the same to be counted in the fall and the premiums to be paid in January, 1867. This is a movement of peculiar value to the West, where the boundless prairies are without shade, and where the value and beauty of every homestead would be so much increased by trees.

Mrs. Bright, wife of William Bright, a respectable citizen of St. Louis, and Gus. Ortell were recently tried in that city for adultery. They pleaded guilty and were fined $100 each. While the parties were in the County Marshal's room paying their fines Mr. Bright waited outside the door. The business having been transacted he entered the room and shot his wife with a pocket pistol, the ball entering the right cheek and, passing through, lodged in the back part of the mouth. At latest accounts Mrs. B. was still alive and likely to recover. This occurred on the 7th inst.

The grand total of logs on the St. Croix river and its tributaries this season is said to amount to eighty-three million feet.

There have been five murders committed in Indiana within the past three weeks, two of them the most atrocious and cold-blooded on record.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of May 5 says:—The decision of Judge Dupiantier reported in the *Picayune* of yesterday, to the effect that parties could not recover on promissory notes where the consideration was Confederate money, created a great stir among the holders of paper in this city. During Confederate times a great many long-headed and far-seeing persons invested their Confederate money as rapidly as they received it in bond and mortgage. These bonds or notes, with large amounts of back interest, have become due, and suits have been instituted on them. If Judge D.'s decision is a sound one, and is sustained by the Supreme Court, the holders of this sort of paper will be in an uncomfortable situation.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 7th inst. has the following:—Martin Lutz, a wealthy and highly respectable farmer, residing within one mile of Cookstown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, left his home a few days ago, on a visit to Ohio, expecting to be absent several days. He returned on Friday evening, however, about nine o'clock, and knowing that his wife would not be looking for him, he concluded to steal in upon her unawares. He soon discovered that she was absent, and had left the house in the charge of his cousin, a boy of about sixteen years of age. As Lutz had considerable money in the house, he seemed to have conceived the idea of testing the courage and fidelity of the boy. He accordingly entered the house stealthily, but the boy hearing the noise gave the alarm, and, calling a companion, begged him to get assistance, as there was a robber in the house. The boy then approached the room where the supposed robber was, challenged him three times to come out or he would shoot him. After the third warning the boy fired, being armed with a navy revolver. Lutz up to this time had not spoken, but as the ball had passed through his body he fell to the floor, exclaiming, "You have killed me, but it was all my fault!" In fifteen minutes he was dead. The ball passed entirely through the body, entering above one of the hips and passing out above the other, severing the bowels in its passage. Just before the shot was fired, help had arrived in front of the house, but the boy seemed to have been highly excited, and did not hear them. The affair created intense excitement, but a simple recital of the facts was enough to satisfy all that the unfortunate man fell a victim to his own folly. No one regretted the sad occurrence or felt its effects more keenly than the poor boy whose fidelity had been so severely tested. He had a hearing before a magistrate on the following day, and was admitted to bail. Lutz was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. His wife was on a visit to a neighbor on the night of the occurrence, and had left the house in the keeping of the boy.

A special despatch to the Hartford *Courant*, dated Middletown, May 9, says the examination of Brienick (charged with being the murderer of the woman found dead in a field in Cromwell, Conn.) was concluded this P.M., and he was discharged from custody. The prosecution failed to produce any evidence fixing the deed upon him. It was probably a case of suicide, or death from exposure and exhaustion. There is some reason for supposing her to have been partially insane.

Decisions in Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Barnard.

MAY 11.—Edward Morgan et al. vs. Lucinda L. Morgan et al. Motion granted.

Eben Barlow vs. Charles A. G. Depew. Motion granted.

Calvin T. Stickel vs. Richard D. McDonald et al. Receiver appointed.

Catharine Scamel vs. James Scamel. Judgment of divorce granted.

Wm. P. Holland vs. Augustus Schell. Motion denied. No costs.

Griswold L. Ely vs. Daniel G. Conner. Motion granted.

John Murphy vs. George Shepherd. Motion denied.

Kate A. Wilson vs. James T. Wilson. Judgment of divorce granted.

Benoni Lee, et al, vs. Chadsey et al. Motion denied.

Charlotte Overton vs. Gilbert E. Overton. Report of referee set aside, &c.

George G. Andrews vs. Hartman Freeland and others. Memoranda for counsel.

Delinquent Jurors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your report of the Superior Court proceedings Judge Barbour is stated to have said:—"It was really monstrous that out of two hundred and eight only twenty-two jurors could be made to appear." Such a policy is hard upon those who cannot afford to pay fines, and more hard upon those who depend for justice upon jurymen of less than average intelligence; and it is little less than gross oppression to persist in a practice which calls many from their business, in order that a few may be got to serve as jurors. I suggest that there should be a minimum fine, and a percentage on taxes in addition to it, to bring out better jurymen and to relieve those who now are compelled to do duty for the wealthy; and I hope that the officials will then not summon men by hundreds. A JUROR.

The Alleged Lottery Frauds.

HON. BENJAMIN WOOD:—

SIR:—In your paper, the *Daily News*, of this date, there appears a card signed with the name of Lyman R. Scott, in which card the writer, whoever he may be, evidently tries to make the public believe that I am the person solely responsible for the commencement of an action against you and your partners in the management of the Kentucky lotteries. I have diligently sought for this Lyman B. Scott, but thus far my search has been in vain, and I am naturally brought to the conclusion that no such person exists. But I do know one Lyman C. Scott, of New Jersey; and I know that this Scott instituted an action in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman presiding, on Thursday, 3d of May inst., which action resulted in the granting of orders of arrest of yourself; that the arrest was made, and the defendant gave bail in the sum of $1,000. This case has, so far as I know, progressed no further.

Now for my own concern in the matter. A few days before the action referred to was commenced Lyman C. Scott and his father called upon me and explained the nature of a complaint which the first named had made before Justice Moneil of this city. That complaint was entertained, the Judge issued orders of arrest, the managers (or some of them) of the Kentucky lotteries were arrested, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 each to answer. The complaint or suit was to recover from the lottery managers $41,000 alleged by Scott to have been lost by him within a brief period in the purchase of tickets and policies. For the purpose of strengthening his case, and getting on the track of evidence which he wanted, he applied to me, knowing that I was in a position where I at least ought to know something of the workings of lottery management. I had been absent from the city for several months, and, until this call from Lyman C. Scott, had no knowledge of any complaints or suits against lottery managers of any kind whatever. At Lyman C. Scott's request, I cheerfully and promptly drew up a memorandum of such facts within my own knowledge as I deemed material in his case; the statements in this memorandum, together with other facts in his possession or in his statement, were reduced to an affidavit by his counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., which affidavit, after careful consideration, was signed and sworn to by Lyman C. Scott, and he subsequently took pains to have it published in most of the daily papers of the city. In that affidavit Lyman C. Scott swears that he is informed and believes that the Kentucky lotteries (in which you hold the largest interest), were fraudulently and maliciously drawn; and after being drawn, the numbers were altered with the intent to defraud and cheat him and others out of their money; and that this alleged fraud was perpetrated in your interest. This affidavit is, in all material parts, a reproduction of the one made before Justice Monell while I was absent from the city, and long before I ever had any conversation with Lyman C. Scott on the subject.

Now, I propose to prove all the charges made in the affidavit of Lyman C. Scott, as submitted to Judge Shipman, except the alleged loss of forty-one thousand dollars; that is to say, I will establish, upon your own and your co-partner's evidence, provided you and they do not decline to answer all questions pertinent to the issue, on the ground that such answers would degrade or criminate you and them, the truth of the allegations of fraudulent and unfair drawings, as set forth in the affidavit. Let either Judge Hilton, Judge Pierrepont, Judge Barbour, Judge Bosworth, Robert D. Holmes or any prominent professional man be chosen as referee, to take testimony, with open doors and entire freedom from secrecy, and I will bind myself in ample security, satisfactory to the referee, to pay all expenses of the investigation; and if I fail to prove the allegations set forth in Lyman C. Scott's affidavit, as presented to Judge Shipman, and on which the Judge caused you to be arrested (except as to the $41,000), I will pay over to Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, $5,000 for the benefit of the orphans of that State, or any other charity to be selected by the Mayor of New York, the money to be deposited in proper hands before the investigation begins. If I do prove the allegations of fraud as above noted, or as charged in Lyman C. Scott's affidavit, you shall pay $5,000 to the same object.

As you have given especial prominence to the card signed Lyman B. Scott, whom I believe to be a mythical person, I presume your sense of justice will at once award me the right of a hearing. M. C. STANLY.

May 9, 1866.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CORNELL—CLARK.—In Greenpoint, Brooklyn, at the house of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, May 10, by the Rev. Francis Mansfield, Mr. LUDLUM CORNELL of New York, to MISS ANNA ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter Clark Esq., of Greenpoint.

FRAZAR—LINDSLEY.—In Dorchester, Mass., on Tuesday, May 8, by the Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Mr. EVERETT FRAZAR, of the firm of Frazar & Co., Shanghae, China, son of Mr. George Frazar of Watertown, to MISS ANNIE H. LINDSLEY, daughter of Mr. Joseph C. Lindsley, of Dorchester.

RUE—WOODS.—On Thursday, May 10, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, at St. Ann's church, JOHN C. RUE to JULIA, eldest daughter of Robert C. Woods, all of this city.

WOODROW—BRAINERD.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, May 10, by the Rev. Dr. Darling, WALTER O. WOODROW to MISS JULIA BRAINERD, daughter of the late George Brainerd, of Albany. No cards.

WOODRUF—BLATCHLEY.—On Friday, May 11, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, HERMAN E. WOODRUF, of New Haven, to MISS ALICE T. BLATCHLEY, of Middletown, Conn.

WEEKS—COGSWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Charles Payne, EZRA WEEKS, Jr., to ELIZA J. COGSWELL, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

Died.

BERTINE.—On Friday, May 11, RODMAN BERTINE, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROOKS.—On Friday morning, May 11, at the residence of his father, near Plainfield, N. J., GEORGE BROOKS, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNS.—On Thursday, May 10, in hope of a blessed immortality, MRS. JANE, widow of Wm. Burns, aged 56 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 233 West Seventeenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

COMBS.—On Thursday, May 10, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL B. COMBS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 284 Sixth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

DAVIES.—On Tuesday, May 8, JOHN J. DAVIES, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, at St. John's church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, at three o'clock. The friends of the family, the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., the members of the Grand Lodge, of State of New York, F. and A. M., and of the order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

DONALDSON.—On Friday, May 11, MRS. CATHERINE DONALDSON, widow of James Donaldson, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons-in-law, William E. Lewis and Henry U. Slipper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 62 Seventh street, on Monday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, without further notice.

DIX.—On Thursday, May 10, of consumption, BENJAMIN DIX, aged 23 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 Greene street.

DWYER.—On Friday, May 11, ELLEN DWYER, widow of James Dwyer, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 297 East Fourteenth street.

DOMINICK.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, May 11, at the residence of his father, in this city, JAMES WILLIAM DOMINICK, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ERSKINE.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 11, GEORGE E., eldest son of William and Margaret Erskine, aged 16 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, William Lane, 137 High street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—At Oconomowoc, Wis., on Thursday, May 10, ELIZABETH M., wife of Henry L. Franklin, and daughter of Lewis and Frances S. Woodburn, Esq., of New York.

Albany Evening Journal please copy.

FAULKNER.—On Wednesday, May 9, MRS. CATHERINE FAULKNER, widow of Jacob Faulkner, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 13 Montgomery street, N. Y.

LEE.—On Thursday morning, May 10, ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Maria Lee, aged 11 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 65 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) noon, at twelve o'clock.

MURTAGH.—On Friday, May 11, MRS. ALICE MURTAGH, aged 32 years, beloved wife of Bernard Murtagh, of Larkfield, parish of Collumkill, county of Longford, Ireland.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 264 Tenth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 11, MRS. FRANCES, relict of Samuel Moore, aged 50 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, corner Hanson place and Portland avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MONAGAN.—On Friday, May 11, MARY MONAGAN, aged 80 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her grandchildren Francis and John McKenney; also James Oram and Edward Gormley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence 174 Hester street, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCCONVILL.—In this city, on Friday morning, May 11, JAMES, only child of John and Carrie McConvill, of Rochester.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, A. V. Stout, No. 232 Madison avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THOM.—On Thursday, May 10, of inflammation of the brain, ALICE, eldest child of Emily A. and the late Moses Odell, aged 4 years 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from 229 West Forty-third street, this (Saturday) afternoon at two o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—On Thursday, May 10, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, a native of parish of Ilend, county Clare, Ireland.

His funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at one o'clock, from his late residence 150 Forsyth street. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PARKER.—On Friday, May 11, SCHUYLER R. PARKER, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

PEACOCK.—On Friday morning, May 11, ESTHER, beloved wife of John Peacock, aged 57 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 137 Sullivan street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ROTH.—On Thursday, May 10, M. A. ELISE DODEZ, beloved wife of John Roth, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 155 West Thirtieth street.

ROSS.—On Thursday morning, May 10, ANNIE MCBRIDE, daughter of Joseph W. and Julia A. Robb, aged 6 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of James Parsons, Esq., Cartaret avenue, Claremont, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Monticello avenue cars for South Bergen leave the ferry, Jersey City, every ten minutes, or dummy cars at each hour pass within a short distance of the house.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, May 10, MRS. SARAH A. ROBINSON, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 323 Lexington avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RUSSEL.—At Strasburg, Pa., on Saturday, May 5, MARY ELTON, relict of William Russel, Esq., and mother of Stephen P. Russel, of this city, in her 85th year.

SYKES.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 9, ANNIE HELEN, youngest daughter of John Sykes, Jr., and Ann M. P. Sykes, of Delwood House, Bay Ridge, aged 6 months and 20 days.

STAPELLS.—On Thursday, May 10, CHARLES STAPELLS, of England, aged 64 years.

STEURER.—On Thursday, May 10, after a long illness, HELENE M., daughter of Jacob and Catharine Steurer, aged 11 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 82 West Nineteenth street.

TUGMAN.—At her residence, 39 West Sixteenth street, after a long and painful illness, S. VIRGINIA PLUME, the beloved wife of Charles H. Tugman, in the 39th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 46	MOON RISES	morn 3 31
SUN SETS	7 7	HIGH WATER	morn 7 6

Port of New York, May 11, 1866.

CLEARED.

Steamship The Queen (Br), Grogan, Liverpool—National Steam Navigation Co.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ferrier, Glasgow—F Macdonald & Co.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre—New York and Havre Steamship Co.

Steamship Borussia (Ham), Schwensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Costa Rica, Bradbury, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.

Steamship Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Steamship D P Ingraham, Anthony, Cow Bay.

Ship Western Chief (Br), Cunningham, Belfast—Walsh & Carver.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, St John, NB—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Schamyl (Norw), Svendsen, Falmouth via Philadelphia—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Christiana (Dan), Ibrantsten, Bremen—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Lord Clarendon (Br), Lavender, Malaga—Harbeck & Halsey.

Bark Vittoria Rubinacci (Ital), Cecurullo, Gibraltar and Malta—A P Agresti.

Bark Brunswick, Sylvester, Havana—Brockway & Baker.

Bark Jenny Lomelin (Br), Johns, Kingston, Ja—G F Bulley.

Brig Free Trade (Swed), Svensson, Bristol, Eng—R M Sloman & Edye.

Brig Veloce (Ital), Jacquarin, Bristol, Eng—Slocovich & Smith.

Brig A J Smith (Br), Dexter, Bremen—J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Parkside (Br), Saul, Leghorn and Genoa via Philadelphia—G F Bulley.

Brig Aniolope (Han), Hubert, Pernambuco and a market—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Volant (Br), Ganion, St Johns, NF—B F Small & Co.

Brig Almata (Br), Asmus, Port au Prince via Wilmington, NC—Young & Cowan.

Brig Aquidneck, Townsend, Cienfuegos—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Brig St Mary (Br), Morehouse, Halifax, NS—Edmiston Brothers.

Brig Hattie Hooper, Jacksonville—Young & Cowan.

Schr Armes (Br), Speight, St John, NB—A Smithers & Co.

Schr Gen Cazeneau, De Groot, St Domingo—J F Currier & Co.

Schr Carrie, Davis, Cienfuegos—Rubira & Co.

Schr Fleetwing, Hand, Jacmel—Goldthwait & Overton.

Schr Julia A Rider, Rider, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.

Schr Vicksburg, Haskell, Gloucester—Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr Mary Susan, Snow, Portsmouth, NH—J S Ingraham.

Schr A G Hazard, Gaine, Hartford—Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Schr Hannah Ann, Dyer, New Haven—Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Schr Blackstone, Jackson, Providence—G N Stranahan.

Sloop Emerald, Worden, New Haven—Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana 5th inst at 4 PM, and Nassau 7th, at 1 PM, with mdse and 102 passengers, to E Cuneard, Jr.

Steamship John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, 40 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship W P Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse, to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, 38 days, with mdse and 759 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Had eight deaths and one birth during the voyage.

Ship Roamer (Br), Pine, Liverpool, 36 days, with mdse, to Naylor & Sons.

Ship Theresa, Robinson, Liverpool, 37 days, with mdse, to Thomas Dunham. Has had very heavy weather; sprung her bowsprit, lost jibboom, foretopgallantmast and many sails.

Ship America (Br), Mortimer, Liverpool March 19, with mdse and passengers, to Sand Thompson's Nephews. Has had a continuation of westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship J P Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow, 46 days, with mdse, to W & A Nelson.

Bark Kongscerre (Reen), Hansen, Newcastle, 69 days, with coal, to Hubshee & Co.

Bark Julie Hern (Pruss), Schultz, Bordeaux, 60 days, with wine, &c, to Funch,