THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTIES.

The Trial Resumed and Several Witnesses Examined.

Partisan Acts of the Commissioners Divulged.

Governor Swann Determined to Do His Duty at All Hazards.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1866.

In all nine witnesses were examined at Annapolis today. The counsel for the Commissioners confessed, after much hesitation, to the Governor's jurisdiction over the case, and plead "not guilty."

Mr. Harvey, the conservative candidate for Mayor, and Beale proved that the Commissioners refused to appoint judges except from one side; and Cassel, Lynch and others proved that large numbers of judges were men of bad character, as also the special policemen detailed to act at the polls.

J. M. Frazer, Speaker of the House of Delegates, one of the framers of the Registry Law, proved that his vote, though duly registered last year, was excluded, and the judges refused to listen to his representations.

Mr. Cassel, a policeman, stated that nine-tenths of the special police were rowdies and roughs.

Ample evidence that votes were refused registration was adduced.

Some of the Judges have been indicted for the murder of a notoriously bad character.

Governor Swann will positively close the case on Wednesday or before, when he becomes convinced of the guilt or innocence of the Commissioners.

It is within the probabilities that they will be removed to-morrow. Some little feeling exists, but the populace are under control, there being ample appliances to maintain the public peace.

The alleged measures to indict Forney & Co. are strictly true.

During the trial the counsel for the Commissioners exercised the power of cross-examination to the fullest extent, but failed to shake the testimony.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1866.

At the opening of the investigation this morning the counsel for the Commissioners submitted a paper in which they explained that whilst they had, and did still, maintain the groundlessness of the charges against the Commissioners, and also do not withdraw their plea against the jurisdiction of the Executive to try the charges, nevertheless, as that plea had been overruled and decided against them, they, the Commissioners, deemed it due to justice and to their fellow citizens, as well as to themselves, that their counsel should return and render such aid as they might be able in the proposed investigation—to cross-examine witnesses produced by the memorialists, &c.

The counsel for the memorialists object to the Commissioners' counsel coming in now, unless they withdraw their objection to the jurisdiction of the Executive.

After considerable argument, the matter was arranged by the counsel for the Commissioners changing the language of the document submitted by them, so as to read: "For that purpose we are present, and, not abandoning the benefit of the plea to the jurisdiction, of which we desire to stand on the record to avail as it may be on behalf of our clients, we plead not guilty to the charges against them."

The Governor then made a statement. He notified the counsel that he would require prompt decision of the case; that this examination shall be gone through with in the shortest practicable period; that all irrelevant matter shall be thrown aside; and that the prominent and leading points of the case shall be stated, and shall be disposed of at the earliest practicable date. He informed the counsel that he intended to get through with the case by not later than Wednesday of next week, and he notified them that if they had any important evidence to submit that they have it here promptly. He also announced that as soon as the Executive was satisfied by the evidence that should be presented that the Commissioners were innocent, or that they were guilty, he should take action as promptly as he should feel justified in doing, even if that action should be taken in the midst of the proceedings which were going on. This announcement was regarded by most of those present as an indication that the Governor's decision would be adverse to the Commissioners.

The examination of the numerous witnesses present was then commenced and continued up to three o'clock, when the examination was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The evidence thus far has been mostly against the judges of the election, and charging the Commissioners with partisanship in the discharge of their duties.

Radical Threats from Washington—What Forney Says.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

However the immediate question between the Police Commissioners of Baltimore and Governor Swann may be decided, the firmness of the patriots of that city and the response by the people of other States to their expressed determination to protect their rights, will secure to them the ultimate and the lasting victory. If Governor Swann decides to remove the Police Commissioners by force, *that proceeding will undoubtedly be resisted by the Union people of Baltimore.* In that case the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday suggests that "The President would have the power to send military aid to assist the Governor," and the votes of disloyal men, including thousands of returned rebels, would thus be allowed to defeat the only friends of the Union in that State. *Is any one mad enough to suppose that Representatives and a United States Senator elected by such a vote would be admitted into the Fortieth Congress?* Governor Swann's ambition to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States can never be gratified by his making war upon the men who, in a moment of mistaken magnanimity, elected him chief magistrate of Maryland. Misled by this ambition, and by the assumption that he is technically authorized to remove the Police Commissioners, he will probably discover the difference between the exercise of such a power and the bold violation of a solemn section of the reformed constitution of Maryland, which the Senate indignantly and summarily rejects his credentials. But there is a power before the case goes to Congress; the same power which has already decided in favor of the clause in the reformed constitution disfranchising the rebels, and which would doubtless reverse its judgment when invited to pass upon the new election. If these considerations do not restrain Governor Swann they will certainly sufficiently compensate the bold Union men of Maryland, no matter what may be the immediate issue of the controversy.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25, 1866.

The steamer American, Captain Wakeman, sailed today for San Juan del Sur.

It is reported that the North American Steamship Company is about to place four more steamers on the Pacific and two more on the Atlantic, to compete with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Honolulu dates of the 8th report that the ship Sea Serpent, with Dr. Magown and Mr. Westfall passengers, touched at Honolulu and sailed for Hong Kong on October 9.

A contract between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Hawaiian government is proposed, subject to the ratification of the presiding officers of the Company at New York, which grants extensive privileges to the new steamship line, and binds the government to erect a wharf for the line, admits coal and materials for its use free of duty, taxes or harbor dues, sets apart a water lot for the company's use, agrees to buy their improvements at the expiration of forty years, permits the steamers to depart at any hour without reference to the usual forms, and extends these privileges to any steamship line which the company may establish between Honolulu and Australia.

The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived yesterday, bringing New York dates to October 1.

Captain Haley, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, returned yesterday from Honolulu and reports the depth of water at the entrance to that harbor from 23 to 25½ feet, which will admit the steamer Colorado of the new China line.

Flour is in active demand; bakers' extra quoted at $6 50. Wheat closed yesterday $1 75 per 100 lbs.

From July 1, over 2,500,000 sacks of wheat have been received from the interior, more than a third of which awaits shipment.

Money is growing easier. The jobbing trade is fair. Rio and Costa Rica coffee, 24c.; Eastern butter, 40c.; crushed sugar, 12½c.; shipping grade wool, 15c. a 16c.; dry California hides, 14c. Wheat closed steady at $1 77½ per 100 lbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26, 1866.

A Sacramento despatch says the Treasury Department peremptorily ordered Avery to deliver the Assessor's office to Bigler. The United States District Attorney, Miles Lape, has written the Collector Briggs, advising him to recognize Bigler.

Three vessels from the Arctic and Ochotsk Seas bring 27,000 codfish; three whalers bring 1,700 barrels of oil and 25,000 pounds of bone.

Mining shares are fluctuating. Gould & Curry $400, Caledonian $82, Choller Potosi $112, Savage $1,195, Belcher $1, Yellow Jacket $652. Local traders title.

NAVAL COMPLIMENTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Matinee on Board the United States Ship Sabine, in Honor of the Officers of the French Flagship Themis, in the Port of New London, &c.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 25, 1866.

New London, one of the prettiest places in creation, has lately been distinguished for its festivities given in honor of the French flagship Themis, lying in its harbor. The return compliment of the Themis is worthy of notice, and I send you herewith an account of a matinée given to the officers of the Sabine on the 18th ultimo. The day was as bright and sunny as if borrowed from the month of June, the barges lay lightly on the bosom of the waters, gayly adorned with flags and pennons, whilst the gallant officers received the fair guests with an impressment that made their hearts beat time to the ocean's swell; entering the Themis another bevy of officers greeted them with the musical language of *"la belle France."*

The novelty of the occasion and the gallantry of the gentlemen allowed no particular notice of the adornments until after supper, when on ascending to the main deck the scene burst upon the sight with dazzling beauty. Flags, shrubs, flowers, fountains and five hundred wax tapers, with the polish of steel and brass added to the hilarious music of song and dance made the scene one worthy of "Arabic entertainment" and struck the razer with speechless wonder—a wonder that was, however, soon merged into a maze of waltz and polka by New London's fairest belles, who, with *les beaux yeux*, returned the pretty compliments of the vivacious Frenchmen.

The music was perfect, one air (the Niagara) being expressly composed for the occasion, while the officers danced with the inimitable grace that a native only owns.

The dance was suspended on the arrival of each Sabine officer, and a national air played until the dressing room was reached, when it was again resumed.

But the "gem *par excellence*" was the supper; about one hundred ladies occupied the sides of two long tables, while between them stood the gay gallants who like second Ganymedes poured ambrosia and nectar in the shape of champagne and other sparkling wines, not to the gods, but the goddesses of the occasion. Candelabras of wax tapers gleamed a beautiful soft light, toasts and repartees went floating round and many a downcast eye and flitting blush revealed the spell that then enchalmed them.

Alas! 'tis over and with the departing ship, will go many a fond farewell and many a hope that the united emblems of France and America will long blend as harmoniously together as they did that night on the Themis. *Vive la France.*

THE TURF.

Cincinnati Races—Fall Meeting Over the Buckeye Course—Fifth Day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1866.

A drizzling rain during the whole of the day made the attendance on the stands rather slim, particularly that portion of them assigned to the ladies. The track was heavy, but the running was good and the time very fair under the circumstances. We had two races, the first a selling race of a dash of a mile and a quarter, for which seven started, and was won by Mr. Welch's bay colt by Knight of St. George, who sold fifth in the pools. The second race was two mile heats, for three year olds, which was won by Lancaster, beating Fannie Brown, Larkin and Liverpool. Lancaster was the favorite against the field previous to the start.

First Heat.—Fannie Brown went off with the lead, Liverpool second, Lancaster third. The latter, however, soon took a second place, Larkin third, and Liverpool fell in the rear. They ran in this way to the last quarter, when Lancaster rushed to the front and won by a length. Fannie Brown second, the others distanced. Time, 3:45 3-5.

Second Heat.—Fannie, as in the previous heat, took the lead at the start, and kept it for a mile and three-quarters, Lancaster trailing. When they entered the homestretch the son of Blue Bonnet went to the front and won by a length. Time, 3:47.

The following are the summaries:—

BUCKEYE CLUB, CINCINNATI, OCTOBER 26—FIFTH DAY.—Selling race for all ages, dash of a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $300.

Mr. Welch entered b. c. by Knight of St. George, four years old 1
Mr. —— entered Ivanhoe 2
Mr. —— entered b. g. Jack Armstrong, by Bob Johnson, four years old, dam by Brauner's Eclipse 3
Mr. —— entered Margaret 4
Mr. —— entered ch. c. Lexicon, by Lexington 5
E. A. Smith entered ch. h. Ringmaster, by Ringgold 6
Mr. —— entered b. c. Jackrisse, by Vandal 7

Time, 2:22 1-5.

SAME DAY—Ohio stakes, two mile heats, for three year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, the club to add $500, closed with twelve entries, four of which came to the post.

R. A. Alexander entered b. c. Lancaster, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgeford 1 1
James Shy entered ch. f. Fannie Brown, by Lightning, dam Laura Bruce, by Star Davis 2 2
A. Keene Richards entered b. c. Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire ..... dis.
E. A. Smith entered ch. c. Liverpool, by Ronnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch ..... dis.

Time, 3:45 3-5—3:47.

NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Great Flood in China—Engagements Between the Tycoon's Forces and the Rebels—Reported Defeat of the Former, with Great Slaughter, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26, 1866.

The bark Perle brings China news to August 28, which reports the town of Hankow completely inundated by a flood, being greater than for many years. Crops in the vicinity were destroyed, cattle drowned, and thousands of people deprived of employment or shelter. Forty people were killed from a falling wall, which the waters undermined at Kwangtz, near Hankow. The destruction of life has been very great, the Chinese estimating it at two thousand.

The American schooner General Sherman, it is believed, sailed for Gorse, though cleared for Prest.

It is reported that Russia intended shortly to annex the southern half of the Island of Lahulien.

Reports from Japan represent that the Chasins have beaten the Tycoon's forces in four battles; in the last engagement there was great slaughter on both sides.

Sir Harvey Parker, and M. Roeches, the French Minister, held interviews with the Chasins at Simonski.

The steamer Eagle has been sold to the Tycoon for $180,000, and the Mercury for $30,000.

Importation of rice has been prohibited and prices are very high.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Boy in Nashville Shoots the Agent of the Associated Press for the Seduction of His Mother.

[From the Nashville Dispatch, Oct. 23.]

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, Chas. H. W. Bent, who is very generally known in Nashville, and for some eight or nine years past a resident of the city, was shot in Cherry street, near Union, by a young man named Hugh McGavock.

The affair was the result of a bit of scandal which transpired in Louisville, and was published in the papers of that city about a week ago, implicating the mother of the latter in connection with Mr. Bent. The occurrence is one of those sad episodes in society with which the journalist occasionally has to deal. Without, however, reproducing the story detailed by the Louisville papers we shall give only the particulars of the melancholy result which transpired yesterday. About one o'clock, as above stated, Mr. Bent came out of Cone's bookstore, on Cherry street, and in company with a young man named E. P. Thompson, connected, we believe, with the tax office, turned up towards Union street. He had gone but a few steps, however, before he was confronted by McGavock. That gentleman stepped out of the ice house, just across the alley, pushed Mr. Bent from the pavement, probably to get him clear of Mr. Thompson, with whom he was walking, and then, drawing his revolver, fired. Not a word was spoken by either party. Mr. Bent, after receiving the shot, walked leisurely across the street in an oblique direction, never once looking back, and was continuing his way up Cherry street when McGavock fired again. Mr. Bent then ran to the corner, turned up Union street and continued his accelerated pace until he reached the alley just beyond Curry's undertaking establishment, where he fell dead. McGavock, after firing the second shot, ran up to Union street, and was about to shoot again, but was prevented by the cries of several persons who called loudly for him to desist. He then turned back down Cherry street, where he was met a moment or two afterwards by officers Conley and Mansfield, who took him into custody.

The body of the unfortunate Bent was taken into Mr. Curry's shop, where an examination showed that both shots had taken effect, the first entering the left arm near the shoulder and passing through the chest into the lungs; the second in the left side, entering from the back, and passing out a few inches below the nipple, severing the left ventricle of the heart. Either would have proved fatal.

Much excitement was produced by the occurrence, and a large crowd was collected about the establishment of Mr. Curry, where the body was carried. The Coroner was notified and an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

An examination of Mr. Bent's person showed that he had two pistols in his pockets—one a small Sharp's four-shooter, the other a Smith & Wesson—and why he acted thus passively, under the circumstances, is perfectly unaccountable.

Mr. McGavock, after being arrested, was taken before 'Squire Wilkinson, and there appearing no prosecution, he was released on $5,000 bail, James Sloan and Jacob McGavock entering upon the bond.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26, 1866.

In Kokome, this morning, H. C. Cole shot and instantly killed R. C. Allen for seducing his wife. Cole is a physician in good standing in that town, and Allen is a merchant in the same place.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26, 1866.

A match game of base ball between the National Club, of Washington, and the Union Club, of this city, took place this afternoon on the fair grounds, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of spectators. Score—National Club, 103; Union Club, 11. The visitors treat being entertained with a banquet at the Pollard House, to-night. To-morrow the match game between the National and Pastime of Richmond will take place.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

ANOTHER FERRYBOAT COLLISION.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Pavonia ferryboat Susquehanna, when nearing the New York slip, was run into by a tugboat and part of the railing near the ladies' cabin torn away. The pilot of the tug seems culpable in the matter, and it is notorious that tugboats as a rule drive on, sometimes detaining ferryboats several minutes, and it is found hazardous to dispute their passage. Fortunately on this occasion no person was injured.

Hoboken.

THE POLITICAL DIFFICULTY AMICABLY ADJUSTED.—A consultation of delegates was held yesterday morning to consider the address of Mr. Gilchrist, who had made pacific overtures and desired that the dissenting delegates might put any questions to him on the great political issues. Under all the circumstances it was decided the wisest course to save the democracy by going to the polls in an undivided column for Gilchrist, and thus end a long vexed question. By this action the Hudson county delegates waive their claim to the Congressional nomination this fall, but appeal to the magnanimity of the Essex county delegates for a recognition of this course at the future elections.

DUELLIN HOBOKEN.—One of the local papers yesterday morning gave a report of a duel in Hoboken, the facts connected with which are as follows:—One of the principals was a merchant of New York and the other a merchant of Missouri, but formerly connected with a prominent banking house in Wall street. It was not an intemperate broil, but origina ed in political differences of opinion. One of the seconds was formerly on General Butler's staff, and the other a staff officer of General Lee. After meeting on the ground it was found that the seconds had made some error in regard to the weapons, one of the principals having Starr's rifles and the other bowie knives. It was finally decided to use rifles, and the duel was fought with them, but neither party was wounded. After an exchange of shots the affair was settled.

Newark.

JACK ROGERS PERSISTENT.—The vigorous opposition that exists to the return of Jack Rogers has not daunted that gentleman, and he is determined not to be so easily shelved. In a card just published, he says:—"I am and will remain a candidate under any and all circumstances." This persistence will make Hill's election inevitable.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A very large meeting was held at Library Hall last evening, which was addressed by Senator Cattell. Another meeting held at Orator Hall was addressed by Judge Warmouth, of Louisiana.

CITY POLITICS.

Naturalization.

Pursuant to notices extensively posted in this city, Judge Brady of the Common Pleas and Judge Monell of the Superior Courts, sat until twelve o'clock last night, for the purpose of qualifying persons not to the manor born, for expressing themselves at the ballot box, by the process of naturalization. Yesterday being the last day for the unnaturalized to take out their papers the pressure was unusually great. A perfect army of embryo partisans crowded the places designated, each animated with the idea of placing his hand on the great lever that moves and guides democratic governments. The close of the day brought no diminution of numbers. The file of applicants rather extended itself, and as night grew apace, the anxiety to become voters seemed intensified.

WARD COMMITTEES

were in waiting at No. 6 Centre street, at Tammany Hall and the City Hall, to put the anxious in the right path and give them the starting shove. These committees received the first visit from the applicant, and as a matter of expedition filled up his papers. Filled with the proud consciousness of being in possession of a document which would ultimately constitute him a legal subject of the greatest government ever built on a democratic foundation, he proceeded to an upper room, where one of the judges mentioned examined into his qualification, through the medium of two reliable witnesses, and having been passed by the judge, the applicant proceeded to another room where the clerk of one of the courts mentioned administered the final oath, dissolving all allegiance with every foreign prince, power and potentate whatever, and pledging the new voter to eternal fidelity to the government of the country of his adoption. Among the legion that sought this boon last night the self-exiled sons of Erin largely predominated. Their great anxiety at first was to know what they had to do and how they were to do it. The law had to be expounded to them, and the rights into which they were about to be installed explained in their minutiæ. A score of policemen distributed through the building made a show at preserving a state of order that seemed in no danger of being disturbed. There were no turbulent manifestations. All passed off very quietly, were the last night or the night before the thousands of applicants swelled and pressed forward to the great goal of their ambition—citizenship, but valued only as it conferred the right to vote.

Central Eight Hour League.

A meeting of the Central Eight Hour League of this city was held last night in Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery. The President of the League, Mr. G. P. Taylor, occupied the chair. The society is political in its character, and takes upon itself the interrogating of candidates nominated for political offices. The Secretary read the communication he had addressed to nominees for political position and the answers received. The meeting was well attended and about fifteen wards were represented. After the transaction of important personal business the meeting adjourned.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Second Trial—No New Facts Elicited—The Parties Implicated—Case Adjourned Till Monday, the 29th.

The trial of "Gilly" McGloin, Martin Allen, Jimmy Wells and John Grady, the alleged perpetrators of the robbery of nearly half a million of dollars from Adams' Express Company's car on the New Haven Railroad on the night of January 6, 1865, was resumed yesterday before the Circuit Court of Fairfield county, Connecticut. On the former trial at that place in September last, "Fatty" McGuire alias Eddie Watson was also arraigned with the above named prisoners, charged with complicity in the crime, and after the adjournment of the trial till this term, owing to the disagreement of the jury, who failed to return a verdict, was released on $8,000 bail. At the time of the robbery, McGuire, in this charge, detectives were on his trail on account of a share he was supposed to have taken in the Bowdoinham bank robbery in Maine. While at liberty the detectives again paid attention to him, and on Saturday last he was arrested in this city on the latter charge, and handed over to the authorities of Maine upon a requisition from Governor Cony to Governor Fenton. This precludes the possibility of his conviction for this offence, at least for the present, as at the time of his arrest on the latter charge he was being under recognizances, out of the jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut.

The prisoners may, however, congratulate themselves on the fact that the robbery was committed in the early part of the present year, the extreme severity for the crime with which they are charged being five years under the old enactment, which was in force at the time the offence was committed. By virtue of a law which was passed by the Legislature of Connecticut in July last the penalty has been extended to twenty years. Thus they are much more fortunate than their alleged confederate, Moore, who, should he upon trial be found guilty of the Bowdoinham, Me., robbery, will be certain to receive twenty years' imprisonment, that being being the least punishment inflicted by the State of Maine for the offence with which he is charged. No facts of especial importance or presenting any points additional to those elicited at the former trial were adduced from the testimony taken yesterday, the present examination being merely a repetition of the first, necessitated solely by the failure to obtain a verdict on that occasion.

The examination on behalf of the State was not concluded yesterday as was anticipated, owing to the non-attendance of two witnesses from this city, and at three o'clock the case was adjourned until Monday the 29th instant.

The whole number of persons alleged to have been implicated may now be accounted for as follows:—"Fatty" McGuire, alias Eddie Watson, now under arrest in Maine; Thomas Clark, turned States' evidence; Augustus Tristram, convicted at Bridgeport in January, and now serving his term in the State Prison; John H. Hudson, avoided capture and has not since been arrested; and Martin Allen, John Grady, "Jimmy" Wells, and "Gilly" McGloin, now on trial at Danbury.

THE ROBBERS OF ANDREA, THE ITALIAN PRIEST, ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

[From the Boston Herald, October 25.]

The police ran down and captured last night, after a week's chase, two Italian thieves, who have been operating quite extensively, and to the loss of a fellow countryman of theirs, in New York. It appears that about a fortnight since a young Italian named Rodier Andree, whom the church, as he says, had authorized to wear the priestly robes, reached New York from Cuba and took temporary quarters at the American Hotel in that city. He brought with him a large wardrobe of the sacred vestments, besides a good stock of citizen's clothing and considerable jewelry, including several diamond rings, a gold watch, and also a generous supply of money in gold coin. Shortly after his arrival in Gotham he fell in with some of his countrymen, and of the number two, who gave the names of Raymond E. Comelas and Antoine Marinovich, it seems, envied him his valuable worldly possessions. To obtain possession of the same they took advantage of Andree's ignorance of New York customs, and represented by some process or other that he was in danger at the hotel and advised him to seek immediately obscurity, which advice, we are informed, he followed. Having got him out of the way, it appears that they proceeded to the apartments of Andree at the hotel, packed up about three thousand dollars' worth of his property, enough to fill their capacious trunks, including three or four diamond rings, the watch referred to, and four or five purses of gold, with which they departed for the North. This was on Saturday, the 13th instant. The thieves reached Boston a week ago yesterday. Andree fortunately fell in with a friend, who informed him that he was being imposed upon, and upon going to the hotel he discovered his loss. The police were acquainted with the facts of the case, and detective Barker proceeded to investigate the matter. He traced the thieves to Boston, and a search for them resulted in their arrest last evening, at a sailors' boarding house in Commercial street, by officers Goodwin and Ham, of the First police. Some of the property was found and identified by Andree, who is here with the detective. About $600 worth of the property was recovered, including some of the more ordinary clothing, the watch and about $400 in cash. But the costly robes are still missing.

The arrested parties say that the rest of the property was taken from them by the British Customs officers, in their attempts to smuggle the same into Montreal. The elder of the two—he with the long unpronounceable name, and he is gray with age—claims also to be a priest. His companion is a young man. The parties are to be taken to New York to-day by detective Barker.

NAVY BULLETIN.

The United States steamer Tahoma, Lieutenant Gibson, commanding, arrived at Nassau, N. P., October 8. She encountered the late hurricane off Bermuda on the 3d inst., and experienced it at its height between eight and eleven o'clock at night. She lost both topmasts and had her bulwarks damaged. After taking in a supply of coal she left Nassau October 10 for Pensacola, whither she was bound.

The United States steamer Memphis and Monitor Onondaga are anchored at Quarantine.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26, 1866.

The wagon factory of John Cook, on Broadway, was burned last night. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000. Insured for $25,000 in city offices.

THE ST. LOUIS REGISTRY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26, 1866.

The Boards of Appeal under the Registry law closed to-day. Less than five hundred disloyalists were disfranchised in the county.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

A Difficulty Among the Sheriffs—The Judgments Against the Ship Ferdinand.

Before Judge Barnard.

In re The Ship Ferdinand.—This case came up for hearing. It appeared that early in the present year one Carl Edward Tocke failed, and attachments were taken out against his property by his creditors. He had an interest in the ship Ferdinand, which, on her way to this port from Bremen, was seized under writs by the sheriffs of Richmond, Kings and New York counties. The facts have been already fully reported in the HERALD. The circumstances of the case have given rise to some litigation among the sheriffs as to who shall have prior right to satisfy judgments. The Sheriff of New York county has filed a bill, in which he shows the litigation that has proceeded between the several sheriffs, and states that there is a difficulty in giving a title to a purchase of the Ferdinand clear of litigation. He seeks for an injunction to restrain the Sheriffs of Kings and Richmond from suing on their attachments, and for the appointment of a receiver who should sell the ship, and being thus put in a proper position to dispose of her would be likely to get the full value. It was further asked that the proceeds be paid into court to abide the result of the litigation and the final decision as to the priority of levy.

The motion was opposed by counsel on behalf of the Sheriff of Kings county, who holds that all the levies prior to that effected by him are not valid in law, having been made at places beyond the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs of Richmond and New York.

The argument has not been concluded and will be resumed to-day.

General Butler Again in Court—Action on a Note.

The Saratoga County Bank vs. Benjamin F. Butler, Executor.—This was a motion to place the above cause on the short calendar for trial. The motion was opposed on the ground that the same could not be tried within an hour; the answer charging that plaintiffs were not the owners of the note for which the action was brought, and that the same had been originally procured by fraud, of which the bank had due notice. The defendants also alleged the absence of material witnesses, among others General Butler himself. The action is instituted by the plaintiffs against General Butler and his associate executor to recover a sum of money, about $20,000, the amount of the promissory note endorsed by A. J. Butler, and discounted by the bank, and the defence is as stated above. The Judge reserved his decision. Messrs. Miles and Bagley appeared for the bank; Mr. J. H. Coleman for General Butler.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Southern Bank Bills—Are They Void?

Before Judge Ingraham.

Three important suits came on for trial. Bank notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina (having its place of business at Charleston), amounting to $45,000, had been issued before and during the rebellion, and were held by parties who probably may have thought them worthless. They instituted these actions to recover the amount of the notes. The defence put forward was that the bills were void, having been issued and circulated by the bank during and for the support of the rebellion in violation of national public policy. The Judge ruled against this defence, and gave judgment for the full amount claimed, with interest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Important to Ship Brokers—Can They Be Made Liable as Common Carriers?

Before Judge Sutherland.

Thomas Forster vs. Andrew J. Bentley, et al.—In 1863, during the late rebellion, the plaintiff wished to ship goods to Washington. On July 5, 1863, the defendants, who are ship brokers, advertised in a local paper that the schooner John W. Dennis would sail at once to Alexandria and Washington, and take freight for those places, and that applications for freight must be made to the defendants. This advertisement was headed "Merchants' Line." The plaintiff went to the defendants, got the particulars as to rate of freight, &c., sent his goods to the schooner, and received bills of lading therefor subscribed by the defendants in the words, "Bentley, Smith & Co., without the usual "for master," which ship brokers insert under or over their signature on bills of lading. The schooner sailed from New York, but when she arrived near Aquia Creek the Captain attempted to smuggle goods from her into the Confederate lines, and the United States authorities confiscated the vessel and all her cargo. The plaintiff after great delay and expense succeeded in getting his goods by showing the facts to the Government, but lost in sales, prices, damage, storage, &c., about $500, for which suit was brought by his attorney, Mr. Joseph F. Daly, against the defendants. The case now came before the court on a motion made by plaintiff's attorney to strike out the answer of defendants as false. The plaintiff alleged that the shipping of his goods was a contract between him and the brokers, who held themselves out as principals and not as brokers or agents, advertised for freight under the style of the "Merchants' line," and not as the agents of the captain of the schooner, and signed the bill of lading as principals without disclosing any other principal or any agency whatever; that the plaintiff trusted the defendants and no others for the safe delivery of his goods. The defendants allege that there is a well defined custom in New York which regulates the position and duties of ship brokers and exonerates them from all liability as contractors or principals, and that it made no matter whether they disclosed a principal or subscribed the bill of lading as agent, and of this custom plaintiff was bound to take notice.

The answer of the defendant was simply a general denial. Affidavits of the above matters were read by both sides. The court held that the question, which was novel, was too doubtful and serious to be passed upon at Chambers on a motion to strike out the answer, and thought the defendants ought to have full opportunity to go to a jury. The motion was therefore denied.

Joseph F. Daly, for plaintiff; R. H. Huntly, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Suit Against Paul N. Spofford—The Right to Sell Consignments Below Price.

Before Justice Garvin, without a jury.

Galiciano de Zaldo et al. vs. Paul N. Spofford.—This action is brought to recover damages for selling two consignments of sugar below their price, as limited by the consignor. The plaintiffs are Zaldo, Garcia & Co., a commission house at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and the defendant is a commission merchant here. In July, 1860, the plaintiffs, according to complaint, consigned to defendant two hundred and thirty packages sugar, invoiced at $14,806 36, with directions to sell them so as to net that amount (above expenses) to the consignor. In October, 1860, the defendant advanced to the plaintiffs $11,000 on account of the sugars. Subsequently the plaintiffs repeated their instructions to defendant as to terms of sale, and offered, if desired, to refund the advance. In December, 1860, the defendant, in violation of the instructions, sold the sugars (at less than five cents per pound) for $9,866 24 above expenses, and sent to plaintiffs a bill for $1,545 45 deficiency, which the plaintiffs instantly repudiated. From this time until the summer of 1864 there were negotiations between the parties concerning this dispute, and finally an attempt at arbitration. Upon the failure of these attempts at settlement this suit was commenced. The sole question in the case was one of damages. Defendant claimed that he had sold the sugars at their market value, and that the plaintiffs had rather gained than lost by the sale. The plaintiffs claimed that they had a right to have the sugars held for them until they thought fit to sell them unless sold at their limit, and that the sale in violation of instructions was wrongfull if not fraudulent, and that the defendant was liable for the highest market value of the sugars at any time thereafter down to the trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Gerrety Guardianship Contest—Conclusion of the Case.

Before Judge Daniels.

Elizabeth Foley, by her Guardian, John Foley, vs. George McDonald.—This case, the facts of which have been fully reported in the HERALD, was concluded yesterday. Evidence has been introduced to prove that the marriage of Miss Gerety to Mr. Foley was not a secret one, but that several parties, relatives of both branches of the family, were present at the contract. Testimony was also brought forward to prove the incompetency of Mr. McDonald, as well as to contradict such assertions. After the summing up of counsel on both sides Judge Daniels took all the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

An Ex-United States Consul Under Arrest—His Divorced Wife in Search of Alimony.

Before Judge Brady.

Marie E. Ellsworth vs. William L. Ellsworth.—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from an arrest effected about a week ago for alleged refusal to pay alimony under a decree of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff in the year 1858. The charge on which the divorce was granted was adultery. The defendant was formerly United States Consul at Cyprus, a dependency of Turkey, and also quartermaster in the United States Army during the rebellion.

Shortly after the decree of divorce the defendant was arrested for refusal to pay alimony, and was subsequently discharged for some cause deemed sufficient at the time. Matters remained as above mentioned about a week ago, and the case came on for argument before Judge Brady yesterday.

Ex-Judge Schermerhorn, counsel for defendant, read some affidavits to show that the plaintiff was entirely unable to pay the amount of alimony claimed, and also the certificate of a medical gentleman to the effect that defendant's health would be endangered by continued incarceration, as he was subject to epileptic fits.

Mr. Mundy, counsel for plaintiff, followed, and commenced by stating that the defendant had been convicted of an offence which perhaps might have rendered any affidavit on his part inadmissable in the case but he not been pardoned.

Ex-Judge Schermerhorn protested against the assertion of his opponent, and read documents to show the high positions held by defendant since the commission of the alleged offence.

Judge Brady interrupted the counsel, and remarked that the allusion of Mr. Mundy was entirely objectable in view of the fact that the offence, whatever it might have been, was pardoned.

Mr. Mundy then resumed reading several affidavits, one of which went to show that defendant had touted of splendid health, and also of the possession of a cottage on the Hudson, besides other property. Mr. Mundy likewise asserted that he could prove that the defendant had four wives now living.

Judge Brady said that unless there were affidavits to that point now ready he could hear no suggestions on the subject.

Ex-Judge Schermerhorn replied to the affidavits read by his opponent, but Judge Brady stated that he would have to keep the defendant under arrest unless the statements in one of the deponent's affidavits read by Mr. Mundy relative to Ellsworth's capability to pay alimony could be disproved.

Ex-Judge Schermerhorn asked for time to prepare affidavits to the point, which was granted by the Court.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 26, 1866.

The democrats of the Ninth Congressional district, at Greenfield, today nominated Levi Hayward, of Gardner, for Congress.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Presentation to General Yates.

The field officers and brigade staff of the Second brigade held a meeting on Thursday evening, at which they unanimously resolved to present to Brigadier General Yates, their late commander, a fitting testimonial for his patriotic services to the country and his State, and also to recommend him as a candidate worthy and capable of filling the position of Major General of the First division of the New York State Militia.

JAMAICA INTELLIGENCE.

A KEROSENE ACCIDENT.—A young lady named Mary McConnell was very badly burned last evening by her clothes taking fire from the bursting of a kerosene lamp which she was in the act of filling. She was injured so severely that her recovery is doubtful.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS—FORGING JUDGE MONELL'S INITIALS TO NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES.—Otto Arnous, clerk at the republican naturalization office, No. 6 Centre street, Phillip Melling and Henry Smith were yesterday arrested by an officer of the Twenty-sixth precinct on the charge of being concerned in forging the name of Judge Monell, of the Supreme Court, to naturalization certificates. It appears that four certificates of naturalization made out in the names of Bernard Donnelly, 214 Canal street; Bernhard Schlessinger, 1 Bowery; Daniel Newman, 81 Nassau street, and James Reilly, 73 Canal street, even Otto Arnous, the clerk, made out the papers by direction of one of the naturalization committee, and handed them to some one to him unknown. They subsequently came in possession of Melling and Smith, with the request that he should proceed before Judge Monell and have the final papers made out; but before the naturalization certificates reached the City Hall, it is alleged, the initials of Judge Monell ("C. L. M.") were forged on the border of each paper. These documents were taken into the court and presented to Deputy Clerk Joseph Meeks who, being familiar with the signature of Judge Monell, believed the initials of his name to be forged, and immediately submitted them to the Judge for his decision. He at once pronounced the initials to be a forgery, and after inquiring into the facts of the case ordered the arrest of the prisoners, after first conferring with Assistant District Attorney Bedford. The accused parties were taken before Justice Dowling, when Otto Arnous frankly confessed to filling up the blanks and giving them to a person in the office from whom he subsequently received the papers bearing the forged initials. Arnous denies knowing who forged the papers, and is equally ignorant as to the name of the person who returned them to him. The examination of the case was then proceeded with, and after a full hearing each of the accused were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail each.

THEFT OF HAIR NETS—THEY ARE OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE OWNER.—At intervals during the last few months the store of Mr. Bernard Sondheim, No. 77 Chambers street, has been robbed of hair nets valued at nearly $300, but by whom the property was taken the owner seemed