DISASTER AT SEA.

Burning of the Steamer Thames Off the North Carolina Coast.

A Boat Containing Five Persons Supposed to be Lost.

Statement of One of the Passengers.

A brief telegraphic despatch in the HERALD of yesterday, dated at Norfolk, Va., announced that the propeller Thames, of the Black Star line, commanded by Captain Pennington, was burned on the morning of the 6th ultimo, when about fifteen miles off Cape Hatteras; also that a boat containing five persons of the crew was missing, and that they were believed to have perished, and that two other boats, having on board the remainder of the crew, the officers and four passengers, had landed in safety.

H. D. Wallen, Jr., second lieutenant, Third United States artillery, son of General H. D. Wallen, commanding at Governor's Island, was a passenger on board the Thames at the time of the disaster, being on his way to rejoin the command at Tortugas. Yesterday afternoon he arrived in New York from Norfolk, having been compelled to return to this city to re-embark, and furnishes the following

NARRATIVE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The Thames left this port on Sunday last, bound for Galveston, Texas, having on board four passengers and a crew of twenty-one persons. We experienced tolerably fair weather until the evening of Monday, when a sharp breeze set in, but with no serious violence. About half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning the alarm of "fire" was given and smoke and flames were found proceeding from between decks, just aft of the engine. The fire spread with such frightful rapidity that all hands were soon driven from the cabins. At the time the fire was discovered the Hatteras light bore directly west, about twenty miles distant, and Captain Pennington at once gave orders to put the ship about with a view of running in for the shore. Efforts were then made to extinguish the fire, and the bulkheads were knocked in with that object, but the entire hold was found to be in flames, and it was evident that the ship would be destroyed. She carried hay as cargo between decks, and this furnished abundant fuel for the fire, burning with great fury. Fortunately the wind was off shore, and in order to keep the flames aft as much as possible Captain Pennington took the precaution to save three boats from the davits aft and remove them forward, and headed the ship for shore, but being driven from the pilot house by the flames the vessel became unmanageable. Orders were given at this juncture to launch the boats, and two of the lifeboats were floated successfully. A third boat, a metallic lifeboat, at the starboard quarter, was found to be partially melted by the heat of the flames, and was therefore useless. The two lifeboats were manned—one under command of the second mate, containing nine persons, including the stewardess, Miss Taylor, and myself; the other, commanded by the captain, took on board ten persons, including a lady passenger, Mrs. A. Martling, a resident of Savannah, I believe, and two male passengers. A third boat, called a "Whitehall" boat, was also launched, and five men embarked in her—George Brasse, the cook; John Clethron and Charles Mason, waiters; one seaman and a coal-passer, whose names I do not know. At this time it was quite dark, the ship was in the trough of the sea, which was rolling rather heavily, and a strong wind was blowing off shore. The vessel was now about fifteen miles from land, the lighthouse bearing about west-southwest. We had no fresh water or provisions in the boats and very little clothing, as the fire burned so furiously that we were compelled to leave the steamer as quickly as possible, without making any attempt to save our personal effects and valuables. As soon as the condition of affairs on board was ascertained Captain Pennington took his post at the wheel and gave his orders from that position, he being also the last man to leave the ship. In fact his hair was burned as he was coming down the ropes over the ship's side. The two first named boats were headed for the light on shore, that being the only guide to steer by, as we could not see the land. We parted from the steamer about half an hour after the fire had broken out, and she was then almost a mass of flames, the fire having burst up through the hatchways, and the smokestack had already fallen. In about half an hour from the time we left her the small boat, having the five men on board, passed us, heading directly, as we thought, for the Hatteras light, and that was the last we saw of her. We have heard nothing from her since. The propeller, after burning for about four hours, sunk in sixteen fathoms of water, being by that time consumed nearly to the water's edge. The boat I was in landed on Hatteras Banks, about seven miles north of the lighthouse, after nearly eight hours' hard rowing. The exact location I understand was Chicamicomico Beach, twelve miles north of Hatteras Inlet, between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic. We had considerable difficulty in getting ashore on account of the heavy surf. The captain's boat landed about half an hour afterwards at the same place.

We were treated very badly by the few inhabitants who live in that locality, and who are mostly fishermen. They demanded compensation for every comfort afforded us, and to realize the money wherewith to pay them we were obliged to sell them our boats, which they purchased from us at $12 50 each—their own price—although they were worth very much more. We remained with them on Tuesday night, and they boarded us on corn meal, salt pork and water, charging us $24 for the accommodations furnished to our party. Their beds were, of course, anything but downy, clean or comfortable, our wearing apparel being the major part of the bed clothing. Next morning we paid them $15 additional for the use of a little oyster boat, and left them, going by way of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds to Elizabeth City, N. C. We were nearly thirty-six hours on board the oyster boat, having on our way run aground on the Roanoke marshes. While fast we hailed a schooner for relief, asking them to send us a boat to help us off by lightering our load, but the schooner made sail and left us, although we told them we had been wrecked. On Thursday morning some fishermen put off from a little hamlet in the vicinity to our aid and got us off the marsh. They also gave us breakfast and we started on for Elizabeth. The hamlet referred to, I think, is called Eldridge's Fishery. We arrived at Elizabeth on Thursday night at ten o'clock and were very well treated there, the proprietor of the hotel affording us every comfort and declining payment upon learning our destitute condition. On Friday morning we left for Norfolk on board the steamer Elizabeth City, going by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. The captain of this steamer was exceedingly kind and courteous towards us and did all in his power to relieve our necessities. About three o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon we reached Norfolk, and there we parted company, a portion of the passengers and crew coming on to New York and the remainder awaiting some means or opportunity of doing likewise.

While we were the guests of the fisherman on "the shoals"—the fisherman who treated us so badly—we sent a man down to the lighthouse to inquire if they had seen anything of the small boat or her crew, but no information regarding them could be obtained, and the messenger was told they had not landed there or in that neighborhood. Afterwards we saw a schooner some distance off shore, with a man aloft, apparently on the "lookout." We also observed a larger number of men on her deck than it is probable she would carry as a crew, and thought that perhaps they were the missing boat's crew and that they had suggested the sending of the men aloft to look out for us, not knowing of our safety; or it might have been that the people at the lighthouse had signalled to the schooner that a vessel had been burned the night before, and that they had in consequence instituted a search for survivors.

The officers saved were the following named persons:—First mate, Ward Eldred; second mate, H. C. Graham; chief engineer, Isaac Fuhr; first assistant engineer, John Lardner; second assistant engineer, Thomas Davis; steward, E. W. Wilford; stewardess, Miss E. Taylor; second cook, A. Knowels. Captain Pennington fears that the party in the third boat are lost, as it was quite small, not calculated to stand the heavy surf through which it had to pass to reach the beach, and they were heading for the most dangerous part. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire. Before arriving at Norfolk the passengers subscribed to the following letter:—

STEAMER ELIZABETH CITY, April 9, 1869.

CAPTAIN PENNINGTON:—

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned passengers of the steamship Thames, from New York, bound for Galveston, after first expressing thanks to Almighty God for our narrow escape, though ultimate safe deliverance, from terrible disaster by the burning of the ship on Tuesday morning, 6th instant, at half-past one o'clock, while off the coast of Hatteras, take this method of returning you our sincere and hearty thanks, not only for your gallantry, coolness and deliberation in those moments of disaster, but also for your urbanity and kindness, both to passengers and crew, since our deliverance from the immediate danger of a watery grave. Such was the excitement and consternation at the alarm of fire that we were unable to save any of our valuables, and, but for the exertions of gallant officers and the promptings of noble hearts, passengers and crew must have suffered beyond description. And now, as we are about to part, our only regret is that we have no other testimonial to present; but be assured that you, your officers and crew, carry with you our warmest feelings and kindest wishes for your future success and welfare, and that the wise providence of Almighty God may ever guide and direct you.

With ardent yearnings for the final safety of those who are now missing, we are yours, very truly, H. D. Wallen, Jr., Second Lieutenant Third United States artillery; Abram M. Nelson, Andrew W. Cathcart, Mrs. A. Marsing.

The Thames was built in 1862, at Mystic, Conn., registered 546 tons new measurement, and was owned by R. L. Taylor, and others, of New York. Her arrangements for security against fire were good, and she was classed A1 in American Lloyds.

At the time of the disaster she was under charter in the Mallory line of vessels from New York to Galveston.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

THAT BOY OF NORCOTT'S. By Charles Lever. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have a story in this book unlike the usual style of Lever's writings. It is, in point of conception, a work of decided merit, but the plot has not been well worked up. Its great fault lies in its brevity. Mr. Lever has spoiled one of the most interesting novels that we have read for some time, by not being elaborate enough. The characters are not sufficiently developed. Of Sir Roger Norcott we are given a mere glimpse; of his son scarcely enough; of Mr. Clement Clermont a most unsatisfactory glance at a cold, bad woman. But the most annoying feature is the little that is said about the Jewess Sara, who is intended to represent a noble-hearted creature. The work is, however, very interesting—so interesting, in fact, that the reader will finish the perusal with a feeling half of disappointment, half of anger at the author's failing to make it, as he could have, a novel of great power. The material is there for a story fully equal to any of Reade's writings, and but for its being spoiled by its brevity Mr. Lever would have given to the world something better than "The Daltons," "Barrington," or even "Charles O'Malley."

THE RIFLE AND HOUND IN CEYLON. By Sir Samuel W. Baker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The reprint of this, one of the most entertaining books of adventure, cannot fail to obtain a large circulation. The author writes like a true sportsman. His graphic accounts of elephant, buck, buffalo and bear hunting in Ceylon impart to the reader a share of the excitement he must have felt. Of course the book has been read by thousands already, but to the other thousands that have not read it scarcely anything will be found more interesting.

ANNE SEVERIN. By Madame Augustus Craven. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co.

This is one of those namby-pamby, wishy-washy stories which we sincerely desire to see driven from our literature. It is certainly a great waste of good paper and handsome binding to publish so thoroughly stupid and aimless a work.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY. New York: George P. Rowell & Co.

This book contains the names of all the newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces, the real or estimated circulation, politics, &c. Brief accounts are also given of the different places in which they are published. Notwithstanding the inaccuracies which are apparent (perhaps unavoidable), the book is a valuable one and is deserving of patronage. It will enable merchants to know exactly what papers they should advertise in.

THE AMERICAN VELOCIPEDE MANUAL. Illustrated. New York: The American News Company.

Velocipede riding has now become all the rage, and as nearly all persons are anxious to understand how the "untamed" animal is controlled it is necessary that they should have a manual. The author of the little pamphlet before us, himself a finished, thorough rider, has given to the public a book of lessons which, if carefully studied, cannot fail to acquaint the beginner how to ride and to teach all many useful and important things in the art of velocipeding. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending the manual to the public at large.

FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS. By Genio C. Scott. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1869.

It is a peculiar and charming literature that we owe to sportsmen. Hunters of every kind and class are agreeable characters, and in what they write we perceive the same good humor, unaffected simplicity and philosophical spirit that is bred always by communion with nature and a pursuit that excites heart and mind just up to the health point. Fishermen are the quietest of all the hunting philosophers, and best of all the practical naturalists, and we are inclined to class the author of the book before us as among the most enjoyable of the fishermen. He is, first of all, loyal to his sport. This is the great virtue, the spirit that gives to every page better vitality than could be found in either science or rhetoric. His work, as it is local, will to some extent be classed with that of Herbert; but we have just touched upon the point that will determine its superiority, for Herbert was a *littérateur*, not *par excellence* a fisherman. He was a brilliant writer, who fished for pastime; and Scott is a fisherman who writes to get a large audience for his fish stories. Scott establishes himself as especially a New Yorker in giving the place of honor in his book to the striped bass. It is here only that this splendid fellow is held in such honor; but we are not disposed to assent to the statement put in here, as everywhere else, that he is peculiar to our Atlantic estuaries, for we have eaten him fresh caught at Posilippo, on the bay of Naples. Could he have been a lost Yankee, and why not a submarine Yankee, as well as one of the other sort? We commend this little volume as next to indispensable to all fishermen of this neighborhood who want to know just what to do, and how to do it, in order to use a day or a week to the best advantage in pursuit of sport. It is excellent in its detail, good in facts, in illustration, and very interesting in the glimpse it gives of that comparatively new science, the cultivation of fish.

Miscellaneous.

We have received from the publisher, George S. Wilcox, of New York, "The New Administration," containing biographical sketches of President Grant and his Cabinet, and of Vice President Colfax and Speaker Blaine. The book is very well written.

We have also received the April number of "The Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register," by J. Smith Homans, New York, and "Stewart's Quarterly Magazine," of St. John, New Brunswick.

EIN BOCK.

The Season of Bock Beer—What It Is—Interesting Information.

Just about the middle of spring, with the month of May, the time comes around for the cold, rocky beer cellars to be opened, and for the lager, which had been on the stocks in large casks to mature, to be brought forth for consumption. This event is accompanied in Germany with marked *éclat*, and in some communities even a festive day is made of it when the first keg of genuine lager is rolled out from its deep recess in the rocks and tapped, and its foaming contents tasted and its quality conscientiously criticised. But the change from the *Jungbier*—a winter beer—to lager is signalized by the introduction of two other kinds of beer, which precede, as the heralds did of old the mighty knights, the "prince of drinks," lager, by several weeks. These are the Salvatorbeer in April, followed by the bock, which last makes its appearance generally about the first of May. So accustomed have the Germans in the Vaterland become to this that the "bock season" is religiously observed, and in some districts, particularly at Munich and throughout Bavaria, the good burghers would do without the King and his court much sooner than they could without their Salvator beer in April and the bock on the first of May. Were the bock to be missing at this season they would think the whole course of nature changed, and that the lovely month of May was the opening of winter instead of summer.

The Germans here have not lost this custom of their forefathers in the old country, and Salvator and bock is the word just now throughout the length and breadth of the land wherever the Germans have settled and wherever there is a brewery. Both are but a stronger quality of beer, manufactured in the same way as lager, only a heavier quantity of malt and hops is used, perhaps double the usual quantity for Salvator and treble for bock; hence in some parts of Germany the Salvator is called *Doppelbier*, as at Koestritz, for instance. The present name, by which it is now more generally known, is acquired from the Salvator Brewery, at Munich, so called because it adjoins the Salvator or Saviour's church, in that city, and was for many years reputed to furnish the best beer of this kind. It is not so certain when the name o. bock was given to the strongest kind of beer manufactured. One story has it that this name was first given to it about the year 1829 by Count Butler Braunshausen (said to be a descendant of the General Butler concerned in the assassination of Duke Wallenstein at the Fortress of Eger during the thirty years' war), who after partaking liberally of the *Trippelbier* at the *Hofbrauhaus* in Munich, remarked that he felt as if a buck had kicked him over. It is further stated that Prince Loewenstein Wertheim Rosenberg ordered this kind of beer to be brewed at his brewery at Brombach, and exported it to neighboring cities as Brombacher bock. So much is certain, however, that now throughout Germany the bock season is legitimatized, and it has become fully naturalized also in this country. It only lasts for about a week, beginning with the 1st of May, though some brewers send it out earlier. Only a limited quantity is made of it, no brewer manufacturing more than from 100 to 200 barrels. But great care is taken, and it is with extreme pride that the brewer hears it said by connoisseurs that he has had the best "bock" of the season.

In regard to this matter of beer, it may not be generally known that almost every locality in Germany has a name of its own for its beverage, though Salvator, bock and lager, under the name of Bavarian beer, have made the conquest of the Germans from the Alps to the Elder, and the local names are about disappearing. Some of these are quite characteristic and even amusing. Boitzenburg had *binde den kerl* (bind the fellow); in Brandenburg, *alter Klaus*; in Breslau, *scheps*; in Delitzsch, *kuschwanz* (cow's tail); in Eisleben, the native city of Luther, *krabbel an die wand* (creep on the wall); in Jena, seat of the celebrated university, *dorfe-ziel* (village imp); in Kyritz, *mord und todschlag* (murder and manslaughter), and many others of similar quaintness.

MURDER IN LUNENBURG, VA.—We learn from Lunenburg that a Mr. McLaughlin killed Mr. Wm. Barton a few days since. We have not learned the particulars, but understand he was stabbed in a spree.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index, April 8.*

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Convicted of Counterfeiting—Motion for a New Trial.

Before Judge Benedict.

United States vs. Joseph Santrella.—The defendant is one of a party of Italian counterfeiters arrested some time since. He was convicted on an indictment containing three counts, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty without specifying on what counts.

Counsel for defendant now moves for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was erroneous in not being sufficiently specific.

Assistant District Attorney Bell contended that the verdict was a proper one, and it was for the Court to say, in passing sentence, what effect such a verdict would have upon the question of greater or less punishment.

Decision reserved.

Another Erie Bill of Complaint.

A bill of complaint was yesterday filed in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of Elihu Sperry and Anna Sperry, of the city of New Haven, Conn., against the Erie Railroad Company, which promises to bring the interminable Erie litigation in another phase again before the Judges of the United States Circuit Court of this district.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Declared Involuntary Bankrupts.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The case of Lathrop, Ludington & Co. being called, Mr. Smith, of counsel for the firm, stated that every effort had been made to settle with the creditors, but without success; that the firm were willing to be declared involuntary bankrupts, provided no prejudice result to them on their application for final discharge. Mr. Da Costa, of counsel for the petitioning creditors, making no objection, the Court ordered accordingly, thus declaring the firm involuntary bankrupts.

Discharges.

During the week each of the following named persons received a discharge in bankruptcy:—

Harry Burrell, Jr., Samuel F. Storm, Edward White, Charles E. Fogg, Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., Edward C. Robinson, John A. Wilson, Ephraim H. Hill, George L. Cannon, Joseph F. Hill, Richard G. Williams and Solomon H. Murlin.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy Case.

Before Commissioner White.

The United States vs. Valk Brothers.—The inquiry into this long pending charge was resumed yesterday.

Mr. P. Truska, a broker, gave testimony that in the months of November and December, previous to the bankruptcy, he purchased whiskeys and groceries of the bankrupt to an amount exceeding $15,000; the goods he bought mostly by sample; did not know where the goods came from, but saw some of the groceries at the bankrupts' premises in Chambers street. Paid the bankrupts by checks, which were produced by the witness. Witness refused to say what whiskeys he bought of other persons, and to what amount he had dealings with Marx, Long and Wormser.

Edwin James, counsel for the bankrupts, argued that unless it was shown that these parties were agents of the bankrupts such evidence was not admissible, especially in a criminal case.

Mr. McKeon contended that all these parties were engaged with the bankrupts in a conspiracy to defraud the creditors. Objection sustained.

The further examination was then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

The Pacific Railroad Litigation—Examination of Witnesses Before the Referee.

The reference in the contempt proceedings to assess Mr. Fisk's damages resulting from the contempt complained of by him on the part of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to have come on yesterday before Mr. Redfield at half-past ten A. M., but Mr. Southmayd appeared on behalf of Messrs. Oliver and Oakes Ames and requested an adjournment. Mr. Redfield, acceding to this request, said that in view of other proceedings now pending he would be unable to fix a day for the hearing until next week.

Mr. D. D. Field, with Mr. Tweed, the receiver, and an accountant were very busy all day in examining and copying the papers found in the safe, which are said to be of the utmost importance and to reveal the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Crédit Mobilier of America, the proceedings of the board of directors, communications intended only for that body, and minutes of meetings, the latter, though for the most part written in pencil, fill up the hiatus (in a measure) caused by the absence of the minute books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Field confidently expects to elicit some important testimony from the witnesses at the next examination of the alleged fraudulent disposition of the funds of the company by putting them face to face with the documents in question.

Mr. Field starts for Washington to-day, and his absence must necessarily retard the proceedings for a few days. The next hearing will probably be one of the most interesting.

As a proof of the intricacy of the dealings between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Crédit Mobilier of America the following extracts by the accountant from the books of the two companies may be cited, and may prove interesting and instructive:—

The subscription book discovered yesterday of the U. P. R. R. Co. in their safe, being the second found therein, contains an entry showing that B. F. Ham subscribed for 20,000 shares on the day that Fisk, Jr., is said to have subscribed.

The fiscal agency alluded to was the origin, as will be seen, of the Credit Mobilier, and the advent of G. F. Train is made precise:—

Construction Ledger U. P. R. R. Co.—H. M. Hoxie, Feb., '65, to May, $7,432 349 13. Page 101—March, '65, to May, '67, cash ac., total, $5,379,495 92. Credit Mobilier of America (page 151), March, '65, to Aug., '67, total $8,326,559 81.

Crédit Mobilier Books—Construction ledger and journal, page ten, Sundries to capital stock Union Pacific Railroad Company, $1,485,900; page four, New York, Sept. 30, 1867, construction E., 100 merid., $4,103,312 48; page 3, New York, Sept. 30, 1867, construction W., 100 merid., $4,622 42; page 1, August 30, 1867, construction W., 100 merid., $433,181 37.

Subscription book Union Pacific Railroad Company, 1867:—Sept. 21. The Crédit Mobilier of America, by Benj. F. Ham, Assistant Treasurer. No. of shares, 2,000.

Copy of only entries found in stock book of the Credit Mobilier:—4,421 shares, Ch. M. Hall, five per cent paid; number of certificate, —; date, May 29, 1863. Number of shares, 2,421; the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, par value of shares, $100. This certifies that Charles M. Hall is entitled to 2,421 shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, transferable on the books of the company in person or by attorney upon surrender of this certificate and the payment of all instalments then due, five dollars per share having been paid thereon. Witness the seal of the company and signatures of the President and Secretary, this 29th day of May, 1863. On back:—For value received I hereby transfer to George Francis Train my subscription for 2,421 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, he having assumed all my liabilities on said stock, 2,421 shares. This assignment of 2,421 shares of stock in said company is made subject to the conditions of an article of agreement, held by the parties in interest of same date as this:—Phila., Mch. 2, 1864. Ch. M. Hall (seal), witness, pres't Sam. E. Bellmayer.

Here follows another transfer of 2,421 shares held by O. W. on his. Date of certificate May 29, '63, to Geo. F. Train. Date of transfer 3d March, 1864, the same formula being employed.

The following books of the Crédit Mobilier of America were examined, with what result it is impossible to say, but such must infallibly transpire at next meeting:—Construction ledger, construction journal, stock ledger, stock journal, and two check books, the latter containing, among other entries, the following:—Check book of Crédit Mobilier. Dr. Dec. 27, '65, deposit C. C. Durant, $6,500; do., do., $10,000; 25th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., $10,000; 27th, do., C. C. Durant, $2,000; Jan. 2, '66, do., U. P. R. R. Co., 9,000; 5th, do., do., 15,000; do., C. C. Durant, 25,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., 7,000; 8th, do., do., 5,000; 12th, do., do., 6,000; 13th, do., C. C. Durant, 10,000; 15th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., 10,000; 17th, do., do., 8,000; 18th, do., do., 10,000; do., do., on contract, 25,000; 20th, do., C. C. Durant, 19,800; do., do., 15,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., 1,000—36,800; 23d, do., U. P. R. R., contract, 25,000; 24th, do., do., 6,000; 25th, do., C. C. Durant, 17,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., 4,000—21,000; 26th do., on account, 6,000; Feb. 2, do., U. P. R. R. Co., 40,000; 6th, do., U. P. R. R., Co., 2,000; do., C. C. Durant, 13,000, 15,000; do., do., 10,000; 12th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., 5,000; 14th, do., do., 40,000; 19th, do., on account, 115,000; 20th, do., contract, 30,000; 21st, do., do., 25,000; 27th, do., C. C. Durant, 1,200; 28th, H. S. McComb, 313 92; March 2, do., Chever & Colgate, on account J. W. Grimes, 200 shares, 20,000; 8th, do., R. G. Hazard, on account, stock C. M. of A., 5,000; U. P. R. R. Co., on account, contract, 109,250; 10th, do., do., 50,000; 16th, Thomas Nickerson, subscription for 100 shares, 1,000; R. G. Hazard, on account for 200 shares, 20,000; 23d, R. G. Hazard, subscription for 200 shares C. M. stock, 20,000; 24th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account contract, 130,000; 28th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account of contract, 500,000; do., Sidney Dillon, account subscription, 8,000; J. W. Grime, in full for 50 shares, 5,000; 30th, do., Durant, 75,000; 31st, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account of contract, 400,000; do., Glidden & Williams, Boston, 114567 03.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Hugh O'Neil, Mary Gerard, Moses S. W. Jackson, John Pettigrew, Mary Schwarz, Margaret Steinberger, Michael Holmes, Harriet Perry, Richard Turner, James Cooper Lord, Delia B. Marble, Mary E. McCartin, David Walker, Elizabeth Cady, Margaret Henry, Esther C. Howell, Louis Stacheiroth, Wm. T. Church, Elizabeth de Puga.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

The court room, as usual, was densely crowded yesterday. Judges Dowling and Kelly occupied the bench. Thirty-two cases came up for trial, of which twenty-four were for petty larceny and nine for assault and battery.

A PUERILE BLONDE.

Max Beck, a rosy-cheeked youth of slight and petite figure, and his head covered with a luxuriant growth of flaxen hair, was charged by John Baulch with stealing a glass jar of candy. The youth strenuously denied his guilt. Most convincing evidence was adduced against him.

"Is that your hair?" asked Judge Dowling.

"Yes, sir," he answered.

"It is a beautiful blonde," quietly remarked the Judge. "I've been thinking whether or no you might not be one of the 'Forty Thieves,' escaped from Niblo's." (Laughter.)

"Those 'Forty Thieves' are all gals," retorted the accused youth "and have hair longer than mine." (Renewed laughter.)

"I see you are smart and posted," replied the magistrate. "I'll let you rest a month at the House of Refuge."

DIDN'T TAKE THE PRAYER BOOK.

Jane Thompson, a rather good looking woman, who did not appear to be much abashed at being arraigned in a court of justice, was placed at the bar, accused of stealing a prayer book from a Broadway bookstore. According to the evidence the book was missed, the theft attributed to her, and a clerk followed her out the door, who charged her with the larceny. Subsequently the missing book was found in the basement under the grating.

"Did you steal the prayer book?" interrogated Judge Dowling.

"Do you think I would steal prayer books?" she interrogated back, with a sort of supreme disgust at the insinuation. "What good are prayer books to me? No; prayer books are not my game."

"Pocketbooks are your game," interrupted the Judge, "but there is not sufficient evidence against you in this case and I shall let you go."

"Thank you;" and with a smile and a bow she left.

FANCY FOR PRINTS.

Thomas Cameron, a tailor, whose weakness instead of running in the direction of the White House, at Washington, concentrates itself in a special penchant for old prints, was accused by Elias Dexter, dealer in prints on Broadway, with stealing twelve prints. There was a good deal of testimony taken. This ruling passion strong of the prisoner's was clearly proven. The witnesses testified to having seen in his possession before the alleged robbery three of the alleged stolen prints. On the other hand a boy employed in the store stated that he saw him take the prints from a box and place them inside his vest. Again the good character of the prisoner, and then *vice versa* he was accused of other larcenies.

"I must find him guilty," said Judge Dowling, who did all the growling and talking for the court, his associate, Judge Kelly, being deeply engrossed in reading the morning papers.

"Had you better stop and think of it a minute?" interposed counsel for the accused.

"I require no advice from counsel," snapped out the judge, "the prisoner is fined fifty dollars. Next case."

A MASCULINE BRUTE.

Daniel Murphy don't believe in juvenile sports. Wm. Hall, a bright, tidy and intelligent boy, only eight years old, was rolling a hoop and ran against Murphy when the latter kicked him in the eye.

"Brute," ejaculated the Judge, after hearing the boy's testimony, "you are ordered one month to the Penitentiary."

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

A medley of accusations made up the remaining cases. Hutchodon Tullyarson—by all the shades of Teuton what a name—a boy eight years old, was sent to the Penitentiary for stealing prunes and figs. Mose Stark was fined $10 for striking a policeman. William Delaney, a boy, was sent for one year to the House of Refuge for stealing a pair of pantaloons from front of a store in Greenwich street. Mary Kenley relieved a little girl she met in the street of a shawl, and in payment was sent a month to the Penitentiary. To Margaret Hoey, found guilty of shoplifting, was adjudged the same punishment. The evidence showed that the clerks in the store are paid five dollars for every shoplifter they detect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	33	40	3 P. M.	37	54
6 A. M.	32	40	6 P. M.	36	51
9 A. M.	34	45	9 P. M.	35	49
12 M.	36	50	12 P. M.	35	48

Average temperature yesterday 47⅛
Average temperature corresponding day last y'r. 34¾
Average temperature on Friday 46⅝
Average temperature corresponding day last y'r. 33¼
Average temperature for past week 48

ROBBERY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Yesterday morning while Mr. Marshall O. Roberts was endeavoring to approach the Collector's office at the Custom House, some expert pickpocket relieved him of his watch, chain and pocketbook.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This committee propose to have a public meeting and rally to-morrow night at the new wigwam, when addresses will be made by Algernon S. Sullivan and John Mullaley. A large gathering is anticipated.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—On yesterday the steamer George Cromwell arrived from New Orleans. Among her passengers were Major General Arnold, Captain Weir, Captain Kuffe, Captain Sawyer, Lieutenant McCullum, Lieutenant Wierman, Assistant Surgeon Gillman, and 110 soldiers of the Fifth United States artillery.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—A grand sacred concert will be given on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., in the new Church of the Dominican Fathers, Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, in which will appear some of the most distinguished artists of our city, sustained by a chorus of sixty male voices. The proceeds will be applied for the support of the church.

CAPTAIN YOUNG'S SUIT.—Yesterday the Police Commissioners were served with an order from Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, directing them to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to vacate the judgment that dismissed Captain J. S. Young from the detective police force. The notice was referred to the counsel to enable him to prepare his answer.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.—On Wednesday next the United States Commission appointed to investigate the plans for the East river bridge, together with the consulting board of civil engineers, will go to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Niagara, in order to inspect the suspension bridges at those points. When they return from the trip their report will be presented to the authorities at Washington, and as soon as the government sanction is accorded the work will begin.

SMALLPOX IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Board of Health officials report that on Friday night members of three families living in the same row, of a street that they decline to designate, in the Sixteenth ward, were stricken with smallpox at the same hour. The houses were some distance apart and families living between them have so far escaped. Three of the inspectors yesterday morning armed with vaccine matter, invaded the block, and by three o'clock had vaccinated the entire population, with one or two exceptions. Such are the statements made, that at first seem "very like a whale," but as they are verified by responsible gentlemen of the Board of Health they may be relied upon.

THE LADIES' FAIR AT ST. TERESA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—During the past week the fair which opened so auspiciously on Monday last in the Sunday school hall of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic church has been most liberally patronized. The youth, beauty and prominent families of the Seventh ward have all lent a helping hand, so that the fair promises to realize quite a handsome amount to assist in liquidating the church debt. In 1863 St. Teresa's church was purchased by the Catholics of the district and dedicated to their form of worship. Since then necessary property to a large amount has been secured, schools established thereon and other improvements made. Rev. James Boyce has been the pastor of the church since its purchase, and under his wise administration the edifice and its congregation have advanced so successfully that St. Teresa's is now ranked among the first churches of the city. At the fair there are nine tables, with a refreshment room. These tables are fitted up with an eye to taste and elegance. There are articles costly and rare. Silverware, jewelry, pictures, velocipedes and numerous other articles are prominent features of the hall. The fair continues open the coming week, and the ladies express a strong desire to see their friends during that period.

THE REBELLION IN THE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—The difficulties between the Fire Marshal and his clerks have in no way been removed. The breach daily grows wider. While some members of the Board maintain that Mr. Brackett has no power to establish rules, one at least claims that he has not transcended his authority in the premises. The legal rights of the Board hold that his clerks have no legal authority to examine or swear witnesses. In the case of the clerk against whom charges have been preferred, the Board still decline to order an investigation, but as it is known in the Board that the employés are anxious for a full inquiry, it is probable the entire management of the bureau since its organization will undergo a searching scrutiny, with a view of fixing the responsibility where it belongs, and if the authorities are to blame their removal will likely follow, as harmonious action is earnestly required.

NEW YORK ORTHOPEDIC DISPENSARY.—The first annual report of this institution has just been published. It is located at 1,299 Broadway, and is in charge of Drs. Taylor and Verrailye. Since its opening in October, 1866, there were admitted 206 patients, and at the date of the report there remained 25 cases still under treatment, as follows:—Pott's disease of the spine, 103; disease of the hip joint, 8; other orthopedic cases, 11. Total, 125. The receipts of the Dispensary from donations and from patients for apparatus were $3,641 and the expenses $3,597, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of forty-four dollars. This dispensary is organized for the purpose of furnishing treatment to the poor, with special reference to the diseases and deformities of the spine and hip joint and other of the more serious diseases of the bones and joints requiring surgical and mechanical treatment. Physicians and all others interested in this work are invited to visit the dispensary on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday from two to three o'clock P. M. The assistance of earnest, benevolent ladies who would become interested in some of the most needy cases and visit them at their homes is especially desired. A little sympathy and encouragement would often be of great service in keeping them hopeful and prompt in attendance at the dispensary, and would also encourage a better observance of directions.

SINGULAR CASE—ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to St. Vincent's Hospital, to hold an inquest on the body of Frederick Hallis, a man thirty-eight years of age and a native of New York, who died at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. John B. Jenkins, of No. 33 Stuyvesant street, testified to having been well acquainted with Hallis, and saw him last Wednesday morning at the Sinclair House, Broadway and Eighth street. Deceased then remarked that he had fallen or been knocked down in the street the night previous, taken to the Mercer street police station, placed in a cell and kept there all night. At the time the witness saw deceased he was partially under the influence of liquor, his face was bruised and one of his arms badly broken. Dr. Fleming, who was present, set the fractured arm, and he was subsequently taken to the hospital. Dr. O'Neil, house physician to the hospital, testified that deceased was admitted about twelve o'clock on Thursday last, suffering from an injury to the arm, soon after which he was seized with convulsions, followed by delirium, in which condition he remained till death ensued, as stated. In the doctor's opinion death was caused by the injury, together with delirium tremens. The jury found that injuries accidentally received by a fall in the street were the cause of death. The residence of deceased or other particulars were not ascertained. Why it was that deceased did not receive surgical aid in the station house, after being taken there, does not appear.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.—An Englishman, giving his name as Charles Pell, was yesterday brought before Alderman Cuddy, sitting magistrate at the Tombs, charged with forgery. Joseph Marsaux testified that on the 8th of last March the accused gave Edward Marsaux a check for $275 on the Bull's Head Bank, and asked him to get it cashed, stating in the presence of several witnesses that it was good. As will be remembered, the forgery was detected, Marsaux arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced for five years to State Prison. Several witnesses corroborated the evidence as to the giving of the check to Marsaux by Pell and the statement of its being good, and the latter was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Two men were arraigned yesterday before Justice Kelly at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of attempt at burglary. It appears that about three o'clock yesterday morning two men attempted to enter the clothing store of Mr. Gregory on Eighth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. Mr. Gregory was aroused by the noise of their operations and fired a pistol to frighten them. Both took to their heels, and were noticed by officers Cottrell and Fites, of the Twenty-second precinct, who chased and captured them at the corner of Twen