THE EXCISE LAW.

MASS MEETING OF THE GERMANS.

Unanimous Adoption of Resolutions Endorsing the Proposed Amendment.

The meeting yesterday afternoon at the Stadt theatre was not as large as the one in opposition to the proposed change in the naturalization laws some weeks ago. Probably the shortness of the time that the announcement was made known—it being only twenty-four hours—was the cause of the reduced attendance; yet about 2,500 persons were present, and they were enthusiastic in favor of the objects of the meeting. There was one peculiarity about this meeting which is seldom seen at others. Every man present was the representative of many more—either of a club or class of society—and though comparatively small in numbers the meeting represented the sentiments and opinions of at least forty-five thousand voters, a number large enough to change the political complexion of the State, if all be thrown in one direction. It being thus a representative meeting, less than a mass meeting, composed of Germans of all religious denominations, and even of men of no religious belief, it is entitled to greater consideration than a mere political gathering.

Supervisor Andreas Willmann called the meeting to order. Dr. Hermann Muhr was nominated for chairman, and the question being put it was voted unanimously in the affirmative. Dr. Muhr, on taking the chair, said that it was intended to protest, in the name of the respectable portion of the Germans, against the few erratic and assuming persons who had appeared before the Senate committee at Albany, claiming to represent the Germans. He called upon Mr. Marcus Otterburg to further explain the objects of the meeting and the success he and his associates had achieved before the Assembly and the Senate of the State Legislature.

Mr. Otterburg congratulated the Germans on having again convened in large mass, without distinction of party, to protest against the continuance of legislation injurious to the American name and detrimental to political liberty. They were not assembled nor was the effort now made at Albany for what is derisively called "free lager." It was the personal liberty of the citizen which was at stake, and on that question the course of the Legislature heretofore in enacting measures unbearable to all who truly love the sacred principles of liberty a majority of the Americans were with them. It is only a minority who oppose them; a minority of that same character which everywhere breeds mischief and discontent. All these are known to belong to the religion of intolerance. But while opposing these it is becoming to the Germans to abstain from every act that may be charged as springing from intolerance. By admitting equal rights to all they should claim nothing more for themselves. Mr. Otterburg then criticised the arguments advanced before the Senate Committee at Albany of the four German clergymen who claimed the right to represent the Germans of New York, and who had advanced some very indicrous arguments in support of their pretensions. This explanation and the remarks were enthusiastically applauded. The speaker then referred at length to the entire character of prohibitory laws, how they were treated in the late Constitutional Convention by republicans, one of whom had quoted on the parsons the old saying in Butler's Hudibras that they

> Compound for sins they are inclin'd to
> By damning those they have no mind to.

Mr. Otterburg referred to the fact that the present Excise law was enacted for the purpose of promoting the moral feeling of the people, while its effect was the reverse, in increasing immorality by encouraging espionage and bringing to life a set of *mouchards* in the pay of the authorities—the worst system that can be encouraged in any community. He concluded by saying that if the Assembly amendments now pending in the Senate should pass, it will be the duty of the Germans to prove that they know how to respect the rights of others as well as to insist upon maintaining their own.

After Rev. Dr. Gottfried Scheibel had spoken in favor of the proposed amendments Mr. Magnus Gross read the following resolutions:—

Whereas the question of a modification of the existing Excise law is now pending in the State Legislature, and a few persons have assumed to themselves to appear before the Legislature in the name of the German citizens of New York to oppose any change in the law and to obstruct the passage in the Senate of the amendment adopted in the Assembly, be it therefore

Resolved, That we regret the existence of a law which declares the inability of the people to govern themselves, which rules a portion of the State with exceptional measures and in the name and for the interest of a class deprives the majority of a population of one and a half millions of their personal liberties.

Resolved, That in the proposed change of the law and in the adoption of the Bender amendment by the Assembly we perceive the good will to be just to the claims of the majority, and hence we hereby publicly tender our thanks and promise our support to those members of the Legislature who have voted for the proposed amendments or declared themselves in their favor at their political meetings.

Resolved, That we repel with indignation the unjustified attacks made from certain quarters upon the character of the German population, and which we must designate as being based on fanaticism, intolerance and ignorance.

Resolved, That we call upon all liberal societies, associations and corporations in the Metropolitan district as well as throughout the interior of the State to express themselves upon the pending question without delay, to adopt our resolutions and to circulate them in the English and German languages.

The resolutions were received each with tremendous applause, and after their being seconded numerously all over the house, Mr. Gross made a strong argumentative speech in favor of their unanimous adoption. He first spoke of the several amendments now pending. One was that the licenses should be graduated from twenty-five dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars. This would benefit the small dealers and no one else, and in that amendment the people had very little interest. Another amendment was to extend the "police hour" from midnight to one A. M. In this, also, but a small number of persons are interested. The third amendment was that permits may be granted by the Board of Excise to balls and societies for any given night. As the Board had done this at present, the proposed amendment was only to legalize their own action, and nobody objected to that. But these amendments called forth no opposition; only one other, that lager beer should be exempted from the number of intoxicating drinks, arouses the ire of certain persons, and their opposition created all the trouble there was about it. Why should it be so? the speaker asked. What is lager beer? Root beer, ginger beer, Choctaw beer, cider, spruce beer and many other of similar character are not subject to the present Excise law. Lager belongs in the same class with all these. All these different beverages must ferment to be drinkable and not produce sickness. Fermentation is necessary to introduce a certain quantity of alcohol into the beverage or else it would be as dangerous to the public health as yellow fever. Cider, if properly prepared, contains as much alcohol as lager; if it does not it is as poisonous as any other unfermented humbug advertised in some of the temperance papers. The jungbier contains from two to two and a half per cent of alcohol and lager beer from three and a half to four and a half. Whiskey contains about forty per cent of alcohol. What a fool to compare the two together. Mr. Gross then touched off on the Sunday question and said that the claim is to preserve the "American Sunday." According to the old idea of keeping Sunday, the law of this State of 1783, still unrepealed and in full force, should be enforced, and no hunting, no riding, no shooting, no fishing, no boating, no billiard playing, no card playing, no travelling except within twenty miles, only to go to church, should be allowed, either publicly or privately, and nothing should be permitted to be sold on Sunday except meat, milk and fish up to nine o'clock A. M., and no secular business transacted whatever except works of necessity and charity. This was the Sunday of the last century—entirely incompatible with the demands and necessities of the present, the advanced social and commercial needs of the age. But what kind of Sunday do the advocates of the present Excise law want to enforce? On this political Sunday, then let them stop everything and very soon there will be a change, as not even the Americans of the most puritanical denomination would stand. Do they want a religious Sunday? Then the Catholic has a right to celebrate the Sunday as he is allowed by his church; each sect of Protestants may claim to keep the day as their church decrees; the Jews will keep it as they may do according to the dictates of their creed; all the other sects and denominations have the same right, and those who do not belong to any religious confession claim the same right for themselves; and they are undoubtedly in a majority. There are, referring to the HERALD'S article yesterday, "A Glance at New York," about 1,200,000 people in this city of New York. All the churches and chapels accommodate only 300,000, and that is the number of communicants in them all. Shall 300,000 rule 900,000 in this city? Of these religiously inclined more than a third are Catholics, all of whom are favoring the proposed amendment, and hence the question recurs, shall 200,000 rule 1,000,000? After giving a history of the temperance agitation in this country, and how, within the last twenty-five years, politicians took hold of it for their own aggrandizement, with no view for the public good, Mr. Gross closed his very interesting address. The vote was taken, and the whole house responded enthusiastically "Aye." Whereupon, after some few remarks from Mr. Muhr, the chairman, the motion to adjourn was carried with three cheers for the proposed amendment of the Excise law.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34. Enumerated motions—Nos. 12, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 342, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. No calendar.

CIRCUIT.—Part 2—Nos. 1599, 1166, 1215, 1430, 1300, 212, 414, 893, 902, 1043, 1188, 1104, 1767, 625, 987, 1451, 1218, 1066, 1316, 1699.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 150, 178, 190, 261, 269, 283, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 228, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345.

CHAMBERS.—Nos. 140, 179, 215, 329, 356.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 771, 225, 837, 351, 805, 759, 761, 723, 673, 797, 747, 809, 813, 827, 831. Part 2—Nos. 828, 914, 424, 476, 712, 672, 896, 894, 668, 320, 332, 334, 336, 554, 552.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1568, 2053, 2058, 2299, 2313, 2320, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2410, 2411.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the 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.	34	47	3 P. M.	52	51
6 A. M.	34	45	6 P. M.	47	49
9 A. M.	37	50	9 P. M.	40	49
12 M.	46	52	12 P. M.	35	48

Average temperature yesterday 48½
Average temperature corresponding day last y'r. 40½
Average temperature on Saturday 47½
Average temperature corresponding day last y'r. 34¾

NARROW ESCAPE.—A boy, named Henry Schnarr, living at the corner of Sixty-second street and Ninth avenue, came near drowning in a sewer yesterday.

A FEMALE INJURED.—Jetta Karger, Jewess, of No. 227 West Thirty-sixth street, was last night seriously injured by a stone—evidently thrown by a boy—striking her on the head. Taken to the Jewish Hospital.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday morning at four o'clock Mary Hawkins, aged fifty years, living at No. 308½ Ninth avenue, fell off a pier into the North river and was rescued. Taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

STREET CAR CASUALTY.—Bernard Moss, a boy aged ten years, living at No. 33 Greene street, fell under the wheel of a Belt Railroad car (No. 18), and had a leg broken by it passing over him. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

DEAD INFANT.—The remains of an infant were yesterday found behind a rock corner of Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, wrapped up in a blanket. The body was conveyed to the Morgue and Coroner Rollins notified to hold an inquest.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Yesterday morning an infant, only six weeks old, was found dead in bed with its mother at No. 131 East Thirteenth street. Whether the child died in convulsions or was overlaid remains to be determined by an inquisition which will be held by Coroner Keenan.

LARGE HAUL OF SMUGGLED BRANDY.—On Saturday evening boarding officer William T. McGrath, Lieutenant H. F. Liebenau and night inspector Solomon Birdsall seized some fourteen cases of Martel brandy from a store on South street, said to have come off one of the Liverpool steamers that sailed on Saturday.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT UPON A POLICEMAN'S LIFE.—A cowardly assassin, under cover of darkness, on Saturday night at eleven o'clock, attempted to shoot officer John Green, of the Fifteenth precinct. The miscreant was secreted on the corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, and after firing across the avenue from the Seventeenth precinct side made his escape.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue, on the body of Michael Carroll, who died from injuries to the head and other parts of the body, received on the 2d inst. by falling down the hold of a canal boat at the foot of 130th street, North river. After the accident deceased was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by officer Lavender, of the Thirtieth precinct. Carroll was forty-eight years of age, and a native of Ireland.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At nine o'clock last night George Kieman, aged thirty years, residing at 469 Ninth avenue, the police report, was severely stabbed in the shoulder by his brother. The instrument used was a butcher's knife, and the scene of the occurrence was No. 447 West Forty-first street. The police of the Twentieth precinct assert that the cutting was the result of an old family feud, but, police sergeant like, fail to say whether the would be murderer was arrested.

THE PARK METEROLOGICAL REPORT.—The report of the Park Meterological Department for the week ending Saturday, April 10, shows a mean barometric height for the week of 29.773 inches; the maximum at 7 A. M. of the 10th inst. being 40.016, and the minimum at 2 P. M. of the 6th, 29.622. The mean temperature for the week was 30.41 degrees; the maximum at 2 P. M. of April 6 being 53, and the maximum at 6 A. M., April 4, 28, giving a variation of 25 degrees. Rain fell on the 7th, having a duration of five hours; depth of water .30 of an inch.

DEATH IN THE TOMBS.—Three or four days ago John Hayman, said to have been a waiter at French's Hotel, was arrested for abandoning his wife and sent to the Tombs by the committing magistrate, he not being able or willing to give bail to contribute towards her support according to his means. Hayman, who had been drinking to excess, being deprived of his liberty and unable to continue his potations, was injuriously affected. Drs. Nealis and Anderson, City Prison physicians, prescribed for the sufferer, but delirium tremens set in, and death ensued about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.—Last night the Eighth precinct secured forty-three prisoners, nearly all of whom were arrested for disorderly conduct. Of this number twenty—eleven men and nine women—were arrested by officer Wm. H. La Rue.

AN ALLEGED THIEF SHOT.—At half-past four yesterday morning Frank Raferty, who, the police of the Sixteenth precinct assert, is a noted thief, while attempting to escape from officer Hearn, was shot in the chin by the officer. The wound was slight and no dangerous consequences are likely to ensue.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—William Fox, a barkeeper, was yesterday arraigned before Alderman Cuddy, at the Tombs, accused by James Watson, of No. 38 East Twelfth street, of having robbed him of a gold watch and chain, worth $125, and seventy-five dollars in money. The complainant says that he was accosted in the street by Fox, who, with three or four others, endeavored to pick a quarrel with him. The result was that he was jostled about pretty freely, and on getting away discovered his watch and money had been stolen. He pursued Fox and succeeded in overtaking him and causing his arrest. Fox, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, was fully committed for examination.

ALLEGED DISHONEST CLERK.—Henry Kavanagh, of No. 117 Clinton Place, occupying the position of one of the floor superintendents in Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store, corner of Broadway and Tenth street, appeared before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and charged one Gustav Reiss, a salesman, with embezzling the sum of $10 10. This amount, it was alleged, he obtained among many other sums for the sale of goods, but failed to account for it, and was detected in his fraudulent action by the complainant. When first accosted in relation to the matter the accused rather indignantly denied it, but his arrest being ordered, he "changed his tune," and made a full confession and restitution of the money. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

HOW A STATEN ISLANDER SAYS HE LOST HIS MONEY.—John W. Blake, who resides at Rossville, Staten Island, made a flying visit to the city on last Friday and an unexpectedly expensive one as the result proved. In an affidavit made yesterday before Alderman Cuddy, acting magistrate at the Tombs, he says that on the day stated he was induced by Charles Willsen, who keeps a saloon at No. 9 James street, to enter the saloon corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, under the pretext of getting a $100 bill changed, which bill he had given to the former in payment for a drink. They could not change the bill at the last place visited, and Willsen refused to give him back the bill. This was but the beginning of Mr. Blake's trouble. As he was about stepping out of the place one of three other men who were in there seized hold of him and held him, while the others robbed him of $700 in money which he had in his pocket. All the parties accused of the robbery having been arrested were brought before Alderman Cuddy and identified by the accused as the parties robbing him. They all asserted their innocence of the charge as also did Wilsen the accusation of taking and keeping the $100 bill. The accused were committed for examination. They gave their names as Charles Wilsen, a native of Denmark, age twenty-five, and business a saloon keeper; Francis Murray, who gave Albany as his birthplace, his age thirty-two, and business that of oysterman; James Kauff, a native of this city, age twenty-five, business likewise an oysterman, and Charles Megonigle, also aged 25, a native of New Jersey, and his occupation that of saloon keeper.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. James B. Ward was thrown from his wagon in Fulton avenue, near Flatbush, on Saturday, and was severely injured. He was taken to the dispensary and from thence to his home, No. 887 Atlantic street.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS ACT.—John Van Dreahle German, a truckman by occupation, was charged with maliciously driving a truck into a team of mules and wagon belonging to Charles Johnson while the latter was leaving the Bridge street ferry-boat on Saturday afternoon. The mules were knocked overboard and it was only after much difficulty that they were extricated from the harness and taken out of the water. The author of the trouble, seeing the situation of affairs, drove off rapidly from the scene, but was subsequently arrested by officer Grant, of the Forty-second precinct. He was held to await examination.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The bakery of Conrad Flad, corner of Atlantic and Carlton avenues, caught fire yesterday morning and was damaged to the amount of $150 before the flames were subdued.

The residence of Mr. William Ingraham, corner of Park avenue and Steuben street, was damaged by fire about eleven o'clock yesterday to the extent of $100. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The pastors of the Catholic congregations exhorted their flocks to continue their patronage of the Orphans' Fair, which will be continued through the week.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

INTERNATIONAL QUARREL.—Yesterday afternoon three men named John Holler, John Griffin and James Glynn, hailing respectively from Germany, Ireland and Scotland, entered into a discussion in a lager beer saloon on the merits of their respective nations, in the course of which it was Holler's fate to be severely pounded. The German having been thus demolished, the Irishman and Scotchman left the saloon and fought several rounds on the sidewalk. Before the contest ended a policeman appeared and conveyed all three to the station house, where they were mulcted in the sum of $8 that being the total amount which could be scraped from their pockets.

Hoboken.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLING.—A man named George Gilman, aged twenty-two years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling rings and brass earrings which he pretended were pure gold. He was taken before Recorder Pope and fined five dollars.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—A HUSBAND WILLING TO LET HIS WIFE BE DROWNED.—As the ferryboat Morristown was on her trip to New York last evening a man named August Wagner and his wife were seen to indulge in warm abuse of each other on the rear of the boat. Presently the wife climbed the railings and shrieked out, "I can live with you no longer; my grave must be a watery one." Saying this, she would have jumped into the river had not two gentlemen clutched her and pulled her back. As she struggled to be freed from their grasp the husband, in broken English, exclaimed, "Let she go, for God's sake." This request was of course not complied with, and it required the efforts of the strangers during the passage to save her from being drowned. On arriving in New York August struck her, saying, "Vat you drinks a can of rum for?" She escaped and wandered up Barclay street, while he took another direction, refusing to convey her home, at the request of many of the passengers. Both of them had been in Hoboken throughout the day, but she appeared much intoxicated and may probably be ruined by this time. She was young and decently dressed, and spoke in the French language to Wagner, who is a Frenchman about sixty years of age.

Hackensack.

TRIAL OF SAM SUTTON FOR MURDER—VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.—The arguments of counsel in this case were delivered on Saturday before Justice Bedle and associate judges. Mr. Ackerson spoke on behalf of the prisoner and was followed on the same side by Mr. Knapp, who virtually admitted the commission of the homicide by Sutton, as he contended that the deed was not premeditated, and consequently his client could not be convicted of wilful murder. Attorney General Robeson then summed up on behalf of the State, and delivered an able speech of over an hour's length. Judge Bedle then charged the jury, occupying upwards of two hours in recapitulating the evidence. He then instructed the jury in the various grades of homicide, and in conclusion hoped that they would honestly perform their duty according to law. The jury then retired, and after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation returned with a verdict against the prisoner of wilful murder. Sutton stood erect, with the utmost coolness, on hearing this news, and glanced carelessly around, as if nothing affected him. Throughout the trial he manifested the utmost indifference, and seemed to believe that the trial would terminate rather unfavorably to him. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the verdict was rendered Judge Bedle announced that he would postpone sentence on the prisoner for the present.

Newark.

A BUSY DAY WITH THE POLICE.—Contrary to the rule on every day of the last week, yesterday was quite a busy one for the police. From nine o'clock on Saturday night up to a like hour last evening arrests to the number of thirty-two were made. As a matter of course the major portion of these were for being drunk. Among those taken into custody for other causes were two on charges of a graver character—grand larceny. Barbara Resch, of No. 100 Ridge street, stands committed on a charge of having made away with a pocket-book belonging to Bernard McAdam, of No. 83 West Parker street, containing, as alleged, $140. The other case is that of a lad named Albert M. Sharp, residing at No. 323 Warren street, who is accused by Peter Miller, of the same place, of having stolen $200. Albert was arrested yesterday in New Brunswick by detective Fischer, who brought him to this city. Some $65 was found on his person. On complaint of a number of negroes, one George Reeves, a colored barber, was arrested and held on a charge of creating a disturbance in the colored church on Catharine street. Walter H. King and Henry H. Malloy were taken into custody last evening for having, as alleged, attempted to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill. King, with whom the bill was found, insisted that the money was good and was received by him from his employer as such. Both are held for examination.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

C. C. CLARKE, TREASURER OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, is dangerously sick at his residence, near Sing Sing. He is suffering from a sudden and severe attack of erysipelas in the head.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, a freight train on the eastward bound track, while switching a car, was run into by an extra from the west, being unable to stop on the down grade above Bonnell's crossing, and one freight car and caboose destroyed, the caboose being smashed to kindling wood and the smokestack of the extra's locomotive broken off. No one hurt.

THE THAMES DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of the Vessel—The Missing Boat and Crew Rescued and Brought to this City.

A full and concise report of the burning at sea of the screw steamer Thames, of the Black Star line, on the 6th inst., was published exclusively in the HERALD of yesterday, the narrative being compiled from the statement of Lieutenant H. D. Wallen, Jr., of the United States army, who was a passenger on board the vessel at the time of the disaster. The report stated, among other particulars, that a small boat containing five men was missing and was supposed to be lost, but suggested the possibility of their having been rescued, from the fact that those who reached the shore saw a schooner out at sea, off Cape Hatteras, with a "lookout" aloft.

It appears from the report of Captain Brewer, of the pilot boat William H. Aspinwall, that this boat, with her crew, has been saved, and that thus, happily, no lives have been lost by the destruction of the ship. The following are the

TIDINGS OF THEIR SAFETY.

The pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, Captain Brewer, arrived up to-day (Sunday) from a cruise, and reports that on the 10th instant, in latitude 38 07, longitude 72 10, spoke the British schooner Prairie Bird, Captain Thompson, eleven days from Cardenas for St. Stephen, N. B., and received from her five men whom she had picked up in a boat on the 6th instant, at nine A. M. The man belonged to the steamship Thames, hence for Galveston and Key West, which vessel was burned at sea. The names of the men are Charles Mason, second officer; John Clitherow, second steward; George Stacy, pantryman; James Mehan and John Quinton. Captain Thompson, of the Prairie Bird, also reports falling in with the burning steamer same day (6th) at one o'clock P. M., and saw her go down, in latitude 35, longitude 75 08. The rescued men were brought to this city by the Wm. H. Aspinwall.

The following is the

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND STEWARD.

The steamship Thames, Captain Pennington, of New York, bound to Galveston, Texas, caught fire Tuesday, the 6th, at two A. M., with Cape Hatteras light and Orcracoke light in sight. Twenty minutes after she caught fire we were compelled to take to the boats. The captain took the starboard forward boat, containing the engineers, two passengers, part of the crew and second cook. The after port boat had in the two mates, the steward and stewardress, one passenger, a lieutenant of the United States army, and part of the crew. The port forward boat had on board the second steward, Charles Mason; pantryman, John Clithrow; cook, G. Strasserce; James Meehan, sailor, and fireman John Quinton. This boat lost sight of the other two boats one hour after they left the steamer. At ten A. M. the schooner Prairie Bird picked us up and we remained on board until Saturday, when the pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, Captain Brewer, took us on board. We return our thanks to Captain Thompson for his kindness to us all while on board his vessel; also to Captain Brewer and crew, of pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

The men in this boat lost everything they had, and they are deserving of the sympathy of the citizens.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

A Full Story of Mrs. Twitchell and Her Antecedents—The Confession of Her Husband—Her Declarations of Innocence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1869.

The Twitchell case still excites considerable interest here. The *Sunday Transcript* publishes an interesting and authentic history of the family not heretofore made public. Mrs. Twitchell, the *Transcript* says, was born in Washington, her mother being then known as Mrs. Werutz. Her father was the Rev. Oliver Spencer, a Methodist clergyman of some reputation. In 1844 the mother and daughter moved to Cincinnati and remained there four years, during which time Camilla was known as Miss Sawyer, her mother having a married sister by that name. This is probably the origin of the story that Mrs. Twitchell was the illegitimate daughter of a member of Congress.

From Ohio, in 1848, Mrs. Werutz and daughter came to Philadelphia, and, the former married Mr. Hill. Shortly afterwards Camilla married Richard Martin, a clerk, in a dry goods store. After living together five years Martin left his wife, alleging acts of impropriety on her part, but she took the initiative in proceedings for a divorce, which resulted in a legal separation in 1858. Camilla then resumed the name of Sawyer, returned to her mother's house and lived there with her and Mr. Hill. She there became acquainted with Twitchell, Sr., then a widower, with several children, beside George S. Twitchell, an illegitimate son, who had been born in Brooklyn, his mother dying shortly after his birth. Camilla was engaged as housekeeper, and removed with Twitchell, Sr., to New Jersey. It is denied most positively by all parties that there was improper conduct between Mr. Twitchell and his housekeeper. On the contrary, Camilla's conduct is reported to have been blameless. She was a member of Dr. Lord's church, in Broad street, near Chestnut, and in her character as housekeeper was paid regular wages, and for extra service received extra pay. When George S. Twitchell, Jr., reached manhood he was accepted as the suitor of his father's housekeeper, and in 1854, was married.

We have already said that Mrs. Twitchell is not yet ready to give to the public a formal statement, but while in prison awaiting trial, in conversation with the prison officials she made a partial explanation which has never been published. When informed of her husband's conviction and the probabilities of her own fate, she remarked:—

"I know nothing of this murder. That afternoon George and I were out riding, and when we got back to the house mother was getting tea, as Sarah Campbell had gone out. I noticed that George was very much depressed in spirits. He never was very much of a talker, but this night he was quieter than usual. He scarcely spoke at all at the table, and after supper I said to mother there is something the matter with George; suppose you go and talk with him while I clear away the things. Mother went up stairs and I did clear away the things, and when I got through I went to my room. George was then in the sitting room, reading a paper and smoking a cigar; I went to bed, and don't know how long I was asleep when I was aroused by the cry of Sarah Campbell in the kitchen."

This is the only statement she has ever made outside of whatever she may have communicated to her counsel. The *Transcript* continues as follows:—At the outset, it may be well to remind our readers that on the day of the inquest she appealed to her husband to tell what he knew of the murder, and that if he was guilty to act like a man and relieve her. This he refused to do. After her acquittal she did call at the prison, but instead of the greeting on her part being warm and affectionate it was cold, as might be expected from one who looked upon her husband as the murderer of her mother. Immediately after her acquittal Twitchell and his friends commenced paving the way for a statement from Mr. Twitchell which would take from him the charge and fasten it upon the wife. So shrewd were the parties engaged that one of them visited Daniel Dougherty, Esq., to ascertain from him whether a person once acquitted of a charge of murder could be tried a second time if there be a confession of guilt. Response being there could not be a second trial, efforts were renewed with redoubled vigor until Mrs. Twitchell's friend heard of them and avised her to absent herself from the prison. She always denied any complicity in the murder, and her fears of a confession by him were based upon the fact that she knew that he did not believe in the immortality of the soul and that his profession to Mr. Bringhurst of piety were only shams designed merely to retain his service in the game for life he was playing. Others besides herself had every reason to feel assured that he would not hesitate at any lie to save his life, for there is every reason to believe that to at least one human being George S. Twitchell, Jr., confessed his crime and made himself the sole actor in the tragedy. Throughout this effort to induce his wife to take upon herself the unjust accusation in order to save his own life, Twitchell had frequent conversations with his friends, who, anxious as they were to assist him, could not overlook the damaging proofs of his own guilt. They saw the inherent impossibilities of his confession and they were anxious to have some part of it explained.

A day or two before his death his strong love of life led him again to refer to it, and he remarked to his aunt, Mrs. Moore, "It is hard that I have to die for this thing." Mrs. Moore then inquired, "How can you account for the blood found upon your shirt?" Twitchell related to her the circumstances of the murder in keeping with his so-called confession. He told her how he was aroused by his wife calling to him; how he went down to the dining room and was there told by her that she had quarelled with her mother and killed her. "My first impression was to alarm the neighbors, but my second impulse was to save my wife. Twitchell then stated to Mrs. Moore circumstances attending the throwing of the body from the window. He asserted that he grasped the body of the murdered woman by the head and shoulders, while his wife took hold of her feet. They bore the body to the window and rested it on the sill, in which position it was held by him (Twitchell), while his wife ran down the stairs and out into the yard immediately under the window. When she reached this position Twitchell quietly lowered the body into the arms of his wife, by whom it was laid at length upon the pavement. In this way he accounted for the circumstance that the body, when found, was not thrown together, as it might have been if hurled violently from the window, but laid out in a straightened condition. Twitchell concluded by saying that he supposed the blood came upon his clothes by his having hold of the murdered woman in the manner described. Mrs. Moore inquired, "What became of Camilla's clothing? how did it happen that it was not as bloody as your own?" To this he responded that "Her clothing was carried off." In the face of all these confessions Mrs. Twitchell has remained quiet. She has realized that if she denied the story while her husband was alive she would be accused of an attempt to insure his death. She was willing not to tell what she knew, if that would be of any service to him, and she was also willing to assist him to the extent of her means; but when he wished her to go a step further and assert herself guilty of a crime she did not commit she left him. It is anticipated that within a few days Mrs. Twitchell will make a full statement in her own behalf.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 26	Moon sets....eve	— —
Sun sets	6 36	High water..eve	8 53

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 11, 1869.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, Liverpool March 31, via Queenstown April 1, at 4:15 PM, with mdse and passengers, to J G Dale. 3d inst, lat 49 50, lon 21 20, passed ship C W Stetson, from New York for London; 8th, at 3 AM, lat 42 36, lon 55 10, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E; same day, at 4:45 AM, lat 42 24, lon 55 40, passed steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool for New York; 9th, at 7:35 AM, lat 41 20, lon 62 54, steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 8:15 PM, 566 miles from Sandy Hook, steamship Deutschland (NG), hence for Bremen; 10th, at 9 PM, 50 miles from Sandy Hook, steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; same day, 9:45 PM, 40 miles from Sandy Hook, steamship The Queen, hence for do.

Steamship Nebraska (Br), Guard, Liverpool March 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse and 1022 passengers, to Williams & Guion. April 1, at 2:30 AM, passed a National line steamer, bound E; 6th, at 2:30 AM, lat 43 39, lon 44 46, passed steamship Minnesota, bound E; 8th, lat 42 05, lon 57 48, signalized bark Singleton, steering S; 9th, at 10:30 AM, lat 41 31, lon 62 23, steamship Scotia, bound E; 10th, exchanged night-signals with steamship Deutschland (NG), bound E, 411 miles E of Sandy Hook; 11th, signalized an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship United States, Norton, New Orleans April 4, and Southwest Pass 5th, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. 8th inst, off Jupiter Inlet, spoke schr Sarah Watson, bound N.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, 61 hours, with mdse and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to A Leary. 10th inst, off Chincoteague, spoke bark Sunshine, from Liverpool for New York, 48 days out.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC, 2 days, with naval stores, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New Bedford, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Lewis Walsh of Belfast, Me, Pendleton, Los Palmas (Canary Islands), Feb 28, in ballast, to Walsh & Carver. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. 8th inst, lat 33 N, lon 68 W, saw brig Alice, bound S.

Ship Imperial (new, 1300 15-100th tons), Clifford, of and from Boston, 5 days, in ballast, to Isaac Taylor.

Bark Annie Ada (Br), Moore, Messina Feb 16, passed Gibraltar March 7, with fruit, to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has been 13 days N of the latitude of Hatteras, with strong westerly winds.

Bark Maggie (Br), Roberts, Port Talbot, 37 days, with railway iron, to Geo F Bailey. Had strong westerly gales latter part of passage and spring foremast.

Bark Casilda (NG), Ide, Trinidad, 11 days, with sugar, to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather. (Before reported at anchor in the Lower Bay for orders.)

Brig Louisa (Br), Simmons, Port Talbot, 38 days, with railway iron, to Geo F Bailey. Had good weather.

Brig Fleetwing (Br), Parx, St Pierre (Mart), 23 days, with sugar, &c, to Miller & Houghton. Has been 12 days N of Hatteras, with NW winds.

Brig Emeline (Br), Sanders, Arroyo, PR, 18 days, with molasses, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Union (Br), Eaton, Windsor, NS, 10 days, with plaster, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sch C S Dyer (of Franklin), Blaisdell, St Ann's Bay (Ja), 19 days, with logwood and pimento, to A H Solomon & Co; vessel to J M Linard. Has been 9 days N of Hatteras, with strong head winds.

Schr Thomas N Stone (of Boston), Pitcher, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses, to order. Had fine weather the whole passage.

Schr Favorita (Br), Bunce, Cornwallis, NS, 12 days, with produce, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr T L Holstein, Jones, Georges Banks.

Schr Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr Sunny South, Stirling, Virginia.

Schr R Mason, Marting, Virginia.

Schr Anna D Price, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr Moro, Kelly, Machias, with lumber, &c, to — Gates. Will discharge at Harlem.

Schr A Taylor, Dodge, Machias, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr M E Pierson, Hamilton, Machias, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Native American, Sullivan, Calais, with lumber, to Gorham Boardman.

Schr Geo P Trigg, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish, to G P Trigg.

Schr M Vassar, Jr, Chrystie, Plymouth for Philadelphia.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Warren for Philadelphia.

Schr Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr Messenger, Dean, Taunton.

Schr Jos Ross, Paull, Taunton.

Schr J W Bell, Hall, Taunton.

Schr Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr W D Mangum, Chase, New Bedford.

Schr Ocean Wave, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr Bela Peck, Avery, New London.

Schr S T Chartre, Somers, New London.

Schr M Fillmore, Chase, New London.

Schr Hudson, Harding, Chatham.

Schr Palladium, Ryder, Providence.

Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.

Schr H Lewis, Taylor, Providence.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.

Schr M A Predmore, Hart, Providence.

Schr Henry Castloff, Knowles, Providence.

Schr J Patton, Parker, Providence.

Schr Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.

Schr New Globe, Bray, Providence.

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