TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

"No Surrender" the Motto of the Disaffected—Wide Spread of the Contagion—Explanations Pro and Con—The Oath of the Operators' League.

The telegraphers' strike has become a general thing throughout the whole country, and the leading persons in the strike in this city are constantly receiving despatches from every quarter. They held two meetings yesterday, at 270 Grand street—one at ten o'clock in the morning and the other at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting in the afternoon was a very large and enthusiastic affair, there being present not less than 150 persons, of whom fifteen or twenty were ladies. As usual, the meeting was dignified and orderly.

Mr. J. C. Christy took the chair, and, after calling the meeting to order, introduced John W. Browning, of the National Labor Union, who addressed the meeting. He said he regretted exceedingly the cause of the strike; but the Western Union Telegraph Company are attempting to break up what little opposition now remains to them in this country by reducing the wages of their employés twenty-five per cent, thereby enabling them to reduce their tariff considerably below that of the other companies. As a laboring man he was personally interested in the success of any movement likely in any manner to break down all such monopolies. He knew the strike would not last long, for the public will not suffer their interests to be tampered with. He had been told that every desk in the main office was filled full of matter awaiting transmittal. He hoped they would accept of no compromise, for if they stood by one another as they should, and as they are now doing, the victory would be theirs beyond a doubt, and it would be a victory of laborers over monopolists.

Mr. ALEXANDER TROUP, also of the National Labor Union, said he was there to assist the strikers against the greatest monopoly in the United States. He said the Associated Press was in with this monopoly, and, therefore, the public could not get a fair statement of the case. The object of the company was to reduce the salary of every operator in their employ, the statements of their officials to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. W. L. IVES, a strikist, on behalf of the Telegraphers' Protective League, thanked the gentlemen of the National Labor Union for their kind assurances of sympathy and offers of assistance. As far as pecuniary assistance is concerned, we have no need of it at present, nor do we expect to have, all hands being, he believed, prepared to fight it out on this line if it takes all winter. The HERALD, he said (several voices—"That's our paper"), was the only paper that had set the matter correctly before the public. (Voice—"That's so.")

Colonel MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Chief Engineer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appearing at the door, was admitted, and, having been introduced to the meeting, addressed them for about five minutes. He said he had not been sent there by the company, but came wholly upon his own responsibility. He wished to speak to them in all kindness. He advised a dignified course and was glad to know that such had been theirs. The officers of the company, he assured them, do not feel any vindictiveness towards them whatever, although they (the officers) think the operators have acted somewhat hastily. If he could be of any assistance to the operators in any way he was at their service.

A great number of telegrams were received and read from operators in every section of the Union announcing that the offices of the Western Union Company were almost if not entirely deserted and closed, and assuring the strikers here that they would stand firm against the unjust demands of the company.

The meeting then went into secret session.

THE FORMIDABLE NATURE OF THE STRIKE.

The number of operators now on strike and those who refuse to fill the places of strikers will number nearly, if not quite, 2,500; in fact it includes nineteen-twentieth of the whole force employed by the Western Union Company. The members of the league did not probably number more than 1,500 before the strike, but yesterday and the day before their ranks have been filled by at least 500, and those who do not join refuse to work at other points, which answers every purpose of the league. The excitement is somewhat subsiding now, and as far as the opposition lines extend the operators are completing their organizations and preparing for a long siege. Some have gone home to visit their friends, but most of them are on duty acting as committees, the principal one of which is their vigilance committee.

Telegraphic Messages by Railroad Express.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In order to show the public that gross fraud is being practised upon it by the Western Union monopoly, I would state that all the telegraphic business for Albany and the East, excepting Boston, is being sent forward by railroad. This information comes from one who has seen the clerks all occupied in taking copies of the said business. All operators will readily accept this information as fact, having seen the company adopt this fraud in the event of storms interrupting the wires; but the unsuspecting public possibly had not imagined that such contemptible tricks could be played upon it by so vast a corporation. In the event of a lengthy prolongation of the present difficulties the public may expect similar "prompt despatch" to all points.

A TELEGRAPH STRIKER.

The Western Union Company's Side of the Story.

The following card from the officers of the Western Union Company gives their version of the origination of the present strike:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 145 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Since the publication this morning of the card signed by the officers of this company, explaining the circumstances out of which the strike of operators arose, a full and detailed statement of what occurred in California has been received from the company's agent, Mr. Mumford. They are as follows:—

About the middle of December Superintendent Gamble, desiring to readjust the compensation of the employes at San Francisco according to the value of their services, gave notice to two operators that after January 1 their salaries would be reduced from $120 to $115 a month, and to a third that his salary would be increased from $100 to $120 a month, making an increase in the aggregate compensation of the three of ten dollars a month. Acting on these notices, as is supposed, the operators at San Francisco united in presenting a schedule of salaries which they asked to have adopted. In this schedule the two salaries which Mr. Gamble had proposed to reduce remained as before, and an increase of four others was asked for.

Mr. Mumford so far assented to the schedule as to make no reduction of salaries, and allowed a portion of the proposed increase. He at the same time informed the operators that the force in the office was larger than was justified by the diminished business, the number of messages being less than usual and the receipts lighter. The operators themselves admitted that more men were employed than was strictly necessary. To bring the force thus into harmony with the wants of the business two men were dismissed, but they were not the men whose salaries Mr. Gamble had in the first instance proposed to reduce. The salaries of those men remained unchanged, although one of these was dismissed after the reduction of the force above mentioned. A fourth man refused to work at the schedule price, although it was ten dollars a month higher than he had ever before received. Out of this state of things the strike arose.

The facts thus explained fully support Mr. Mumford's original statement, that he had reduced no salaries and had no intention of doing so. He had, in fact, increased them upon the petition of the operators themselves, and the only man who appears to have left because he was dissatisfied with his compensation refused to work at an advance in his salary of ten dollars a month. The strike, then, is not, as the operators here have alleged and supposed, a strike in resistance of a reduction of wages—general or special—but in support of the claim of an individual whose salary has been raised, but not to so high a figure as he desired. It cannot be denied, in view of all the circumstances, that the whole body of strikers throughout the Union have left their work with a view and purpose of subjecting the business of the entire country to delay and derangement because some John Smith, in California, demanding an increase of twenty dollars in his salary can get only ten dollars. This is the real issue, unless it is further claimed that this company shall not be permitted to determine how large a force is necessary to do its business, and to increase or diminish it from time to time accordingly.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

There are now on duty at the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city 27 operators; in Boston, 16; in Philadelphia, 15; in Baltimore, 5; in Washington, 10; in Albany, 6; in Troy, 4. Business is going forward in good shape.

Oath of the Operators.

It is said the operators will not return to work, because they have surrendered the right of private judgment and placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of their leaders by means of an oath, administered as follows:—

You do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, that you will make common cause with the members of this League; that, forsaking your allegiance to corporations and individuals, you will, if necessity requires it, place your time and services at the disposal of the officers of the Telegraphers' League, so help you God.

The members also subscribe to the following pledge:—

I, A B, do hereby acknowledge that having become a voluntary member of the Telegraphers' Protective League, and being made cognizant with its objects and intentions, I have bound myself by a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to the said league; and I do hereby pledge my sacred honor that I will aid in whatever manner may be required the advancement and protection of its members, and obey all such rules or orders as may be promulgated through the proper officers and sanctioned by the vote of the circuit of which I am a member.

Section five of article nine of the constitution also provides:—

No member shall be at liberty to leave his regular duties to operate in any other town or city, under orders from any telegraph company, without having first received permission from the Chief Operator.

NEW YORK CITY.

German Immigration — The Abdallah Raffle—A Man Shot—Charities and Correction — Sub-Treasury and Custom House Notes.

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

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	38	34	3 P. M.	42	46
6 A. M.	37	41	6 P. M.	42	46
9 A. M.	39	44	9 P. M.	41	43
12 M.	40	46	12 P. M.	40	41

Average temperature yesterday 42¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 39⅞

Professor Doremus is to deliver the first of his series of lectures on the "Accordance of the Truths of Geology with the Scriptures," before the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, in their hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Those who want to be instructed, and entertained at the same time, should attend.

Collector Grinnell stated yesterday that he proposes to make a change in Castle Garden in regard to emigrant baggage to save delay. A deputy cashier will be stationed there, and when the baggage is examined and dutiable goods are found they will be at once appraised and the emigrant may pay the duty without detention, and even without leaving Castle Garden.

Coroner Flynn was yesterday called to hold an inquest at No. 515 East Fifteenth street on the body of August Morganstar, a German, twenty-two years of age, who committed suicide by hanging. Deceased was very poor, and had been living on the charity of a poor friend, but was too proud spirited to continue to live in that manner, and accordingly hung himself in his room.

The department in the Sub-Treasury in this city for the payment of interest on registered bonds was quite crowded yesterday with a numerous delegation of the "bloated bondholders," who were made happy by receiving their semi-annual allowance of gold eagles. On looking over the coin but few of them will have remembered "Bobby Burns" and his well known verse, "Rank is but the guinea's stamp; a man is a man for a' that."

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday morning, with the President, General Bowen, in the chair. The business of the various institutions transacted during the past two weeks was revised and approved. The appointment of Mr. Stacom as warden of the City Prison was confirmed. The business was mainly routine. The Commissioners and a number of guests will proceed to Hart's Island this morning to present medals to the most deserving pupils on board the school ship Mercury.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Coroners' office by Coroner Flynn on the body of Cornelius Horrigan, thirty-eight years of age, and a native of Ireland, whose death resulted from injuries received on the 19th ultimo by being run over by car 86 of the Third avenue line, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. Deceased was attempting to jump on the front platform of the car, when he fell on the track and was run over. The evidence showed the occurrence to have been accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Yesterday it was ascertained from Commissioner Manierre that the Board does not intend to take any action regarding the Abdallah mare raffle in the Eighteenth precinct. He states that if some of the aggrieved parties will come forward and make an affidavit to the facts as represented the Board will put Nicholson on trial; that until this is done they will take no action, and will not notice newspaper revelations nor anonymous communications of any kind. Neither will they instruct Captain Cameron to make investigations on the subject.

Yesterday morning a young boy was practising with a pistol in a vacant lot opposite the residence of Mark Cohen, No. 93 Oliver street, when Mr. Cohen approached his door. As he entered the young ruffian pointed the pistol at him and shot him, either accidentally or designedly, in the right breast, and then made his escape. The ball was extracted by Police Surgeon Donor, and the wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The boy (John Kegan, aged twelve years,) was arrested last night and lodged in the Oak street station house.

Hereafter members of the small mob and sneak thieves, pickpockets and others of the light-fingered gentry who have been wont to hover about the Stock Exchange will have especial attention paid them by a corps of detectives employed by the Board, which was organized yesterday morning, and of which Mr. Thomas Sampson, chief detective of the Sub-Treasury in this city, has been made the head, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Mr. Sampson is a detective of more than twenty years' experience, and is said to be one of the most skilful of his profession in the country.

The directors of the German Immigrant Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 13 Broadway, Mr. Philip Bissinger in the chair. The report submitted showed that during the past month 4,200 Germans landed at this port and went West. Arrivals for December, 1868, 4,523; December, 1867, 5,650, and December, 1866, 4,044; for the past year 101,571 Germans; previous year, 104,515. Expended by Relief Committee, $1,111 50; appropriated for 1870, $1,000; balance in treasury, $3,896 72; assets of the society, $36,000; receipts past year, $4,293 50. Six new members were elected and nominations for the annual election were announced.

Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Reinberger, who was killed by the falling of a steam elevator a few days ago at No. 59 Ann street. James McIntosh, of No. 56 First street, testified that the elevator was liable to get out of order, and fell often of its own accord. Martin Lafin, a machinist, swore that the elevator was liable to fall when the platform was loosened suddenly, which could be prevented by proper contrivances. James Badd, an engineer, considered it unsafe and imperfectly guarded, and people going up stairs, passing under it, ran a certain risk of being injured. The case was hereupon adjourned until to-day, to give the jury an opportunity to make a general investigation of the elevator.

A REPUBLICAN PLUG MUSS.

The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Street Factions Again at Each Other's Throats—"Roof" Andrews and Charley Spencer Pitching In—The "Blue Coats" Expel the Belligerents.

One of the most disgraceful political rumpuses that ever soiled the character of the metropolis took place last night at the republican headquarters, in Twenty-second street, where the disorganized and smashed up pieces of the party hitherto known as the republican party met for the purpose of trying to heal old sores and organize a general committee, to consist of 159 memoers.

Long before seven o'clock a large crowd of persons had assembled on the sidewalks and in the halls of the building in which the meeting was to be held, and it could be easily gathered from certain remarks that a "plug muss" of the worst kind was on the eve of occurring as soon as the clashing forces entered the room. To describe now the room was entered would be an arduous undertaking, for every one that could went in, some headforemost and many tumbling one over the other.

Inspector Walling and a large detachment of police under his command took possession of the room and landing and peremptorily refused admission to the reporters, as he said he had instructions from the "big guns" of the Assembly not to permit any "outsiders among them takin' notes." After waiting for some time, however, listening to the howlings of the contestants inside, the HERALD reporter managed to be lifted in on the shoulders of a popular wave, which made a rush against the door and carried it by storm.

The situation inside presented the most boisterous and disgraceful aspect to the spectator. Across the body of the large hall was drawn a solid phalanx of "webfeathered" policemen, all ready to go in at a moment's notice, while on either side of this line of demarcation was the Twenty-second street branch, and the Twenty-third street branch, with "Roof" Andrews, of the latter, and Charley Spencer, of the former, howling and shouting at each other like wolves.

It appeared on inquiry that the Twenty-second street men had attempted to organize the meeting under the chairmanship of General John Cochrane, but the Twenty-third street men carried the platform by storm, hustled the gallant General off of it and almost off his pins, and were in turn hustled back to the end of the room, where they organized themselves for war, offensive and defensive, under the leadership of Thomas F. Asten.

The Twenty-second street men also organized, under Ira O. Miller and Mr. William H. Decamp, chairman of the committee of twelve, appointed at the state Convention to decide who should serve on the general committee, was about to read the report, when several members from the Twenty-third street side of the house got up and objected in a most boisterous manner, claiming that there were several contested seats and the committee of twelve had no right to decide the question over the heads of the general body.

This fling regularly opened the siege, which it would be tedious as well as idle to follow. Suffice it to say that such a low and disgraceful exhibition has hardly ever occurred in this city. Roof Andrews spoke against Charley Spencer, Charley Spencer spoke against Roof Andrews; everybody then proceeded to speak at the same time, until at length, there not being the slightest prospect of a coalition, both parties were ignominiously ejected from the premises by the police.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

A Lively Tilt Yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, Between the District Attorney and the Prisoners' Counsel — The Cases Transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The room of the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, was densely crowded yesterday by as motley a gathering of politicians as ever added poison to the atmosphere of a court room. The small fry, as a matter of course, predominated, in point of numbers, and the big bugs were on hand in full force with their most extensive diamonds glittering from their cleanest shirt bosom and their delicate (?) fingers.

Over a full half hour elapsed from the time the room was thrown open until the judges took their seats, and during that time the audience discussed in low tones the merits of the cases that were to be tried. In some instances bets were made on the result of the trials and the money put up.

When Judge Troy, accompanied by Justices Johnson and Voorhies, came in, the District Attorney said he was ready to commence the trial of the cases set down for arraignment to-day, and he had summoned some witnesses, but he understood that the counsel for the defence had a motion to make in the matter.

Mr. Britton, the counsel for the prisoners, then rose and said:—When I undertook the defence of these cases I expected to appear before a jury fairly empanelled, and before a court fairly administered, and I did not doubt but that would be the case if they were tried in this court. But I do not propose to try these cases before a reform club or any other political body. What ideas the District Attorney may have by seeking to transfer the trial of these cases to such an association I do not know. But the District Attorney has taken occasion to say, under such circumstances as we have indicated and to such a body, certain things relating to these cases in which he has made two statements.

District Attorney Morris—I expect that the Court will hear me in reply.

Judge Troy—I would prefer not to have this court turned into an arena for settling matters which transpired outside the court and with which it has nothing to do. Turning to Mr. Britton he said—I think your remarks relative to the doings of the District Attorney outside the court are not in place here, and the Court has nothing to say or do with those matters which occurred outside of the court, and I do not propose to pass upon the propriety or impropriety of the actions of the District Attorney outside of this court.

Mr. Britton—I have moved all these cases, except nine, which I now hold in my hand, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at great personal inconvenience to myself. They would all have been so moved but that the pile of papers necessary for the moving of the cases was so great that it was impossible to do it in the time allotted. I give notice now that I shall be ready on any and all occasions, from Tuesday morning next, as long as this Court of Oyer and Terminer may sit, to try the cases, and shall be prepared to meet him and submit the grounds of my defence, and shall ask the District Attorney, if he is not now, to be ready at that time to try these cases. As there are only nine of these cases left I shall now move that the Court transfer them to the Court of Oyer and Terminer; and with regard to my motive for transferring them, I can only say that my clients on consultation, and for reasons best known to themselves, thought that it would be desirable to transfer their cases to that court. They do not intend any disrespect whatever to this court, and do not intend to express any want of confidence in its impartiality or justice.

Judge Troy—The Court cannot perceive any disrespect in the motion made by the counsel, for persons charged with crime have the right to be tried in any court which they may select. That is a legal right all persons have, and when a man comes into this court and says that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial we have always moved, of our own accord, that his case should be transferred into some other court.

Mr. Morris—I do not propose to say anything in justification of my course outside of this court. I am able to take care of this elsewhere. I can excuse the counsel for bringing those matters into this case. It is part of the business of this transaction to attempt to try the District Attorney. I shall be ready to meet the counsel on all points arising in the case, and I think I know that I am responsible to this Court for my conduct in court and to the citizens at large for my conduct elsewhere. I will answer to the citizens and not to the counsel. On Friday morning I was ready to proceed with these cases. I have been anxious to bring them to a speedy trial. The counsel then suggested that he had not had any time to prepare himself to meet the legal questions in the case. He had, he said, devoted his evenings to the preparation and study of the matter, and said if the cases were put over until this morning he would be prepared in this court to make a motion to quash, or else to interpose such a plea of abatement as appeared necessary.

Mr. Britton interrupted the District Attorney and said:—"I did not say that I would be ready to try them in this court."

Mr. Morris—It was said that if the motion was overruled they would be ready to proceed with the trials.

Judge Troy—I do not know if it was said "in this court."

Mr. Morris—I subpœnaed witnesses to proceed to the trial of this case this morning. Yesterday for the first time I learned that on the very day the counsel made this statement to the Court that orders were made in some of these cases removing them to the Oyer and Terminer for trial. These orders were not filed in the County Clerk's office until yesterday, and I have never got the slightest information from the counsel that it was his intention to remove these cases to that court for trial. I understand the whole of this proceeding from the beginning to the end, and I will state this, that in the orders transferring the cases to the Oyer and Terminer there is no intimation that the parties fear they will not have a fair trial in this court. I find no fault with the taking of these cases out of this court, but I find fault with the manner in which it was done. The cases have been removed out of this court, and of course I cannot proceed to trial, and have nothing further to say.

Judge Troy—The Court has always been anxious, when a person coming before it for trial desired to be tried in another court, to grant him his desire, and will continue to do so.

Mr. Britton—I will now ask the District Attorney, through the Court, if he has stated on several occasions that he got these cases ready to be tried on Friday last, but that we were not prepared; and if he did was it true?

District Attorney—I stated on Friday last that I would be prepared to go on to-day, but did not know that the cases were to be removed.

Mr. Britton—I would now ask if the District Attorney does not know that the court was not convened for the trial of cases on Friday last.

The necessary order was then made transferring the cases to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, whereupon the politicians and their hangers-on left the room.

THE AMERICUS CLUB BALL.

A blaze of beauty and brilliancy, a bewildering maze of light and color, an intoxicating scene of regular and irregular motion, and by turns an enlivening and dreamy flow of melody filled the Academy of Music last evening. The occasion of these associations was the annual ball of the Americus Club. To sum the affair up, it may simply be said it was the diamond ball of the season. As was stated in the HERALD of Sunday last, everybody who considered themselves anybody were sure to be at this ball. There were representatives from the national and State Legislature, judges, aldermen, supervisors, the Sheriff, members of the bar and delegates from almost all classes and professions.

The decorations consisted simply of a fine scenic painting of the club house and grounds at Greenwich, Conn., with the club barge, Basford's dugout, "The Eel," and Shandley's Constitution, and the yachts all properly manned. The insignia of the club, in figures of fire, shone in front of the painting, and at one side a beautiful tiger stood on a high pedestal and glowered at space. The scene at midnight was peculiarly grand. Viewed from the boxes and tiers the throng on the floor below might be taken for an immense diamond, sending forth dazzling rays of brightly colored light, or a mammoth serpent with glittering and beautifully variegated scales, which changed, or seem to change, with every twinkle. The ball was almost indescribable. It was grand and jammed. There was a sort of democratic aristocracy and aristocratic democracy. Etiquette and form were obeyed, but were not permitted to interfere with sociability and enjoyment. There were as many spectators of as participators in the dances, and all seemed highly pleased. Who was there? Everybody and his wife. Of the dresses; imagine a collection of the richest fabrics, made into all possible modes of full dress, and yet in accordance with taste, and there it is. The floor was admirably managed by Mr. Hall and his committee, while the police and reception committees, under Judge Shandley and J. L. Miller, were *au fait*, and the ubiquitous and unctious President, Wm. M. Tweed, was as lively, as useful and as much looked for as ever in all departments.

THE LOGAN TRAGEDY.

Death of Logan No. 2 at Bellevue Hospital Last Night.

Dying Confession—Denial of any Connection with or Knowledge of the Murder of Rogers—Further Testimony in the Case of the Shooting of Logan.

At an early hour last evening Jim Logan, better known as No. 2, who was shot by Jerry Dunn, in Houston street, on Tuesday night, showed signs of early dissolution. He was surrounded by his immediate friends, to whom he stated he felt his end was near. The physician was called, who announced to the dying man that he could not live the night out. Under these circumstances Coroner Flynn was summoned, when Logan signed the following:—

I, James Logan, believing that I am about to die this night, and having no hopes of recovery from the injuries I have received, do hereby declare that the charge which was made against me last year of murdering Mr. Charles M. Rogers on the 31st day of December, 1868, in Twelfth street, was false, and that I am entirely innocent. I did not know the party who committed the deed, nor have I any knowledge whatever of it.

his
JAMES ⋈ LOGAN.
mark

Taken at Bellevue Hospital at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, January 6, 1870.

WM. SHINE, M. D., Deputy Coroner.
THOS. S. BRENNAN, Warden Bellevue Hospital.
CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

The poor creature was so overcome by the exertions necessary to make this statement that for a moment he breathed heavily and expired five minutes after affixing his mark to the instrument, surrounded by his friends. This statement still further envelopes the murder in mystery.

Coroner's Investigation—Further Testimony in Relation to the Shooting of Logan.

Further testimony concerning the shooting of Logan was obtained yesterday. Coroner Flynn examined Minnie Wilson, who was present at the time of the tragedy, Carrie Smith and J. W. Cook.

TESTIMONY OF MINNIE WILSON.

Minnie Wilson sworn, says—I reside at No. 144 Bleecker street; on Wednesday morning, January 5, 1870, about two o'clock, I was standing in West Houston street, in front of house No. 27; I saw James Logan (the man who was shot) walking up and down the sidewalk with some man in front of No. 25; I heard him say that as soon as these men came out he would mash them; I stood there for fifteen or twenty minutes; during that time Logan also stood in front of the house; at that moment a friend of mine, John W. Cook, came along; I spoke and asked him where he was going, and he said he was going down to the cake shop, at No. 25, to get something to eat; I cautioned him not to go down there or there would be a fight; while we were speaking three men came out from the cake shop; Logan at the time was standing near the House of Commons; on seeing the men come up he went over and asked them why they wanted him; they asked him "Who?" he then said he could whip the man who spoke to him, or all three of them, and threw his hands up while thus exclaiming; I am sure that the man who stood in the centre of the three shot at Logan; he ran up the street towards Mercer street, shouting that he was shot and wanted to be taken to the doctor's; the man who shot Logan turned around and went toward Greene street; a police officer came up and caught him; he said to the officer, "I am not the man," when the officer let him go; I seized him by the collar and cried out, "I have him;" my friend, Mr. Cook, cautioned me to let him go or perhaps he would shoot me; I let him go and he went toward Greene street.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. COOK.

John W. Cook, sworn, says:—I reside at 32 West Houston street; I am a partner in an oyster saloon at the above place; on Wednesday morning, January 5, about two o'clock, I was about entering the basement of No. 25 East Houston street to have something to eat; Minnie Wilson came up and addressed me and asked where I was going; I replied that I was going down to the cake shop to have something to eat; she cautioned me not to go down, as in all probability there would be a muss down there; I asked why, and she pointed to Logan, who was walking up and down in front of No. 25, saying, "Do you see that man, there?" I said "Yes;" she said "he is going to have a fight, and that I had not better go down there, as the house might be pulled;" while speaking to Minnie Wilson I saw Carrie Smith come across the street and speak to Logan; after speaking to him a minute or two she went towards Broadway; in three or four minutes after this three men came up out of the saloon; Logan went up to them and asked them why they insulted him; one of the men asked "Who?" Logan said, "You, and I can lick you;" the man said, "Lick who?" Logan then said, "All three of you at the same time," spreading his hands out at the instant; the man who stood in the centre of the three men drew his hand from his pocket and shot Logan; he stood close to him at the time, about two feet; Logan fell back staggering, but soon afterwards went up towards Mercer street, crying out, "Oh, I am shot!" the two men who stood with the man who shot him also went towards Mercer street; the man who shot Logan turned right around on his heel, his hands in his pockets; after he had gone about twelve feet an officer came up and put his hand on his shoulders he looked at the officer and said, "I am not the man;" some person then cried out, "He is down in the basement;" the officer then let go of him; the man then went towards Greene street; Minnie Wilson ran and caught him by the collar of his coat and cried out, "Here he is, I have got him;" I went up to her and told her to let loose of him and to keep still or he might shoot her; she let him loose and he passed between us towards Greene street; I afterwards went down in the basement of No. 25 to have something to eat; while in there I was arrested and Minnie Wilson; I do not know either of the men engaged in the affair.

TESTIMONY OF CARRIE SMITH.

Carrie Smith, sworn, says:—I reside at No. 16 East Houston street; James Logan has lived with me off and on for the past ten months; on the morning of January 5, 1870, between the hours of one and two o'clock, I and Logan went into the saloon of No. 25 West Houston street to have something to eat; Logan was a little intoxicated; there were three men sitting at a table when we went in; we sat down at the table on the same side; as soon as we sat down the men commenced crying out "Pimp," "Lover;" I was speaking to some girl named Jennie; they also began to speak to her; this made Logan think that they were speaking to us; I left soon afterwards and returned again in ten minutes; I found Logan outside the house, near the House of Commons, speaking to another man; I asked him to come home; he said he would follow me in a few minutes; I left and went up towards Broadway; I heard the report of a pistol and went back; I found Logan against the house; the officer was with him; he said he was shot and the officer took him to the station house; I followed him and was detained there at the Eighth precinct station house.

At the conclusion of the examination Minnie Wilson was released on giving $500 bail, Stephen A. Tobin, of 27 South street, becoming her bondsman. Cook and the woman Smith were remanded to the House of Detention, they having no friends in court to become responsible for their future appearance. Alderman Murray was present at the investigation and watched the proceedings with much interest.

AN ALLEGED HEAVY SWINDLE.

A Transaction by Wall Street Brokers—One Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Dollars Involved—The Mayor of Hudson City One of the Accused.

Yesterday afternoon Benjamin F. Sawyer, Mayor of Hudson City, Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman were arraigned before Justice Leawith, at Jefferson Market, on the charge of false pretence and obtaining a large sum in bonds by misrepresentations. The affidavit was made on the 20th of December, by Cornelius W. Campbell, 406 West Forty-seventh street, a broker in Wall street, who alleges that on October 3 Samuel Ropes, accompanied by Benjamin F. Sawyer, called at deponent's place of business, 60 Broad street, and represented that he could make from four to five thousand dollars commission by allowing them to use his name to effect a loan of $30,000 upon $115,000 North Carolina railroad bonds. Shortly after Ropes called again with a paper which, he said, was drawn up by Mr. Sawyer; that it was only a form, and requested deponent to sign it. He signed this and also another paper, neither of which he had read; at the same time Ropes represented that he was in a great hurry, as Mr. A. A. Shepherd was waiting for him and wanted one of the papers. Since then deponent learns that one of the papers is an agreement or a stipulation to hold in trust $115,000 worth of North Carolina railroad bonds, and to return the same and not dispose of them; that the other paper was an order for the delivery of the bonds to some person who deponent has ascertained to be A. A. Shepherd; that Benjamin F. Sawyer, Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman conspired together to cheat and defraud the owners and holders of the said bonds out of the same by virtue of the order so signed, and did sell the same and convert the proceeds of such sale to their own use, except a small portion which they have been compelled to pay one Colonel Littlefield, the former holder thereof; that for the purpose of inducing the holders of said bonds to place the same in trust in deponent's hands the said Sawyer, Ropes and Bowman represented deponent to be a man of large means and having large sums of money to loan, all of which statements are false, fraudulent and untrue.

Yesterday a preliminary examination was had, when Mr. Campbell was placed on the stand and testified to the details of the transaction. A further hearing is set for to-morrow.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Explosion of a Government Steamtug—Serious Loss of Life—Interesting Particulars.

The gunboat Maria, which left here on Friday last in company with the United States steamer Miantonomoh for Portland, when off Gay Head, on Tuesday morning at three o'clock, broke her steampipe and suddenly stopped ahead of the Miantonomoh before the headway of the latter could be stopped. The result was that a collision between the vessels occurred, and the Maria was cut down to the water's edge and sunk in fifteen minutes. Four of the crew (firemen) of the Maria were lost, and the balance of the officers and crew, including the lieutenant commander in charge, were rescued by the Miantonomoh and have returned to this city. The Maria was a propeller steamtug, and in company with the Miantonomoh was on her way to join the squadron at Portland now forming for the naval reception of the Peabody remains.

Captain Hugh Jones, the commander of the tug, had a very narrow escape with his life, by jumping from the tug to the iron-clad. The following is a list of the lost and saved, all residents of Brooklyn:—

SAVED—Lieutenant Commander Miles, Captain Hugh Jones, Ensign Bleecker, Wm. Cutler, Charles Duvall, C. Brown, Sam. Gunther, James Fleming, Thomas Flanagan, Ed. Collins, E. Griffiths and John Hughes.

LOST—John Burns, oiler; James Cummings, fireman; John Cole, fireman, and Wm. Jones, cook.

The lost were below and did not have time to reach the deck before the vessel went down. The saved of the crew reached Brooklyn yesterday morning at eight o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 25	Moon sets	ove 10 42
Sun sets	4 49	High water	morn 12 00

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Geo Washington	Jan 8	New Orleans	86 West st.
Caledonia	Jan 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Jan 8	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Idaho	Jan 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Main	Jan 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Mariposa	Jan 15	New Orleans	86 West st.
Columbia	Jan 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Jan 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Union	Jan 20	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 27	Bremen	86 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston—A Leary.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Rattler, Marsh, Melbourne—R W Cameron.
Ship C H Soule (Br), Sinnett, Montevideo—S L Merchant & Co.
Bark Lancastria (Br), Lorryman, Buenos Ayres—J Norton Jr.
Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda—J N Harvey.
Brig Trial, Leach, Bilboa—Marcial & Co.
Brig Edith (Br), Oliver, Pernambuco—J C Witham.
Brig Sarah A Holbrook (Dan), Borstell, St Thomas—Penelton & Co.
Brig Hiram Abiff, Tirbetts, Havana—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Teresita (Br), Hill, Cienfuegos—Tucker & Lightbourne.
Brig Export (Br), Rawlings, Annapolis, NS—Henry & Parker.
Brig Beauty (Br), Ford, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig Jennie Clark (Br), Roberts, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.
Schr C E Moody, Abbott, Para—Burdett & Pond.
Schr Dragon (Br), Wicks, Port Spain—E T Smith & Co.
Schr Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Matanzas—J E Ward & Co.
Schr W E Duryea (Br), Nicholson, Cornwallis, NS—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr May Morn, Stetson, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Hy Harteau, Jones, Key West and Pensacola—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr John Stockton, Price, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Haley, Georgetown—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Fish Hawk, McLean, Gloucester—J A Stetson.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Sloop Emily, Hazelton, Bridgeport—G K Rackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Java (Br), Cook, Liverpool Dec 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse and passengers, to C G Franklyn. Jan 5, off Nantucket, passed steamship Nemesis, hence for Liverpool; same day, a steamer, supposed one of the Guion line, bound E.
Steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan 4, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse, to the Old Dominion Stramship Co.
Bark Templar, Bartlett, Cadiz, 40 days, with salt, &c, to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Lunt Bros. First part of the passage had fine weather, latter part rough; Dec 31, lat 36 15, lon 70 20, spoke bark Cephas Starrett, from New Orleans for Havre.
Bark Archer (of Portland), Tibbetts, Buenos Ayres, 43 days, with hides, &c, to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the Equator Dec 17 in lon 35; had fine weather.
Brig Little Fury (Br), Cunningham, Pernambuco, 24 days, with sugar, to E D Morgan & Co. Crossed the Equator Dec 5 in lon 39; had light winds and calms most of the passage; has been 4 days north of Barnegat; Jan 2, had a heavy gale from SSE; split and lost sails, &c.
Brig Glance (Br