THE COURTS.

Important Question as to the Force of Two Indictments Against One Party in Different States—The Veltman Embezzlement Case—The Defendant Discharged—A Party Held for Trial on Alleged False Bankruptcy Returns—The Alleged Custom House Smugglers Committed for Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Can a Party Accused Be Held to Answer an Indictment to Which He Has Pleaded in One State When Removed for Trial to Another State—An Indictment Quashed.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Achille Patey.—A rather important question was discussed in the Circuit Court yesterday, when the case of the defendant was called up. Patey was arrested some six months ago on a charge of having counterfeit "greenbacks" of the United States, of various denominations, in his possession, with intent to pass the same. Upon this charge he was subsequently indicted. Some time after that he was taken to New Jersey and there indicted for having engraved plates for the counterfeiting of revenue tobacco stamps. He was then returned to the custody of the authorities here until the term of the court fixed for the trial of criminal cases.

On the calling of the case yesterday,

Mr. Samuel G. Courtney said he was ready for the defence.

Assistant District Attorney General Jackson asked that the case be reserved.

Mr. Courtney—On what ground?

General Jackson—The defendant has been taken to New Jersey to await trial there.

Mr. Courtney—Then I move that the Court direct a nolle prosequi to be entered on the indictment. The defendant was indicted here; was for six months in jail under a bench warrant. The case was set down for trial here to-day and the defence ready, and now it turns out that the defendant has been taken off for trial to New Jersey. I suggest that the Court cannot be divested of its jurisdiction in this way, but as this course has been taken I move that a nolle prosequi be entered in this indictment.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Judge Benedict said that the fact of the defendant having been removed to New Jersey had been made known to him, and his attention particularly called to the fact. He had consulted with Judge Blatchford, who had granted the order for his removal. It seemed that the man is charged with being engaged in counterfeiting tobacco stamps in this district, and has been indicted here and kept in custody some six months. He was arraigned and pleaded guilty, but subsequently declared he had done so under misapprehension, withdrew the plea and pleaded not guilty, and awaited his trial, which was fixed for to-day. He (Judge Benedict) did not consider it consistent with justice to hold him under the circumstances—that the defendant, indicted for a graver offence in another district, after suffering six months' imprisonment for an offence alleged to have been committed in this district should be remanded. Conceiving that justice required that no person should suffer oppression or punishment from an act of the court in criminal proceedings, he would save the District Attorney from the responsibility of moving for a nolle prosequi by directing that the indictment in this Court against the defendant should be quashed. The order of the Court, therefore, is that the defendant be discharged on the indictment.

Counsel for the government General Jackson, Assistant District Attorney; for the prisoner Mr. Samuel G. Courtney.

The Alleged Veltman Embezzlement Case—The Defendant Discharged.

The United States vs. William F. Veltman.—The defendant was formerly connected with the Fourth National Bank in this city as bookkeeper, and was charged with embezzling a considerable sum of money from the institution.

At the opening of the case counsel for the defence called the attention of the Court to the fact that there were, in his judgment, serious defects in the indictment. The bank was described as having been organized on June 13, 1862, when the fact was that it was organized February 25, 1863, and he (counsel) contended that this and other defects he could point out were fatal.

The Court ruled that the defect was fatal, and thereupon ordered the discharge.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged False Bankruptcy Returns—Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Ramon S. Latorre.—The defendant was charged with having made false statements of his assets in the schedule attached to his petition in bankruptcy, with intention to defraud his creditors. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Custom House Smuggling Case.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Isidor Wolf, Mirtil May and Paul Meres.—The examination in this case, in which the defendants are charged with having smuggled large quantities of silk, velvets, laces, &c., into this port under the names of cotton goods was closed on Thursday last on the part of the prosecution. On the case being called yesterday morning Mr. Bryan, counsel for the defendants, signified to the court that he would reserve the defence until the day of trial in a higher court, should the Grand Jury find an indictment on the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Bryan then applied for a reduction of the bail, which the Commissioner refused. The defendants renewed their recognizances and left the court with their counsel and friends.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Counterfeiting Cases.

Before Commissioner Newton.

United States vs. Charles Teppe.—The defendant, who is charged with passing a counterfeit twenty dollar national bank note at Daniel Heallon's dry goods store, in Fulton avenue, reappeared yesterday. One witness was examined as to the previous good character of the accused, and the further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Monday next.

United States vs. J. R. Laurent.—The defendant in this case is charged with having a counterfeiting plate in his possession. Operative Gaillard, of the Secret Service Division, testified that he had examined several safes in the defendant's house, but had found nothing there to implicate the defendant. The further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day at twelve M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Alleged Fraudulent Representations.

Before Judge Pratt.

Mary Ennis vs. John H. Burtis.—It will be remembered that the plaintiff in this case sued to recover for damages sustained by reason of alleged fraudulent representations of defendant in relation to a house she purchased from him in Lafayette avenue. The jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of defendant.

TEDDY O'RYAN AGAIN.

Bold Robbery of a Woman in Her Own Room—Teddy After the Ladies Again—He Gets Clubbed on the Head for It.

Yesterday afternoon two young men, dressed after the fashion of the Broadway and Bowery statues, were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, before Alderman James Cunningham. They gave their names as James Smith and Thomas Hays, and were charged with the robbery of sixteen dollars, from Mrs. Johannah Nosser, of No. 654 Second avenue. It appeared that prisoners had entered the complainant's room yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, under the pretence of getting the names of the tenants in the house. While standing close beside her Hays suddenly took from her pocket a wallet containing fifty dollars, which he coolly began to take out and count, while his companion looked on. She was so much surprised that she was incapable of motion for a moment or two, but on recovering her self-possession she caught hold of Hays' hand in which the wallet was, and after a short struggle succeeded in taking it from him, minus, however, sixteen dollars, with which he ran into the street. The attention of officer Patrick F. Cotter, of the Twenty-first precinct, was attracted to the prisoners by seeing them leaving the house in a great hurry. He pursued them down Second avenue to Thirty-first street, to First avenue, into a First avenue car, where he struck Hays a violent blow on the back of the head as he was leaving the car by the front door. The officer still followed up Hays, who ran up Thirty-fourth street to Second avenue, where he was arrested by the officer. Smith was also arrested in a brickyard near Third avenue by officer Hirner, also of the Twenty-first. Both were committed for trial. This Thomas Hays is no less a personage than the celebrated Teddy O'Ryan, who some weeks ago played such a practical joke on the lady who bears the name of the manager of the Bowery theatre, whose diamonds he stole from her and sold them in a Broadway jewelry store. When asked yesterday whether he remembered his adventure with Mrs. French, the lady alluded to, he requested the questioner to say nothing of it.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Probable Murder of the Captain of an East River Lighter—Some of His Effects Found in Another Captain's Possession—The Latter's Arrest.

Detectives Levins and Hamilton, of the Ninteenth precinct, are just now engaged in working up one of the most curious as well as one of the most mysterious cases which has come to light in this city for a lengthened period. The worst feature in the case is that there is a probability of the life of a human being having been taken in the most cold-blooded and deliberate manner for the sake of a small amount of money and a few articles of property of hardly any value. In order that the readers of the HERALD may have all the facts in the case, as they have been developed by the two above named officers, after much trouble and energetic efforts on their part, it will be necessary to go back to the beginning of the month of March.

At that time there was in the employment of John A. Bouker & Co., proprietors of a number of scows or lighters, and doing business at No. 69 South street, a man named Charles Rice. This Rice was in command of one of these scows, known as No. 8. On the 2d of March, while this scow was lying at the dock at the foot of East Fifty-ninth street, Rice took ashore a quantity of property he had on board, valued at about fifty-four dollars, and then, cutting the hawser which held the boat secure, set her adrift. The following day she was taken to the owners by some persons who had noticed her floating down the river. Rice, after disposing of the goods stolen by him from the scow to a man named Horace Heustis, of Crown Point, Essex county, in this State, returned to his employers and represented to them that the boat had been set adrift by some unknown persons, who had then robbed her. His employers believed him, having no reason to do otherwise, and he was again given charge of the scow. The company did not, however, feel entirely satisfied about the affair, and placed the case in the hands of detectives Hamilton and Levins, who have brought forth the foregoing facts. Rice was apprehended and locked up at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice Coulter a few days since, as already reported in the HERALD, on the charge of larceny, and now comes the most serious part of the story. It appears that on the 3d of March, the day after Rice had robbed his scow, he went to Harlem, and was seen late on the night of the same day in company with Thomas Scott, another employe of Bouker & Co., who had charge as captain of scow No. 14, which was then lying off the foot of 124th street and close to the Westchester shore. Since then Scott has not been seen nor heard from. The following statement has been made at the Yorkville Police Court with regard to his mysterious disappearance by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Scott, at present residing at the Franklyn House, Yonkers:—She states that on the 3d of March last her husband went to see her, she having been confined a day or two previous. He left the same day and returned to his boat, taking with him some clean linen, inside clothing, stockings, &c. Since then she has not seen or heard from him, and from the fact of some of the articles mentioned above and given by her to her husband having been found in the possession of Rice she believes that he knows something of the disappearance of her husband. In fact, she stated in her affidavit that she strongly suspected Rice of having murdered Thomas Scott, her husband, so as to be able to get possession of his property. Mrs. Scott also identified a knife, a razor and some other trifling articles belonging to her husband, and which were found in the scow commanded by Rice. At his house in Brooklyn were found some pocket handkerchiefs also belonging to Scott. On board of Rice's scow was also found a certain handkerchief given to her husband on the day of his disappearance by Mrs. Scott. Mr. Heustis also delivered up several articles belonging to Captain Scott, which were on board of his boat a few days before his disappearance. A trunk on board of Scott's boat was found on the day following his disappearance to have been violently broken open and about $100 taken therefrom, together with several other articles, among them some of those found in the possession of Rice. Rice was also held to answer the complaint of robbery preferred against him by Mrs. Scott. As yet, however, he is not aware that the chain of evidence has been so very well put together. In fact, he is not aware on what a precipice he stands, as the detectives have not informed him of the terrible suspicion which rests upon him. When arrested he vehemently denied having stolen anything from Captain Scott, saying that he would be the first person who would give Scott assistance if he needed it.

On Wednesday the river where Scott's boat was anchored when he disappeared was dragged by men under the supervision of the police, but the body could not be found. The detectives are still vigorously searching for proof either at the hands of Rice or somebody else, or, if living, his present whereabouts. Information of Scott's disappearance has been sent to Police Headquarters, so that from all quarters efforts will be made to unravel the mystery.

THE NORWALK ROAD ROBBERY.

Close of the Examination at the Tombs—Deal Held to Bail in the Sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars—The Papers Sent to the Grand Jury.

The examination in the case of Edgar Deal, charged with having in his possession bonds stolen from the Norwalk (Conn.) National Bank in September last, was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, before Justice Dowling.

Ebenezer Hill, cross-examined by ex-Judge Stuart, testified as follows:—Did not make out the circular himself giving descriptive particulars of the bonds stolen; does not remember the numbers of his own bonds; has them recorded in a book; does not know what has become of the six bonds in question; the original entry of the bonds was made by his son; he called out the numbers from a book; on his oath as a good man he has no knowledge as to who committed the robbery.

John Porter Shannon testified that he is in the employ of Fisk & Hatch; on the 6th of November, 1869, he purchased from Edgar Deal $10,000 worth of United States bonds of the numbers mentioned in the circular representing the bonds and securities stolen from the Norwalk Bank; they were afterwards sent to the Treasury Department for redemption; a week ago a note was received from the Treasury to the effect that the bonds in question were not correct.

Cross-examined—The entries were not made by him; did not sell the bonds again himself; has no recollection of the transaction of the purchase of the bonds; did not make the entry on the books of the firm of Fisk & Hatch himself; don't know where the bonds now are; all he can say is that the numbers of the bonds appear on their books as having been purchased on that day; copied them from the books and brought them to court; their house keeps buying and selling large amounts of bonds daily; they are coupon bonds and payable to bearer; have known Edgar Deal for some years; he lives at Yonkers.

Detective Elder testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner at headquarters; held out no inducement to him to make any statement; he said that he first made the acquaintance of the man who gave him the bonds at Westminster Hotel; his name was W. A. Harrington; he was introduced to him by Mr. William O'Keil, who spoke to him about the matter coming down in the cars from Yonkers; he said he would sell them on regular brokers' commission; he would make some money for a little; met Harrington at the Washington Hotel, and O'Keil joined him soon after he got there; on the strength of what O'Keil told him he did not hesitate to undertake the selling of the bonds; O'Keil had known him (Deal) from infancy; he took them to a dealer and sold them; went to two places; sold them to Fisk & Hatch; got the checks, with the statements, and gave them to Harrington at the Astor House, where they had agreed to meet; for the transaction he received a small amount, he thought somewhere about ten dollars; Harrington had called several times at his place of business, and had given him bonds to sell with statements of transactions; Harrington asked him how he would like to go into business for himself as a broker, and promised to put up capital for him, $5,000 or more, and would furnish an office for him; said he would like it very well, provided his family approved of it, and that Harrington was all right, a respectable partner; O'Keil had also spoken to him, assuring him that Harrington was all right; that what he had done was supposed to be perfectly correct and regular; that he had told the people in the insurance office about the matter.

The case then closed.

Justice Dowling, after a careful reading of the testimony, said he would hold the prisoner to answer in default of $20,000 bail. The papers will be sent to the Grand Jury forthwith.

THE BAILEY MYSTERY.

The Government Do Not Want Him.

Ex-Collector Joshua Bailey has been missing now for some weeks, and, it appears, that no reward has been offered for his apprehension. The theory of his suicide has long since exploded, and the general impression is that he is secreted near this city, where he can daily communicate with friends and be served with the HERALD on his breakfast table every morning. Persons in the "ring" positively assert that Bailey is not wanted by the government; that during this week persons who know of his hiding place have conferred with the Treasury Department and his bondsmen and ascertained that they have no desire to have him taken into custody. It is probable that within a few days his movements subsequent to his disappearance will be divulged. The friends of Joshua in the meantime may rest assured that he is alive and well, and under the protection of the starry banner.

THE IMPERILLED NECK.

The Bench as a Press Censorship—Glimpses Behind the Bench in a Court of Justice (!)—The Healthy Offspring of a Ward Primary—The Dignity of Public Officials—An Un-civil Judge.

During the past week loafers, shoulder hitters and the thousand and one other desperate and degraded characters have held high carnival at the Jefferson Market Police Court. J. Walker Fowler, Civil Justice of the Third district, has been presiding at this court, in lieu of Police Justice Cox, who is in Albany. On Wednesday morning one of his constituents, a notorious thief, was arraigned before him by officer Young, of the Fifteenth precinct, charged with picking a wallet from the pocket of a gentleman while in a Broadway car. The wallet contained $180. As the complainant was not in court at the precise moment the prisoner was arraigned, this model of justice, who recognized (the thief) informed him he might go. A few moments after the thief had been discharged the complainant appeared and was directed to go about his business if he could not present himself before his Honor at a seasonable hour.

Thursday morning Jim Cusick, a notorious character of the Eighth ward, was arrested for promiscuously firing a revolver in Florence's saloon, and committed for examination. During the afternoon his Honor was heard to exclaim in open court to a politician from the same ward

"John, what shall I do with Jimmy?" meaning Cusick.

The consequence was that yesterday afternoon Jimmy was allowed to go scot free, and will probably use his influence to re-elect his Honor.

Yesterday morning's HERALD contained an account of a certain young lady named Busheim, who had been induced to leave her home at Toledo, Ohio, and come to this city, where she was ruined and deserted by a miscreant named Stewart. The case came before this honorable representative of the people at Jefferson Market and was reported for the HERALD exclusively by the representative of this paper at that court. Yesterday afternoon, while his "Honor" was presiding on the bench during court hours, some person informed him that the case had been published in the HERALD, when the following conversation ensued, which is creditable to a Judge presiding in open court:—

FOWLER (to a group of reporters)—"Who wrote and published that article?"

HERALD REPORTER—"I did."

FOWLER—"Well, if you did you ought to have your damned neck broke."

HERALD REPORTER—"Perhaps you had better do it."

FOWLER—"You get out from behind this desk."

Which command the reporter at once obeyed, as he is partial to the society of gentlemen, and was not anxious to have his neck broken even by such a dignitary as a "squatter" Police Justice, even though his head might subsequently suffer through the same potent influence.

Several other instances of this man's culture and integrity might be mentioned, but the above will do for the first chapter.

THE EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION HALL.

Report of the Trustees—Description of the Building.

A meeting of the subscribers to the building stock of the East Side Association was held recently at Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth street, to hear the report of the trustees in regard to the new public hall now being erected at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street.

Mr. CHARLES CRARY, president of the association, stated that preparatory work was begun last fall, and that at this time the necessary excavations have been made, foundations put down, and the cellar and basement walls have been carried up out of the ground. While this work was being done the elevations, plans and specifications for the superstructure were adopted, and money was raised for its completion. The work of erection is now all under contract, and will proceed immediately.

Mr. WM. A. WHITBECK, of the Building Committee, explained the elevations and plans. The building has a frontage of 78 feet upon Third avenue and 125 feet on Eighty-sixth street, with an extension of 22x25 in the rear. This area affords six stores on the first story, with an entrance hall of 26 feet in width, with three flights of spacious stairs to the floors above. The second story is devoted to the hall or audience room, 57x94, and 45 feet in height. The sides of the hall are glazed arcades on the lower stage and open galleried above, arranged in a unique manner and presenting combinations of an original an elegant character and excelling in dimensions and design any now existing in the city. Direct light is admitted through the arcades from the side windows and likewise by a large dome light in the ceiling. The artificial light will be admitted through a glass medium by powerful reflectors. The hall is entered from three sides, through five spacious doors, offering every facility for rapidly dispersing an audience, this feature having been the especial care of the architect. The Third avenue front is divided into offices, supper rooms, reading rooms and library, lecture hall, 27x64, and lodge room and adjuncts of similar size. The extension in the rear affords various accessories for concerts, committee meetings, and janitor's residence. The northerly wall is recessed upon rolled iron beams, affording skylights and air wells. The roof is in one clear span of seventy-three feet, with oak compound bridge trusses. The exterior is treated simply, with Philadelphia facers and stone bands of Franklin stone. The first story is of iron, of original design, and the porch an artistic feature in wrought and cast iron; iron columns are introduced in the superstructure as mullion shafts, in several portions of the design with graceful effect. The design is crowned with a Mansard roof of noble proportions and with a pavilion at the southeast extremity. The corner is treated with a bold tower 150 feet in height, of unique conception, with dormers and hoods and balconies picturesquely arranged. The height from sidewalk to top of Mansard roof is eighty-eight feet, rendering its outline a distinct object from a great distance. The committee selected in competition the design of W. Wheeler Smith, and awarded him the superintendence of the erection. The contractors are Messrs. J. M. & E. A. Thorpe, masons; Etna Iron Works, iron, and Thomas Overington, of Harlem, carpenter. Mr. Whitbeck then presented estimates of the income that would be derived from this building when completed, showing that it could not fail to yield annual dividends of ten per cent to the stockholders.

Mr. E. C. KORNER said that however gratifying the prospect was to the stockholders of receiving handsome dividends in money, there was another view to take of this work that was no less pleasing. It was to supply the upper east side of the city with what was so much needed, viz., a spacious and elegant hall, suitable for concerts, lectures, &c., and also afford a place for the establishment of a public library and reading rooms. Hitherto the people of Yorkville and Harlem desiring to attend public places of amusement, lectures, or concerts, had to ride down town in the Third avenue cars, and this was enough to spoil an evening's entertainment, however good it might be. The east side hall would soon afford a large population entertainment at home, and the building would be creditable to the city.

On motion of Mr. WARD the meeting approved the action of the trustees, and the stockholders pledged themselves to the speedy completion of the public hall.

UNCLE SAM'S "NEW DEAL."

The New United States Marshal—The New Collector of the Thirty-second District—Ditto of the Fourth—Bringing Back the Drawback Operator.

General George H. Sharpe, the newly apppointed United States Marshal for this district, was expected to take possession of his office yesterday, but did not do so, owing to the fact that his commission and other necessary papers have not yet reached the city from Washington. It is expected he will take possession on Monday.

General Harlow, late United States Marshal, has been appointed Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth district, but his commission has not yet reached him. The office is in charge of Deputy Collector Ballard, who served under Collector Pleasanton.

General Pleasanton yesterday took possession of the Thirty-second district office, of which the ex-sconding Collector Bailey was the late incumbent. Colonel Thompson is his chief deputy, and takes the place of Mr. Childs. The new collector has appointed Samuel Truesdell cashier, and George W. Cooney stamp clerk. He has made no other changes as yet, inasmuch as the accounts of the old incumbent have not been closed. A number of bills incurred by Mr. Bailey for expenses in prosecuting suits yet remain unpaid by the government on account of sundry informalities in the vouchers, but will probably soon be acknowledged.

Caldwell, who is charged with complicity in the late Custom House drawback frauds with Blatchford and others, and who has so long been a fugitive from justice, is expected to arrive in this city this morning from Canada. He is at present in the custody of Colonel Whitley, chief of the secret service division, to whom he was delivered by the Canadian authorities.

THE PHANTOM SHIP.—The Constantine, from Sitka, brings intelligence that the derelict bark Maria J. Smith has been found by the Indians near Bella Bella, and is now in the possession of Mr. Moss. The waif has sailed, without aid of helmsman or compass, nearly 500 miles from the point where she was abandoned, threading her way through intricate channels and dangerous tide rips to her present harbor of refuge. Twice this remarkable bark was abandoned, and twice she has saved herself. Marryatt's phantom ship is not to be thought of at the same moment with the Maria J. Smith.—*Victoria (British Columbia) Colonist, March 16.*

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. Volumes XI. and XII. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

The reader of these and of the previous volumes will share with us regret that Mr. Froude has brought his history to a close. It had been his intention to continue the work to the death of Elizabeth, but he abandoned this purpose because, in describing "the transition from the Catholic England with which the century opened, the England of a dominant Church and monasteries and pilgrimages, into the England of progressive intelligence," his object was attained in the narration of the events that culminated in the overthrow of the Spanish fleet. We are somewhat inclined to take issue with Mr. Froude on this conclusion of his. The struggle of Catholicism for supremacy in England did not end until long after the death of Elizabeth—not, in fact, until the battle of the Boyne crushed forever the hopes of James II. We should, therefore, have preferred the history continued through the reigns of James I. and Charles I., the Protectorate of Cromwell and the reigns of Charles II. and James II., ending with the accession of William and Anne. The events of the period in which these rulers governed England were but second in importance to the schism led by Henry VIII.

However, since we cannot have all we desire we must be grateful for what we have. It is not too great praise to assert that Mr. Froude has written a work which, in spite of its partisanship, deserves to rank with any history of England extant. In a literary point of view his pages are as interesting as a romance. Never before has the sad story of the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, been told with such dramatic force and elegance of style as we have it in these volumes. But comparatively few persons will agree with Mr. Froude in the view he takes of the Queen, or will consider that she was otherwise than a victim to the fears and jealousy of Elizabeth. It must, however, be admitted that he argues his case against her with consummate skill, investing it with a series of dramatic pictures which captivates the reader. The description of her execution and the scenes belonging thereto is unequalled. In like manner the account of the destruction of the Spanish Armada is a splendid pen painting that cannot fail of admiration.

As we have remarked in noticing previous volumes, the great historical value of this work is not its only merit. Mr. Froude's style of writing is an attraction in itself, and would win popularity on any subject. It is unlike that of any other historian that we know of, saving that of Carlyle, to whose school Mr. Froude belongs. But the style of that philosopher cannot equal Mr. Froude's in finish and elegance. As written in these volumes history is divested of all dryness and is clothed in a garb that renders its study a pleasure instead of a task. On the whole, we heartily commend this history to the public. It is neatly printed and bound, and is held at a price which places it within the reach of all.

THE ANDES AND THE AMAZON; OR, ACROSS THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA. By James Orton, M. A. With a map of Equatorial America and numerous illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Professor Orton has contributed in this work a valuable addition to our literature of South America. His account of Ecuador, of her climate, resources, inhabitants and government, shows that while in that republic he was a careful student of everything that was worth studying. The same may be said of his account of the other places and peoples that he visited, including Brazil and the Brazilians, of whom, by the way, he writes in terms of high praise. There is much that is new to us in the description of the manners and customs of both whites and native Indians, and also, though to a less extent, in the description of the appearance of the Continent and the fertility of the soil. Undoubtedly the work is of decided value, and we regret, because of that fact, that its literary execution is not better. The subject matter is carelessly and clumsily arranged, and the book is marred by frequent attempts at what is termed "fine writing," such as descriptions of sunset, sunrise, landscape scenery, &c., most of which are poor. For instance, in describing Chimborazo we are told that the silence is so "absolute and actually oppressive" that "you can almost hear the globe turning on its axis," which is something as absurd as illogical in its attempt to impress the reader with a sense of the perfect stillness. It is a pity that Professor Orton should have yielded to what seems a weakness of his for flights into the sublime. He seems to have forgotten how rapidly one falls into the ridiculous. But aside from this fault, which we admit is a grave one, the book is, we repeat, of value for the sake of the information it contains.

LECTURE ROOM TALKS. A Series of Familiar Discourses on Themes of General Christian Experience. By Henry Ward Beecher. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

In these colloquial and familiar discourses Mr. Beecher is more successful in depicting the greatness of God and the beauties of Christianity than he is in his more finished sermons. At least so we are led to think from a comparison of the two. The subjects discussed are illustrated extensively from the personal experience of the speaker, and though this fact is somewhat suggestive of egotism it must be admitted that all Mr. Beecher says of himself is interesting to read. Of course, as regards the literary character of the lectures this is in the reverend gentleman's well known style. There is a good deal of pathos and humor, and the language is smooth and agreeable.

THE RECORDS OF LIVING OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. By Lewis R. Hammersly. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This book supplies a want that has long been felt. It furnishes for the first time biographical sketches of all living officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, and thus places on the record the services of an able, gallant body of men, to whose heroism the country is indebted to a great extent for the suppression of the rebellion. There is also a brief history of naval operations during the rebellion, and a list of the ships and officers participating in the great battles. The work is admirably compiled, and is printed and bound in a style deserving of praise.

HANS BREITMANN'S BALLADS have been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers in a new, enlarged and complete edition. We have once before expressed an opinion on the merits of these ballads, and shall not repeat it. They have met with a success that cannot be explained by the ordinary process of reasoning. As people will read them we shall be content with stating that the present edition is handsomely printed and bound, and is by far the best that has yet appeared.

FRIDAY NIGHT (New York: Office of the *Jewish Messenger*) is a small volume, containing "a selection of tales illustrating Hebrew life," all of which are interesting to read. We should, however, have preferred to see more of them devoted to the social life of American Jews, and not so much space surrendered to narratives of the oppression and persecution of the chosen people in the Old World. However, those that we have are well worth reading, and we cheerfully commend the book to the public.

LIFE PICTURES OF THE PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST (Boston: Patrick Donahoe) is a translation from the admirable work of John Emanuel Veith by Rev. Theodore Noethen. Its "description of the characters of the principal persons, either good or wicked, who were connected with the sufferings and death of our Lord," is quite vivid and accurate. Protestants alike with Catholics will find in this book a vast amount of religious instruction.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Captain George Wright, of Illinois; Judge J. M. Crooker, of Providence; Colonel J. Dixon, of Albany; Dr. M. F. Foster, of Augusta; Dr. Paul A. Olivier, of Wilkesbarre; Dr. S. A. Dale, and Dr. T. T. Howell, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Noah Davis, of Albany; William Whiting, of Boston; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; S. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo; Colonel W. Wall, of Washington, and E. J. Tinkham, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain Mason, of Panama; H. R. Stevens, of Newburg; Professor W. Evens, of Pittsburg, and Colonel Taylor, of New York, are at the Astor House.

Judge H. R. Schram, of Montreal; W. Wardell, of England, and J. S. Loose, of Paxton, Texas, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor Thorpe, of Hartford, and Captain A. B. Garfield, of the United States Army, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

M. Videl, United States Consul to Peru; H. G. Radcliffe, of Albany, and E. L. Stinson, of Albany, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Captain Thomas A. Holt, of New York, and W. T. Sutton, of Worcester, are at the Irving House.

Colonel C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, and G. Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Marquisse de Canissy, of France; Henry Arnitt Brown, of Philadelphia, and Colonel W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Colonel W. P. Warren, of Troy, and T. B. Wales, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Judge R. Carpenter, for Charlestown; Captain Samuel Brooks, for Liverpool; E. T. Ross, for Auburn; Major Piper, for West Point; Dr. Ashton, for Philadelphia; Colonel Gibson, for Syracuse; Dr. W. Gibbs, for Newport; G. T. Steadman, for Cincinnati, and Colonel J. Beebe, for Great Barrington.

AN EIGHTH WARD NEGRO RIOT.

A Gang of Fifteenth Amendments on a Raid—They Rob a Barkeeper, Sack a Saloon and Assault the Police—A Detective Shoots a Negro.

The Eighth ward was yesterday morning the scene of a disgraceful row, robbery and shooting that will likely result in the death of one of the most notorious desperadoes of the ward.

From Captain Charles McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, the following particulars are obtained:—About eleven o'clock James Warner, alias James Jones, alias James Wood, alias "Big Jim," the celebrated negro bully of the Eighth ward, with six companions, entered the liquor store of the distillery No. 28 Sullivan street, and had several rounds of drinks. On departing they refused to pay for them. The barkeeper, William Miller, insisted upon payment, when the black fiends drew him over the bar, threw him upon some barrels and held him down, while Warner, the ringleader, robbed him of his watch, worth twenty-five dollars.

They then sacked the place, helping themselves to drinks and cigars, and took their leave hurriedly. The facts were reported to the Twenty-eighth precinct, when Captain McDonnell and his detectives, Von Gerichten and Leaycraft started out in pursuit. On the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets McDonnell halted and sent the detectives on ahead.

Leaycraft succeeded in arresting the desperado and started for the station house, when he was surrounded by a gang of Warner's friends, who knocked the officer down and kicked him. While down Leycroft got out his revolver and fired upon the crowd, the bullet taking effect in Warner's arm. Leaycroft regained his feet, pursued the rabble and fired another shot, which took effect under the right shoulder of Warner, who still continued his flight.

Captain McDonell at this juncture joined in the pursuit, and the police, after running the ruffian through alleys, "treed" him in a room on the third story of No. 22 Sullivan street, where he locked himself in. McDonnell, now exasperated at the prospect of being foiled, kicked the door in in time to see Warner attempt to make his escape by a rear window. McDonnell knocked him down with his revolver and took him into custody.

Warner, who, it is believed, is mortally wounded, was taken to the station house. The other desperadoes escaped but will likely be captured. The surgeon was summoned to dress the wounds of the victim of his own rashness.

IN MERIOMIAM.

Tribute to the Memory of General Thomas—Meeting of Officers of the Army of the Cumberland at the Astor House.

A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, at which General Rosecrans presided. General Hooker was elected vice president of the meeting and Major M. H. Bright secretary.

General Rosecrans, upon taking the chair, feelingly alluded to the sad event which had called those present together. He was gratified, he said, at meeting so many in this city who had known and served with their deceased brother in arms. They had met to express a sense of the great loss which the nation felt in the death of General Thomas, whom he (the speaker) knew as a cadet at West Point, and whose life had fully sustained the estimate of his character in those days, when he was compared to the youthful Washington. He was a soldier without stain, a man whose virtues had crystallized, and such as nations most deeply mourn.

General A. J. Mackay, General Charles Thompson, Colonel C. H. Lewis, Colonel W. W. Berry and Colonel S. B. Lawrence were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, and, after a few moments' consultation presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take away from us, in the prime of his manhood and usefulness, our illustrious and beloved commander, Major General George H. Thomas, we who had the honor to serve under him do

Resolve, That we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the gallant officer who led us to so many victories and served his country with such distinguished zeal and, dying childless, left us who loved him as a father to mourn his loss and revere his memory.

Resolved, That as a mark of our sincere affection for him we unite with our comrades in the last offices of respect by participating in his obsequies at Troy, and at his sacred grave renew our vows of fidelity to the republic he loved and fought so bravely and successfully to sustain and perpetuate.

Resolved, That off of our regard and affection for his memory we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved widow, with whose affliction we sincerely sympathize, and that a copy be also forwarded to General Irwin McDowell, commanding the Department of the East.

Colonel A. B. Crane, in a brief speech, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased hero, and after the adoption of the following resolution, offered by General Thompson, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair:—

Resolved, That those proposing to attend the funeral be requested to register their names at the Astor House, at least two days previous thereto, and that those who have corps badges be requested to wear them on the occasion.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A Worthless Check "Shover"—A Gang of Housebreakers—A New Bank Edifice—Perry's Third Trial—Miscellaneous Items.

William H. Chesley, residing on Third street, was arrested on Thursday night, on complaint of Joseph Hendrickson, boot and shoe dealer at 178 Atlantic street, who accuses him of giving him a worthless check on the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J. The accused was taken before Justice Delmar yesterday, when he pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination on the 4th inst.

James Lacey, John Williams, Henry Mackey and James Quinn were before Justice Walsh yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to break into the residence of Mr. B. M. Smith, No. 347 Dean street. Officer John Sherridan, of the Fifteenth precinct, testified that he saw three or four men walk up to the residence of Mr. Smith between two and three o'clock on the morning of March 3, and that he heard a sound like that of a window being forced open. He succeeded in securing Lacey, and while struggling with him one of his companions turned and snapped a pistol near his head. He took Lacey to the station house, when he gave the name of Williams and his companions, whom he arrested on the 7th of March. Lacey was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the trial in the cases of the others was adjourned until Wednesday.

The South Brooklyn Savings Bank, which is to be erected at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, will cost $150,000. It will have a frontage of forty-five feet upon Atlantic street and ninety feet upon Clinton street. It will be five stories in height, with a basement rising some feet above the level of the street. The first floor will be occupied as the banking room of the savings bank. The room for the transaction of public business will be forty by fifty-six feet. The vault will cost $10,000.

Edwin Perry, the alleged murderer of Thomas Hayes, night watchman at Harbeck's stores, Furman street, will be tried for the third time in the Court of Oyer and Terminer next week.

GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Session at the Fortieth Street Methodist Church.

The second session of the Eastern German Annual Conference, of the Methodist Church, opened yesterday at nine A. M., Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, presiding. The proceedings opened with religious services conducted by Brother Loebenstein, after which Bishop Ames surrendered the chair to Brother Kastendieck. Among the visitors introduced were J. H. Ockershausen, Rev. J. H. Oarter, of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. Frohmann, of Troy, N. Y. The question of additional restrictive rules and of lay delegates was made the special order for to-day. Some interesting statistics as to the collections made for missionary purposes were presented. The vote for lay delegates was reported as follows:—

	For.	Against.
New York district	209	143
Philadelphia district	160	107
Total	369	250

A number of candidates were examined for admission into full connection, some were elected to deacon's orders, addresses were delivered on the Sunday school cause, and then, after the doxology, the Conference adjourned to this morning, benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Wolf.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, it is said, is to establish a paper in New York. It is to advocate the nomination of Colfax to the Presidency and oppose the nomination of Ben Butler.

THE CONNECTICU