BOSTON'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Continuation of the Trial of Alley.

STRONG EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

A Horse Doctor Testifies That the Blood in the Stable Was from Alley's Horse, Bled by Him.

A Chemical Expert Shows that the Difference Between Human Blood and Horses' Blood Cannot Be Discovered—Probable Acquittal of the Prisoner.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8, 1873.

Contrary to the general expectation of the public the Leavitt Alley murder trial will continue until Tuesday next. As matters look now the prisoner stands a fair chance of acquittal. The evidence in his behalf to-day was quite strong.

John George Wilkins, a veterinary surgeon, testified:—Have been in business for some five years; have seen Leavitt Alley twice; the first time I saw him he came to my house in Dorchester; during last September he wanted me to visit a sick horse; an hour afterward I went to his stables on Hunneman street; this was in the morning; saw Mr. Alley and no one else there; went into the stable and stayed about an hour; saw a sick horse that was lying down and was then in flesh; the horse was in the second stall; I examined him; he had a bad cold that had settled through his system; I first bled him, then gave him physic; he was loose on the floor of the stable; I bled him in the jugular vein and in both fore legs; he may have bled a quart; he walked round while bleeding, went into the third stall and lay down; I got him up from there and he went on to the manure heap; the blood was flowing in steams all the while; I bled him on the left side of the neck; he lay down on one side and then on the other; there were some loose locks of hay on the floor; he ate them and one or two scraps hanging that he reached up and got; no one but Alley and I were there; the

BLOOD SPATTERED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE THIRD STALL,

on the side of the building, on the manure heap and some boards; I got some blood on my clothes and Alley on his; he got it on his pants, vest and shirt; he was holding the vein and it spurted on him; he got blood on his vest while hunting for a pin, while his hands were bloody; some blood was got on his coat by the horse going near it while the coat was hanging near the door; Mr. Alley knelt to fix some poultices and knelt in some blood on the floor; there was a post in the third stall which the horse got bloody; there were also shavings on the floor which became bloody and some in the stall; Mr. Alley took some shavings and wiped up some blood from the floor and threw them on the manure heap; I have been to the stable since the time of which I have been speaking; it was from curiosity, and since I heard of Mr. Ellis' death; there had been some alteration in the stable; a sort of joice had been swung out; there were

NO NEW BLOOD STAINS

that I could see.

Cross-examination—I live in the Sixteenth ward; I live with my father; have lived in Harrison square since I was some five or six years old; I was born in South Boston; my father is a horse doctor and I follow his profession; the horse was bled by being cut in the centre artery of the fore legs with a lance; I think there are some four or five arteries in each leg; put no bandages on the horse; judge he bled a pint or more from each leg; backed the horse out of the stall and headed him toward the side of the building, within some two feet of the door; cut the jugular vein; put

NO BANDAGE ON THE WOUNDS;

pinned them up some fifteen minutes before I left the stable; don't remember what I did after the bleeding; did not charge Alley anything for my services; he paid me nothing, and I set no price; I don't remember what day in September I went to the stable; keep no memorandum of my visits; have been to the stable twice since the first time; no one went alone; the other time I went with my father and found Mr. Way and another man there; this was this morning; I told Mr. Way about the appearance of the stable; did not describe the events of my first visit since two or three weeks ago, when I saw him in the office; also saw Mr. Somerby in his office the same day and told him the same story as I told Mr. Way; have talked to them three times about my story; blood may spurt from a horse's neck from thirty minutes to an hour, if he was standing; if he was lying down it would run in a stream and not spurt, since in lying down he lies on the neck and stops the pressure of the blood; the horse

BLED SOME SIX QUARTS;

there are some eighty quarts or forty pounds of blood in a horse; the manure heap was five feet high and two feet deep in front; Mr. Alley got the horse up; he was on the manure heap; he got upon the back part of the manure heap and passed over to the back part of the stable; we got him near the door and in some fifteen minutes pinned him up; I got blood on all my clothes and Mr. Alley got it on his shirt, his coat and his pants; there was a small shaver there who had come in when I was about half through, and I sent him after a pin; I bled a horse belonging to the South Boston Car Company the day before yesterday; I bled him in the neck with phegeon; an hostler helped me; he did not get bloody; I did.

Mr. Charles F. Jackson testified:—Have lived in Boston some forty years; am a practising physician and an analytical chemist and a State Assayer for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; have examined blood frequently in reference to trials and examinations; am

A GRADUATE OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL;

it is not very difficult to ascertain whether a stain is blood when it is done by microscopic and chemical examination; if blood is spattered in an atmosphere like this it would dry in three or four hours; its drying depends on the quantity and state of the weather; could not tell by scraping a blood stain off how long it had been there; blood is a liquid, the fluid part of which is yellow, containing fibrire and red corpuscles; some seventy-nine per cent of blood is water; corpuscles are circle discs, having a central point; these are arranged in layers, and look like pancakes; are slightly swollen in the centre and become more so in water; they are of the same form in all animals that suckle their young, except the dromedary; I have been speaking of their shape in freshly drawn blood or in the system; if they are thrown on a board the yellow serum sinks into the wood and is absorbed, leaving the corpuscles shrunk up and wrinkled in all manner of shapes; the corpuscules of

A MAN'S BLOOD

are larger than those of a horse's blood; there are different sized corpuscles in the same blood; there are also colorless corpuscles in the blood which are very irregular; if dried spots of something assumed to be human blood are brought to me there is no method known to science by which the shrunken corpuscles can be swollen back to such size as to render it possible to know whether the blood was horses' or man's blood; I know of no means of determining whether dried blood is that of an animal or man; the best authorities—in fact all authorities—deny there is such a means; William A. Gay's work, in London, is the standard authority on the subjects, and Dumas and Prevost the French scientific authorities, and the works of all these state that in the case of dried blood it is impossible to determine by the corpuscles to what member of the family of the mammalia the blood belonged.

Cross-examined—Have made a personal examination of the relative size of corpuscles of blood within two years; I examined my own blood; never made an examination of the corpuscles of

THE BLOOD OF VARIOUS MAMMALIA;

for the purpose of comparing their various sizes; consider a pancake a fair comparison to a corpuscle; all corpuscles are raised in the middle like a biscuit that is rounded and raised in the centre; Prevot, Dumas and Brazilus say that the corpuscles are raised in the centre; in their natural condition corpuscles are not depressed in the centre; I never saw them in such a shape in their normal state; the particles of a horse's blood are to each other as a hundred and fiftieth of a millimetre is to a two hundredth of a millimetre; Lehemann is a standard authority on the question of blood; there is a mean difference of a third between the size of a particle of human blood and the size of a particle of horse's blood; there is no certainty that by means of an artificial screen shrunken corpuscles can be brought back to their normal size; if you had

FRESHLY DRAWN HUMAN AND HORSES' BLOOD

you would have good specimens of normal size; don't think that a man could tell with a fresh corpuscle of blood as a standard whether he had brought a shrunken corpuscle back to its normal shape; the operation would be so delicate and the subject upon which his work was done would be so small that I consider the operation almost impossible; one or perhaps a dozen particles might be restored to their normal size and condition, but the operation, while not, perhaps, totally impracticable, would be not in the slightest degree probable, since there exists such a difficulty in comparing objects that cannot be seen at all save by means of the most powerful microscope; the globes of

A BIRD'S OR REPTILE'S BLOOD

are oval or elliptical in shape, and can be examined more easily than human blood; if a sharp pencil point is touched to the paper it would leave a mark which would about represent a globule of blood magnified 800 times; know that a dromedary's blood is different from the blood of other mammalia by authority; think a good observer with a good instrument might be able to compare two fresh globules of blood in their normal condition and perceive differences without measurement; dog's blood and man's blood would about tally in size, and sheep's blood and horse's blood would appear about the same; I was

A PUPIL OF DUMAS

and knew in 1830 he was at work on the subject of investigation of blood; he and Prevot made experiments before him; have never seen Lahrmans before, but have Guy, and shall produce him. (It is needless to say the witness referred to the works of the gentlemen mentioned.)

There was other evidence to the same effect. An opinion seems to prevail that the jury will either disagree or acquit the prisoner.

AMUSEMENTS.

"David Garrick" at Wallack's Theatre.

The production of "David Garrick" at Wallack's last night, with Mr. Sothern in the title part, was a dramatic event that will be long remembered by the habitués of this favorite theatre. The play itself is of unequal merit, but it affords opportunity for the display of certain characteristics of London life a century ago, and more especially for the delineation of a study of that remarkable actor and man Garrick. The story is easily told. Alderman Ingot's daughter Ada falls in love with Garrick, and Ingot invites the actor to his house and asks him in consequence to leave the country. Not knowing that he is himself in love with the young lady, Garrick, while refusing to accept Ingot's offer, agrees to disgust the girl. He is invited to dinner, where he meets some vulgar guests and simulates drunkenness. Ada is robbed of her ideal, whom she had seen only at the playhouse, and Garrick, who suffers from the result of his rash promise, tells his misfortune at his club, where he is heard by her cousin, Chimey, who relates it to her and her father as a good joke. Her passion for the actor is renewed, and in the end old Ingot asks Garrick to marry Ada, this being one of the conditions of the promise he made to her father. Upon a story so slight a very delightful comedy is based, in which Mr. Sothern made a great success abroad and has repeated his triumph here. The setting of the piece at Wallack's is magnificent, especially the interior representing a room in Ingot's house. Nothing richer and more harmonious in color was ever seen on the New York stage, and the furniture is thoroughly in keeping with the apartment. Down to the nicest matter of detail it is perfection itself. This beautiful scene serves for the first and second acts, and the last act represents Garrick's library. In this as in other respects the stagework is true to the period, and Mr. Sothern's make-up is also in harmony with the surroundings and with the ideal of Garrick's appearance, which Hogarth transmitted to posterity. All this naturally leads to a great expectation of the acting which is to perfect the picture, and this, like everything else, met the highest anticipations. In himself a portrait of the great actor, the modern master also showed himself in all things equal to portraying the older model. He was as great last night even as Lane accords to Garrick. In the scene with old Ingot in the first act he plays with remarkable skill. Mr. John Gilbert takes the part of Ingot, in which he is fully equal to any of his creations. His unconscious way of expressing his contempt for play actors increases the difficulty of playing the title part. Pitted against a man of John Gilbert's power in a scene where the self-assertion of the old man of the play is in itself sufficient to smother a younger actor unless he posses great ability, Mr. Sothern shows that he is greater than even his warmest friends have claimed. The dignity, the geniality, the readiness and even the art of the great actor find fitting expression in Mr. Sothern's art, and before the scene ends it is admitted on all hands that though Lord Dundreary showed his greatest strength in the soliloquies and the mannerisms, it was not fair to measure Sothern by a character which he had created. By his Garrick he proves himself capable of poising his individuality with any actor now on the stage. An artist who can stand up against Mr. Gilbert in a bit of acting such as that of which we are speaking is capable of great things in many parts. The Ada of Miss Katherine Rogers was a sweet bit of acting, for which she deserves hearty praise. It was not "loud" in any particular, and its simplicity and earnestness were its great charms. The introduction of some of the members of the three distinguished families—Smith, Brown and Jones—mars the beauty of the play, but such things as they were required to do were very well done by the artists who take the parts. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were played by Mr. George Browne and Madame Ponisi, and Mr. W. J. Leonard played Mr. Brown, Mrs. John Sefton Miss Araminta Brown, and Mr. E. M. Holland Mr. Jones. In spite of the acting it was felt that such vulgar people have no real part in the play, and are only introduced to make the piece of more general attractiveness. They are well received, however, which is sufficient excuse to the dramatist, for the audience is superior to every other consideration, and if it is pleased the critic is displeased in vain. Mrs. John Sefton appeared for the first time this season, and had a flattering reception.

Mrs. Scott Siddons.

Mrs. Scott Siddons has seldom been seen at greater advantage than at Association Hall yesterday afternoon, nor has she ever read to a larger or more appreciative audience than that which there greeted her so warmly. Hundreds of persons who failed to purchase tickets and some who had the pasteboard reluctantly turned away, unable to find even standing room. It was evident from the moment the graceful form of the young and pretty actress glided upon the platform that the readings would be a success. Dressed in the most faultless yet simple style, with a presence that at once seemed to inspire her audience with interest and attention, she captivated from the start. Her selection from "Much Ado About Nothing" was rendered in a masterly style. Her voice, sweet and sympathetic, is used with remarkable ease and ability, and enables her to represent with surpassing delicacy and accuracy the persons introduced in the portions read. Her treatment of Tennyson's "Lady Clara," while it exhibited her rare skill in elocution, a command of subtle, swift expression and experience, did not compare so favorably. The sudden transformation from the polished, rich, high-born lady to the lowly peasant girl was a little too heavily tinged with the tragic. Mrs. Siddons is equal to all the creations of Shakspeare's fertile imagination, but at present the actress is too plainly perceptible in Tennysen—a fault that can easily be rectified. The same remarks apply in a measure to her recitation of the "May Queen," by the same incomparable author. The sensation created by the joyous peals of laughter of the proud girl as she addresses her mother, in anticipation of the glorious ceremony of crowning on the morrow, and the sudden change from youthful hilarity to a sad melancholy on the part of the heroine, was considerable, however, and called forth hearty applause. She personified the detestable ignorance of Henry V., in his wooing of Catherine, with great effect, proving to the satisfaction of all that kings and courtiers in private are really very common people. In interpreting the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth" she gave evidences of great improvement since we last saw her upon the stage in this character.

It was gratifying to observe her judgment in omitting Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" from her *séance*, as its repetition immediately after its recital by such a master in elocution as Dr. Bellew could only have resulted in unfair commentary. In Shakspeare's undying productions Mrs. Siddons exhibits a vivid and intelligent appreciation of all that is fanciful and humorous, and can in one moment transport her audience into rhapsodies of delightful mirth, or produce in the next a feeling of sadness almost bordering on melancholy. With the organ symphony from Haydn, the whole entertainment was of the most interesting and instructive description.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Charles Reade is again charged with plagiarism. The comedy of "Ladies' Battle," which is announced at the Opéra Comique, in London, as an original play by him, is declared by the critics to be Tom Robertson's adaptation of Scribe's "Battailles des dames."

The last performance of the "Alhambra" was given at the Olympic Theatre last night, and the house will be closed for a week. Next week "Humpty Dumpty" returns for a brief engagement. The reappearance of Mr. Fox, after his long journeyings in the West and South, where he was received with great favor and was complimented by some of the most extraordinary criticisms which ever flowed from the pen of dramatic writer, cannot fail to bring his old friends about him once more. He is happy in having escaped the kind but ponderous critics of the country press, and will be happier still to see the "old familiar faces," already full of smiles for the greeting.

Mr. J. M. Bellew gave his first reading at Steinway Hall, last night, to a crowded audience. The entertainment opened with Marc Antony's oration, from "Julius Cæsar," which was given with remarkable power. The piece which gave the best evidence of extreme care in its preparation and delivery was "Lost and Found," a miner's story, by Hamilton Aide. "Magdalena," a clever and humorous story of the duello, as practised by the hidalgos of modern Spain, was rendered with much finish. It had an organ accompaniment to a certain song, which was too loud and almost drowned the speaker's voice. The "Execution of Montrose" was admirably pictured throughout. The most interesting piece, though not the best, delivered was the "Battle of Fontenoy," by Thomas Davis, as Mr. Bellew explained that the leader of the Irish Brigade in that battle—O'Brien, Lord Clare—was an ancestor of his. The faultiness in this piece arose only from Mr. Bellew not having completely committed it to memory and an undue haste in reading. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" and "Mrs. Joseph Porter" were received with loud laughter. Mr. Bellew reads again at Steinway Hall next Thursday.

Mr. W. J. Florence has been playing "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at Booth's for a week to excellent houses. He is better sustained in his part of Bob Brierly than any actor who has preceded him at this house this season. The explanation of this somewhat singular circumstance can only be found in the fact that the company is a light comedy company, generally engaged in playing tragedy. In this piece Miss Bella Pateman plays the part of May Edwards with great sweetness, and sometimes with exquisite pathos. The Mrs. Willoughby of Miss Mary Wells and Miss Mary Young's Sam are both exceedingly well done; and the other parts, especially Miss Millie Sackett's Emily, the Hawkshaw of Mr. Thorne, the Dalton of Mr. George Becks and the Green Jones of Mr. Robert Pateman, are worthy of recognition. But, as a matter of course, the interest of the play devolves to a great extent upon Mr. Florence. He has played the part so often that it is as much his own as Lord Dundreary belongs to Mr. Sothern or Rip Van Winkle to Mr. Jefferson. If any actor should attempt to rob him of it the attempt would be as likely to be followed by failure as failure has always followed attempts at appropriating Mr. Jefferson's Rip. Often as Mr. Florence has played Bob Brierly in this city he never played it better than he is now playing it at Booth's. He has mellowed in the part so completely that nothing is overdone, and especially in the third act, in the interviews with Sam Willoughby, with May, in anticipation of his marriage; with Hawkshaw, and afterward with Mr. Gibson, he shows a clear conception of a part that only the nicest skill and art can elevate to the level in which he places it. His quiet but effective acting is a sermon as powerful as the vivid chapters where Victor Hugo reveals in M. Madeleine the Jean Valjean of the galleys.

The play of "Alixe," at the new Fifth Avenue Theatre, is a very great success. Since the first night it has steadily grown in the refinement of dramatic rendering, and the familiarity of the actors with their parts has made it as remarkable for evenness as for a high order of art. From the beginning to the end of the play everything is well done—a singular merit in a performance, it must be confessed, especially as in this case, where well done means artificially done. But, after all, the honors of the performance fairly belong to Miss Clara Morris. She has shown much fine acting before, but not even in "L'Article 47" did she exhibit such singular emotional power or such exquisite conceptions of the womanly in her ideal. If this were the ending instead of the beginning of her career we should be compelled to praise her work warmly; but as it is only the beginning we may speak also with the enthusiasm which comes from what she may yet accomplish. Her artistic life is now in its transition state—the age where she may cease to grow, and turning back upon herself become only a little less of what she is, or the beginning of her growth, with a future as rich in fruit as the present is in blossoms. If she is true to herself and her art her fame will ripen into a russet roundness and glory which no other actress now on the American stage can obtain; but if she takes her past as the measure of her future her career is already ended. In the past few years we have seen a number of women of great dramatic power reach the height which Miss Morris has attained only to wrap themselves in the mantle of selfishness, gradually to be hid beneath its folds. Seeing the great power of this young girl exhibited in a way which cannot fail to bring many flattering words to her ears, and remembering the fate of others who stood where she now stands, we cannot help regarding her future with both hope and fear.

The new piece at the Union Square Theatre is meeting with deserved success. "One Hundred Years Old" is a play which meets every stage requirement, and it exhibits many noble traits of human nature. The character of the centenarian is exquisitely sketched, and in Mr. Mark Smith it finds an excellent embodiment. We never saw him play better, and we doubt if he can get a part better suited to his abilities. Jacques Fauvel is a very remarkable old man, and Mr. Smith exhibits his peculiar qualities in their fulness. The large and manly form of the actor is just such a frame as would be likely to keep together body and soul for a century, and the physical vigor and vocal strength which Mr. Smith exhibits, so far from not being in harmony with the ideal of a centenarian, only add to the vividness of the portrayal of Fauvel. Enjoyment of life, business integrity and love of his posterity, especially of his great-grandchild, Camille, are the leading traits of this remarkable creation. Every act of the play affords opportunity for the exhibition of these fine qualities, till in the closing scene the climax of power and trust and overwhelming love is attained. We cannot pay Mr. Smith a better compliment than to say that we do not know whether he plays it well or ill. There is such a simple grandeur in the ideal upon which the old man basis his faith in Camille's innocence that the heart interprets the acting for the eyes. Mr. F. F. Mackay as Martineau shows all his exquisite power as a character actor. His faithfulness to his art in every matter of detail, his singular power of doing little things not as if they were great things, but as they ought to be done, and his strong individuality have brought him many admirers and can scarcely fail to give him a leading place in his profession. Upon these two actors the success of the play depends, for, while Camille is a part affording ample scope for emotion, the severer school in which Mrs. Clara Jennings was trained only gave her a training which tends to mar her efforts in the heartwork of the drama. Miss Mary Griswold does the little she is required to do with care and skill, and the other parts are passably well filled. We cannot doubt that the play will run for many weeks.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Epizootic at Sacramento—A Murderer's Sentence Commuted—An Australian Steamship Overdue at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1873.

The epizootic has made its appearance among the horses in Sacramento, and cases of the disease are clearly defined.

K. H. Keeney, who was sentenced to be hanged March 7, in Vasalia, for the murder of Levi M. Fletcher, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Booth to imprisonment for life. On account of the presence of a Vigilance Committee, Keeney was removed secretly at night.

The storm was heavy in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and fears are entertained that there will be floods. It is still raining heavily here and in all portions of the State.

A narrow gauge railroad company was incorporated at Portland, Oregon, to-day, for the purpose of building a road from Tillanook to some point on the Oregon Central Railroad, near the north end of Wapato Lake.

The Australian steamer Nevada is about ten days overdue at this port, and considerable apprehension is felt for her safety.

BOSTON BONDS TO AID REBUILDERS.

Proceedings Instituted to Enjoin the City from Issuing the Bonds.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1873.

A hearing was had to-day before Chief Justice Chapman, of the Supreme Judicial Court, on the petition of John A. Lowell and other remonstrants, who seek to enjoin the city from issuing bonds for the purpose of aiding persons who desire to rebuild in the burnt district. On behalf of the city Judge Abbott and City Solicitor Healy appeared and asked time to file the answer, and the Court assigned Monday. The main question is on the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature at the special session authorizing the issue of the bonds. The case will probably be reported to the full Bench.

BROOKLYN ARSON CASE.

Charles F. Furst, the proprietor of the fancy dry goods store which was destroyed by fire at No. 807 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, was arraigned before Justice Riely yesterday on charge of arson. After a lengthy examination, the Fire Marshal appearing for the people, the accused was honorably acquitted, and went on his way rejoicing.

THE MODOCS.

General Gillem in Command of the Troops at Yreka—Nothing to Be Done Until the Peace Commissioners Are Heard From.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1873.

A messenger arrived at Yreka to-day from the front General Gillem had assumed command of the troops there and will establish a line of couriers between his headquarters and Yreka. Colonel Stone has sent out for a supply of grain, sugar and coffee. The troops will remain on the defensive until the results of the labors of the Peace Comissioners are made known, and by that time they will consume all the surplus provisions in that section of the country.

MURDER OF A SEAMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1873.

The brig Mariposa, from Milk River, Jamaica, reports, while lying in Santiago, December 6, Frank Breene, or McNaulty, of Newburyport, Mass., was killed by Antonio Marshal, a seaman. The murderer was left in charge of the Spanish authorities.

THE CINCINNATI HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1873.

The number of hogs slaughtered in this city since November 1 is 592,811.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	7 01	Gov. Island	morn	6 20
Sun sets	5 28	Sandy Hook	morn	5 35
Moon sets	5 37	Hell Gate	morn	8 05

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Greece	Feb. 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Feb. 12	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
Holsatia	Feb. 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Baltic	Feb. 15	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Feb. 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Victoria	Feb. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
America	Feb. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Egypt	Feb. 19	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Lamerick	Feb. 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Thuringia	Feb. 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Paris	Feb. 22	Liverpool	15 broadway.
Oceanic	Feb. 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Feb. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
St Laurent	Feb. 22	Havre	58 Broadway
Wyoming	Feb. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEB. 8, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Adriatic (Br), Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown—J H Sparks.

Steamship City of London (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G Dale.

Steamship City of Bristol (Br), Jones, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G Dale.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Holland (Br), Bragg, London—F W J Hurst.

Steamship Weser (NG), Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Washington, Quick, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Cressman, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Rosa Danovaro (Ital), Taceme, Queenstown or Falmouth—John C Seager.

Bark Helene (Nor), Larsen, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark John Wooster, Fish, Tamatave Sound—Hines & Co.

Bark Syringa (Br), Burbridge, Pernambuco—G F Bulley.

Brig Athlete (Br), Graham, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Hitterdolen (Nor), Lorensen, Bremen—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Electric (NG), Meyer, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Maggie, Crumley, Seville—Hand & Swan.

Brig Rebecca (NG), Otten, Lisbon—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Sea Bird (Br), Card, Rio Janeiro—Peniston & Co.

Brig Aglaia, Peterson, Aspinwall—G Wessels.

Brig Julia Blake (Br), Gavin, Santa Cruz—J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Jeremiah, Ford, Cardenas—R P Buck & Co.

Brig P M Tinker, Barnard, Port Johnson—Carver & Barnes.

Schr Louisa D (Br), Wagner, St Croix—Heney & Parker.

Schr Setagawa, Bryant, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.

Schr Emma Heather, Heather, Havana—J W Elwell & Co.

Schr Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Galveston—E M Stackpole.

Schr Dolly Varden, Allen, Mosquito Inlet—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr David Wasson, Jones, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Matthew Kenny, Barter, Charleston—S C Loud & Co.

Schr L A Edwards, Miller, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.

Schr J H Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Henry Parker, Lewis, Baltimore—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Harriet Thomas, VanCleaf, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.

Schr Pilot's Bride, Brewster, New Bedford—Charles Twing.

Schr Elm City, Kidd, Bridgeport—A M Sares.

Schr E E Potter, Ellsworth, New Haven—Hackett & Bro.

Schr Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New Haven—Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Emily, Ward, New Haven—H W Jackson.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Victoria (Br), Munro, Glasgow, Jan 26, with mdse and 71 passengers, to Henderson Bros, had severe westerly gales to Cape Race; from thence variable weather.

Steamship Washington (Fr), Roussan, Brest Jan 18, via Halifax Feb 5, at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers to Geo MacKenzie. Arrived at 9 AM. Had strong W gales, with high seas, to Halifax. Put into Halifax for a supply of coal.

Steamship Cortes, Kemble, New Orleans, Feb. 1, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb 4, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co. Had E winds and rain the entire passage.

Ship Guinevere (of Greenock), Anthony, Foo Chow Oct 27, with tea, to order. Passed Anjier Nov 17, Cape of Good Hope Dec 27, and crossed the equator Jan 17, in lon 31 W; had very light winds down the China Sea; then light, variable winds to the Cape of Good Hope; then light trades to the equator; from thence moderate trades to lat 19 N; then variable winds to Bermuda, the wind being so light that the main skysail was taken in until getting off Bermuda; from thence variable winds. Nov 10, in the China Sea, spoke ship S B Glover, from Canton for New York. Jan 28, lat 24 22 N, lon 62 31 W, spoke bark Fearless (Br), from Cephalonia for New York, 76 days out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Bark Emulation (of Shields), Hartz, Yokohama, Sept 16, with tea to Brown Bros & Co., passed Anjier Oct 24, Cape of Good Hope Dec 16, and crossed the Equator Jan 9, in lon. 25 W, had heavy weather down the Chinese Sea, then fine weather to the Equator, then heavy weather to lat 27 N, since very squally weather.

Bark Frey (Nor), Halversen, Galway 56 days, in ballast, to C Tobias & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 4 days, with strong variable winds.

Brig Juliet C Clark, Moore, Milk River, Ja, 18 days, with logwood and old iron to A H Solomon & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had variable weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras; sailed in company brig Marinosa for Philadelphia.

Brig Glendale (of Boston), Nicoll, Cardenas, 12 days, with sugar to order; vessel to J W Winchester & Co. Had moderate weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras. Feb 8, off Barnegat passed a vessel's mast with crosstrees attached, apparently but a short time in the water.

Brig Mary Ida (of Yarmouth, N S), Crosby, Matanzas 11 days, with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar to order.

Schr Mary Burdett (of Newburyport), Pearl, Para 17 days, with rubber and old iron to Burdett & Pond, vessel to B J Wenberg. Had moderate weather; been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr E R Wharton, Bonsell, Virginia for Fairhaven.

Schr Minnie Still, Jennings, Virginia.

Schr Mary Brown, Brown, Chincoteague.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Tillie, Bailey, New London for New York with mdse and passengers.

Schr Pacific, Ginn, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr J G Fell, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Galatea, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.

Schr H C Lyman, Hill, New York for New Haven.

Schr S J Thompson, Harris, New York for New Haven.

Schr Jas L Maloy, Russell, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr Belle, Simpson, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Wm McCobb, Horton, New York for Providence.

Schr Alpha, Roder, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr W C Tufts, Young, New York for New Haven.

Schr David M Knapp, Knapp, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr J Lorillard, New York for Providence.

Schr M Means, Webb, New York for Boston.

Schr S E Nash, Cole, New York for Providence.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, New York for New Haven.

Schr Ann Amelia, Allen, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Wm H Bowen, Bowen, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Phoebe Elizabeth, Smith, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Fred Tyler, Ferris, New Brunswick for Providence.

Schr J D Buckalew, Raynor, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr, Risley, New York for Providence.

Schr Addie P Stimpson, Mathews, New York for Eastport.

Schr Ward J Parkes, Bogart, Darien for Boston, with lumber to order.

Schr B F Woolsey, Woolsey, New York for Providence.

Schr Alpha, Roder, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr W D B. Lee, Elizabethport for Portland.

Schr Gen Banks, Smith, New York for Boston.

Schr Only Son, Meader, New York for Gardiner, Me.

Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Galatea, Gale, New York for Providence.

HERALD TELEGRAPH STATION, WHITESTONE, LI, Feb 8—7 PM.

The following table shows the number of vessels which passed this station during the week ending Feb 8:—

INWARD BOUND.

Steamships	14	Schooners	26
Brigs	1		—
Total			41

OUTWARD BOUND.

Steamships	16	Schooners	39
			—
Total			55

SAILED.

Steamships City of London, Adriatic, and Cuba, for Liverpool; Australia, Glasgow; Holland, London; Weser, Bremen; City of San Antonio, Galveston via Key West; Gen Meade, and George Washington, New Orleans; San Jacinto, and Montgomery, Savannah; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; ships Cape Clear, Liverpool; City of Manchester, Glasgow; Baddon Hall, London; Glad Tidings, San Francisco; barks Traveller, Rio Janeiro; R W Griffiths, Matanzas; Nonpareil, Montevideo; Gratitude, Antler; Gazelle, Corunna; John Worster, Zanzibar; brigs Marquis Posa, Stettin; Ellen F, St Kitts; Fanny, Alican; Eva N Johnson, Cardenas; Adelaide Pendergast, Rio Janeiro; Lima, Cienfuegos; Long Reach, Havana; schrs G F Day, St Pierre, Mart; Addie Wessels, Bluefields; Elma M Knight, New Orleans.

Wind at sunset NW.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, from Savannah for New York, before reported at Tybee with shaft broken, met with the accident night of Feb 1, at 12 30, when 115 miles NE by E of Tybee; she turned back and proceeded under sail to Port Royal, where she obtained a tug and returned to Tybee, arrived there morning of 4th, at 7 30 o'clock.

STEAMSHIP SIBERIA (Br), Harrison, at Boston 7th from Liverpool, reports Jan 31, lat 45 40, lon 41 26, passed a number of flour barrels, marks supposed diamond C or G; also a number of shooks.

BRIG H L GILLIATT (Br), Dudman, from Cardiff for Cienfuegos, is reported a total loss near the latter port. She was owned by S Killam, of Yarmouth, registered 299 tons, and was insured for $6,000 in the Atlantic office at that place.

BRIG C S PACKARD, Packard, from Navassa Island for Wilmington, went ashore at what is known as the "Patchwork," about 25 miles below Wilmington, 6th inst. The revenue cutter Seward went to her assistance during the afternoon, and it was expected that she would be easily gotten off at flood tide.

SCHR S A HAMMOND, of Taunton, before reported ashore at Centre Moriches, LI, was sold on Thursday last, as she lay on the beach. The vessel brought $137 and cargo $10. Her stern is all gone and cargo washing out. There is very little chance of saving anything.

SCHR SARGENT S DAY, McFarland, at Belfast, Me, from Baltimore, reports Jan 27, when about 40 miles from Cape Cod, had a heavy gale, accompanied by snow, splitting sails and sustaining other slight damage. During the blow the mainboom got adrift, and it was 5 hours before it could be secured.

SCHR FIVE SISTERS (of Machias), for Boston, was at St Domingo City Jan 12, having sailed previously, but put back on account of the death of the captain (Creighton) and sickness of the mate; expected to leave for destination in about four days.

SCHR MAUD MULLER, which was ashore below Boston, near Deer Island, has been taken on Burnham's railway, Gloucester, for repairs, and will require a new keel and considerable new planking. Damage will not probably exceed $1500.

SCHR CALVIN P HARRIS, Phillips, from Baltimore for Portland, before reported ashore at Rock Point, was got off Thursday afternoon last, and proceeded.

SCHR H N Squires, Sears, which cleared at Boston Jan 22 for Portland, Me, to load for Baltimore, was blown off the coast in the gales which prevailed at that time, and arrived in the Rappahannock 4th inst, apparently with loss of sails. She will proceed to Baltimore and load for Boston.

Steamer Island Home has not made a trip from Nantucket to Wood's Hole since she sailed from the latter port on Saturday. A letter from the Island, dated 4th, states that the steamer was leaking very badly al