BOSTON HORRORS.

A BLOODY CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL.

A Young Man Butchered by a Crazy Roommate.

Stabbing Affrays at the North End—Unknown Bodies Found in the Water and in Alley Ways—Fatal Affray at Wakefield.

BOSTON, Dec 26, 1873.

Christmas was emphatically a bloody holiday in and around Boston. In addition to the Province Court murder, briefly mentioned in a HERALD special yesterday, there is still another reported, and besides these two tragedies there was a multitude of affrays not attended with fatal results. The Province Court tragedy has been the subject of much comment and excitement, and the scene of the murder has been constantly visited by curious crowds ever since the horrible event. Mr. Milliken, proprietor of the Milliken House, was the first to suspect murder going on, his attention being attracted by loud groans about one o'clock in the morning. Officers were called and sent to the house from whence the groans proceeded. The first man they met said:—

"THERE HAS BEEN A MURDER HERE."

The man had a wild appearance, and was immediately taken into custody.

The officers then asked him where the murder had been committed. "In this room," was the reply, as he pointed to the front shop. The door was locked, but was immediately opened by Mr. Johnson, the watchman. The officers entered and lighted the gas, and there lay upon the floor the murdered man. His head was lying in a pool of his own blood, which had also been splashed all over the floor and the benches and lathes of the locksmith shop. He was dressed in shirt and drawers and lay almost flat upon his back. At first sight the man seemed quite dead, but as his face was watched the blood was seen to ooze in and out of the terrible wounds that covered him about the neck, and occasionally a slight motion of the chest was observable. But, though not quite dead, it was clear that death must surely come, and, seeing that it was impossible to render any assistance to the man, the officers took the murderer to the station, where he gave the name of Joseph T. Hegner. A hatchet, covered with blood, lay on one of the lathes, and was taken by the officers. It was a common shingle hatchet, of ordinary size and weight, with a handle about eight inches long, nearly removed from the eye, as if some very heavy blows had been struck, and on making a hasty examination it was observed that the head was literally chopped by the blunt blade. Had the instrument been a sharp one the man would have been literally chopped in pieces. A pistol was found on Hegner's person which had been discharged seven times.

Dr. Foye was sent for in about 15 minutes after the murder took place, and arrived as soon as possible, and proceeded at once to examine the body. The man was then dead. Wiping the blood from the face with a cloth, the Doctor proceeded to count the wounds. There were three directly in the rear of the right ear, two in the mouth, one on the right side of the head, one in the left cheek, and others in various places sufficient to number in all 15 wounds, several of which were of so serious a nature that either of them would have been fatal. The closest scrutiny discovered but one pistol wound, notwithstanding that several shots were heard and admitted to have been fired by Hegner. There was a pistol shot entering the back near the shoulder blade. The terrible deed was done in the dark, except what burnt could enter from the lamp in the court, and the firing of the several pistol shots was wild and on chance.

Hegner was not very talkative, but admitted that he did the deed, and Dr. Foye immediately pronounced him insane. He was evidently laboring under a delusion and hallucination, and made the following statement:—

"Antoine Hutti has worked for me several months, rooming with me until recently, when we gave up our room and began to sleep temporarily on the floor of the shop upon a pile of coats and the like in the left hand front corner; last night I went to the shop at eleven o'clock, and found Hutti in bed; I partially undressed myself and lay down beside him, and was fast dozing off to sleep when I heard Hutti muttering, as if in his sleep, 'The hatchet is all ready; keep quiet.' Almost instantly he jumped to his feet, and I grappled with him. He was getting the better of me, and, seizing the hatchet, was about to strike at me, when I drew my revolver and fired seven shots, one after another; I got possession of the hatchet then and struck the man, hitting him until he became quiet."

Hegner also afterwards said that the murdered man struck him three times with a lathe which weighed at least 200 pounds, but didn't make the slightest impression on him. It is probable that there was no struggle. That Hegner got the idea into his head that his victim would murder him if he did not kill him there is little doubt, but it will probably prove true, if the exact truth can ever be known, that Hegner first began to shoot his victim while he was asleep. The shots aroused him, and there may then have been a struggle, ending in his chopping him to death with the hatchet. The pistol shot would not have produced death. Both were small men, and would have had about an equal chance in a life-for-life struggle, but the murderer has not a scratch on his person to denote that there was any such struggle. He remained, during the night of Thursday, locked in a cell in the Second police station on Court square. By order of the Chief of Police no one was allowed to see him except the officers in charge, although hundreds were attracted there and to the spot where the murder occurred by morbid curiosity. He remained calm during the night and day and understood that he had committed a terrible crime, but clung to the delusion that he had done it to save his own life. He is about 31 years old, a small man, by no means murderous in appearance, but his wild look would immediately suggest mental aberration. He owned the shop where they both worked and where the murder was committed, and did a small business as a locksmith. They were both poor, and undoubtedly slept in the shop because they could not afford to sleep anywhere else. Although pronounced insane by several medical gentlemen who have examined him, certain circumstances go to show that the murder was premeditated, and only a short time since an occupant of the building was attracted to Hegner's room by sounds of trouble, and on entering found Hutti on the floor, with Hegner upon him, with his hands around his throat. This gentleman separated the two, and has since remarked that he feared some serious difficulty would ensue between the two men. It is said that Hegner, on Wednesday, remarked that he feared Huttl, as the latter had made some threats about non-payment of money due him by Hegner. But, whatever feeling of ill will might have existed between them, it is quite evident that, up to nine o'clock on Wednesday night, no difficulty had occurred, as the two were seen in the room quietly together, smoking and reading newspapers. What transpired subsequently, up to the time of the tragic affair, will probably never be known, and is a matter of conjecture.

Hutti, the murdered man, was about five feet eight inches in height, of light build, probably weighing 135 pounds. He had dark hair, though of light complexion; wore a set of small side whiskers and an almost imperceptible mustache, and was apparently about 25 years old. Hegner says that he was a Bohemian by birth, and letters addressed to him written in the language of that country corroborated this statement. He was a man of good habits, rarely, if ever, drunk, and was never seen drunk by Hegner. The murderer was not a drinking man, and had not been drinking before the deed was done. During the war Hegner served in the Second Massachusetts battalion and was wounded in the arm, so that resection of the bone had to be performed, and one arm is shorter than the other. He was insane at times while in the service and has twice been an inmate of an asylum. He is a member of Post 7, G. A. R. Hutti has no relatives in Boston and the body was taken to the dead house on North Grove street and will be buried by the city.

STABBING AFFRAYS AT THE NORTH END.

Besides the above tragic affair there were two stabbing affrays at the north end in the afternoon and evening of Christmas, and the victims in both cases will probably die.

DEAD BODIES FOUND.

The dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the North Ferry this morning, and last evening the dead body of an unknown young woman was found in a North End alley way.

A MURDER IN WAKEFIELD—A MAN KILLED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

The town of Wakefield was thrown into considerable excitement on Christmas by the announcement that a murder had been committed in the heart of the town, the result of a drunken row. It appears that about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon John Doherty, Joseph Galvin and four or five others were passing through Vernon street, when Daniel Mountain, a friend of Galvin's, remarked that John Doherty was "pretty drunk." The latter took offence at the remark, and although Mountain said he did not mean anything by it, Doherty became greatly enraged and knocked Mountain down, inflicting a severe gash over his right eye. Galvin interfered, and he and Doherty had a fight, but the latter soon became frightened, as Galvin's friends were too numerous, and the contest was closed by the withdrawal of Doherty, who ran to his boarding house for assistance. Almost immediately after he returned with his brother and the fight was renewed, resulting in Galvin's receiving a number of wounds upon the face and scalp. The injured man was removed to the house of Michael Goodwin, on Vernon street, and medical aid was summoned, but Galvin died within 10 minutes, the wounds upon his head having proved fatal.

Chief of Police Davis had in the meantime heard of the assault and Doherty was arrested in a short time. He admitted having had a fight with Galvin, but claimed to have acted only in self-defence, saying that Galvin nearly strangled him before he (Doherty) struck Galvin.

The alleged murderer is about 21 years of age, and was born in England, though of Irish parentage. He has been in this country about 15 years, and for a few months past has been employed in the Wakefield Rattan Factory. He has the reputation of being a quiet and peaceable man except when under the influence of liquor.

The victim, Galvin, was also employed in the rattan factory, and was about 27 years old. He has not been known to use intoxicating liquors for the past two years, and was generally regarded as a very quiet and inoffensive man.

OBITUARY.

Count L. Manderstroem.

The death is announced of the Swedish Count L. Manderstroem, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in that country. He has left a sealed paper with the following inscription:—"This packet shall be delivered to the Royal Library, and shall not be opened until 40 years after my death."

The Infante Don Fernando.

The death at Orleans, France is announced of the Infante Don Fernando, eldest son of the Duke de Montpensier and brother of the Countess de Paris. He was prosecuting his studies under the direction of Monseigneur Dupanloup in the religious seminary of that city, and was 14 years of age.

Vice Admiral William Gordon, R. N.

From London we have record of the death of Vice Admiral William Gordon, which took place at Leigh Court. He saw much active service during his early professional career, having served as midshipman in the Kingfisher, at St. Domingo; in the Impérieuse, engaged in the capture of vessels on the coast of Spain, in 1807; at the siege of Rosas, in 1808, at the destruction of the ships in Aix Roads, and at Walcheren, in 1809, serving on shore at Flushing. While Second Lieutenant of the Seahorse he was present at the attack upon New Orleans in 1815. Admiral Gordon obtained his first commission as lieutenant March 21, 1812; was promoted to commander June 13, 1815; captain, August 28, 1841; retired rear admiral April 12, 1862, and vice admiral, May 24, 1867.

M. F. Hugo.

A telegram from Paris, under date of yesterday, reports:—François Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, died to-day, aged 45 years.

Mrs. Kiliwehi Hoapili, of Hawaii.

[From the Ka Nuhou Hawaii, of Honolulu, Nov. 11.]

Another one of the chief blood of these islands has passed away. This lady, who expired on Tuesday evening last, was descended from the most royal blood of Hawaii. She was educated at the Royal School with the late Princess Victoria, and was highly intelligent and well informed, having travelled more extensively than any other one of her countrywomen. She, along with her husband, Hon. William Hoapili Kaauwai, accompanied Her Majesty Queen Emma to England, and in company with her royal mistress was received and entertained at the Castle of Windsor, on one occasion dining with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with the Duchess of Wellington and other noble personages, and on another occasion being present in Windsor chapel when her husband delivered a discourse before a great and refined Court and by request of Her Majesty of England.

THE CRAFT LARCENY CASE.

Judson Jarvis Neither Implicated Nor Suspected of Complicity.

It will be remembered that a few days since two men—one of them a special Deputy Sheriff—were arrested on the complaint of Mr. B. S. Craft, a Southern gentleman, involved in a private litigation in this city, on suspicion of having extracted from his pockets while in his company at Delmonico's recently, three $5,000 gold certificates. The name of Mr. Judson Jarvis, Deputy of the Bureau of Arrests of the Sheriff's office, having become unpleasantly involved in the affair, it is fair to assume that the following letter disposes of the allegations against him:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The statements made in the public prints that Mr. Judson Jarvis has been arrested and given bail upon a complaint of Mr. Burr S. Craft, are mistakes. I am informed by my client, Mr. Craft, that he has no complaint to make against Mr. Jarvis and has made none. CHARLES S. SPENCER.

DEC. 26, 1873.

BROOKLYN'S GAS SUPPLY.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen the Gas and Finance Committees were directed by resolution to confer with the several gas companies, with a view of obtaining a reduction in the price of gas, and inquire as to the feasibility of the city manufacturing its own gas. The conference was held last night in the Common Council chamber, the presidents of the several companies being present. The object was stated by Alderman Brown. The presidents of the companies were requested to reduce the price of gas from $2 50 per 1,000 feet to $2.

Mr. Libby, President of the Citizens' Gas Company, stated that he did not think it possible to to make any reduction, and produced a table of figures to show the cost of its manufacture. It would cost the city, he stated, $10,000,000 to build gas works, and the amount of interest on the bonds issued for that purpose would make the cost of gas just as much as it is at present.

Mr. Benson, the President of the Brooklyn City Gas Company, stated that their large dividends were paid not from the gas, but from the rise in the value of their real estate. It was stated that the amount of capital invested in gas property in Brooklyn was $9,500,000.

The result of the conference will be reported at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

WHISKEY MURDERS.

It is a sad reflection that even the celebration of the holy Christmas time draws in its train excesses and crimes that are a blot on our civilization. Strong drink is the familiar demon of modern society, and whenever the safeguards of prudence are relaxed crime rushes in at a fearful pace. The suicide of James Gallaher teaches a terrible lesson of temperance. Unfortunately such lessons are not rare, but their moral seems to be lost on the violent and passionate members of society. Under the impression that he had killed his wife Gallaher shot himself in the midst of his terrified family. Thus one reprehensible act of violence led to self-murder. The intemperance of his wife is alleged to have been the primary cause of quarrel. It is a telling reproach to our boasted civilization that the innate ferocity of man seems to be uncurbed by any law human or divine, and that the denizen of a great centre of civilization should be as easily moved to shed blood as the most benighted savage.

STOKES AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Last evening the Medico-Legal Society held a stated meeting at the Medical College, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Mr. Clark Bell presiding. A long paper was read by Dr. Eugene Fenguet, entitled "The Medical Jurisprudence of the Stokes Case." The paper was merely a recapitulation of the medical evidence which was testified to in the second trial of Edward S. Stokes for the killing of James Fisk., Jr. At the conclusion of this paper, which rather inclined to favor the theory that Fisk had died from the effects of morphine administered to him, general discussion was invited, and Dr. McLeady, the celebrated medical expert, who testified at the trial, replied to Mr. Fengu t, and was followed by Dr. Lewis Sayre and a Dr. Furst. Nothing new was adduced, and the old ground which had been gone over during the different trials of Stokes was merely re-covered. The attendance was quite small, and no one seemed to know what had been achieved by the discussion.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26, 1873.

Mr. Shakespeare Caldwell, formerly member of Congress from this city, but now of New York, turned over to the poor of Louisville, on Christmas Day, a handsome building for hospital purposes, which he has had erected at a cost of $80,000. The edifice is to be called the Hospital of St. Mary and St. Elizabeth, and is to be under charge of the Sisters of Charity, but to be open for the reception of patients of every religious denomination. The gift is made in memory of Mr. Caldwell's wife, who was the only daughter of Colonel James D. Breckinridge, of this city. The building will accommodate several hundred patients.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Orders and Changes.

Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor has reported his arrival in the United States and has been placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant A. S. Snow has been detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I.; Lieutenant George S. Baldy, from the Tuscarora, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

First Lieutenant James H. Rice, of the Seventeenth infantry, has been placed on the retired list in that class in which disability results from long and faithful service.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS BOURSE.—LONDON, Dec. 26—6:30 P. M.—Paris dernières cours rentes at 56f. 40c.

THE GALLOWS IN CANADA.

Execution of William Brenton, alias James Cox, for a Double Murder.

THREE LIVES FOR A CUP OF TEA.

PETERBORO', Ont., Dec. 26, 1873.

Brenton, alias Cox, convicted at the last Assizes of the murder of Mrs. Payne and the boy Doughty, in the township of Dummer, in November, 1872, suffered the extreme penalty of the law this morning. Through the trying ordeal of pinioning his arms, &c., he passed without the least sign that he comprehended the nature of the proceeding. He ascended the first few steps of the stairway leading to the platform in a timid and hesitating manner, when he suddenly quickened his pace to a run, but it was evident this piece of bravado was labored. As soon as he reached the platform he was directed where to stand. He asked the Sheriff, in a tremulous tone, "Will you allow me to die on my knees?" and was answered, "Most certainly." He was then asked if he had anything to say, and answered he had not, but, raising his eyes to heaven, with a look and voice of exceedingly great fervor, he prayed "God be merciful unto me, and cause Thy face to shine upon me and bring me to the everlasting rest." To which the Rev. Mr. Fish responded "Amen." The Rev. Mr. Fish was then asked to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the condemned himself continuing to pray, and when he had uttered the words "Thy will be done," the bolt was drawn and James Cox was launched into eternity.

The crime for which the wretched criminal today paid the forfeit of his life was one of peculiar atrocity, the circumstances of which are briefly these:—

In March of last year this man, calling himself William Brenton, though his real name was James Cox, appeared at Dummer, a rural township at some little distance from this place, seeking employment. A farmer of the neighborhood, named Jeremiah Payne, met him, urged him to enter his house till a storm then raging had passed, fed him and went with him some distance to guide him to a short road through the woods. The stranger thus befriended was destined by the mysterious providence of God to stain the threshold of the house which had received him with the blood of the beloved wife of his hospitable host. Mr. Payne's father-in-law gave Brenton work for some weeks, and on the 1st of May the stranger was hired by Payne for six months. During the time he worked on the Payne farm his conduct was that of an ordinary, inoffensive man. He was quiet and reserved. The only thing odd about him, as it appeared on the trial when it was sought to prove his insanity, was the frequent expression of a belief that hairs in bread formed worms in the stomach. That does not suffice to acquit a criminal in Canada, whatever it might have done in New York in the palmy days of emotional insanity.

Thus things passed quietly to the 14th of November, 1872. On that day Payne went to the house of his nearest neighbor to superintend the running of a horse power attached to a threshing machine, leaving, after breakfast, his wife, their infant child, David Doughty, a weakly boy of 14, and Brenton. At a quarter before eleven Emma Tamlin went to the house, remaining there till half-past eleven. Mrs. Payne was knitting; the table had not been spread for dinner; Brenton and the boy were at work banking a root house not far from the dwelling. From that hour till two o'clock there is a hiatus in this history of blood, though what then transpired can easily be read in the light of subsequent circumstances. At two o'clock Payne was accosted by Brenton, who asked him to "come home and settle with him," his time having about expired. Payne said he was very busy then, but would pay him next morning or that evening. Brenton asked when he would be home. "Not till late," replied Payne. "Men are scarce and we must finish this threshing." "Well, come home and give me some dinner, won't you?" persisted Brenton. "Nonsense, William," answered his employer; "there are enough of them at the house without me to do that." Brenton went away reluctantly, muttering to himself that Mrs. Payne wouldn't give him anything to drink but milk, and had refused him tea. Half an hour afterwards the machinery broke down, and at three o'clock Mr. Payne, having been unable to repair it, started for home, accompanied as far as his garden gate by two friends and neighbors. They bade him good day and passed on, but had only gone a few yards when they were called back by his yell of mingled astonishment, agony and alarm, and saw him running out of the house, like a madman, bearing the cradle in his arms wherein a baby was still slumbering. In the garden walk, partly on the threshold of the door, lay the dead body of Mrs. Payne. Her brains had been dashed out with a pick which still lay beside her, and her throat had been cut from ear to ear. There was no sign of a struggle nor any disorder in the house within. Her chair stood beside the cradle, her knitting had been dropped near it. The table was set for three and the cups had been filled with milk, thus showing that Brenton's unnoticed words as he passed away from Payne contained the clew to the savage deed. Search in the root-house, where Doughty and Brenton had been working, revealed the body of the boy, whose head had almost been cut off. His hands were clasped convulsively across his heart as if in a vain attempt to hold in the blood which had gushed from the wound in his throat, a wound which seemed rather to have been made by a scythe than by the blade of a knife or razor. On examining the house it was found that the murderer had reaped but little booty from so much bloodshed. A pocketbook containing about $8, a red covered book, a pair of blankets, a bed quilt and a loaf of bread—these were the paltry spoils which cost three lives—those of the murderer's victims, and, subsequently, of the murderer himself.

It did not take long to institute pursuit. The flying murderer had left traces at every footstep. Half an hour after the murder he met two farmers, and when they hailed him, intending to offer him employment, picked up a stone and threatened them. He had a stout stick and bundle and was pushing toward Peterborough. At a quarter to four o'clock a kindly farmer guided him through the woods to a back road. He asked the way to Warsaw and then refused to accompany a teamster who offered him a lift. At twelve o'clock midnight he reached this town, where the constables, who had been apprised of his approach by telegraph, were in waiting for him and arrested him. During his confinement of nearly a year Brenton affected madness; but when he was brought up for trial, on the 28th of October, the medical experts testified directly that he was only simulating, and overdoing it. His counsel obtained a delay of one day to procure evidence, otherwise the trial from arraignment to sentence would only have occupied one sitting of the Court. On the 29th the case went to the jury, Mr. Justice Wilson charging the jury that the defence had failed to prove insanity and their duty was plain. Conviction and sentence followed speedily, and today the dread sentence of the law was carried out, a respite of two weeks having been granted, the 14th being the day of execution originally designated by the Court.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

Palmer Loper, of No. 797 Eighth avenue, was arrested last night by order of Fire Marshal Sheldon, charged with having set fire to the stables in Seventy-eighth street, an account of which is given elsewhere. It appears from what Officer Miller, of the Fire Marshal's office, learned yesterday, that there has been some trouble between Loper and Mr. Muxlow, the owner of the property, and the former has threatened on several occasions to burn down the place. The night before last he was carousing in the neighborhood of Third avenue and Seventy-eighth street, and while roving about met several of the regular loungers of the district. He asked two or three to join him in setting fire to the stables, but they refused. Finally he encountered two boys, named Joe Grimes and James Reily. These lads he induced to go with him and perform the task. The boys, in their confession yesterday to Fire Marshal Sheldon, explained how the thing was done and the instructions given them by Loper, and upon that he was arrested last night and locked up in the Nineteenth precinct station house.

FIRE AT TURNER'S STATION.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 26, 1873.

The Orange Hotel, at Turner's Station, N. Y., on the Erie Railway, was destroyed by fire to-night. Servants say they had smelled fire all day. About half-past six this evening some Erie men at supper made an examination, and on opening a door in the topmost story found the room full of smoke, which soon filled the whole story. In a few minutes fire appeared in the cupola, where it lingered some time before spreading. The fire then gradually ran along the cornice, and soon the whole French roof was ablaze.

There was no fire extinguishing apparatus available, and it was impossible to check the progress of the flames, which speedily enveloped the entire building, though not before a large portion of the movable property therein had been removed. By half-past eight the walls had begun to topple, and at nine o'clock the entire structure was a mass of ruins. The hotel was 400 feet long, three stories high, with a French roof, built of brick, and situated between the Erie tracks. It belonged to the Erie Railway Company. Travel on the main line of the road at Turner's will be interrupted for many hours by this fire, as trains cannot pass. The losses and insurances are not given.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Constitutional Convention.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention reassembles in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates have arrived. The session of the Executive Committee this evening was mainly occupied in discussing sundry propositions for additional amendments to the constitution, to be voted upon by the people at the February election. These include the reiteration of the fundamental powers of the Convention in contravention of the recent opinion of the Supreme Court. A general caucus of delegates is appointed for to-morrow morning, preliminary to the convening of the Convention at twelve o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Chester	Dec. 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Italy	Dec. 27	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Celtic	Dec. 27	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Parthia	Dec. 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Georgia	Dec. 27	Glasgow	72 Broadway
California	Dec. 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Europe	Dec. 27	Havre	58 Broadway
Hermann	Dec 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Dec. 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Italia	Dec. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Cuba	Dec. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Holsatia	Jan. 1	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Spain	Jan. 3	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of New York	Jan. 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway;
Baltic	Jan. 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Samaria	Jan. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Rhein	Jan. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ethiopia	Jan. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Calabria	Jan. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Jan. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Jan. 8	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Canada	Jan. 10	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 10	Liverpool	15 broadway
Weser	Jan. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Pennsylvania	Jan. 10	Glasgow	72 Broadway
St Laurent	Jan. 10	Havre	58 Broadway.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 23	Gov. Island..morn	2 19
Sun sets	4 39	Sandy Hook..morn	1 34
Moon sets....morn	12 39	Hell Gate....morn	4 04

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 26, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Celtic (Br), Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown—J Hyde Sparks.
Steamship City of Chester (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown—J G Dale.
Steamship Italy (Br), Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown—F W J Hurst.
Steamship California (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Dorian (Br), Taylor, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Cortes, Kemble, New Orleans—Clark & Seaman.
Steamship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Prodromo (Nor), Jacobsen, London—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Jennie Armstrong (Br), Falvey, London—C W Bertaux.
Bark Maury (Nor), Christiansen, Belfast—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Giacomino (Ital), Bonifazio, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Britannia (Nor), Annis, Cork or Falmouth—McMurray & Dammarell.
Bark Carmilia (Aus), Vecerina, Cork for orders—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Sylphiden (Nor), Haagersen, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Ricardo (Ital), Consghere, Dublin—Slocovich & Co.
Bark San Domenico (Ital), Dodero, Queenstown or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Lotus (Br), Curry, Antwerp—Jacob W Schmidt & Co.
Bark Annie (Br), Lockwood, Guantanamo—H D & J U Brookman.
Schr Mary A D (Br), Whitney, St Thomas—Peniston & Co.
Schr Margie, McFadden, Havana—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Louise P Mallory, Stetson, Indianola—Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Norfolk—Squire, Thornton & Co.
Schr A M Clintman, Greenlaw, Boston—Chas Twing.
Schr George J Farr, King, Gloucester—R J Goodwin & Son.
Schr Bushlight, Haines, Gloucester—R J Goodwin & Son.
Steamer J W Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

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

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool Dec 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and 139 passengers to C G Francklyn. Dec 23, lat 43 06, lon 56 23, passed an Anchor line steamship, bound east; 25th, lat 40 45, lon 68 46, saw a National line steamship, do.
Steamship Holsatia (Ger), Barends, Hamburg Dec 10 and Southampton 14th, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec 22, lat 45 40, lon 47 50, passed a Guion steamship, bound E; 23d, lat 43 15, lon 56 35, an Anchor line steamship, do; 26th, lat 41 30, lon 62 30, a Cunard and a Bremen steamship, do.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to J Lorillard.
Ship Magdalena (Ger), Henke, Hamburg 45 days, with empty barrels, &c, to Chas Luling & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.
Bark Helene (Nor), Hansen, Newport 42 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Zorida (Nor), Larsen, Hamburg 60 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec 22, Adolph Luttenberg, seaman, of Norway, aged 17 years, fell from the maintopmast rigging on deck, and died two hours after of injuries received.
Bark Solfide (Nor), Samuelsen, Hamburg 55 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Was off the lightship Dec 23, when we took a heavy gale from NE, and was blown 40 miles SE of Barnegat.
Bark Mimi P (Aus), Thian, Rotterdam 50 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.
Bark Mai (Nor), Stuesen, St Vincent 34 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.
Schr S C Noyes (of Newburyport), Lee, Mayaguez, PR, 14 days with oranges to Wm Douglass; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had light northerly winds and calms; been 7 days north of Hatteras.
Schr A W McColly, Doughty, Newbern, NC, 5 days, with naval stores to master.
The bark Orpheus (Ger), arrived 25th from Hamburg, is consigned to J W Schmidt & Co (not as before reported).

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr A Butler, Bridgeport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr S E Cook, Baltimore for Belfast.

BELOW.

Ship Niagara (of Glasgow), McFarland, from London 40 days.
Bark Eliza Barss (of Bermuda), Vesey, from Bermuda, to Middleton & Co (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).
Bark Carl Angell (Nor), Olsen, from Alexandria, E, Oct 28 (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).

SAILED.

Ships Ladoga, for London; Helene (Ger), Bremen; Janet Court (Br), Glasgow; barks Hermione (Br), St Johns, NF; Lottie Stewart (Br), Liverpool; Reindeer, Georgetown, Dem; Elizabeth (Swed), Liverpool; J L Wickwire (Br), Havre; Agnes (Ger), Bremen; Kong Sverre (Nor), Trieste; brigs Mary (Br), St Johns, NF; Brothers (Br), Bristol; Excelsior (Br), Bermuda; Apollo (Br), Frederickstadt; Pearl, Port Spain.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP ARABIA—The following narrative of the loss of the ship Arabia (Br), from Calcutta for Boston (previously reported by cable), is furnished by the survivors who were picked up at sea by Captain Vickary, of the bark Tropic, and landed at Gravesend Dec 12:—The above ship sailed from Calcutta, bound to Boston (US), May 21, 1873, and arrived at St Helena Sept 23, 1873, all well. Sailed the same day, and continued our passage without meeting any mishaps till Nov 6, when we encountered strong NW gales, which lasted till the 15th, when at about 2 AM we squared our yards and ran the ship before the wind, the wind having shifted to the SSW, the ship making very bad weather and shipping heavy water, forward house smashed in, galley stove in and all materials for cooking washed away with it. At about 4 PM of the same day the captain have the ship to, he being afraid to run her any longer. About an hour afterward the mate went aft and looked at the rudder-head, and found it was sprung. After many attempts to secure it, which were to no purpose, the carpenter having tried every thing that was possible till 11 PM, we were called to the pumps, when the second mate informed us that there were 26 inches of water in the well, he having just sounded her. We were at the pumps half an hour when the captain knocked us off to wear ship. We hoisted the foretopsail, staysail and jib, and set the reefed foresail. Neither the captain nor the carpenter had mentioned anything to us about the ship making water all after we had made sail, when, after repairing to the cabin together with the sounding-rod, the captain came on deck and said:—"Men, the ship is making water fast, and I have no hopes of keeping her afloat till morning." The carpenter having informed us that there were eight feet of water in the hold, the captain again said: "Men, it is no use pumping; come with me into the cabin and pray," when one of the able seamen hinted that if the mizenmast was cut away the ship might pay off. The captain said:—"All right, men; try it; I give up all charge, for I know we have not more than half an hour to live." The chief mate then went into the cabin and brought out two axes, and he and the men cut away the mizenmast. The mizen went over the side at about 4 AM of the 16th of Nov. This was found to have no effect upon the ship, as she lay helpless in the trough of the sea, making it impossible for us to keep at the pumps any longer, the lee rail being under water. The men asked the captain if he would take to the boats, and he said it was no use—that, if we did get the boats out, they would not live 15 minutes; but that, if we liked to try them, he was willing. He made up his mind to go down with his wife and children in the ship. The mate and sailmaker were the only ones that helped us to get the boats out. The first one we tried we stove in; we then tried the second, and succeeded in getting her off with oars and buckets sufficient in her; four of us going over the side in her, the rest jumping into the sea and swimming to her. The mate and sailmaker were standing on the forward house when we jumped into the sea, they intending all the time to come with us. When we were all in the boat she swung round, and came stern foremost against the mizen chains, the cabin passenger handing from the poop for us to keep away. The only reason we can give for the mate and sailmaker not joining us was, that they might probably have thought we were going to bring the boat under the quarter for them. The last we saw of the mate he was standing with the captain on the poop, and he then went down to the cabin. We did not see anything of the sailmaker after he went off the house; but we think he went to join the second mate, carpenter, steward and cook in prayer, along with the captain's wife. We saw the ship go down about 20 minutes after we left, we being about a quarter of a mile distant from her, it being about 6:30 AM of the 19th of Nov. About half an hour after the ship went down we sighted a bark running and made signals by means of an oilskin jacket upon an oar. We had a great deal of trouble to keep the little boat afloat in such a heavy sea, but we kept continually at the buckets. After the bark saw us she hove to, and we drifted down to her stern first, and made her out to be the Tropic, of London. The men hove us a rope, and we all scrambled on board by means of the main channels. One of the seamen of the Arabia, Thomas Whitford, was drowned between the ship and the boat. The names of those who were drowned were Captain Fleming, his wife and two children; Mr Edie, Chief Officer; Mr Johnstone, Second Officer; Carpenter, Mr Gray; Cook, William Gullian; George Wilkie, boy; sailmaker and steward, names not known.

STEAMSHIP VIKING (Br), before reported sunk in Sydney harbor, has been raised and placed on the North Sydney marine railway. The hole in her bottom is small, but she is badly strained.

BARK AURELIA (Br), Brooks, from Baltimore for Queenstown, which sailed for destination 23d inst, after being, as was supposed, thoroughly repaired, was lying off Annapolis, Md, 26th, leaking badly, and will be obliged to return to port the second time for repairs.

BARK MAGNET (Nor), Overgaard, from Bull River for Newcastle, put into Tybee Dec 26 leaking, where she will repair damages.

BARK MARIA NEEDHAM (Br), Davies, from Wilmington, NC, for Europe, dragged her anchors during a storm night of 25th inst, and went ashore on the Middle Ground, between the main bar and the rip, below Wilmington. Her exact condition has not yet been ascertained. A steam tug which went to her assistance 26th failed to pull her off.

SCHR G S DE FOREST (Br), recently stranded in West Quoddy Bay, has been hauled off and towed to the wharf at Lubec.

SCHR UNDINE, Kusted, at San Francisco Dec 18 from Port May and Hakodadi, had rough weather the entire passage; on Nov 21, in a heavy SE gale, the centreboard broke adrift and finally broke off; Dec 14, while running before a westerly gale, shipped seas, lost galley, binnacle and companion way overboard, and same night broke foreboom.

DOVER, Dec 10—The Vaderland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was the steamship which was in collision 8th inst off the South Foreland with the Consolation, of Shoreham, when the latter vessel sank.

FAYAL, Nov 30—The brig Don Chisciotto (Ital), Conpola, from Plymouth for New York (before reported), put in here Nov 10, with masts sprung, loss of yards, sails, bulwarks, &c. As the expenses of repairing the vessel will be heavy, her master intends awaiting instructions from the owners.

HALIFAX, NS, Dec 25—The government steamer Lady Head has arrived from Sable Island, and reports that she passed, on the north side of the island, half of the hull of a schooner, supposed to be an American fishing vessel. There were no wrecks there since her last visit.

A letter from Margarie, Cape Breton, states that on the 26th of November several barrels of flour and a quantity of wrecked material drifted ashore between Cheticamp and Cape Rouge, CB. This would confirm the previous report regarding the supposed fate of the steamer Pictou.

QUEBEC, Dec 26—Letters from North Shore leave little doubt that the crew of the bark Thornhill (Br) were lost in trying to reach the lightship after their vessel went ashore. One man, badly frozen, who remained on board, was rescued by the people from the shore. He reports that the captain and three men left the vessel in boats and have not since been heard of.

Whalemen.

Sailed from San Francisco Dec 18, bark Mount Wollaston, Mitchell, to cruise.

Spoken.