THE CROPS.

We are now upon the very threshold of the most critical season of the year, and no one can except in the most vague and unreliable manner, prognosticate either the yield of crops or their probable value in the Fall. August is regarded in Great Britain as of all, the most critical month; and upon its temperature and meteorology depend the aggregate yield of cereals, and their market price. For this reason, over there, the moist climate does not permit of housing the grain as soon as cut, so the sheaves are left in cock for a long time to ensure perfect curing. They are then built up into large stocks in the field which are well thatched, and from which the grain is usually threshed direct. August is the harvest month, and of course if the cutting is delayed—as it is this year—for a fortnight, three weeks, or even a month, the shocked grain is exposed to all the cold, damp nights, sudden showers, or long cold storms of an English September. Thus it often happens that before a really first-rate wheat crop can be threshed and housed it will have been damaged ten, twenty, or, in extreme cases, fifty per cent. Apply this rule to the whole kingdom, and it will be seen that to enter into speculation as to the British grain crop, before at least the 20th of August, is sheer nonsense.

There are, however, certain fundamental principles, by a study of which we can gain general ideas upon this subject. For instance: we know that there has been in Great Britain a bad Winter, a bad Spring, and a very unfavorable June. An unusual amount of rain has fallen, and great damage has been done to grain and grass by this and the many successive weeks of cold weather. It is fair to count on a diminished yield; for, although there had been a favorable change in the weather, at last advices, it has come too late to save the crop from much loss. "The soil," says *The Mark Lane Express*, "especially heavy land in low places, is comparatively water-logged, though bound on the surface. Potatoes have no strength; neither mangel-wurzel. Wheat very slowly advances on the best soils, and looks hopeless on the worst, as is the case with barley; *and there is no time now for tillering or increase*. But this makes it the more important that the fine weather should last till harvest is over, as an abundant yield, under the most favorable circumstances, is impossible."

England must, therefore, make up her deficiency by importations. Where can she get the grain she needs? Not from France; for France has less than an average crop, and no grain to spare. Not from Germany; nor from the Danube. She may get some from Southern Russia, for we learn that the story of locust ravages was much exaggerated, and an unusually fine crop is expected. But she can get all and more than she wants from the United States, if we may credit our accounts from every quarter of the country. How much grain we will have to spare, or she will need, no mortal man can tell just now (with all respect be it spoken to the elaborators of formidable statistics), and we must wait until September to know whether it will pay us to ship from Chicago to Liverpool

Farmers should remember these general laws of demand and supply. England is our great customer for breadstuffs. If England has a very short crop, and we a very short one too, famine prices will prevail. If she has a very short crop, and we a very large one, average prices rule. If both have very large crops, prices go down. And they go lower and lower as the harvests of both countries are exuberant. The whole thing lies in a nut-shell; and if farmers will only remember these simple rules, they will save themselves much disappointment. By looking at the advices received by each incoming steamer, and the reports in American agricultural and commercial papers, they can always make a shrewd guess as to their probable income. We speak, of course, as if all our country readers took at least one agricultural paper; for a farmer without a farmer's paper is like a coach without wheels—incapable of proper progress.

Perhaps as good a proof of the unusual bad weather in June, as we could give, is the following diagram from *The Mark-Lane Express*:

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Price.	May 26.	June 2.	June 9.	June 16.	June 23.	June 30.
58s. 4d.	..	..	..	..	..	
57s. 7d.	..	..	..	..		..
54s. 11d.	..	..	..		..	..
54s. 2d.	..	..	—	..	..	..
53s. 4d.	..		..	..	..	..
52s. 6d.		..	..	..	..	..

The price is here given in sterling currency per "quarter," or eight bushels, which is the usual grain measure. Wheat is now higher by 25 per cent than it was last year at the same date. In 1859, on the first Friday in July, there were sold in Mark-Lane 474,800 bushels of wheat, at about 5s. 9d. sterling per bushel; while on the corresponding Friday of this year, sales of 702,603 bushels are reported at about 7s 3d. A great many thousand farmers in the United States are interested in the question whether this high price will be maintained.

The accounts from Ireland, which have all along been peculiarly gloomy, are now more cheering, and it is expected that the wheat harvest will not be delayed more than a fortnight. The stories respecting the appearance of the potato disease seem to have been entirely without foundation, and we learn from *The Freeman's Journal* that the crop is both healthy and large.

We are sorry to learn that there has been so destructive a drouth in Western Vermont. The level plain of heavy clay land between the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain, comprising a strip of country averaging some 15 or 20 miles in width, has been almost as badly parched as parts of Missouri and Kansas. One farmer near Fair Haven tells us that he mowed thirty-five acres of meadow and got only two tuns of grass from the whole piece.

On the other hand, a subscriber in Seneca County, Ohio, complains that in his section they are having so much rain as to injure the fine wheat crop which has been harvested.

The New-Orleans Bulletin says that:

"Not for years has so long and so severe a drouth been experienced in the Southern States. In some sections no rain of any consequence has fallen since the 1st of April. This is especially true of Texas, certain parishes in this State, and Middle Georgia, in which latter section, according to a writer in a Georgia paper, more rain has been known to fall in 24 hours than has been had there since the 1st of January. These, it may be said, are exceptional cases. True. But there is now but little difference in the condition of the crops in most of the cotton States. Our accounts from various districts of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and our own State, are, to say the least, discouraging. Crops in these States have been not only oppressed by a drouth unprecedented in its duration, but within the last month they had to struggle for existence in the face of a sun of almost torrid brilliance and power, dewless nights, and the prevalence (in some districts) of high scorching winds, which shriveled up vegetation as if a sirocco had passed over it. The consequence of such weather is obvious."

Another prominent Southern paper confirms this opinion, and asserts that he corn crop in Mississippi, except immediately in the valleys, is a distressing failure; and the cotton crop, unless there is a change in the weather in a brief time, will be no better. It will mature early and be sent forward to market promptly; but there will be a sad falling off in quantity.

So bad has the drouth been in Texas that the Grand Juries of several Counties have called meetings in their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of adopting some measures of relief for the poorer classes of citizens, who are threatened with famine on account of the failure of the corn crop. In their fear of famine the people seem to have been driven to prayer-meetings as a last resource, and preventive against drouth; and we read of their having been very largely attended in many places, where such gatherings have not been of frequent occurrence heretofore.

FALL CORN—THE IOWA WHEAT CROP.

E. H. Mark writes from Davenport, Iowa, July 19, as follows: "On the 17th instant, I measured a stalk of corn that was 13 feet and 9 inches. I think the average of the field would be about 13 feet. It had been planted just 67 days—allowing one day only for being in the ground, and it grew just 2¼ inches per day. There were three ears on the stalk at the respective distances from the ground of 7, 8, and 9 feet. Corn never looked better in this State at this season of the year. The wheat crop is mostly cut, and that which has been thrashed yields much better than anticipated. The average will be over 20 bushels per acre—some fields turning 40. All crops are abundant excepting grass, which was injured for want of rain in the early part of the season."

John H. Hilton writes from Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa, July 23:

"Wheat was injured here very much by the chinch bug. We will thrash perhaps, a fourth of a crop. Notwithstanding the dry Spring, corn looks well. From present prospects, will be an average crop, or rather more."

POLITICAL.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to correct a gross, and, as I believe, a willful misrepresentation, contained in an editorial of *The Express* on Thursday and Friday last, in reference to a speech delivered by me a few evenings since at a ratification meeting at Fishkill.

The Express states that I was at Fishkill on Wednesday evening, speaking at a Republican meeting, and, to use its own language, "pitching into *Mrs.* Douglas." It continues: "Mrs. D., he said, was a confirmed Roman Catholic, very bitter, &c., &c.;" and winds up by admonishing me to "let the women alone, as even savages respect crinoline." Now, as the speech was not reported, except in a brief abstract of it contained in *The Evening Post*, and as that contained no allusion whatever to Mrs. D., I wish to state what was said; as the phrases "very bitter," &c., and the innuendoes "&c., &c.," used so plentifully by the editors of *The Express* (and never used by me), have been construed by other journals, who have copied the version of that paper, to mean that I shamefully abused the wife of Senator Douglas, and applied epithets, incidentally alluding to her, so disgraceful as to be unfit to appear in print.

What I *did* say, on the occasion of the meeting referred to, was simply this: "The attempt which the editors of *The Express* are making to induce the *American* party to support Mr. Douglas, is ridiculous in the extreme; Mr. Douglas, whose wife is a Roman Catholic, is one day found dining with Bishop Hughes, and the next closeted with the Brookses, consulting as to the best manner of conducting the campaign to carry the State of New-York."

These are the words which have furnished the texts for so many editorials and personalities against me in the daily and weekly papers of the Democratic party. The motives of the editors of *The Express* in misrepresenting me will appear at the proper time.

Yours, respectfully,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

THE CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WESTCHESTER, Pa, July 28, 1860.

A Republican mass meeting was held in this place, yesterday. The concourse of well-dressed, intelligent-looking, orderly people was immense. I have not witnessed so large a gathering in this county for many years, although I have seen some monsters of the kind. In the afternoon, Col. Curtin, our candidate for Governor, spoke in the beautiful grove west of the town. His speech was a decidedly successful effort. His style was chaste and plain, his topics well chosen, his voice excellent, and his manner graceful and spirited. He was followed by Mr. Campbell, in a neat address of an hour. Mr. C. comes from beyond the Susquehanna, and has heretofore been the most efficient Democratic leader in this county. This was his first appearance on the stump, for Lincoln and Curtin, and he gave powerful reasons "for the faith that is in him." His speech ought to be reported for the special benefit of his quondam friends, still laboring in the dark ways of modern Democracy. Mr. Hickman spoke next, and riveted the attention of the audience, for an hour and thirty minutes, much of which he devoted to a vivid commentary on the political demagogaism of Mr. Douglas. There were full fifteen hundred ladies present, all interested listeners.

In the evening there was a most brilliant torch light procession, which, accompanied by a fine display of fireworks, passed through the principal streets of the town. As it passed, a number of the houses were illuminated, and the large body of Wide-Awakes, constituting the procession, were repeatedly cheered by the citizens. Several telling speeches were made from the balcony of McClelland's hotel, where Mr. Curtin stopped. Among them were those of Mr. Casey, of Harrisburg, Mr. McVeagh of this place, Mr. Coffey of Philadelphia, and Mr. Cheeseman of California. Later in the night there was more speaking in front of Mr. Hickman's dwelling, by Col. Curtin and Mr. Hickman. About midnight the vast assemblage dispersed and in a short time the streets were quiet.

The spirit exhibited on this occasion shows that the people of Chester County are fully alive to the importance of the pending election, and have made up their minds that the duty which they owe to the country and the age as electors shall not be neglected. A number of township meetings have been held in this vicinity since the Chicago Convention, and several large clubs organized; and I have no doubt that the success of this meeting is, in part, owing to those circumstances. Had it been a week later it would have been twice as large, the oat harvest, now at its hight, having prevented many from attending. In this Congressional District we have generally estimated our majority for Curtin and Lincoln at 2,000. Since the meeting the estimates range from twenty to thirty per cent higher. J.

—*The Quid Nunc*, a paper published at Grand Junction, Tennessee, has three editors who cannot agree upon a Presidential candidate, consequently the journal supports both Breckinridge and Douglas. The manner in which this is done is curious. On one page, edited by Col. D. B. Gally and Dr. N. H. Prewitt, are the names of Douglas and Johnson, under the head "National Democratic Ticket," together with a paragraph stating that the other side of the paper is a separate and distinct "institution," with which they have nothing to do. Turning to this other side, edited by R. G. Adams, the reader finds the names of Breckinridge and Lane, with the heading, "Only True National Democratic Ticket," and the following paragraph:

"READ BOTH SIDES!—The outside of this paper is a separate and distinct department, under the editorial control of D. B. Gally and Dr. N. H. Prewitt, who advocate the cause of Douglas and Johnson in this Presidential Campaign."

—A correspondent writes from New-Albany, Ind., that neither Breckinridge nor Bell has any show in that vicinity, and that, although the Douglas men are hard at work among the Germans, they have lost their influence. He says, also, that nine-tenths of those who voted for Fillmore in 1856, will vote next November for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—It is definitely understood that Gov. Seward will address the Republicans of Minnesota, at St. Paul, on the 15th of August next.

—The Republicans of Clifton Springs, N. Y., held an enthusiastic meeting on the 24th inst., and organized a Lincoln and Hamlin Club.

PERSONAL.

—It is stated that the two boys of Mr. Douglas, left by his first wife, have come into the possession of a large fortune by the death of their maternal grandmother, who resided in North Carolina; and it is further stated that Mr. Douglas will visit his connections in that State after he has completed his New-England tour.

—According to the popular rumor, Paul Akers, the Artist, and Florence Percy, the Author, are within a few days to be married to each other.

—Letters from Havana say that Gottschalk, the pianist, has been dangerously ill, but that he is now convalescent, and that he is to make a professional tour through Central America and Venezuela. He will take charge of the orchestra of the Italian opera, next Winter, at the Tacon Theater. The new impressarii, Raya & Co., are now in Paris, engaging artists for the season, which will commence in November.

—The Havana correspondent of *The N. O. Crescent* says: "Mr. Fowler, the ex-postmaster, is about taking lodgings at Guanabacoa. I saw him the other day in a ferry-boat with Mr. Pertusio, a gentleman of this city."

—The patron saint of Sicily is St. Rosalia, who has a splendid and ancient temple on Mount Pellegrino, near Palermo. She is principally honored by the Palermitans, and is supposed to work great numbers of miracles—confining her wonderful deeds, however, strictly to the Sicilians, and giving no foreigner a thought. The Palermitans say that she saves their city from pestilence, and war, and famine; and that in the days of the bombardment she arrested in their course five hundred bombs, which otherwise would have fallen in the town. St. Rosalia is supposed to be descended from one of the petty chieftains that formerly ruled in Sicily, one of the Counts of Sinibaldi. On the arrival of Garibaldi in Sicily, the Neapolitan officers, in derision, used to say that it was one of the old Sinibaldi who returned to claim his own. The effect produced was exactly the reverse of that intended. The story spread like wildfire among the lower classes of Palermo, who affirmed, and who now believe, that the Dictator belongs to the same family with Rosalia, and that the saint herself has laid on him the task of driving the Neapolitans from the island.

—They are still in trouble in Toronto about the Prince of Wales and his reception. *The Leader* thus plainly talks:

"We look in vain for evidences of the spirit and energy which a confiding public were taught to expect at the hands of the General Committee appointed to prepare Toronto for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Our reporter tells of meeting after meeting of wise and patriotic Committee men, but they seem never to get beyond perspiration and promises. It was understood long ago that a programme was agreed upon, and for a fortnight everybody has been on the tiptoe of expectation, waiting for something to be seen. And yet the last report is that the Committee are in anguish over the preliminaries; groaning and traveling an entire evening and night about matters which a little common sense would dispose of in a single hour. The trouble, it seems is to decide between the magnificently impossible, and the humbler possible, and we don't know who will be the conquerors. Of this we are certain, however, the citizens are losing patience, and, if something be not done speedily, will transfer the arduous labor to more active shoulders. There is no time to waste in the discussion of grand but impracticable projects. Action is wanted, and especially action suited to the circumstances of the time. We intreat the gentlemen to postpone their protracted debates to a more convenient season, and meantime to take off their coats and begin the work. They must not presume too far upon the forbearance of the public and the Press."

A recent London paper has the following:

"Statements are current that the Directors of the Union Bank of London have behaved with extreme harshness to all the clerks in the establishment upon whom they can contrive to throw any blame for neglect in discovering the Pullinger frauds, and impartial persons who have endeavoured to elicit the facts do not hesitate to affirm that, as far as they can judge, these statements are correct. Up to yesterday three of the principal clerks who have spent their lives in the bank had been discharged, and yesterday another was added to the list. The matter is exciting much indignation, but as the general meeting is now over the Directors will perhaps regard with indifference anything that may be said about it."

LAND DRAINAGE—TILES THAT CAN BE MADE ON THE FARM.—The growing interest that is felt in the subject of land drainage, commonly spoken of as "under-draining," makes everything new upon the matter interesting to a very large portion of our country readers. It should be thought of with more interest, by dwellers in cities as well; for upon its successful introduction, depends the ability of the country to sustain the largely-increased population of cities and manufacturing villages. This increase of non-producers, and decrease of productive facilities of the land, within the last half century in the New-England States, has caused, independent of the cheapening of money, a great rise in the value of all food articles. This increase of value would have been already so great as to prevent the consumption of some, if not most of the best articles of food, by the poor, if it had not been for the productions of a rich virgin soil at the West, which have reached us by improved facilities of transportation, which have been constructed within the period named. But this cannot continue forever, nor can we afford to pay transportation upon farm products, grown in Iowa, which we could just as well grow at home, if the fertility of the soil was restored to its pristine vigor, which it can be, by judicious land drainage, such as is practiced to a large exent in England, and to a small extent in this country.

The stumbling-block in the way of those who have always become convinced of the value of land drainage, is the cost of tiles; and this, when the transportation is long, over common roads, almost precludes their use.

To farmers who are situated far from a tile manufactory, or far from water communication with one, who are anxious to try tile drainage upon their farms, we have a ray of hope—a hope that a plan has already been invented which will enable them to manufacture tiles upon the very spot to be drained, at a less expense than the ordinary terra-cotta tiles can be had at the kiln; in fact, for less than the lowest cost of manufacturing them.

Last Autumn there was exhibited at the New-York State Agricultural Fair specimens of a new kind of draining tube, under the name of "Porous Drain Tile." It did not attract as much attention as some other things of less value to the farmer; and although we saw that the Committee were so well satisfied of its importance that they awarded the inventor a silver medal, we lost sight of the man and his machine and new tile, until a few days since, when he turned up at the Farmers' Club, and then we ascertained that he had established a manufactory here in the city—not to make farm drain tile, but for city drainage. To this manufactory we have been, to see how the thing is done, and now we are satisfied that any sensible farmer can manage the machine, and that good drain tile can be made in the field at a very inexpensive and tolerably rapid rate, and of all the needed sizes, all upon the same machine, which is one of the most ingenious of all modern Yankee inventions. It is operated entirely by hand, by two men, one to operate the machinery that gives pressure to the material in the mold, and one to mix the material, put it in the hopper, and take off and empty the full molds and put empty ones in their place. A full-sized machine, with full set of molds for pipes from two to twelve inches diameter, will cost $400; and one for farm use, making only two to four-inch pipes, costs $50. The small machine does its work equally perfect, but works slower, and is only sufficient for small sizes, and these should be made in short lengths, say one foot long, the general length being eighteen inches.

The material used is coarse sand and water lime, known as "Rosendale cement," and we judge from looking at the operation of mixing, about one measure of cement to six or seven of sand, and just water enough to moisten the materials so that when a handful is pressed together in the hand it will slightly adhere together so as to retain its form. Herein is the secret of the porosity of these pipes, which are so great that water poured slowly upon a pipe laid inclining, soaks through the upper part and appears to concentrate in the interior and run out at the end. These pipes are actual water-tiles, and much more porous than well-burnt clay tiles.

If a trifle more cement was added, and water enough to make the mixture into a soft mortar, and then made into pipes by the same process as the other, they form water-tight tubing, and could be made with a very light pressure, whereas the porous pipe, made of the simply moistened sod and cement, require and obtain a tremendous pressure, the machine being geared to give 1,700 pounds pressure for every 50 pounds of power applied. The molds, as they come from the press, are allowed to stand for a few minutes to harden, and then they are discharged from the molds as they stand on end in the place where they are to dry, which they will do in a few hours, sufficient to handle and pack away, where they continue to grow more and more firm, and strong enough to use after a day or two, and are not injured by rain, as they actually harden faster in water than in a dry place; so that no expensive shelter would be requisite for the manufacture on a farm.

The coarser the sand the better. That which we saw used yesterday was the sand of the decayed granite of this region. In the interior of this State, the decayed shale rock has been found to answer, though not as well as this sharp material that comes from crushed quartz. The common bank sand, such as masons use, will answer, or that which is screened out of coarse gravel will be still better, so that there is no lack of material for such drain-pipes upon most farms, where the cement can be obtained at a moderate price. This new invention is worthy of the attention of all farmers.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of York street, Jersey City. The deceased was apparently a seaman, and was dressed in gray pants, black satin vest and brogans. His right hand grasped a piece of three-quarter inch rope, knotted and laced at the ends, like a ship's man rope, which had apparently given way as he was getting up the side of some vessel, letting him fall into the river, where he was drowned. No marks of violence were found on the person of the deceased to indicate foul play. The following articles, which may lead to the identification of the body, were found in the pockets: A note, of which the following is a copy:

"I agree to pay Daniel Cummings 50 cents per ton for the stone ballast now used on the Lucy Ann, at McComb's Dam.
"JOHN ROSS."

The above note was not dated. Also, two Brooklyn ferry tickets, 3 cents in coppers, a jackknife, and two keys. Coroner Gafney was notified, and impanneled a Jury, who rendered a verdict of "Found drowned." The body was then conveyed to the Bergen Hill Cemetery, and placed in a vault.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A check was received yesterday by the Hon. S. A. French, Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, for $250, to be paid to the charitable fund of the Department, from E. Cunard, esq., in acknowledgement of the service which the firemen had rendered him on Sunday morning at the fire at the Cunard Dock.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—In consequence of prior engagements of his Honor Judge Ogden, the session of the Hudson County Circuit Court announced to be held yesterday morning, for the hearing of motions, arguments, &c., was postponed till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a lumber wagon, belonging to Vanderbeck & Co., became frightened while standing in Steuben street, Jersey City, and started down the street at a fearful rate. The horse turned into Morgan street, and when in front of No. 163 he dashed upon the stoop, where Mrs. McCam and two small children were sitting, all of whom were seriously, if not fatally, injured. The driver, named John Coleman, was also very much hurt by being kicked in attempting to stop the animal.

CITY ITEMS.

A SOAKING RAIN.—For months, we have not had, until that of Sunday night and Monday morning, a soaking rain, extending widely over the country. We have had in the city some heavy showers. That of last Thursday barely laid the dust north of the Harlem River, although it fell in torrents on the lower part of the city. Connecticut and the lower counties of New-York have suffered sadly in some of the crops by the long drouth, which has hardly been broken in some localities in all July, and but slightly in June. Potatoes have been injured most, perhaps, of any crop, though corn was on the point of failure for lack of moisture to set the ears. We have seen many hills of potatoes with only one or two tubers large enough to eat, and the vines drying up. Such will not recover. Some of the later sorts will make a moderate crop. Up to this time, the pickle crop, which is an important one near the city has obstinately refused to give any promise. This rain will revive the hopes of planters. So it will of those who have sown buckwheat and turnips. The seed of the latter, which, according to the old saw,

"Sow your turnips, wet or dry,
On the 25th of July,"

was scattered in dust like an ash-heap, will now vegetate, particularly as the rain has been followed by a hot, damp atmosphere. Best of all, perhaps, is the rain upon the pastures and mowed fields, which had turned brown, and almost worthless for grazing. To all farmers it is a most acceptable rain, and most of them would have been thankful to see it continue two or three days. Such a rain is still needed to revive dry wells, springs, and brooks.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.—The fourth national exhibition of Horses will be held this year at Springfield, Mass., from the 4th to the 7th of September, in Hampden Park, near the railroad station. The show is always attended by crowds of the most respectable men and women of New-England, making it a sort of "harvest home" gala day; and this year, as the harvest has been a bountiful one, the attendance will probably be larger than ever before. It is conducted by a Board of Trustees composed of some of the first men of the town, an assurance to strangers that nothing of a horse-jockey influence is permitted. It is fair that pickpockets and gamblers should have due notice that a deputation of detectives from Boston and New-York will meet them at the cars on their arrival if they choose to attend, and advise their immediate departure, which advice, if not accepted, will be followed with an invitation to spend a few days in free lodgings.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's report for the past week gives a total of 504 deaths, being an increase of 8 over the week previous, but a decrease of 112 from the corresponding week of last year. Of these 73 were men; 80 women; 170 boys; and 181 girls. Of deaths from acute disease, there were by cholera infantum, 120; scarlet fever, 23; diarrhea, 17; dysentery, 9; inflammation of lungs, 9; congestion of the brain, 8; small pox, 8; croup and teething, each 6; apoplexy, typhoid fever, inflammation of the bowels and of the stomach each 5, and bronchitis, 4. Chronic diseases:—Consumption, 57; marasmus, infantile, 47; dropsy in the head, 16; debility, 13; dropsy, 8; heart, disease of, 5; and cancer 4. Deaths from casualties, 11; old age, 5; delirium tremens, 4; suicide, 1. Classified as to disease—there were of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 227; lungs throat, &c., 87; brain and nerves, 86; uncertain seat and general fevers, 45; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 36; heart and blood vessels, 10; 20 were from violent causes. Classified with respect to age there were under 1 year, 230; 1 to 2, 66; 2 to 5, 32; 5 to 10, 10; 10 to 12, 2; 12 to 15, 3; 15 to 17, 2; 17 to 20, 9; 20 to 25, 12; 25 to 30, 22; 30 to 40, 38; 40 to 50, 28; 50 to 60, 18; 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 10; 80 to 90, 4; 90 to 100, 2. Of these 374 were natives of the United States, 77 of Ireland; 31 of Germany; 8 of England; 7 of Scotland; of France and Poland 2 each; of Belgium 1; and 2 unknown. There were 65 deaths in the public institutions, of which 20 were at Bellevue Hospital, and 14 at the Alms House, Blackwell's Island.

TOMPKINS SQUARE.—Complaints are made that this Square, so lately laid out and beautified, stands in need of protection from roughs, rowdies, and night prowlers, chiefly boys, who bathe in the basin of the fountain, trample down the grass, and maliciously bark the trees. The effect, no doubt, would be salutary if an example were made of some of these Vandals.

The Hon. O. S. Ferry, M. C. from Conn., an able and eloquent speaker, will deliver an address at Stuyvesant Institute this evening at 8 o'clock, before the Young Men's Republican Union. Mr. A. J. Spooner of Brooklyn will also speak. Republicans and all interested are urgently invited to attend.

THE VISITING KNIGHTS.—The Knights Templar of Washington Commandery, Washington, D. C., under command of Sir Knight Schwarzmann, left for home yesterday afternoon, after enjoying a pleasant visit and reunion of three days with their brethren in arms in New-York. The strangers were escorted to the boat by the united Commanderies of New-York and Brooklyn.

THE STREETS.—City Inspector Delavan in his regulations directs the Street Inspectors to give particular attention to the prompt removal of ashes and garbage, and to compel the ash-cartmen to go through their districts twice each day. The gutters of streets containing a large number of tenement houses "must be cleaned and kept clean, and when required sprinkled with lime." These regulations are timely, and should be energetically enforced.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHAMPION.—Mr. John C. Heenan has been engaged to give a series of pugilistic exhibitions in the principal cities of the Union. It is said that the speculators who have secured the star of the ring are Messrs. Henry Wood and Benj Wood, brothers of our distinguished Mayor. Macdonald, Ned Price, James Cusack, and a number of other celebrated professional pugilists, have been also engaged to accompany Heenan, and participate in the fistic exercises. The terms of the agreement are as follows: Heenan is to have $1,000 a week for twelve weeks, at the end of which time he is to be presented with a diamond pin worth $1,000. Macdonald has refused to engage for a longer time than six weeks, for which he is to have $2,500. Mr. E. E. Price of Boston, who is, probably, the most accomplished professor of sparring in America, is of nearly the weight and hight of Tom Sayers, and a mimic combat between him and Heenan will be no bad imitation of the "international" fight at Farnborough. The line of travel of this distinguished party will comprehend all the principal cities of the United States, beginning, of course, with New-York. On Monday evening next, the first exhibition will be given at the New Bowery Theater. We cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor that the Brothers Henry and Ben Wood will have a friendly set-to.

THE ALLEGED BAXTER STREET MURDER.—We learn that District-Attorney Waterbury has given an order for the exhumation of the body of Juan Gustarino, the Spaniard, who is supposed to have been murdered at No. 37½ Baxter street, just one year ago. On Monday we published an account of the arrest of Richard Davendann on suspicion of having murdered Gustarino. The evidence on which he was arrested is found in the stories told by Mary O'Brien and Margaret Welsh, who, by their own showing, were accomplices in the crime. These girls were recently sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants. While there they were overheard conversing together in regard to the murder, and information was at once sent to Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Ward.

On being interrogated, they very reluctantly told the story, published on Monday, to the effect that Mary enticed the stranger into her room, and that while there he was murdered and robbed by Davendann, after which his body was placed in the street by Margaret and the murderer. The house in which they all lived at that time, No. 37½ Baxter street, was a notoriously bad one, and the Sixth Ward Police give entire credit to the story told by the girls. But a short time after the finding of the body of the Spaniard another stranger was found dead in the street, in nearly the same locality, and no clue to his death was ever obtained. In such cases there is but very little evidence to be found to assist the Coroner in his investigation.

SHOOTING BY MISTAKE.—A few days since Daniel Driscoll, keeper of a drinking saloon at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, had a quarrel with two young men. On Sunday night two other young men entered the saloon, and Driscoll, mistaking them for the ones he had quarreled with, took down a pistol and instantly fired at them. The charge took effect in the clothes of one of them named Arthur McMenomy, the ball just grazing his abdomen, and slightly raising the skin. Driscoll was immediately arrested by Sergeant Horrigan of the Twenty-third Precinct, and held to answer a charge of attempt to kill.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Saturday night a stabbing affray took place at the corner of Fourth street and Avenue A, between two Germans named Adam Jager and Henry Paebler. They had previously had some difficulty, and on meeting as above some angry words passed between them. While in the midst of the quarrel Jager drew a knife and stabbed Paebler in the abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound, through which the intestines protruded. Jager was promptly arrested by the Seventeenth Ward police, and the wounded man was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. His wound is pronounced exceedingly dangerous. Justice Steers locked Jager up to await the result of Paebler's injuries.

The following is the ante-mortem deposition made by Paebler, before Coroner Gamble:

Henry Paebler being duly sworn, deposes and says: I resid at No. 115 Third street; on Sunday night I called at Mr. Meyer' lagerbeer saloon, in Third street, between First avenue and Avenue A, about 10 o'clock, to get a glass of beer; when about leaving the saloon, I met a woman at the door, who asked me to bring her husband (the prisoner) from the saloon; I returned to the saloon and told the man she pointed out as her husband, that his wife was outside and wanted to see him; he replied that he would go directly; we then had a glass of beer together; he left in company with his wife and another man, and went up Third street, toward First avenue; he returned in about ten minutes, and said that his wife had left him; I noticed that he was intoxicated, and said I would see him home; he consented, and we walked down Third street toward Avenue A; another man joined us soon after we left the saloon, and we all three walked together; when we reached the corner of Avenue A, I bid the prisoner good-night, and was going home when he rushed upon me, and stabbed me in the abdomen; I now recognize Adam Jager as the man who stabbed me.

Jager was then committed to prison by the Coroner to answer. He says he was drunk, and does not remember the occurrence. The physicians have little or no hope of Paebler's recovery.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met as usual yesterday, but did not transact any business of public importance. A special report was made by the Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad in relation to the basement of No. 3 Peck slip. The Commissioners ordered an investigation of the matter.

THE SUSPECTED SLAVER KATE.—This vessel is still lying in the basin at the Atlantic Docks. Deputy-Marshal Thompson intended to overhaul her cargo yesterday, but he did not do so, and nothing will probably be done with it until the latter part of the week. Her cargo has all been taken out, and is under seal at Wheeler's store, where it will remain until examined. The vessel is in charge of a United States officer, and no one is permitted on board without a pass from the Marshal.

THE NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.—The Street Commissioner is making some slight alterations in Tompkins Market in accordance with the suggestions of the City Inspector. No stalls have been leased, as the work has not yet received the approval of Mr. Delavan, and it will be several days before the building will be ready for occupancy.

INTOXICATED AND DISORDERLY PERSONS.—Under the law constituting the Department of Charities and Corrections, the Board of Commissioners were empowered to transfer to the Work-House on Black well's Island all intoxicated and disorderly persons sentenced for ten days to the Tombs. During the reign of the "Ten Governors" a large portion of the City Prison was kept almost constantly full of men and women committed by our Police Magistrates for ten days (in lieu of the payment of $10 fine). Most of these drunkards were in prison month after month, nearly the year round, only a day or two elapsing after their discharge before they were returned for the same offense. On this account they were called "Revolvers." Now and then a few would be sent to the Island for four or six months, with a view to their reformation, but the majority of them were sent to prison repeatedly for ten days only. The expense of maintaining these drunken persons was enormous; yet, under the old law, there was no relief. The present plan of transferring to the Work-House all of these characters was incorporated in the law at the suggestion of Mr. Draper. Within a fortnight after the organization of the new Board, the law was put into operation, and thus far it has proved very beneficial in lessening the number of this class of offenders, as well as in freeing the Tombs from the crowd which used to fill it to overflowing.

It has also produced a most salutary effect upon the vagrants and drunkards themselves. In order to make the arrangement still more effectual, the Commissioners ask the cooperation of the Board of Police Magistrates. They desire that instead of continually committing these chronic drunkards for ten days the magistrates will sentence them for three, six, nine, or twelve months, according to their deserts. This would free the streets, the Courts, and the City Prison of these pests, and effect a considerable saving to the Alms-House Department. The number of "Revolvers" is so great at the present time that the Commissioners are obliged to send them every day to the Island, at a daily expenditure of about $25. This transfer calls into constant requisition the services of four Metropolitan policemen, two wagons with four horses, a steamboat with a special man in charge, and two men and a woman at the Island to receive the crowds upon their arrival. No doubt the Board of Police Magistrates will take the necessary measures to aid the Commissioners in this matter.

THE NEW SEVEN-FOOT WROUGHT-IRON WATER MAINS.—The two Croton-water pipes across the High Bridge, which feed our distributing reservoirs, are three feet in diameter, but they having proved inadequate to the requirements of the city, work was sometime since commenced for laying another seven feet in diameter. This undertaking is now delayed, as the Mayor, though offering no special objections, has failed to give it his approval. It is purposed to lay the pipe in mason work, two feet above the others, and to retain a walk on top with a wall on each side, so that it will be necessary to raise the present parapet wall about five feet. The dirt has been thrown off from the old pipes, and taken away from the mason work. If the work is not permitted to go on the dirt will have to be put back, altogether incurring an expense of several thousand dollars. The new pipe will soon be needed to furnish water for the Fourth-avenue main about to be laid.

POLICE BUSINESS AT THE TOMBS.—The magistrates at the Tombs are obliged to hear and dispose of more police business than is heard at any other Police Court in the city. The majority of the cases are of minor importance, being complaints for assault and battery, drunkenness, vagrancy, and petit larceny, which are not of sufficient importance to find their way into the newspapers. During last week, Justice Welsh committed to prison 672 persons, and, for the previous week, Justice Kelly committed 711, making a total of 1,383 for two weeks. This constitutes hardly one-half of the cases heard, as hundreds of complaints are made where no arrests are necessary, or where magisterial advice serves as well as a severe punishment. These figures do not include the bail cases, which would alone present a formidable array.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—George Leise, a copper-plate engraver, who lives at No. 221 Centre street, was taken before Justice Quackenbush, charged with having attempted to shoot John Reed of No. 524 Broome street, on Sunday evening. These persons had previously qureled about Leise's wife, and on meeting on Sunday in Broome street, Leise drew a pistol, and pointing it at the head of Reed, attempted to shoot him. Fortunately, the cap only exploded, and Reed attempted to run off, when the would-be murderer discharged one barrel of his weapon after him, but happily without effect. Leise, in default of $1,000 bail, was locked up to answer a charge of attempt to kill.

THE GREAT EASTERN PLEASURE PARTY.—The officers of the Great Eastern having applied to the General Superintendent for a force of Detectives to accompany the Great Eastern on her trip to Cape May, Sergeant Dickson, with four efficient officers of the Detective force, were detailed for that service.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.—The following is the City Inspector's weekly statement of work done under his supervision:

Abatement of Nuisances.	
Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	248
Complaints for which no cause existed	4
Notices served	261
Abatements of nuisances, under notice	232
Sinks and water-closets cleansed	318
Number of loads of nightsoil removed from city limits	1,344
Dead horses removed from city limits	97
Dead cows removed from city limits	8
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from city limits	336
Number of barrels of oil removed from city limits	3,100
Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, &c., seized or removed from the city.	
Beef—Number of pounds	1,955
Veal—Number of pounds	260
Fish—Number of pounds	1,500
Poultry—Number of pounds	200
Other Meats—Number of pounds	300
Cheese—Number of p