OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Ravages of the Cholera—The Number of Deaths 600 per Day—Energetic Action of Government—Excitement among the People—The Disease Elsewhere—Treatment for Cholera.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2, 1865.

When I wrote two weeks ago, it had just become apparent that we were to be scourged with Asiatic Cholera. The official returns then reported 15 cases a day. The epidemic is now fairly upon us with all its horrors. The official reports give the number of *deaths* now at 250 a day; but it is plain enough from the number of dead and dying seen in the streets, that this is far below the real mortality in the city, and it does not include at all the military garrison of some 60,000 men, among whom it is understood to be raging. Twenty-six dead bodies were carried by my office yesterday. What would be the mortality in New-York (the population of which is less than that of Constantinople) if 26 dead were carried in a day through Lafayette-place alone, for example. I do not think the deaths can now fall short of 500 to 600 a day. They probably exceed this number.

CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE.

The disease as it now exists here has all the very worst peculiarities of Asiatic Cholera in its most malignant form. It is raging with daily increasing force, in spite of the most healthful weather possible. For a week, we have had a strong, cool wind from the Black Sea, sweeping through the Bosphorus, and the heat has been very moderate.

I mentioned in my last letter a new fact which had been observed in reference to the cholera, viz.: that it required *eight days* for incubation. Another proof of this has come under my knowledge. The cholera appeared in the village of Bebeck, at the Jesuit College, 10 days ago, from special causes. There were three deaths. No other case occurred in the village for eight days; but at the end of this time, two days ago, several cases appeared simultaneously in the French College and in different parts of the village.

SANITARY MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government has displayed more energy and spirit at this crisis than it ever did before in anything. No money has been spared; no time has been lost in taking every conceivable precaution. The city has been thoroughly cleansed, and cleanliness, both in the streets and houses, is carefully enforced. Physicians have been appointed in all quarters to furnish medicine gratis and attend upon every one who wishes advice. Cholera hospitals have been opened, to which the poor are at once removed when taken. Public funerals are forbidden, and bodies buried at once. The sale of cucumbers, bad meat, and other things which tend to produce cholera, is prohibited, although, strangely enough, water-melons are freely sold under the impression that they are peculiarly light and healthy food.

The large Turkish fleet has been sent off to cruise in the Black Sea.

We undoubtedly owe it to these precautions that the cholera is not now decimating the city.

PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The panic among the people is positively awful. I do not doubt that scores die every day of simple fright. Indeed, the Turks themselves relate a story to illustrate this. A man, they say, was once journeying in the interior of Turkey, when he met the Pestilence. "Where are you from," he asked. "From killing 2,000 men in Smyrna," replied the Pestilence. "That is a lie," said the man; "I know that you have killed 6,000 there." "No," said the Pestilence, "I killed only 2,000, and Fear killed 4,000."

One of the most horrible tragedies I have known occurred day before yesterday. Stephen Effendi, the civil head of the Protestant community in Turkey, was living with his only son in Stamboul. On Monday he was suddenly seized with cholera and died in a few hours. The same night the son, evidently in a panic of fear, set fire to the house, in which his father's body still remains, and there hung himself. The bodies were found and carried into the street by the firemen, when they were found by friends who took them in charge.

The excitement seems to be increasing, and what it will end in it is hard to see. Some are drowning their fears in drink, and making even the night hideous with their saturnalias.

Half the physicians appointed by Government on fabulous salaries have fled from their posts in dismay or deserted them on plea of sickness. Business is at a standstill. The Government offices are almost all closed. The Pasha of Egypt, who fled to this city to escape the cholera there has now fled from us and gone back to Alexandria, where the crisis of the epidemic has passed.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA ELSEWHERE.

The telegraph informs us that the Pilgrims from Mecca have reached Bagdad, and that the cholera has broken out there in its worst form. In Smyrna it is still raging with unabated force. It has also appeared on the Danube at Galatz, and in Southern Russia at Voessa. In short there is every reason to believe that it is following the same great route which it took on its first appearance in Europe, and the terrible scenes which were then witnessed can hardly fail to be repeated. The deaths in Constantinople thus far have been chiefly among the Jews and the poorer classes of Turks and Christians. Very few Europeans have died.

HOW CHOLERA IS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

It may be said that cholera in its first stage can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin's Cholera Mixture—equal parts by weight of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb—has been used here not only by him, but by many others, with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease. If diarrhea is carefully kept off by the use of this mixture, the danger of cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps, clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters and other means of keeping up external heat by friction, &c., and very often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage.

A Card From Mr. Ballinger.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your remarks upon my first note, you assign me a position—politically—that does me great injustice, and, in common fairness, you cannot deny me the right of a brief explanation.

I used the word *Democrat* in what I understood to be its common acceptation—I intended to show that I never had, in thought, word or deed, favored or sympathized with the late Slaveholders' Rebellion. I wished, by the use of the word, to show that I had not voted the war a failure—that the just odium attaching to the Democratic party, of having thrown itself against the Government in the late great conflict, did not a particle of it adhere to my skirts.

I have no tears to shed over the fall of Slavery, for, although a Kentuckian by birth, my last vote in the State was cast for an avowed Emancipationist to revise the State Constitution. The doctrine of liberal-minded Kentuckians of that day was Emancipation and Colonization *connected*; and to that doctrine I still adhere.

I hope you now understand why I rejected the name of *Democrat*.

The effort to clothe the colored race with the Right of Suffrage cannot succeed, I think, even in the Free States of the North-West, and to expect its success from the Southern or Border States is, in my judgment, wholly out of all question. Indeed, sir, I hold the opinion, long entertained, that a full solution of this whole negro question will never be reached till the races are as they ought to be, finally separated.

The question of Negro Suffrage will be tested in Iowa in the month of October, and I predict, and furthermore I invite you to mark the prediction, that Gov. Stone, with all his personal popularity, will be defeated in the contest, *unless* the anti-Negro men commit suicide by nominating a Copperhead to oppose him.

I should be glad—somewhat in detail—to notice your remarks, but to be set right before the community, and especially before your readers who know me, is, perhaps, all the space an unpretending farmer ought to ask. Respectfully, J. BALLINGER.

Seneca, Ill., Aug. 14, 1865.

[We cheerfully print Mr. Ballinger's card; but we cannot see that it proves anything not previously understood. In his first letter, he declared himself "no Democrat," and we proved his assertion literally, as well as in the partisan sense, correct. And no one has ever insinuated, in these columns, that he opposed the War or the Government; so why assert that he did not?

Mr. Ballinger seems to have written mainly to air his predictions that Manhood Suffrage will prove unpopular in the West and detested in the South. Well: suppose that to be the case; what then? We were stigmatized and pointed at as Abolitionist when you could easily have polled a popular majority of twenty to one for hanging every Abolitionist without judge or jury. And now ——

The fact is, Mr. Ballinger, while it is pleasant to be sometimes in the majority, it is braver and better to be right. And true nobleness is in all ages evinced in standing up for those truths which the multitude is not yet ready to accept, but which your devotion to Principle and Right is calculated to advance.

Will you not ponder these words? *Ed.*]

CAN THE FREEDMEN TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES?

Interesting Facts.

At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored freedmen of the town of Hampton, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, and also resident upon the adjoining farms of Jefferson B. Sinclair and Samuel K. Shields, in the immediate vicinity of Hampton, held at the First Baptist Church in Hampton on the 21st day of August, 1865, William B. Taylor was appointed Chairman and Peter Pryor Secretary. On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to take the census of our people within the corporate limits of Hampton, and upon the adjoining farms of Jefferson B. Sinclair and Samuel K. Shields, is entirely truthful and trustworthy, and that we approve and adopt the same.

It appears from the report that, after the burning of Hampton by its Rebel inhabitants, the abandoned and confiscated lots within the town, and the abandoned and confiscated farm of Sinclair, containing 600 acres of land, and also the abandoned and confiscated farm of Shields, containing about 400 acres, was set apart by the United States Government for the occupancy and use of colored refugees and freedmen, and that there are now 800 families by actual count upon said lots and lands, each with an humble tenement erected or purchased by themselves; that the whole number of colored persons upon said lots and lands is 4,500, there being over 10 years of age 1,200, and under 10 years 900; and that 587 can read and write, and 915 are church members; that the estimated value of the property owned and possessed by them, without any estimation of Government property or of other persons but in their own right, amounts to $51,006. Of this sum $4,000 each are estimated to two persons; $2,000 to one; one, $1,500; and nine over $500, and under $1,500.

The town of Hampton contains about one-fourth of the population as above enumerated. The great majority of the people we represent are agricultural, and live upon the farms, so-called, of Sinclair and Shields. We have five churches, built by ourselves since the Rebellion, and pay our pastors $1,050 per annum for the ministrations of the Gospel. We have a store of our own in Hampton, filled with groceries and goods of all sorts, purchased with our own money, at an expense of $7,500, of which we have paid $4,000 in cash, kept and managed by an association of our own selection, for the benefit of the colored people, and at which has been sold in one day at retail, and at cost prices, goods to the amount of $379, and has averaged $240 per day for ten successive days.

Our settlement on Sinclair's farm is laid out in streets with order and regularity, and notwithstanding the uncertain tenure of our possession, contains many buildings of comfort and convenience, and some even of elegance.

We unhesitatingly assert that the farms of Sinclair and Shields, arable and cultivated before the Rebellion in a superior manner, as was supposed, will this year yield better, richer and heavier crops twice told than was ever known before under the system of Slavery. More than thirty-seven of us now at this meeting were raised upon these farms, and we know whereof we speak, that *free black labor* is altogether more productive and remunerative than slave labor, even under circumstances of cruel and unjust deprivation and denial of equal rights and privileges to which as free laborers we have been subjected, and that to a people less hopeful and solicitous would have almost precluded improvement. Those who assert that we are not capable of maintaining ourselves, either wickedly misrepresent and malign us, or are grossly ignorant of our capabilities.

We are anxious and willing, and believe we are able, to build up a city upon our lands as soon and as well, as orderly, as prosperous, as religious, as patriotic, and as intelligent as could be done by any other people, provided we can secure the fee to the lands, and receive that aid and encouragement to which we are justly entitled.

In the midst of our happiness and prosperity, the former owners of the lands we occupy, and against whom decrees of confiscation have been entered in the United States Court for having participated in the Rebellion, have just returned, and are seeking by every means in their power to take from us our happy homes, or to impose their own conditions upon us.

Our attorney and counsel, with our approbation and consent, have offered in our behalf to pay these men liberal sums of money in order to quiet all conflicting claims, and to obtain with the consent and approbation of the United States Government the fee to the lands without controversy or question, so that we at once can enter upon substantial and permanent improvements; but are told by Sinclair and Shields that they will have all that they before possessed or nothing. Therefore

Resolved, That we will not leave our happy homes unless compelled to do so by legal authority; that we will purchase or lease, at fair prices, of the United States Government its interests in these lots that it can or will bestow upon us; that we will oppose, in all legal ways, the opening of the decrees of confiscation, and should we obtain from the United States Government its entire interests in the lands, will contend for the fee until final adjudication by the highest tribunal.

Resolved, That we have confidence and faith that the United States Government will be just and generous with us in the disposition of these lands, and that we hail *the Freedmen's Bureau* as a wise and beneficent institution for the protection of our rights and interests, and that we invoke its aid and cooperation in the social and political demonstration we are making and are desirous to make; and we promise that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make us worthy of the great boon of *Freedom*, and also of the granting and enjoyment of "equality before the law" and "equal rights of suffrage at the ballot-box."

Resolved, That we employ Calvin Pepper, esq., of the city of Norfolk, as our attorney and counsel to act for us in all matters pertaining to these lands, until otherwise instructed.

Resolved, That we respectfully request all papers in the United States friendly to our interests to publish these proceedings. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, President.

PETER PRYOR, Secretary.

State of Virginia, Elizabeth City County, to wit: William B. Taylor and Peter Pryor, being duly sworn, doth each for himself depose and say that the proceedings of the meeting, as above stated, are correct. Deponents say that, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, and they have much personal knowledge in regard thereto, the facts and statistics as mentioned in said proceedings, are true, and that they know the same have been compiled from actual visitation and census of the people at their dwellings, and that no labor has been spared to have the census accurate and trustworthy.

Deponent, William B. Taylor, says he is a pastor of the Baptist Church and has lived in Hampton for 50 years.

Deponent, Peter Pryor, says that he is 30 years of age, and was born and has lived in Hampton from his birth.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of August, 1865, at Hampton, Va. WM. E. TAYLOR, PETER PRYOR.

A. S. FLAGG, Capt. and A. Q.-M. and Supt. Refugees, &c., First District of Virginia.

Receipts of Produce.

AUG. 24.—10,805 bbls. Flour, 135 bbls. Whiskey, 804 bbls Corn Meal, 65,800 bush. Wheat, 5,968 bush. Oats, 110 bush. Seeds, 24 pkgs. Ashes, 1,102 pkgs. Oil Cake, 500 pkgs. Provisions, 1,975 pkgs. Petroleum, 1,741 pkgs. Butter.

A TRAGEDY IN UNION SQUARE.

A Man Commits Suicide by Jumping from a Third Story Window of the Union Place Hotel, while Laboring Under Delirium Tremens.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. H. C. Fling, Proprietor of the Union Place Hotel in Union-square, was informed by one of his servants, that one of the boarders named Edward Andrews, was in his room, raving from the effect of delirium tremens. He satisfied himself that such was the case, sent two or three of the male servants to see that he committed no rash act, and then sent for the brother of the maniac. He soon came, dismissed the servants, and stated that he would take care of him for the remainder of the night. At 10 o'clock the brother left him for a moment, and went into an adjoining room. No sooner had he left, than the unfortunate man sprang from his bed, threw up the window (which was on the third story, and looked out on the square) and sprang out, alighting on the pavement beneath. He was picked up in an insensible condition, taken into the hotel and medical aid sent for. On the arrival of a surgeon it was found that his wrist was broken, beside sustaining severe internal injuries, from the effect of which he died the following morning. No account of the affair was transmitted to either the Police or the Coroner's office, and therefore the affair has been kept from the public up to the present time. The above account is substantially the same as given our reporter by the proprietor of the hotel. Deceased was aged about 40 years, and well known to many of the sporting fraternity of this city. He was buried on Wednesday last from the hotel, a certificate of the manner of death having been given by the family physician, on which a burial permit was granted.

Theaters.

The skillful managers of Wallack's Theater are not conservatives. They look keenly to the business of amusing "the mind of desultory man," and therefore prefer variety to stability. "Born To Good Luck," and "A Pretty Piece of Business"—the agreeable bill of Monday evening—were played again on Tuesday, but then the stage was yielded over to the airy sprite of change. Two evenings have been filled with "Born To Good Luck," "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." To-night Mr. Dan Bryant will have a Benefit, and will appear, for the first time here, as Gerald Pepper, in Samuel Lover's old and well-known play of "The White Horse of the Peppers." It may safely be presumed that the house will be crowded. Those of Mr. Bryant's admirers who cannot gain admission are advised to encompass the theater round about, after the manner of a civic procession, their right resting on Thirteenth-st., and their left on the Washington Monument. The programme of this evening will be repeated to-morrow night, and so will terminate Mr. Bryant's engagement. It has not been, as announced, "the most brilliant and triumphant ever played by any artist in this country." That kind of language in advertisements never means anything, and is, in fact, only a kind of safety-vent for exuberant managerial enthusiasm. Yet it must be allowed that Mr. Bryant has won very extensive popular favor, and that he has acted remarkably well. The brilliancy of his future as an actor must depend upon whether he is actuated merely by the desire of pecuniary success, or by those aspirations for excellence, which characterize the real artist, and which alone point the way to greatness, and insure its attainment.—Wallack's Theater will remain closed, after this week, until Mr. Lester Wallack returns, to inaugurate the regular season. Mr. Moss, meanwhile, with his bags of gold and his wreaths of laurel, withdraws temporarily into dignified seclusion. His coadjutor, Mr. Floyd, will also withdraw—to assume, at New-Orleans, the management of the Varieties Theater. He will be much missed from Mr. Wallack's theatrical company.

The note of preparation has been sounded in a most emphatic, not to say resonant manner, at the Broadway Theater. For days past the carpenter and the painter have reveled securely within the guarded precincts of that edifice. All things have been made anew, and the theater will be opened on Monday evening next, when, as already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will commence their "Farewell Engagement" in this city. Miss Chapman, and Messrs. Cathcart and Everett, who accompanied them from England, and appeared with them before at this house, are still included in the company. We notice also, with much satisfaction, that they have engaged Mr. Humphrey Bland, an actor of remarkable talents and of large experience—as is well-known to the theater-going public. The other members of the company are Mrs. G. F. Tyrell, Mrs. Hind, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Miss Louise Miller, and Misses Cole, Tray and Smith, together with Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, W. H. Hamblin, C. H. Morten, W. C. Forbes, J. J. Wallace, E. Eberle, H. H. Wall, W. Beekman, C. Hinton, E. Post, F. W. Williams, and J. W. Carpenter. This array of names is imposing, rather by its extent than its brilliancy. We have seen most of these players heretofore, and that without experiencing an uncontrolable desire to see them again. A few of them, however, have talent; and, altogether, the company is sufficiently strong. "Henry VIII" and "The Jealous Wife" are the pieces chosen for the opening night. "Louis XI," in which Mr. Kean appears to best advantage, will be played on Tuesday and Friday. "The Merchant of Venice" is assigned for Wednesday, and "Hamlet" for Thursday and Saturday. The performance on the latter day is to be a "Matinée." It is the peculiarity of American Matinées that they occur in the afternoon. This one is to commence at one o'clock.—The Keans have been quite successful, in a popular sense, during their professional tour of the Northern States and the Canadas. They are to give twenty-three performances here, before journeying to the South, and thence to England.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* gives us pleasant assurance that M. Jaignet's enterprise—that of erecting and permanently establishing a French Theater in this city—cannot fail to succeed. The sum of $117,000 has already been subscribed, and only $13,000 is now needed, to purchase the land and pay for the erection of the building. Mr. C. A. Heckscher and Mr. W. B. Duncan act as trustees of the theater fund. The site selected is on Fourteenth st., near the corner of Sixth-av.—an excellent location. If all goes well we may expect, and, confidently hope, to see the French theater in operation, by the first of next January.

A certain sound has at last been heard from the Shakespeare Monument enterprise. Mr. Hackett has labored faithfully and steadily in that cause, and has secured the sum of $20,000 for its fulfillment. We may expect, therefore, to see the Shakespeare Monument in the Central Park, at no distant day. The committee having the matter in charge are prepared to receive designs, which should be sent either to Judge Daly, or to Mr. Hackett, before the first of November.

Our Home-Returning Heroes.

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The 110th New-York Regiment, 550 officers and men, under command of Col. C. Hamilton, arrived here on Thursday morning, by transport, from Tallahasse, Fla. The troops were transferred to the steamboat Thomas P. Way, on which they proceeded to Albany, en route for Syracuse, where they will receive their pay and discharge.

THE FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This Regiment expect to be mustered out of the United States service on Saturday, and will probably arrive here on Sunday night or Monday.

MOZART MEETING.—The Mozart Society met at their hall, Broadway between Eleventh and Twelfth-sts., last evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Albany Convention, which is to convene at that city on the 6th of September, 1865. Mr. Harris Bogert was the chairman of the meeting. The naming of the delegates was referred to the Executive Committee, which will determine the day for the primary meetings, which will make the nominations for the Convention in question. The meeting last night was tumultuous, various candidates being named, but, owing to the unsettled state of the elements composing the meeting, nothing was done beyond what has been mentioned.

LAUNCH.—A three-masted schooner of between 400 and 500 tuns burden will be launched at noon to day from the yard of Mr. J. S. Ellis, at Tottenville, Staten Island. She is intended for general coasting trade, and will be under the command of Capt. H. C. Lyon, after whom she is to be named. She will be launched with her masts and rigging all ready for sea.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. Margaret Dixson, No. 308 Hicks-st., was feloniously entered by means of false keys, on Wednesday night, and ransacked from top to bottom. The family was absent during the time the burglars entered. Mrs. Dixson returned about 12 o'clock, and on entering one room two fellows came out of another, and in making their escape knocked her over. Information of the circumstance was given to Officer Boyle, of the Forty-third Precinct police, who succeeded in arresting one of the suspected parties named Wm. Adams, on a South Ferry boat. The other succeeded in getting off. Adams was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday, and committed for a hearing.

THE BURIAL OF A DISCHARGED SEAMAN KILLED BY ACCIDENT.—Some days since, while the United States ship Vermont was being hauled into the Dry Dock in the Navy-Yard, a discharged seaman named Clinton Smith, who was just going ashore, was accidentally killed by the parting of a hawser. The body was sent to the Naval Hospital, and from there interred in the Marine Burying Ground. The fact coming to the knowledge of Coroner Lynch, he proceeded to the Hospital, but as no records are kept there of the manner of a man's death outside the institution, no information could be given. On searching the grave-yard he found a headstone with the name of deceased thereon. The Coroner claims jurisdiction in the case, and has sent for the body, but whether it will be exhumed or not for the purpose of an inquest will be ascertained hereafter.

DROWNING OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN AT THE SOUTH SEVENTH-ST. FERRY.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, an old woman (supposed to be German) walked off the bridge at the South Seventh-st. ferry while the boat Arizona was coming into the dock. She was seen by several persons, but it does not appear that any attempt at rescue was made. Some articles which she had with her were fished up, and will doubtless lead to her identity.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About midnight on Wednesday, a young man named David Lindsay, in company with others visited the lager beer saloon of Sebastian Dreher in Leonard-st., E. D., and were ordered out by the proprietor. Lindsay had scarcely reached the sidewalk when Dreher discharged a pistol at him, the ball slightly wounding him in the groin. Dreher was this morning taken before Judge Walter, but no complainant appearing, he was discharged.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE ON A MARRIED WOMAN—A KNOCK DOWN AND PISTOL FOR ONE.—A woman named Margaret Brown, residing at Guttenberg, appeared before Justice Avery of Hoboken yesterday, accompanied by her husband and five children, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Constable Henry of the town of Union on a charge of attempted rape on her. The circumstances as stated appear to be as follows: Two or three days since while Brown was absent to New-York, where he is employed, it is alleged that Henry, accompanied by another man, called at his house and inquired for him of Mrs. B., who told him that he was in New-York. The men remained awhile conversing, and at their request Mrs. B. went out for a quart of beer, and upon returning she found Henry in the bedroom, where one of her children was lying on a bed, and upon her entering, he conducted himself in a very familiar way, putting his hand upon her shoulder, but making no improper proposals. Similar conduct was repeated in the sitting-room. Mrs. Brown was also requested to send for her sister, the companion of Henry pretending to be in love with her, and threatening to commit suicide if he could not see her. The men went away, and upon the return of the husband he was informed of what had transpired. Subsequently Brown met Constable Henry, and asked what he wanted of him, and also what he wanted of his wife, to which he replied "nothing." Brown, evidently not crediting the assertion, knocked him down, and then left. Constable Henry, upon getting up, drew a revolver, as is alleged, and declared that he would shoot Brown, for which purpose, it is stated, he loitered around the neighborhood all night seeking an opportunity to carry his threat into execution. Recorder Avery concluded there was not sufficient provocation for the arrest of the parties, and consequently declined to issue a warrant.

THE CENSUS OF HUDSON CITY.—The following is the census of the population of Hudson City, which has just been completed, which shows a total population of 10,509, being an increase of about 2,000 since 1860. First Ward—Native white males, 1,125; females, 1,132; colored males, 6; females, 5; foreign white males, 680; females, 666; white children between the ages of 5 and 16, males, 477; females, 426; colored children, males, 2, females, 1; Total, 3,628. Second Ward—Native white males, 357; females, 357, foreign white males, 357, females, 372; white children, 5 to 16 years, 227, females, 182; Total, 1,859. Third Ward—Native white males, 930; females, 1,081; colored males, 2; females, 6; foreign males, 673, females, 729; white children, 5 to 16 years, males, 452; females, 460; Total, 3,462. Fourth Ward—Native males, 499; females, 453; foreign males, 324, females, 316; colored males, 4; females, 4; white children, males, 203; females, 223; Total, 1,503.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German who resided with his brother-in-law, Wm. Munzing, at Washington Village, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He retired the previous evening in apparent good health. The cause of his death was not ascertained.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—A man named Charles Burns, and claiming to be a resident of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., was taken before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, charged with having broken open the stable of John T. Chapman, of Hudson City, on Wednesday night, and stolen therefrom a horse valued at $250. The accused was arrested on suspicion at the corner of Eighth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty eighth st., N. Y., yesterday morning, by Patrolman J. B. Pettit, of the Thirtieth Metropolitan Precinct. The Recorder committed the accused to the County Jail for trial in default of $800 bail.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the five-story frame buildings, Nos. 168 and 170, occupied by 16 families, black and white. The structure being nothing but a shell, the flames spread between the lath and clapboarding over nearly the entire front, but the firemen being promptly on hand the flames were soon extinguished. Had the fire occurred in the night there must have been considerable loss of life. The damage to the buildings, which are owned by Wm. Williams, wa sabout $200.

The Eight Hour Movement.

A very large meeting of the working men of Philadelphia was held on Wednesday evening. There were addresses from various persons, and the following resolves were adopted:

Whereas, The working of long hours is productive of many evils, among which may be enumerated physical demoralization, and consequent mental non-development, premature old age, over production, compulsory idleness on the part of many, and the forcing of others to follow occupations which pander only to artificial wants and vitiated desires; the tendency of the whole system being to make the rich more rich, and the poor still poorer; it is opposed to the spirit of our National institutions, which propose to treat all men as equal; and while opposed to placing restrictions upon individual enterprise, we all perceive and feel the necessity that exists for the erection of barriers to prevent the downward tendency on the part of the vast majority of the people, stimulated by an insane hope of individual elevation at the sacrifice of the many; and believing that both our State Legislatures and Congress have the power to enact any laws that the good of the people clearly demand, it becomes with us an imperative duty to place this important subject before the public in its true light; therefore,

Resolved, That the legal standard for a day's work should be fixed at *eight hours*.

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of Leagues throughout our city and State, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating statistics and information to educate the public mind to an appreciation of the importance of the subject, and the necessity for immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That we will view with favor any legislation contemplating the proposed reduction.

Resolved, That while deprecating the formation of political parties for the purpose of securing class legislation, we nevertheless deem it essential that the attention of candidates for legislative positions be called to the subject, and their views thereon made public prior to election.

Resolved, That the National Government be petitioned to establish the eight-hour system throughout all its departments where "days' work" are performed by the Government.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each ward be appointed to report a plan for carrying out the foregoing.

Resolved, That the committee above named be directed to furnish a copy of the preamble and resolutions to the members of Congress from this State, the candidates for the State Legislature, the Heads of Departments of the National Government, and such other public officers as they may deem proper.

They were adopted unanimously.

Here the Molders' Union, No. 15, entered the Hall, with music and transparencies, and for some time excited much enthusiasm and confusion.

INDICTMENT OF MCCAUSLAND AT CHAMBERSBURG.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* has a Harrisburg dispatch dated Aug. 23, as follows:

"True bills having been found by the Grand Jury of Franklin County against McCausland and others who were the immediate instrumentalities in the burning of Chambersburg and the pillaging of the border by the Rebels during the war, requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Old Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland for the rendition of these persons to the custody of the Pennsylvania authorities for trial at Chambersburg. These men, if tried by a jury of loyal Pennsylvanians, will have a hard road to travel. Gov. Curtin has sent officers to take these men in custody."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, while a freight-train on the Harlem Railroad was passing the corner of Seventy-fourth-st. and Fourth-ave., it came in contact with Thomas Fitzgerald, aged 8 years, whose parents reside at the above corner. He was struck by the locomotive, and received a dangerous fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the explosion on board the steamboat Arrow on the 5th inst., was continued before Coroner Lynch and jury yesterday morning. The following is the substance of the evidence taken:

Pamelia Westlake, sworn—Am mother of the deceased; was on board the Arrow on the 5th of August; the deceased was with me; I met my son just as the boat pushed off; could find no seat to sit down; the boat was much crowded; he started for seats; I got a seat from the captain; when I first met him, he refused to go on that boat, as his brother had not got there; I thought we had better go, not knowing that the Arrow was the Old Broadway; we sat together near the wheel-house and furnace door; when the flue burst, the smoke and steam came out behind us; deceased exclaimed, "Halloo! what's the matter?" that's the last I saw of him; I made for a window and got out; I was thrown down and trampled upon; finally I came to myself and found that I was standing in the boat outside; several gentlemen helped me up on the upper deck; an express man from Yonkers put some oil on my hands and face, which were considerably scalded; I could not find my son, but was assured that all who jumped overboard had been picked up; did not know the boat was the Old Broadway; would not have gone on it for anything in the world; have often been told by Capt. Howe that it was not a safe boat; saw a man and woman badly scalded or trampled; a Mrs. Smith, wife of John S. Smith of Nyac, told me that the fireman or engineer told him that the boiler was very badly off, and that he had been at work all the way down, and was afraid it would not last, that there was a hole in it as big as his fist; soon after, there was an explosion, and Mr. Smith was considerably injured.

Clarles B. Spencer sworn—Reside at No. 126 Broome-st.; am an engineer; now captain of steamer Henry Barden, Government dispatch boat; was on board the Arrow on the 5th of August as a passenger; it was almost impossible to get a seat; looked in at the engineer's room; two men were talking; the engineer was one, near steam chimney; a gentleman gave me a seat, which I took three to five minutes before the explosion took place; I started for the engine-room, but the rush crowded me forward; heard some one ask if any one could stop the engine, and I started for the engine; just as I reached the room the engineer stepped in and stopped the engine; I took charge of the engine at the request of the engineer; found eight pounds of steam on the boiler; told him to tell the pilot there was some one who could work the engine; he said there was no steam; but I found she would work slowly with the steam on then; I tended the engine while we worked in alongside a coal barge at Thirtieth-st.; there were still eight pounds on, perhaps there was 8½ on when we got in; I tried to get a deckhand to go below, as I expected a fire would break out every moment; it was 10 minutes after landing before any one went below; a deckhand finally went, and found one fireman dead; I think that the cause of the explosion was that the valve leading from one boiler to another was down or closed; if the valve had been open the steam in the sound boiler would all have escaped; instead, there were 8 pounds of steam; should consider the boat perfectly safe with proper management; think the explosion was caused altogether by the carelessness of the engineer; did not see the captain until the boat reached the wharf.

Alfred Conklin sworn—I reside at Haverstraw, N. Y.; am pilot of the Arrow; have been engaged as such eight years; was on board on the 4th of August; nothing unusual took place until on the up trip, when one of the boilers gave out; next morning went down with one boiler, I think; I heard the explosion, which sounded like the rolling of a barrel; the fireman not on watch had his clothes off in the forecastle; he escaped to the deck, and to avoid being seen jumped overboard; I then worked the boat in at Thirtieth-st.; know the boat has been run under the names of George Washington, Broadway and Arrow; when people have asked about the boilers I have told them that they were no poorer, and not so poor as some of their age in other boats.

Edward Start sworn—Reside in Jersey City and am an engineer by profession; have been so employed for ten years; have been employed on the steamboat Isaac P. Smith for the last four months; have been on the Arrow as engineer; was on her when she was the Broadway, about the 1st of March; worked on her about a month, when Mr. Smith bought her; I was then transferred to the Smith; Mr. Smith told me that Peter Vanderberg would like to change because his family was at Haverstraw; Vanderberg was then on the Smith; he took the Broadway and I the Smith; he did not feel indignant at the change; while on the Arrow I always thought the boilers were able to carry 30 pounds of steam, and I did carry it; we were then allowed to carry 37 pounds by Inspector's certificate of last year; I have carried 32 pounds; the Smith has one boiler, and is allowed 40 pounds; of steam; she is a smaller boat; the boilers were not patched while I was on the Arrow; saw a man named Wm. Van Tassell; he was not a fireman when I was on board; when I changed, they changed no fireman from the Smith to the Arrow; have opened stop valves when cleaning boiler; if stop valve is closed when firing up there is no way for steam to escape but by bursting; always order the firemen to open it, and then saw it was done; have examined the flue; the iron looked thin; there appeared to have been a crack in the iron; on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock I arrived in New-York from Peekskill and examined the Arrow; found 15 ℔ of steam on the boiler; the donkey-pump was at work pumping her out; have heard persons say that they did not like the boilers on the Arrow; have known the engineer for about two years; never saw him under the influence of liquor; think 18 pounds of steam might have blown a hole in the flue if there had been a flaw in the iron. Adjourned till Monday at 1 o'clock p. m.

THE FIELD.

Base Ball.

AMERICAN VS. WARREN.

A spirited game of base ball took place on the 23d inst. at Hoboken between American Hose Company No. 19 and Warren Hose Company No. 33, resulting in favor of the former. The following is the score:

AMERICAN.	O.	R.	WARREN.	O.	R.
Parker, p.	4	5	Byrnes, 1st b.	1	4
Williams, c. f.	1	7	R. Johnson, 2d b.	3	3
Ayres, 1st b.	3	6	Liddle, 3d b.	1	5
Thomas, s. s.	4	5	Colwell, l. f.	0	6
Pendleton, 2d b.	2	7	Layman, p.	2	4
McKibben, r. f.	3	6	Forshay, c. f.	4	2
Beeckler, 3d b.	2	7	J. Johnson, c.	1	6
Striker, l. f.	1	7	Murphy, s. s.	6	0
Graham, c.	1	7	Denman, r. f.	3	2
Total	21	57	Total	21	32

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7—Total.
American	16	8	5	7	8	10	3—57
Warren	3	1	3	9	4	8	4—32

Umpire—Mr. Isaac Evans.

Scorers—Messrs. Crawford and Kettell.

Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.

Fly-catches—America, 4; Warren, 1.

[By Telegraph.]

EMPIRES VS. CAMDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

The Empires beat the Camdens this afternoon. The score was 41 to 11. The fielding of the Empires was brilliant, they taking 20 fly-balls to 11 for the Camdens. An immense concourse of spectators witnessed the game.

The Recent Firemen's Riot—Conspiracy of the Press Against a Peerless Class.

One of the officers of Engine Company No. 41 writes us to the effect that the members of that amiable organization have been grossly misrepresented by the Press in the accounts given of the late riot at the corner of Ridge and Delancey-sts. Of course the newspapers are in collusive conspiracy against the Volunteer Department, all of whose members, without a single exception, are the most gentle gentlemen in the known world; and no person, not totally warped in judgment, or completely depraved, would or could accuse them of the smallest violation of order. The truth is there was no pistol-firing on Sunday night, for there were no pistols, and no one to discharge them if there had been. Not the least disturbance took place; the tranquillity of primeval chaos prevailed in the classic locality where the alarm of fire was sounded. An unfortunate German was killed about the time of the alleged riot; but that was merely a remarkable coincidence. His time had come; he would, as the Mohammedans would say, have died in his bed at that very moment. The firemen had nothing to do with his taking-off. There can be no doubt, as has already been suggested, that the fated Teuton committed suicide, and for the express purpose of throwing the odium of his felo de se upon the virtuous members of No. 6 and No. 41, and bringing discredit upon an organization which, to employ Burke's phrase, had such chastity of honor as to feel a stain like a wound. It is a profound pity that the malignant German is—beyond the re