we may look forward with reason to a future of perfect harmony with America. [Cheers.] We are able also to cast a glance beyond America, and to say that at this moment when I speak, England has not a quarrel, or a controversy, or a subject of difference with one single nation upon the face of the earth. [Loud cheers.] My Lord Mayor, my Lords, ladies, and gentlemen, these are circumstances which ought to call forth from every mind emotions of thankful satisfaction. [Cheers.] My right honorable friend near me has said with truth that in the times in which we live, and, indeed, in all times, a great nation ought not to speculate upon living by the forbearance of its neighbor, but ought to live upon its own resources [cheers], and to be strong in the confidence of the wise and free use of these resources for the purpose of its defense. [Cheers]. Most true as is that doctrine, never, I believe, will it be forgotten, never neglected in this country; but it is also much—aye, it is more than all this, that we look forward as one of the great sources of our strength to this, that, possibly in a great degree from the situation which we enjoy, we have no real conflict of interests with any other people that exists, and there is nothing to prevent us, unless it be our own fault, from cultivating with one and all, relations not only of commerce, but of friendship and affection. To contribute, however, little toward the realization of these results during the time, be it long or short, for which we may be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the country, as it has been so it will continue to be the main desire, the constant and steady aim of the Ministry whose health you have been so kind as to propose." [Loud cheers].

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL IN NORWAY.

HONORS TO AMERICAN OFFICERS—FESTIVITIES ON BOARD THE FRANKLIN—A JOKE ON THE NORWEGIANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Letters recently received here contain an interesting account of Admiral Boggs's late visit to Christiania, Norway, in the flag-ship Franklin, of the European fleet, accompanied by the Juniata. The visit was made on July 9, and is said to be the first visit ever made by an American cruiser. Admiral Boggs and his officers were received and entertained by our Consul, and by the Admiral in command at that port, and the compliments were returned by elegant receptions on board the flag-ship. The visit is said to have created at Christiania a very favorable impression of the United States and its representatives in the European fleet. The following interesting extracts from the press of Christiania describe the elegant entertainment offered Admiral Boggs at the Klingenberg Theater, and the entertainment given in return on board the flag-ship:

From The Christiania Aftenblad, July 11.

The officers of the American Squadron paid, last night, a visit to the Klingenberg Theater, where Director Hafgren had arranged an extra performance, and where a very elegant audience filled the hall. At the close of the performance, the foreign guests were invited to a hastily improvised collation, which had been arranged by some of the officers of our navy and other citizens, who wished to spend a few hours in their company. The Apollo saloon had accordingly been decorated in a plain but very tasteful manner with Star-Spangled banners, Norwegian and Swedish flags, wreaths of flowers and a trophy of arms placed on the tribune in front of the flags. In the center of the hall a richly spread supper-table was prepared with inviting dishes and bottles, with which those present soon made acquaintance, while a band of music in the adjoining room was playing different national melodies. After Major-Gen. Wergeland had proposed His Majesty's health, First Lieutenant H. Gade gave, with the lively acclamation of those present, a toast for the President of the United States, "the illustrious President Grant." Director Pihl then followed with happy expressions of high respect and admiration for America, "the great and mighty America." Then another toast was given for Admiral Farragut, the gallant commander at the siege of New-Orleans, Admiral Charles Boggs, and for his officers on board the Franklin and Juniata. Admiral Boggs then thanked the company for the attention which had been shown him and the officers under his command, proposing at the same time a toast for the United Kingdoms. Capt. Parker gave a toast to the city of Christiania, whose kind hospitality they had so fully appreciated during their short stay. Capt. Luce replied to a toast for the ladies at home of the American guests, in a short humorous speech, remarking that as America—as he was not ashamed of avowing—was a daughter of England, she was also a grandaughter of Norway; he, however, did not intend to propose the health of the grandmother but of her daughters, the ladies of Christiania. In lively conversation the company spent some hours in the gardens, enjoying their cigars and punch, until a late hour, when every body left in a most contented frame of mind and with a feeling of the hastily improvised and agreeable little fête.

From The Christiania Morgenblad, July 16, 1871.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock p. m., Admiral Boggs invited to a matinee on board his flag-ship a large company of ladies and gentlemen of this city, among whom were the officers of the Norwegian flotilla of monitors and all the officers of the garrison. The Admiral sent his barges and small steamers to the palace-pier to convey the guests to his frigate. The lower deck of the Franklin was converted into a magnificent ball-room, decorated with the flags of all nations. The mizzen-mast was enveloped in American and Norwegian flags. When the greater part of the guests were assembled the dancing began. The American and the Norwegian officers, as well as the other guests, took a lively part in the fête. On the lower gun-deck astern, where the guns had been removed, the dancing was also carried on. Starboard, refreshments—punch, wines, beer, etc.—were constantly offered, and at 6 o'clock a collation of salads, sandwiches, cakes, and ices was served. Those whose attention was not occupied by the dancing, either as participants or lookers-on (the latter had an excellent place on the quarter deck) employed their time in taking a peep at the different saloons, the gun-room, the officers' cabins, etc., and we had there full opportunity to convince ourselves that good taste and high civilization prevailed among the officers on board. Everywhere in the cabins we saw all kinds of objects of art—sculptures, paintings, engravings, photographs, antique bronzes, etc.—scientific works, musical instruments. The impression which the visitor here received will certainly be at wide variance with the ideas he previously entertained. Among the less educated people here, are certainly not a few who think of an American as a tobacco-spitting savage, armed with bowie-knife and revolver. This the American officers had heard and had much sport over, and they told us of a little farce which they had performed on board a few days previous. An immense crowd had collected to look at the ship, and many of them, men, women and children, gathering round the skylight over the officer's mess-room, stared down with as much persistency as impertinence, much to the annoyance of the officers sitting there. They concluded to turn the joke on the curious public, and brought out some cards. A couple of them emptied upon the table large purses filled with gold and silver, sat down and began to play, while the others stood by and looked on. Soon they began to play like madmen. Gold pieces were thrown from one side of the table to the other, and it was not long before they began to dispute, threaten, pound the table, and so on. The interest of the Norwegians was evidently on the increase, and grew stronger yet, when each of the parties drew his sword and placed himself for a duel. Meanwhile the other officers apparently interfered, the game was continued, until at length one of the players sprang up and drew a revolver. At the climax of the farce the spectators drew back with a horrified shriek, and only a few individuals, endued with stronger nerves, remained to hear the ringing laughter with which the Americans closed their successful joke. If many have imagined but little culture in the American navy, they will perhaps be still more astonished at the extraordinary strict discipline on board, as they may have supposed that the well known American freedom superseded all duties of subordination as also among seamen than domestic servants. What can we say when we hear that not a drop of brandy is allowed on board either for the officers or crew, and when we hear that all swearing is so severely forbidden that the least oath is sufficient to cause an officer to be put under arrest. As long as the ship remained here the crew never had permission to go on shore, with the exception of a few men from the boats, who had permission to go up in the town while the boats lay at the pier. The reasons given are various, but the fact is significant. On Thursday there was a ball on board for the sailors, who yesterday satisfied their desire for this amusement by dancing with each other on the gun-deck, where the starboard side was reserved for them. They had the same music as the company on deck, viz., the flagship's excellent band, consisting of more than 20 musicians, most of them Italians. At 8 o'clock the guests left the ship, and the boats belonging to the frigate conveyed them again to the land. This morning the ships left our harbor to sail for Antwerp, later to Southampton, and then perhaps home, as they have now been absent for three years. Admiral Boggs is one of the bravest, most capable, and highly esteemed of American naval officers. He distinguished himself on several occasions during the war with the Southern States, and the part which he took in the fight on the 24th April, 1862, when Admiral Farragut with his wooden ships forced an entrance into New-Orleans, which the Confederates thought completely closed against them, as they held the Forts St. Philip and Jackson mounted with 170 cannon, a large iron-clad flotilla, and a dragchain across the river, such skill and bravery have given the Admiral particular renown. Concerning his conduct on that occasion, when he as Commander (which title answers to Lieutenant-Captain in our navy) commanded the Varuna, Horace Greeley relates in his famous work, "The American Conflict." [Here follows a long quotation from Mr. Greeley's book, which seems to have made its way into Christiania long in advance of our Navy.] What increases still more the interest of this account is that Admiral Boggs on that occasion acted on his own responsibility, without orders, and at last when he was to leave his sinking ship and go ashore he came near being drowned. In appreciation of his services his native State, New-Jersey, voted him a costly sword with an elegantly mounted scabbard, which was presented him with a vote of thanks on board with the State arms, inclosed in a silver box. He was also the recipient of another sword from his native city.

THE PROVISION FOR PRINCE ARTHUR.

ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN RESPONSE TO THE MESSAGE FROM THE THRONE.

In the British House of Lords, on the 31st of July, Earl Granville said that on several former occasions it had been his agreeable duty to ask their lordships to concur in making a moderate provision for the sons and daughters of the Queen, in order to enable them to maintain their position. In fact, the grant of such a provision was only a corollary from the settlement made with respect to the civil list on the Queen's accession to the throne. Under these circumstances he did not therefore think it necessary to dwell further on that part of the subject. With regard to the royal Prince who was the object of the message from the throne, he need only say that he had won the respect and good-will of all with whom he had associated, whether in his own family, in the society of the metropolis, in the different regiments with which he had actively worked, or in the great colony where, by his demeanor and bearing, he had not only maintained but strengthened the loyal attachment of the inhabitants to the house to which he belonged. Earl Granville then moved an address thanking Her Majesty for her gracious message, and intimating the readiness of the House of Lords to concur in making provision for Prince Arthur. The Duke of Richmond, in seconding the address, spoke of Prince Arthur in very complimentary terms, after which the address was agreed to, no one dissenting.

GRANT OF A PROVISION BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons on the 31st of July, went into Committee to consider the message from the Queen with regard to the maintenance of her third son, Prince Arthur.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought there were considerations of a high order attaching to the present system, and especially as it imposed a moral control which Parliament would probably lose if any other method were adopted; besides which it was more agreeable to the spirit of a free Constitution. If Parliament were to say that a Sovereign was to be responsible for realizing out of his or her annual income, funds sufficient for endowing every member of his or her family in a manner becoming their station, Parliament would have to enlarge the allowance voted at the commencement of a reign, and the arrangement would lose all its elasticity, because, whether there were or were not issue, the sum at the disposal of the Sovereign would remain the same. But there was another and more important advantage. That arrangement presupposed entire confidence on the part of the Sovereign in Parliament, and entire loyalty on the part of Parliament toward the Sovereign, and placed the conduct of the Sovereign, and of the members of the Royal family, in view of the public and the two Houses of Parliament; while it also left the salutary control over the junior branches of the Royal family in the hands of the Sovereign. Mr. Gladstone frankly admitted that there was no written covenant, nor was he aware in what form of words it would be possible to frame such an arrangement without fettering the freedom of Parliament and lessening the control to which he had referred. But there were other forms of arrangement besides the written form of words, and in proof of this it was only necessary to refer to the terms of the Civil List Act and the report of the Commissioners of 1867. By a long series of practical acknowledgments Parliament had constituted a state of expectation on the part of the Sovereign from which it was impossible for them to go back, and from which it would be utterly unworthy of Parliament to recede. [Cheers.] He moved a resolution that the annual sum of $75,000 be granted the Queen to be settled on Prince Arthur in such manner as the Queen should think proper.

Mr. P. A. Taylor altogether opposed any grant for the maintenance of Prince Arthur, on the ground that such a proceeding would lead to the taxation of the people, not for services rendered or to be rendered, and that the Civil List was already sufficiently large to provide for all the members of the Royal Family. Under these circumstances, he denounced the proposal of the Premier as a piece of "wanton, wasteful, and wicked extravagance." Mr. Dixon could not go as far as this. He said the speech of the Prime Minister had convinced him that the House had a moral responsibility in the matter, but as he thought that the amount asked for was excessive, he moved to reduce it to $50,000 year. Mr. Disraeli laid great stress upon the Queen's relinquishment of the Crown lands, and warmly maintained that the proposal of the Government was not only generous but also just. Two divisions were then taken, and Mr. Dixon's amendment having been negatived by a majority of 234, 230 to 51, the original vote was carried by a majority of 235, the vote standing 236 to 11.

MEETING TO OPPOSE THE ANNUITY.

The demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on the 30th of July, against the proposed annuity to Prince Arthur was not very largely attended, and was much interfered with by the rain. Mr. Odger presided at the meeting, and, in his opening speech justified the opposition to Prince Arthur's annuity by the course taken by Mr. Bright and Mr. Hume on the proposal to make a provision for the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Odger contrasted the wretched poverty of laborers at $9, $2 50, and $2 25 a week with the abundance of the higher classes, and declared that the magnificent and handsomely-constituted House of Commons should tell the Queen to provide for her own family, just as they compelled the agricultural laborer on his few shillings a week to provide for his family, and not only so, but to provide for his father and mother as well, which he was compelled to do, "so as to save the rates." Mr. Hennessey referred to Mr. Gladstone's conduct in regard to the Royal warrant as the act of a Wentworth, and declared his belief that this proposed annuity was the price which the Queen had exacted for signing the warrant. A motion protesting against the proposed annuity was carried with three dissentients, and a vote of censure was passed on the Government for bringing forward this question at the end of the session, and trying to hurry it through the House of Commons, without allowing sufficient time to members of Parliament to consult their constituents, or public opinion to express itself. The meeting resolved to adjourn until the following evening at Trafalgar-square, but a message was received from Col. Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police, informing the Committee that the proposed meeting in Trafalgar-square would not be allowed to take place.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

DECLARATION OF POLICY BY SENOR ZORRILLA.

On the 29th of July, Señor Zorrilla, the new Prime Minister of Spain, delivered a speech in the legislative body of that country, explaining the policy of his Government. The following extracts are translated from this speech:

"The Ministry, which, by the command of His Majesty, I have had the honor to form, and which I to-day present to the Legislative Assembly, is composed of individuals who belong to the ancient Progresista party, and who come to enrol in laws and decrees the policy which since the Revolution of September, such as we comprehend it, we ought to follow—the policy which, from to-day forward, if parties become properly organized, as I hope they will, must be called the policy of a Radical Ministry. I believe few words are necessary to explain the causes of the disappearance from power of the late Cabinet. I will only say that it contained within itself two opposite tendencies. Some of its members, patriotically thinking, believed they ought to continue the coalition of the elements which contributed to the work of September, while the rest, with no less patriotism, believed that coalition ought to be broken, and a new Ministry formed, in which all the individuals should be inspired by one and the same ideas, and should not only present a clear and concrete programme of Government, but also be able to respond to the necessities and desires of the country. When I had the honor to be called by His Majesty to form a Ministry, I consulted various of my friends, especially Señor Martos and Señor Rivero—the first because he had been my companion in office for the last six months, and because our criterion of things and persons in the present situation of the country is the same, and Señor Rivero as the illustrious chief of the Democratic party. But before I could speak of the organization of the Cabinet both of them hastened to say to me that neither of them, or any of their friends, would enter into the Ministry at present. I cannot omit to do justice to their patriotism, disinterestedness, and abnegation. I spoke afterward with my esteemed friend Señor Sagasta. It is not for me to say anything to the Congress respecting his situation at this moment. He will speak for himself. All who know us both, and all who esteem the affections which bind men both in public and private life will comprehend the difficulty of my seeing Señor Sagasta out of his *banes azul*. Friends and companions, however, we shall continue to be, for we will but exercise liberty, though we may appreciate the situation of the country in distinct modes."

* * * *

"Our policy shall be to preserve our friendly relations with all the other nations—adopting everything in our power to stretch even more, if it be possible, those we have with Portugal—a thing which is in every body's heart. The Government is desirous to aid those illustrious men of Spain and of Portugal in the efforts that the two countries, respecting each other's independence, may live without mutual mistrust, and not as heretofore (though since the revolution their relations have been bettering), but adding each other, and comprehending that their interests, their history, their traditions, and their position in Europe impel them while preserving their autonomy, to be two sister people. [Cheers.] And what I say of Portugal I say of the American Republics, though with a different motive. We have, up to now, through our political vicissitudes, neglected to stretch our relations with those countries. We ought to aspire to do so, for possibly thereby we should acquire a force we do not now possess, and procure a consideration in Europe superior to that we now enjoy. Respecting the Ministries of War and Marine I have nothing to say. During the three fifths of all years we have passed through the army and navy have given great proofs of their love of liberty; and whenever it has been necessary, have defended with decision and enthusiasm what liberty and the revolution had created. I trust that they will ever respond to the sentiments of liberty and of the country. Neither need I distrust the Congress with anything about the Ministry of Fomento. I had the honor twice to be in charge of it. I see only two roads to follow respecting it—either to suppress or to see to it the finale of the future. The Government will propose opportune reforms, particularly those of the law of irrigation, of *colonias agricolas*, and of public instruction, by the latter to harmonize the precious conquest of the revolution—freedom of education with the official establishments. Gentlemen, to the Ministry of Ultramar. Neither the Government nor any other who may sit on this bench ought to have other than one policy in the questions of Ultramar; what is said on there by the army, by the volunteers, and by all good Spaniards is what the Government ought to say here, and with them every Spaniard—'*Viva España!*' [Cries of '*Bien, bien.*'] While the insurrection in Cuba lasts, while there remains one single rebel who cries 'Death to Spain!' the Government, the soldiers who there struggle, our families, our friends, and all Spaniards will cry '*Viva España!*' and our property, our blood, and everything we have we will send to defend the honor and the integrity of the country." [Great cheers.]

ROGUES' DOINGS.

A MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.

Edward Ware of No. 19 Amity-st., while passing the corner of Second-ave. and First-st. early yesterday, was stabbed in the left thigh by an unknown man, receiving a severe wound. The assailant escaped. The wounded man was attended by a surgeon and taken home.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Dennis O'Connor of No. 9 Mulberry-st. quarreled, early yesterday, with John Collum, in a liquor store at Baxter and Bayard-sts., while both were intoxicated. On the street the quarrel was renewed, and Collum finally stabbed O'Connor in the right breast, causing a dangerous wound. The wounded man ran across the street and fell to the pavement, while his assailant escaped. O'Connor was removed to the Park Hospital, and his ante-mortem statement taken. A brother of the assailant was arrested by Capt. Kennedy, and is held in the Franklin-st. Police-station on a charge of being implicated in the assault. Search is making for the assailant.

A HUSBAND BRUTALLY KICKS HIS WIFE.

Patrick Daly of No. 421 East Thirteenth-st., assaulted his wife Mary, yesterday morning, kicking her so brutally that the surgeons of Bellevue Hospital pronounce her life in danger. The husband was committed by Alderman Cuddy at the Essex Market Police Court, bail being refused.

THREE TIMES STABBED.

Robert Sanders, in a quarrel with T. C. Butler of No. 301 East Twenty-fourth-st., Saturday night, stabbed him three times in the breast. Butler was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced mortal. The assailant was committed by Alderman Cuddy at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

ASSAULT WITH AN IRON BAR.

James Griffin assaulted John McCarthy of No. 45 Scammel-st. with an iron bar, yesterday, and severely injured him. Griffin was committed by Alderman Cuddy at the Essex Market Police Court.

AN ALLEGED WIFE-POISONING CASE IN PORTCHESTER.

Sarah Anthony, colored, wife of James Anthony of Portchester, Westchester County, was taken suddenly sick 10 days ago, and her mother, Mrs. Morris, started off, as it was understood, for Rye, in search of a nurse, but proceeded to New-York with articles of clothing belonging to the patient, to submit them to the inspection of a clairvoyant. On returning home, she administered the clairvoyant's medicine, but the patient grew rapidly worse. The husband called in Dr. McCullom, but the wife died, after acting in a most singular manner. Mrs. Morris charged her son-in-law with poisoning his wife. He denied the charge, and insisted upon a post-mortem examination. Mrs. Morris made objections, and had the remains interred. The body was exhumed on Friday, and the stomach taken to New-York for analysis. The inquest was adjourned until Friday.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

John D. Clark, who was badly scalded about the head, face, and hands, died yesterday in the German Hospital, at Seventy-seventh-st. and Fourth-ave. Coroner Young gave a burial permit, and the body was removed to the late residence of the deceased, at No. 161 West Twenty-sixth-st. The total number of deaths from the disaster is now 95.

THE COURTS.

THE JAMAICA RAILROAD WAR.

The dispute between the Village Trustees of Jamaica and the South Side Railroad Company, concerning the right of the latter to change the route of their tracks through the village, came up before Judge Pratt in the Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term, on Saturday. About the middle of last month, at the time when the Company proposed to make the change in the location of their track in the village of Jamaica, which has given rise to all the trouble, the village, through the Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge of Queens County, began suit to restrain the Company from altering the location of the track without the consent of the Trustees. In this suit Justice Tappen granted a temporary injunction, and on July 29, at Poughkeepsie, Justice Joseph F. Barnard made this injunction permanent until the final hearing and determination of the suit, "restraining the South Side Railroad Company from constructing or building the new proposed line or route of their road through the village of Jamaica, or altering the location of their road in said village, without first obtaining the consent of the Trustees of the village thereto."

Edgar M. Cullen, counsel for the railroad company, made an application on Saturday to have the injunction dissolved, and Judge Armstrong, on behalf of the village, asked for an adjournment on the ground that he desired to obtain an additional affidavit. Judge Pratt suggested that the matter in dispute would better be referred to three disinterested persons, who would settle it without any further litigation. Judge Armstrong replied that he was glad the Court had made the suggestion, and he should advise the village trustees to act upon it. The argument on the motion for a dissolution of the injunction was postponed until next Saturday.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

At the Essex Market Police Court, William McCarthy was committed, yesterday, for stealing a watch from Edward Cahill of No. 47 Chatham-st.....James Gadney, for breaking into Julius Ebing's store, at No. 161 Third-st.

At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Scott committed Wm. Beale, yesterday, for stealing a watch from Abgeed of No. 33 Warren-st., on the head with some dark substance, inflicting a severe wound.....Peter J. Jones, for stealing a silver watch, value $21, belonging to Charles Brown of No. 52 Chatham-st.....Bernard Pfeifer, for assaulting Patrolman Dorsey of the Fourth Precinct.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, on Saturday, Joseph Hogan pleaded guilty of assaulting Frank R. Lothrop and attempting to rob him of a gold watch and chain, on Broadway, July 16. Sent to State Prison for five years.....James McGovern, attempted burglary at Frederick Zielsdorf's grocery store, No. 771 Sixth-ave., July 29, two years and six months.....Margaret Dolan, charged with having Margaret Murphy on the floor and with a hatchet, was acquitted, as the complainant did not appear.....The bail of John Wolf, charged with inveigling a young girl into a house of ill-fame in Houston-st., was reduced from $7,500 to $1,500.....In the case of Edward Farrell, charged with committing an indecent assault upon Mrs. Sarah Kelly while returning from a picnic at Lion Park, in One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., on the night of July 19, the jury failed to agree and were locked up for the night. The Court then adjourned until Monday, Aug. 28.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.—Calendar called at 10 a. m.

33. The People ex rel. Silverstein, agt. Fitch	117. Jones agt. De Grenelle.
76. Jerome agt. Goldstein.	121. Klein agt. Moritz.
87. Ackerman agt. Bangs.	126. Bullman agt. Bullman.
93. Bauman agt. Bauman.	132. Day agt. Tuthill.
96. Martin agt. Grant.	134. Same agt. Same.
104. Hoag agt. Paddock.	137. Hildreth agt. Shepard.
112. Stevenson agt. May.	139. Shepherd agt. Shepherd.
116. Boyd agt. Brown.	149. Malcolm agt. Allen.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

MONDAY, Aug. 14.

No Steamship Mails.

TUESDAY, August 8.

Mails for Europe via Plymouth, Hamburg, and Cherbourg, per steamship Tuscarora, from foot of Liberty-st. Mails for the Post-Office at Hong-Kong, per Station A, U. S. N., p. m., at 1 o'clock p. m. A Supplementary Mail, for paid letters only, made up on Pier 45 Rubber, and closed at 1:30 p. m.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.]

Mails for Kingston, Jam., Aspinwall and Panama, the Central American and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Henry Chauncey, close at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR HAVRE—In steamship Ville de Paris, Aug. 12.—T. T. Dwight, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, five children, governess, and nurse, Miss Phillips, Miss Fisher, G. Grosle, Mr. and Mrs. Peggio and two children, Henry Necaby, Etienne Cassagnade, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ludman, Mr. and Mrs. De Rie Anand, P. M. Savage, Miss Ludman, Miss M. Aigmann, Jacob Stiliman, Mr. and Mrs. Dupre, Mr. Dupre, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and two children, M. Lesa, Consul-General of Italy, M. de Jouchard, M. Hippolyte, M. Cornaza, Paul Rousseau, G. Brunna, Mr. and Mrs. Voit, M. and Mme. Ramon Girsh, Pecho Menner, Bandilis Sena, Mr. and Mme. H. C. Coze, M. G. Pavie, Victor Maignan, E. Nicolas, Mme. C. Dessert, Mme. Gilbert, Miss Rachile Manion, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meldon, P. Bernie, Mr. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Baras, Mme. Cabadiol and two children, Mr. Bonnet, Mr. Pachandie, Mrs. E. Herriot, Mme. M. Manier, Mme. Lefourcade, H. Bourrand, Mlle. Marie Bourrand, Felicia Bourrand, Jules Guillot, Mrs. Blanche Smith, E. Gorget, R. P. Cofre, Pauline Guillot, E. Parker, J. Rouiller, Mrs. Dupuis's maid, Mrs. Faggio's maid, Mme. Genot, Mrs. P. Y. Lorent, Mr. Ledoux, Jr., Mlle. A. Breber, Mme. P. Perrot, Mrs. Rose Kronprill, Mr. and Mrs. Montshal, Leon Chevert, Mr. L. Gerar, August Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jaulon, 21, and Miss, Paris Cheli, Peter Dusing, Jr., Mr. Ayers, Emanuel Comes, Mrs. Mary J. Cole, Frederick Cerf, Mr. and Mrs. Bieron, Charles A. Jammet, Mme. Jeanne, Mme. Jeanne and child, Louis Lormarck, David Labbé, Henry Cordier, E. Bernard, F. Gaubi, Gustave Louis Gobel, Lucien Lucien Collerie, Miss Valleroy, Mme. du Hour, Jean Baptiste Parmentier, Jerome Collin, Mme. Marie Collin, Mme. de la Roncie, Constant Demery, Henry Cauley, Mme. Sonnet.

FOR LIVERPOOL—In steamship City of Brussels, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Brandreth, infant and nurse, Mrs. J. F. Baker, Miss Emma Moss, J. D. Thomson and wife, Mr. Sturrs, Guillaume Sitters, C. L. Redinger, A. C. Moss, Mr. Pierce, Gen. C. Powers, Geo. Coulson, Mrs. Jessie Moss, Miss Bell, Jno. Hughes, J. Rubens, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Sawyer, Wm. Nalsmith, P. S. Gill, Jno. Bennard, wife and child, John S. Ogden, Mrs. Otto C. P. Archer, F. R. Scott, B. D. Stephan, Al. Gulnich, Mrs. Lang, Miss Lang, Miss Elizabeth Lang, Joseph Lang, Louis A. Barnard and wife, Joseph Eddy, August Weber, Rev. Dr. Melville, H. A. Caroll, W. C. Kayser, Mr. Ward, J. W. Montgomery, Thomas Cuner, Maulen Curren and wife, Mary Richmond, John Fetrount, Alexander Fetrount, wife and 2 children, D. M. Monroe, Jr., Mr. Kell, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. Mandaguillaven, D. M. Monroe, Jr., Mr. Kell, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. Mandaguillaven, Mr. Nowers and wife, Mr. Beden and wife, Mr. Wm. Beard, wife and child, John S. Ogden, Mrs. Otto C. P. Archer, F. R. Scott, B. D. Stephan, Al. Gulnich, Mrs. Lang, Miss Lang, Miss Elizabeth Lang, Joseph Lang, Louis A. Barnard and wife, Joseph Eddy, August Weber, Rev. Dr. Melville, H. A. Caroll, W. C. Kayser, Mr. Ward, J. W. Montgomery, Thomas Cuner, Maulen Curren and wife, Mary Richmond, John Fetrount, Alexander Fetrount, wife and 2 children, D. M. Monroe, Jr., Mr. Kell, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. Mandaguillaven, Mr. Nowers and wife, Mr. Beden and wife, Mr. Wm. Beard, wife and child, Mr. Nowers and wife, Mr. Beden and wife, Lieut. J. G. Scott, Capt. H. H. Burton and wife, Fritz Jammet.

In steamship Anglia—Robert J. C. Leslie and Clara K. Leslie, Mr. Hendrey, Hugh Innis, J. Thompson, David Sample, Walter Bright, Archibald Crawford, George C. Wagener, William Leslie, Alex. Mitchell, John M. and Jos. and Mrs. Jos. Hall, Robert Weir, Robt. Struthers and wife, Col. J. A. Bates and wife, C. A. Ma, Mrs. Sarah Byrne and sister, Miss Eliza and Miss Wilhelmina Dickson, Mrs. M. B. Hall, C. S. Dennison and wife, John Sheldon and wife, Joseph M. Wade, Henry Pownell, Mrs. C. Spering, James Bind, James Elliott, wife, and child, John Bertine and wife, James Waterson, Jas. McKendale, James W. Sheldon, David Archibald McClaren, Thomas McKelvie, Jas. Wilson and wife, David Smith, wife and infant; other passengers in the steerage.

In steamship France—P. G. Abbott, Miss Nickle, the Rev. C. M. Nickle, O. S. Wilson, Ed. Thornton, H. Perret, Mrs. H. Farrell, A. F. Smith, C. M. Marcello, Thomas Marshall, Wm. F. Archibald, J. H. Wagstaff, P. H. Jones, W. O. Hendley, Mrs. W. O. Hendley, Miss W. O. Hendley, Mrs. De Regnier, R. H. Savage, L. P. Dunn, Mr. Kathleen, Mrs. Johnson, Miss M. A. Conlan, Peter Conlan, Mr. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton, Miss Appleton, Miss Ellen Appleton.

FOR SAVANNAH—In steamship Magnolia, Aug. 12.—H. P. Fuller, T. Cramelin, H. Cramelin, J. Dixon, William H. Ray, F. Ingake, James Lindsay, A. Greenwin, J. W. Green, F. B. Lamonde, S. Caspar, George Tillombe, F. Wardell, H. Weese, Mrs. P. Fitzgerald, J. A. Graves, T. B. Gorges, W. S. McCarthy, wife and child, Mrs. E. H. Jones, J. Cavers.

FOR BREMEN—In steamship Hermann, Aug. 12.—H. L. Wiechers, Miss Mary A. Toll, Miss Georgiana M. Herrs, Prof. H. S. Frieze and family, Miss Ada Frieze, Miss Mary Wheeler, Miss Louisa Stevenson, Miss Sarah L. Duvoll, A. W. Colburn, Miss Julia D. Lawrence, C. E. Wentzelich, Charles Arnous, Mrs. M. Packard, Dr. G. H. Lyman and daughter, Mrs. S. A. Warner, Miss Emma Warner, Mrs. E. B. Parker, Mrs. M. L. Shumaker, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Jacob Lewis, J. G. Mooser, Mrs. Sophie Hillenbrand, Leonhard Hossell, Gottlieb Schweinle, Heinrich Mueller and child, Heinrich Hoss, Julius Schlüter, Carl Bray, Miss Kate Bossert, F. Schwartzkill, Ida Baist, Joseph Meninger, Simon Kasper, M. Berger, Mrs. Elizabeth Tadwen and children, Mrs. M. Colman and children, Mr. and Mrs. David Kluber, Bernhard H. Rensed and child, Miss J. R. Nasse, Mr. and Mrs. Reb. Berlebon, Sergio de la Vega, Fritz Otten.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship Algeria, Aug. 12.—Mr. Williams, Mrs. Aug. Turnbull and conversant, Miss J. Turnbull, Mrs. L. Weidner, Mr. Norris, T. Schwanck, Mr. Pugh, W. H. Kemp, Miss A. Day, E. B. Bobbie, J. B. Gilbert, T. Lyons, O. Hockemeyer, E. C. Smith, Miss Howell, Miss M. Dwight, T. Pryer, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, P. Morgan, W. Cotterill, C. R. Reppon, J. L. Foster, L. C. Bentdiler, Miss E. Bostiller, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Fishback, Jr., Fishback, G. Fishback, P. Brannon, C. D. Widness, Mr. A. Moss and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. L. Rabe and child, Miss A. Rabe, Mrs. M. Tyler, W. Barnett, E. H. Nesbit, J. H. Lamrote, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Meers, child and wife, P. Goodell, E. L. M. Brown, J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Master W. Richards, Mr. E. Richard, C. Giddings, Miss A. Manning, Mrs. W. Brannon, Mr. and Mrs. P. McCall, Miss E. McCall, Miss G. M. Call, Mr. A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Angbtirre, E. Burhan, R. O'Neill, V. de la Vega, C. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Patten, S. Pedrell, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ellis, R. P. Sheldon, Miss E. Brocking, J. Lomon, J. B. Norman, Miss A. Whitney, J. Travis, J. Armstrong, the Rev. P. P. McDowall, Miss M. McDowall, S. Jenkinson.

FROM ASPINWALL AND KINGSTON—In steamship Ocean Queen, Aug. 12.—Wm. G. Neal, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Ryan, F. G. Brandt, C. T. Parfitt, F. Caldeson, Mr. Bowle and lady, Mr. Minott and lady, Capt. W. Wells, Dr. Phillips, C. H. Quin, E. S. Tomes, B. Ponce de Leon, E. H. Udaria, Mr. Swindge, F. M. Guardia, C. A. Frank, S. W. D. Jackson, Mrs. Barter and 4 children, H. Ball, E. Depuyster, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Roch, H. Clark, F. Graves, W. Geddes, B. Hinchy, Dr. Billiane, S. B. Whipple, W. D. Rector, A. Tornso and 2 children, A. Martinez, T. B. Orrens, A. Jones Potter, Dr. Davies, wife and family, John Davies, wife and family, P. Bennett and lady, E. B. Gentil, E. G. Tyrrel and lady, Miss Angells, Mrs. J. J. Fegan, Capt. Whilden, James Francis, S. Pires, G. Gersus, M. Aguerro, F. Aguerro, Wm. de Roux, F. A. Tanaye, R. C. Banero, P. Loynaz, J. P. Bravo, R. O. Fermisas, José Roos, G. R. Baleman, George Barnhard, Henry Ferby, W. McClaness, Jno. Mrs. J. Rosenfrie and four children, J. Speyer, J. M. Hast, Mrs. Reilloch and child, Mrs. E. W. Moss and family, J. A. Smith, Geo. Ganker, L. Rich, H. Deckers and wife, J. R. Shillaba, wife, and infant, L. J. Heckmans, James Goodspeed, Elizabeth Abbott, J. Gilmer and wife, H. S. Todd, D. Sheldon, Lena Mathier and two children, Mary Peckman and family, W. H. Harrod, Mrs. C. A. Masson, S. Whittier and wife, G. Adler, Charles Fisher and wife, T. L. Potter, Mrs. G. Mallory, Mrs. Ron Zaiel, A. B. Hoffman, Mrs. C. A. Masson, S. Whittier and wife, G. Adler, Charles Fisher and wife, T. L. Potter, Mrs. G. Mallory, Mrs. Ron Zaiel, A. B. Hoffman, Ellen Morter, Thomas Thornton, Wm. Moore, G. B. Chambers and son, George C. Carroll, Gen. A. R. Root, and 141 in steerage.

FROM SAVANNAH—In steamship Herman Livingston, Aug. 13.—Col. Nelson Tift, wife and son, the Misses Bell, the Misses Tift, Rev. D. H. Porter, wife and children, Miss Clark, H. A. Crane and wife, F. Champion and wife, A. Champion and servant, Mrs. M. C. Murphy, J. Champion and wife, A. Champion and servant, Mrs. M. C. Murphy, J. S. Reilly and wife, Mrs. A. J. Horne, Mrs. Jas. Home and child, Mrs. Geo. Apple and child, Mrs. B. Monahan and son, Mrs. S. A. Josephs, Miss Murphy, Mrs. L. Connell, A. J. Pritchard, wife and 2 children; C. A. Herr