Amusements, etc., This Evening.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER.—At 1:30 and 8: "La Fille de Madame Angot." Mlle. Aimée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 1:30 and 8: "Aurora Floyd." "Midsummer Night's Dream." G. L. Fox.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—At 1:30 and 8: "The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 1:30 and 8: "Mephisto." Miss Lydia Thompson.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—At 1:30 and 8: "Fun in a Fog." The Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Used Up"; and "Kerry." Mr. Dion Boucicault.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert. Theodore Thomas.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—*Third Page*—6th column.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—*Seventh Page*—2d column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—*Third Page*—4th and 5th columns.
BUSINESS NOTICES—*Fourth Page*—1st column.
CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—*Second Page*—2d column.
DENTISTRY—*Third Page*—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—*Seventh Page*—6th column.
EXCURSIONS—*Third Page*—6th column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—*Second Page*—4th, 5th and 6th columns.
FINANCIAL—*Seventh Page*—5th and 6th columns.
FURNITURE—*Third Page*—1st column.
HELP WANTED, MALES—*Third Page*—3th column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—*Third Page*—3d column.
HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—*Third Page*—3d column.
HOTELS—*Third Page*—3d column; EUROPEAN—*Second Page*—4th and 5th columns.
INSTRUCTION—*Sixth Page*—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—*Sixth Page*—6th column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—*Third Page*—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—*Second Page*—6th column.
LOAN OFFICES—*Second Page*—6th column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—*Seventh Page*—6th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—*Fifth Page*—6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—*Sixth Page*—6th column; *Eighth Page*—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—*Third Page*—3d column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—*Sixth Page*—1st and 2d columns.
PROPOSALS—*Sixth Page*—6th column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, BROOKLYN—*Third Page*—2d column; CITY—*Third Page*—2d column; NEW-JERSEY—*Third Page*—2d column; COUNTRY—*Third Page*—2d column; AT AUCTION—*Third Page*—2d column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—*Second Page*—1st column.
SAVINGS BANKS—*Seventh Page*—6th column.
SALES BY AUCTION—*Third Page*—3d column.
SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—*Third Page*—5th column; FEMALES—*Third Page*—5th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—*Fifth Page*—6th column.
STATIONERY—*Third Page*—6th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—*Second Page*—2d and 3d columns.
STEAMERS, OCEAN—*Third Page*—1st column.
SUMMER RETREATS—*Third Page*—4th column.
TEACHERS—*Sixth Page*—6th column.
TO LET, BROOKLYN PROPERTY—*Third Page*—2d column; CITY—*Third Page*—3d column; COUNTRY—*Third Page*—3d column.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—*Second Page*—6th column.

Business Notices.

WHETHER YOU TRAVEL, OR STAY AT HOME, have a General Accident Policy in the TRAVELERS of Hartford.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect instantaneous Hair Dye. At all druggists.

FIREPROOF BUILDING PROCESSES.—Reliable, Artistic, and Economical. For instruction, right to use, and other information, apply to Col. A. DERNOM, Paterson, N. J.

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s EVERY DAY, Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., N. Y.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now completed and in regular operation between the Atlantic tide-waters at Richmond and the unfailing navigation of the Western rivers at Huntington, is now carrying passengers and freights with great promptness and on favorable terms between the coast cities and the chief trade centers at the West. Freights can be shipped via the "Clyde" Line of steamers from Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia; via the "Old Dominion" Line of steamers from New-York, and via the "Chesapeake and Ohio Packets" from Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, &c. Passengers can also take this route to or from the West, and enjoy the wonderful scenery of the Alleghanies, the Medicinal Springs and mineral attractions of Virginia and West Virginia.

To enable the Company to perfect more rapidly its equipment, terminal facilities, and deep-water connections with European Steamship Lines, and to accommodate the heavy coal and mineral traffic, together with the growing iron and miscellaneous local and through business now pressing upon the Line, we are selling, on behalf of the Company, a limited amount of their SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS, secured by mortgage liens on the whole valuable property, at 90 and accrued interest; $1,000 each, either coupon or registered, payable in gold coin, in New-York City, principal and interest; interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

We also have a small amount of the OLD SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November. The property has cost already upward of $38,000,000, and is constantly increasing in value. We can recommend both classes of bonds, which are selling rapidly, with great confidence.

We also continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific and Western Pacific Bonds, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and conduct a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873. Price 20 cents. Seven for $1.

THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, in TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. 5.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. 8.

THE METHOD OF CREATION. AN EARNEST PROTEST AGAINST THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Twelve Lectures delivered by Prof. AGASSIZ before the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., containing a vast amount of new and recondite information concerning Animal Life, printed on a full Tribune sheet of eight pages, and illustrated with numerous engravings. NOW READY.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. EIGHT.

This sheet also contains a description of the wonderful Fossils discovered in the Rocky Mountains by the Yale College Expedition.

Price, single copies by mail, 10 cents; two for 15 cents, five for 25 cents. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Nine Extra Sheets, containing over 60 Lectures and 130 Engravings, and Credit Mobilier Report, for 50 cents.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $3 per an.
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DAILY TRIBUNE, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and $1 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.
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Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. 32d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st., till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 84 Fleet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

Address THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Fleet-st., E. C., London.

Persons leaving New-York for the Spring and Summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE *mailed to them for $1 per month, or $1 30, including postage. For $1, exclusive of ocean postage, those who are traveling abroad can have any of the editions of* THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their banker's for the following periods: Daily, one month; Semi-Weekly, three months; Weekly, six months.*

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

A friendly understanding is said to exist between the Carlists and Communists in Spain. ==== The German Government has resolved to expel foreign emigrant agents from Germany. ==== Khiva is reported destroyed by the Russians.

The ravages of the storm in Nova Scotia are very great. ==== A German paper protests against the removal of Consul Klaugrecht. ==== The murderer Lowenstein is to be surrendered. ==== A vigorous campaign is expected in Mississippi. ==== The steamship Lucy, it is said, was burned at sea. ==== Gen. Butler is convicted of misstatements about newspaper correspondents. ==== The Philadelphia Morgue investigation continues. ==== A Democratic meeting was held at Columbus. ==== William C. Campbell was executed in Cairo, Ill.

A standing deficiency of half a million, extending through a series of years, was discovered in the Brooklyn Treasury; the Sinking Fund has been robbed and the money restored to Receiver Chauncey, and no further examination of the books will be allowed. ==== Rodman's friends offered bail for him in a police court. ==== A night express was run down on the Hudson River road, and several persons were injured. ==== President Watson has made estimates of the projected Erie improvements. ==== Legal proceedings were brought to make the injunction against the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad permanent. ==== A fugitive homicide was arrested. ==== Irving's statements in regard to the Nathan murder were discredited. ==== The Hudson County, N. J., Boulevard was located by the Commissioners. ==== Gold, 115¼, 115⅛, 115½. Thermometer, 69°, 76½°, 68°.

The criminal pedigree which the Police give the ambitious gentleman who, from the San Francisco Jail, insists that he played Second Murderer in the Nathan tragedy, shows him to have been a sorry sort of thief, too mean to be wanted here.

Our London correspondent gives a clear and spirited sketch of the relative positions of the leading English newspapers in regard to the collection of news. The journalism of the two worlds would be greatly improved if the American and the English papers would each learn all the others could teach.

Dispatches from the great corn-growing regions of Illinois and Iowa give discouraging indications of the crop for this year. It is generally estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the ordinary yield. The drouth has now continued so lo that any future rains would scarcely avail to remedy the damage.

The Opposition in the Canadian Parliament evidently do not intend to be made against their will accomplices in the foreordained acquittal of the Government in the Pacific Railway scandal. Mr. Huntington, who originally preferred the charges, refuses to appear before the Royal Commission, and other prominent members of the Opposition have taken the stump to argue the case before the public opinion of the Dominion.

The progress which the United States have made in the iron trade, under the policy of protection, contrasted with the disasters of England under the opposite system, forms the subject of an editorial in *The London Times*, the substance of which is transmitted by cable to-day. The unerring teachings of experience are found after all to be more conclusive than any theorizing, however ingenious. Every year more completely justifies the "American system" of Henry Clay and Horace Greeley.

The late news from Spain, showing the virtual alliance existing between the Carlists and the Communists, between the men who would like to restore the Inquisition and the men who would like to destroy the Deity, if they could reach Him, ought to convince any one of the true nature of the conflict now raging in the Peninsula. The Madrid Government represents the cause of order and progress, and the sympathies of the world should be theirs. The Republicans form the only party there which even pretends to avow principles which liberal people out of Spain can tolerate.

An article in another column gives a series of interesting details in regard to the result of the work of the Board of State Assessors in regard to the Equalization of Taxation in the State. It is one of the consequences of our decentralized system of government that great inequalities should arise in the distribution of taxation through the imperfect judgment and narrowness of views of the several assessors. The same sort of property in adjoining towns is found to bear a widely different valuation. A railroad doubles its apparent value in running out of one county into another. The endeavor of the State Board is to remedy this discrepancy, which is as unjust to individuals as to the community.

We are informed by a telegram from Berlin that all emigrant agents who fail to prove that they are German subjects are to be expelled from Germany. This resolution seems to have been adopted without a proper appreciation of treaty obligations. By the convention concluded between the United States and Prussia in 1828 it was provided that inhabitants of the respective States should be at liberty "to sojourn and reside in all parts "whatsoever of said territories in order to "attend to their affairs; and they shall enjoy "to that effect the same security and protec-"tion as natives of the country wherein they "reside, on condition of their submitting to "the laws and ordinances therein prevailing." The distinction which is made between foreign agents and agents who are German subjects is one which appears contrary to the spirit of this treaty. The precedent which the German Government thus proposes to establish is likely to prove an inconvenient one, and calls for a remonstrance from our State Department.

ALARMING INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The inconsiderable monthly reductions of the Public Debt, and the heavy sales of gold which the Treasury is forced to make in order to supply itself with currency, are sure signs that the expenditures of the National Government have been carried to an enormous figure. No wonder the people look with disfavor on the recipients of back pay. A year ago we showed that the expenditures of the Government, after deducting the interest on the debt and premium on bonds purchased, the army and navy expenditures, drawbacks of duties and taxes, and pensions, had increased from $29,825,535 in 1860 to $34,015,359 in 1865, to $51,688,502 in 1868, and to $63,139,379 in 1871—a startling progression. The corresponding expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1873, are about $75,000,000, or more than double the same outgoes in 1865, when the premium on gold was at its highest elevation. The army expenditures, which were $16,001,167 in 1860, were $44,080,085 in 1871 and $46,333,138 in 1873. The navy expenditures, which were $11,518,150 in 1860, were $19,431,027 in 1871 and $23,526,257 in 1873, which seems a good deal to pay for the rotting of a few score old hulks, adapted for modern warfare only as the minnow is adapted for the jaws of the pike.

We have before us an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, which we proceed to compare with Secretary Boutwell's estimates laid before Congress in December last. The revenue from customs was estimated at $192,729,540; the actual revenue has been $188,089,533. The revenue from internal taxes was estimated at $108,169,047; the actual receipts have been $113,729,314. From sales of public lands an income of $2,297,325 was anticipated, but $2,882,312 have been received. From miscellaneous sources, the estimate was $16,119,222, and the actual receipts were $29,037,055. The total of the estimates is $319,315,134; the total of the actual receipts is $333,738,305, or more than fourteen millions more than the estimates.

The disbursements for interest on the Public Debt were estimated at $107,696,895; they have been $104,750,688. The cost of the War Department was estimated at $35,876,982; it has been $46,323,138. The cost of the Navy Department was estimated at $20,805,146; it has been $23,526,257. The disbursements for Indian Affairs and Pensions were estimated at $36,172,734; they have been $37,311,132. The estimate for Civil and Miscellaneous Expenses was $59,999,891; the actual payments were $73,338,110. Total estimated expenditures, $260,551,649; total actual expenditures, $285,239,325. Total estimated expenditures, exclusive of interest on Public Debt, $152,851,754; total actual expenditures, exclusive of interest on the Public Debt, $180,488,637; corresponding expenditure in 1872, $153,201,856; increase, $27,286,781.

The estimated surplus revenue applicable to the reduction of the Public Debt was $53,763,485; the actual surplus is $48,498,880, of which $14,423,071 is due to an excess of revenue over the Secretary's estimates. Had the revenue not exceeded the Secretary's anticipations, the surplus applicable to the redemption of the Debt would have been only $34,075,809, or nearly Twenty-five Millions less than the estimated surplus. Do not these figures call for serious consideration?

THE BROOKLYN RING'S METHOD.

This was the method of the swindle lately developed in Brooklyn. The various bureaus of the City Government paid into the hands of City Treasurer Sprague or his Deputy, M. T. Rodman, the moneys received for taxes, assessments, &c., and correct receipts were given for the same. The Treasurer or his Deputy decided in which city bank these moneys should be deposited, and each bank was charged on the city books with the full amount deposited. In this way the Brooklyn Trust Company came to be charged, the week before its suspension, with $500,725 23. But the Deputy Treasurer, whose duty it was to deposit these amounts, was also Secretary or Treasurer of the Brooklyn Trust Company. It was his custom to leave the Treasury with the full amount charged to the bank as deposit, pocket a portion before reaching the bank, enter the full amount in the City Treasurer's pass-book, and a smaller amount by just so much as his stealings in the Trust Company's ledger. In this way he made the accounts of both concerns appear correct. But it was only necessary that some other than himself should compare the two books to detect the fraud. They never were so compared until THE TRIBUNE exposed the defalcation of Mills; the discrepancy would never have been known but for that exposure.

And even then an attempt was made to conceal part of the truth. Judge Alexander McCue, counsel, director, chief owner of the Bank, appeared in court and threw the institution into the hands of a receiver of his own choosing, one Mr. Daniel Chauncey. For nearly a month that receiver, whose appointment we denounced as an outrageous proceeding made to conceal the frauds in the Ring Bank, was in possession, and during the whole of that time he was busily engaged with Judge McCue in what the law condemns as the "compounding of a felony." The two were engaged in concealing frauds and in receiving stolen funds returned on condition that the criminal should not be punished. We mean precisely what we say here. Mr. Chauncey received from Rodman on Aug. 11 last $13,000 which he knew had been stolen, and when asked why he did not arrest the thief he answered, "We dare not do that." And when finally this faithful officer had completed his work he turned the bank over to the elected President with the assurance that all was right, and made a public display of unusual virtue in not accepting $20,000 of fees for protecting the criminal and reëstablishing the bank!

Within three hours of coming into possession of the bank, the new President, Alderman Ropes, discovered that there was a defalcation of $203,000 in the City Treasurer's account. So clear was it to the dullest apprehension, that he, new to the affairs of the bank, discovered it from statements published a month previously, and within twenty-four hours after THE TRIBUNE proclaimed Mills to be a defaulter. To his credit be it said, he did what Judge McCue and his receiver did not do, but ought to have done a month before; he went to the City Treasurer and told him about it. And then, suddenly confused as to his duty, forgetting what was due the city of which he is an official agent, he concealed the crime, although he knew the criminal was still a city officer.

And what did the City Treasurer do? This guardian of public trusts at once went to work to make himself the moral accomplice of Rodman in the offense. He concealed the crime, and failed to arrest the offender; the whole Ring conspired to compound this felony. You may sift the matter as you will, gentlemen, but that is about the gist of it. Public officers, responsible in heavy bonds and heavier moral obligations, they compromised with a thief because they "dared not arrest him." The only excuse they have is that they wished to recover from the bondsmen of the thief. These were responsible men, whom the law officers could have sued in proper form; the arrest of Rodman would not have lessened their responsibility. But such was not their only motive. We said a month ago that they were concealing the facts; they were doing so down to within the last forty-eight hours—Sprague, McCue, Chauncey, Ropes, the whole of them.

And they would have succeeded but for the obstinacy of the political Ring which raised up a mutineer to expose them. This defalcation was made public because two weeks ago the Ring managers in Brooklyn dismissed from the office of Fire Marshal a man who knew something of their secrets, and who sold them out as O'Brien betrayed the Tammany Ring. But for that piece of stupidity they might have gone on without exposure. Now they have to face public opinion as the accomplices of Rodman, and, moreover, they are compelled to protect him because they dare not punish him. He knows too much. The man who has betrayed this little he knew is ignorant compared to Rodman, and the mischief the one has done is nothing compared to what Rodman may do, if not considerately treated. That which has been told before is bad enough, but these gentlemen well know that worse remains behind. Something of the startling character of the developments which may yet be made is indicated in other columns. It is natural that the Ring should still strive to conceal the frauds here indicated; it will be the fault of the Controller and the Council and the people if they succeed. The City Treasurer has intimated to Mr. Warren, the accountant, whose figures reveal beyond dispute that these frauds have been going on systematically for years, that he has had enough of examinations. But the tax-payers have not. All the banks which have city money on hand should invite examination. Experts should be put into every department of the Government and the facts brought to the surface. With nothing less ought the plundered people of Brooklyn to be now content.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?

Several of the political conventions which have denounced the Back Pay bill have coupled with their censure a demand that the act increasing salaries be repealed at the next session of Congress. There is not much chance of that. The average Congressman is not the kind of person to take twenty-five hundred dollars a year out of his own pocket and put it into the public treasury. Even if a restitution bill could be forced through the Senate, there is a particular reason why it would be certain to fail in the House. A clause smuggled into the Appropriation bill in the closing moments of the XLIId Congress authorized Representatives to draw their pay monthly from the 4th of March to the beginning of the next session—to draw $625 a month on the certificate of the Clerk of the House before they had presented their credentials or been sworn in, or, in point of fact, really become members of Congress at all. If any honorable gentleman should change his mind before Congress meets and conclude not to serve, or should die, or be sent to jail for horse-stealing, he would still have been paid $625 a month for doing nothing ever since the 4th of March; and if Gen. Butler should become Governor of Massachusetts next January, and in consequence retire from Congress after one month's service, he would have been paid for his labors during that time the handsome sum of $6,250. Now, if salaries were to be restored in December to the old standard, it would be found that every member of the House had already expended his whole allowance for the year, and something over. Instead of drawing money from the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep himself like a gentleman, and support his wives, and shed charity upon the unjust, he would be in debt to the Treasury. Under these circumstances it is idle to hope that he would vote for a repeal of the Salary bill. We must make up our minds to pay the increased rates for the future, and before long there will probably be a movement to equalize salaries by raising the pay of bureau officers and other Government employés.

As for the back pay, that is a gratuity which though indecent is perfectly legal, and the grant cannot be repealed. The money has passed out of the control of the National Legislature, and is the lawful property of the Congressmen to whom it has been allotted. Congress can no more take it back again than it can seize any other portion of a citizen's personal estate. It is even asserted that those who have returned it to the Treasury are at liberty to claim it again, and the Treasurer has no right to hold it against their wishes. We dare say a good many of the virtuous but tardy members who turned the plunder over to Gen. Spinner under stress of public indignation, console themselves with the prospect of quietly getting it all back again when the storm has blown over. Now here, it seems to us, Congress can be forced to interfere. If there is any doubt as to the Treasurer's authority to hold this money in the absence of positive enactment, let Congress put it out of his reach by a special appropriation, or turn it over as an unexpended balance. That is about the most practical remedy the people can now insist upon; and meanwhile the Grabbers should be treated as they were at Wilkesbarre.

A GLUT OF ACCIDENTS.

The people who are compelled to use our railroads at this season will be driven to some serious reflections by the dispatches of this morning. Three destructive accidents, from causes which do not seem altogether excusable, occurred yesterday. No one can take any comfort from considerations of locality, for these disasters were scattered impartially through the Eastern, Middle and Western States. A freight train was thrown from the track on the Eastern Railway, wrecking fourteen cars. Two passenger trains were smashed into one on the Hudson River Railroad, and it seems miraculous that among the maimed and crippled there were none killed. A night express on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad became disabled by the loss of a driving-wheel, and a freight train came up behind it, tearing the rear car to pieces, killing four women and one child, and injuring ten other persons. They were all immigrants from Iceland, and their surviving friends will retain through life a sad impression of the cruelty and carelessness with which our great corporations are administered.

For all these disasters there will doubtless be a perfectly satisfactory explanation. But even though each case be fully explained, there can be no justification for the repeated and rapid recurrence of these murderous accidents. Of course no human foresight can make traveling by rail or any other conveyance absolutely safe, but when these fatal blunders crowd in upon us at the rate of a half dozen in a single week, it is time for them to attract more serious attention than they have as yet received from railroad authorities. The news columns of the papers are constantly filled with accounts of railroad slaughters, and of meetings of Directors for purposes of speculation. But if the present ratio of disasters is kept up a while longer, the public will expect that Directors shall spare a little time from their schemes of private gain to devise some means of taking care of the human lives which are daily exposed upon their trains.

THE MUNCE CASE.

About two months ago a wealthy farmer named Munce of Washington County, Penn., mysteriously disappeared while affected with temporary derangement. He was traced to the Union depot, in Pittsburgh, but no further, and nothing more was heard of him until last week, when his body was discovered in the dissecting-room of the Ninth-st. Medical College, in Philadelphia. He reached that city safely, it appears, but two weeks later fell off one of the wharves and was drowned, and his body was carried to the Morgue. Here begins the strange part of the story. By law bodies are required to be kept for seventy-two hours, and their clothing a year, for purposes of identification. All unrecognized bodies are required to be buried. In this case the Superintendent of the Morgue and Deputy Coroner between them disposed of the clothes, gold spectacles, &c., and sold the body to the College the day after discovery, although a letter found on it could have given them a clue to Munce's identity. His watch, also marked with his name, was stolen by the carman and pawned, and it was by this means the identification was made complete.

Now, this appears to be but a trifling matter, but nothing could have happened which would give to inland people a greater or more reasonable distrust of the humanity or honesty of the seaboard cities. A respectable, inoffensive old man dies in a Christian community, and no sooner is the breath out of his body than municipal officers fall to work to rob it, and hand it over to the doctors for dissection. We are not surprised that the friends of this man clamor loudly for the punishment of the offenders; but we shall be very much surprised if, in the present ruling of Philadelphia law and justice, they obtain it. The point to which we wish to call attention is the part which the Medical College has played in the affair. The prejudice which ignorant people have always had against doctors as "body-snatchers" would be shared by the best of us if the body they dissected were one of our own friends. Very few men are so devoted to liberal science as to be willing to give their wives', children's, or even their own bodies to further the cause, while every one is ready to admit the necessity that bodies should be furnished to physicians in as large numbers as they require. In every large city the supply from almshouses of the bodies of those who die without friends ought to be sufficient. The ordinary course is to put the whole matter in the hands of the janitor of the college, who furnishes the subjects in the dissecting-room, the physicians washing their hands in innocency of any unwarrantable means made use of by him. In some cases they come from almshouses, prisons, etc., but in others they are supplied by sextons of graveyards. There is no doubt that many a body is carefully decked for its last sleep and laid in the ground with tears and prayers which the next night is lying on the bare dissecting-board, ready for the student's knife, while the fond mother or wife comes day after day to weep over a rifled grave.

Science, of course, must have material for its work, but there is no need of any indecent inhumanity in gaining such material. It behooves the trustees of every medical college to guard against such outrages of the dead as are secretly perpetrated by maintaining a strict oversight of the janitors, and forcing them to confine their purchases to the legal channels. The Munce case will be of use if it draw public attention to this matter.

The French residents of New-York are preparing a testimonial of respect and gratitude to M. Thiers, to mark their sense of his services in the preservation of order and the liberation of the territory. There are several propositions before the committee as to the shape which this tribute is to take, but the most graceful and appropriate of all is that of M. Mercier, who proposes to present to the veteran statesman, historian, and patriot the unique copy of Irving's Life of Washington, in the possession of the family of the late George P. Putnam, esq. This is one of the 25 sumptuous copies originally printed. It was reserved by Mr. Putnam for his own library, and enriched by nearly 300 engravings, collected with patient and intelligent research; and is rendered precious by autograph letters of the author and of Washington himself. It is superbly bound and encased, and if exposed at auction would doubtless bring as high a price as was ever paid for any work in this country. But Mr. Putnam, sympathizing entirely with the object of the testimonial, is willing to let it go into the possession of M. Thiers at the nominal price of $1,000, contributing liberally to the fund himself. We should regret to see so precious an object of literature and art go out of the country, but it could certainly receive no more appropriate destination than the one proposed.

The Belgian Jockey Club is to celebrate a notable centenary on the 29th of next month, the hundredth anniversary of the introduction on the Continent of horse-racing after the English manner. To give additional brilliancy to the occasion, the Count of Flanders, presumptive heir to the throne, is to be elected President of the club, and the races are to take place at Spa, under his auspices. The Continental turfist has always been a subject of much amusement to English wits and caricaturists. Leech never tired of him, and he was also the joy of Thackeray. There is a widespread British superstition that no one but an Englishman can ride, which has not been shaken by the exploits of Vicomte Talon, the Duke of Grammont-Caderousse, and a dozen other crack riders of the Parisian Jockey Club. The foundation of the British contempt for French turfmen probably arises from the fact that they try to be English and fail. They have adopted into their language the entire slang of the English race-course and stables, but they make wild work of the pronunciation and orthography. It affects a sympathethic Briton almost to tears to hear a young Boulevardier talking about his "beting boke" and his "dreeving-glov-es," and glorying in the name of a "Sportmans" or a "Shanlyman-Reeder."

Ah! if we were not obliged to eat! Of how many miseries, of how much indigestion, of what incompetent cooks, of what labors of mastication should we be rid, to say nothing of butchers' bills and the bills of grocers! It is interesting, therefore, merely from an abstract point of view, to know that a man in Boston—where the fish-balls and the brown bread grow—has been trying the experiment of living upon nothing. Mr. Owen Thomas McDermott of that city, for twelve days and fifteen hours, ate nothing at all. From the 6th of August at 10 p. m. to the 19th of August at 1 p. m. Mr. McDermott swallowed nothing. Occasionally he rinsed his mouth with water. Every day he took a salt water bath and a long walk. All the time he slept well. For the first four days he was intensely hungry; after that he lost the desire for food, but grew gradually weaker. He weighed at the beginning of the trial 141 pounds, and at its conclusion 120 pounds. He does not appear to have experienced much inconvenience. He began to take nourishment again by swallowing a very little oatmeal porridge, cautiously proceeding to boiled rice and milk.

The law of demand and supply received a startling illustration the other day in Troy. It was announced by the Trojan Board of Health that every one reporting a dead cat to the Board should receive fifty cents, provided he buried the cat. Immediately a ghastly procession of the youth of Troy appeared before the doors of the Health office, each bearing a dead cat in his acquisitive hands. This lasted for several days, and it was remarked that as time passed on the feline corpses looked more and more fatigued, and the air about the sanitary headquarters was loaded with a suggestion of mortality. At last Controller Albertson, alarmed at the financial prospect, concluded to stop paying, and from that moment the cat epidemic ceased in Troy.

"With love and kisses, my dearest duck, yours affectionately, JOHN." This has a sweet and pretty appearance, has n't it? This is what John Allin, a Yorkshire schoolmaster, wrote to Elizabeth Ann Martindale. Then he added, "I believe I could not live without you or your letters." Soon after John Allin was appointed a missionary to the West Indies, and much good the natives must have got from his preaching. Upon his return, though there were additional and weighty reasons for his keeping his word, he refused to marry the plaintiff, because "it would interfere with his prospects of advancement"—as a missionary, we suppose. The jury gave the "dearest duck" £240.

BRITISH JOURNALISM.

CRITICISMS OF PROMINENT NEWSPAPERS.

A KENTUCKY CRITIC CORRECTED—PECULIARITIES OF VARIOUS LONDON JOURNALS—THE ENTERPRISE OF THE PENNY PRESS—POWER OF "THE TIMES"—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS—JOURNALISM OF THE LATE WAR.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Watterson's comments in his letters to *The Louisville Courier-Journal* on English newspapers are made the text of an article in *The Anglo-American Times* which American journals will find worth their attention. *The Anglo-American Times*, let me first say, occupies an exceptional position among papers of the class indicated by its title. It is a paper which an American in Europe, who wants to keep up his knowledge of home affairs, will find really helpful. It gives you a good summary of American news done into readable paragraphs, as much personal gossip as a well regulated mind (which all Americans have) can want, a selection of articles from American papers on the leading topics of the week in which the last steamer left. Its own editorial articles—and they are its distinguishing feature—are careful and almost always able discussions on American or Anglo-American matters. They are so well done that I wish I could prescribe a course of them to the average English journalist who is in the habit of dealing with similar subjects. For one thing, they would show him the advantage of knowing something about the subject. As an American living abroad, I freely acknowledge my obligation to this paper. Its views of home politics are not such as I should want to approve always, but they are worth reading, and I don't read any paper which I can dispense with; which is, I presume, every journalist's case. Its editor is Col. Douglas Muter, formerly commanding the 66th Rifles, a crack regiment, with which he has served in Canada, Australia, China, in India during the mutiny, and elsewhere, if that be not enough. I suppose it was in this sort of cosmopolitan life that Col. Muter got his natural English insularity knocked out of him, and a capacity for taking international views of things, American things especially. Where he learned journalism I cannot imagine, but learned it he has, and his opinion about English newspapers is the opinion of an expert, as Mr. Watterson's is, and based on a more extensive acquaintance with them than Mr. Watterson would claim.

I have not had the advantage of seeing Mr. Watterson's letters in full. All that I know about them is derived from brief extracts in American papers, and I have seen no comments on them here except Col. Muter's. What I have seen, however, seems to me much too sweeping. Mr. Watterson has put his finger on some of the weak places in English journalism; its strong points appear to have attracted less of his attention. In the case of *The Times*, criticism of a certain kind is easy and inevitable. Every journalist sees and feels that *The Times* is deficient in certain qualities which have contributed a great deal to the success of the penny press. It is not sensational, either in the good or bad sense of the word. If you look through *The Daily News* or *The Telegraph* you will see almost every morning some current affair treated with an evident effort to make it attractive to the reader, or to the possible reader,—to help sell the paper, as its manager would say. No matter what is uppermost, a great Strike, a Review, a Ministerial Crisis, a Railway Accident, there is a marked difference between the way it is treated in *The Times* and the way it is treated in the two leading penny papers. *The Times's* account is likely to be brief, sure to be formal, reads like a Parliamentary blue-book, and has almost an air as if published on compulsion, or as if the thing were a bore, and to be disposed of as quickly as possible. The necessary information is given, and little else. *The Telegraph* and *Daily News* will perhaps fill a page or two with the very same subject, written up and written out till in quantity it almost equals a three-volume novel, and in its romantic interest surpasses it. If there be no news, a topic that is timely answers as well—seaside life, for instance, which just now is in season. A correspondent consults his guide-book, discovers if possible some place that has not been described before, and describes it as if it were something between Venice and the Sandwich Islands. The process is understood in America; perhaps was borrowed from there. If I explain it to American readers, it is only to give them a clear notion of what *The Times* does not do. Whether it is a good or bad thing to do is not the question.

There can, however, be no question that *The Times* leaves undone some good things which American journals have long done, and which of late years *The Times's* two young rivals have also found it worth while to attempt. *The Anglo-American* says with much justice:

It is surprising to find such a journal content with copying the telegrams Reuter sends; content with extracting the news from an old fogy list of papers, beyond which it never travels; content with ignoring all the news it misses, but which the other metropolitan papers publish, as if that had no reality; content with making up the paper as if the foreman of the composing-room took the galleys as they came to hand with the contents which fitted easiest into the columns.

The apparent carelessness of the great journal about news is difficult to understand. It was not so in other days. Part of its immense reputation was built up on its success in collecting intelligence, and stories of its enterprise and lavish outlay are still current. False economy cannot be the secret. It still sends out its correspondents with—as the correspondent of another journal rather too pompously said of himself—the rank of an embassador and the pay of a prince. But the chances are that that very correspondent, with his incomparable opportunities, will be beaten day after day by men who are no abler than himself, nor even more energetic. I am getting into a very wide field when I begin to discuss matters of this sort, and the *personnel* of the London papers is so well known that it is difficult to write freely without giving offense. But I do not think the recent failures of *The Times* were wholly or mainly the fault of the men whom it sent abroad. If Forbes himself had been on the staff of *The Times*, he might never have become famous, nor journalism have been enriched by his unequaled energy and unsurpassed genius. A man does about what he supposes is wanted of him. Had Forbes remained on *The Morning Advertiser*, to which he was attached during the first weeks of the war of 1870, neither he nor his paper would have profited by the occasion. It happened to him to be discovered by the manager of *The Daily News*, whose appetite for news was sharp, and whose sense of the enormous difference between to-day and to-morrow was singularly keen. Under his inspiration and direction it was that Forbes's great exploits were achieved, and it was from Mr. Robinson that the whole staff of that journal came to understand that the first thing they had to do was to beat *The Times* and *The Telegraph*; that a telegram or a letter might be worth a thousand pounds to-day and not a thousand farthings to-morrow.

The misfortune of *The Times* was that it had nobody to teach its correspondents that lesson. Of course it was not a matter of inspiration merely, but of minute instruction, of provision for improbable contingencies, of organization, and of what men call good luck,—which is the logical result of such qualities and efforts, and the only kind of good luck a journalist can safely believe in. The manager of *The Times* is an able man, but his is the ability of a generation which knew not the telegraph, and when the special correspondents of to-day were in their cradles. I do not forget Russell in the Crimea, nor his brilliant services, but his triumphs were won almost in the absence of competition, and his success was not due to superior energy alone, nor to that mainly.

Yet it is not to be supposed *The Times* was content with the part it played in 1870 and 1871, or indifferent to the successes achieved by its younger rivals. If cotemporary gossip can be trusted, it was anything but indifferent. It made extraordinary endeavors, but made them too late. Its principal achievement was an account of the entry of the Prussians into Paris, some six or seven columns long, which it published next morning, although there was then no telegraph between Paris and London. I say although, I might say because, for it really seemed as if *The*