A DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY

CALLING FOR A NEW AQUEDUCT.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL NOW CONVINCED OF ITS NECESSITY—THE ARGUMENTS OF THOSE WHO FAVOR ITS CONSTRUCTION—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CROTON SYSTEM.

The condition of the Croton water supply is now exciting great interest in the city. The aqueduct is at present bringing daily to New-York between 65,000,000 and 67,000,000 gallons, a quantity which does not meet the demand, and consequently the water in the reservoirs is gradually lowered from day to day, and unless abundant rain comes soon, there is imminent danger of a scarcity of water such as New-York has never known. The water in the reservoir has been reduced to a depth of 17 feet. In 1869 it fell to 8 feet. As the sides of the aqueduct are sloping, the contents of a section at the bottom, one foot in depth are less by thousands of gallons than a section of a similar depth near the top. Therefore it is evident that the further the surface of the water is below the top of the walls, the faster the water is drawn off. The present aqueduct, with its systems of reservoirs, considered to be the best in the world, was built by eminent engineers, after long and careful deliberation, and was at the time supposed to be sufficient in every way for the city's wants for generations to come. But the growth of New-York has been so unprecedented, its population has increased so rapidly, and its importance as a great manufacturing center has been so largely expanded, that the supply of water by means of the present aqueduct is admitted to be inadequate to the demand, even when the rainfall is sufficient.

The reasons which, it is asserted, make the building of a new aqueduct necessary have accumulated in number and force, until even Commissioner Campbell has altered his opinion, positively expressed in his last quarterly report, that the immediate construction of a new aqueduct was not advisable. He said yesterday, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, that he had changed his mind for many weighty reasons, although he was still convinced that a more sparing use of Croton on the part of the people would make possible a postponement of the work until a more convenient day. "I have consulted many gentlemen," said the commissioner, "who, as tax-payers, were deeply interested in the question, and it seemed to be the general opinion among them that such a step was necessary to the welfare of the city, even at great cost. It has also been my experience that the people do not object to expenditures which are necessary and honestly made. I think it best to put the cost of a new aqueduct at $20,000,000, as there is not much doubt in my mind that it will reach those figures, and, if the people know the truth beforehand, there can be no accusation of a disposition to conceal it. There is no doubt that the capacity of the Croton water shed is amply sufficient as a source for New-York's water supply for all time to come. The only problems to be solved are the proper storage of the water and conducting of it to the city. The Croton River itself often gets very low, and this Summer it has almost dried up. Since June 23 there have been only four days that the water has flowed over the dam at Croton Lake. To keep the city supplied, I have drawn from the reservoir lakes in such a manner as I have thought best, using the water as economically as practicable, and always with a view to a possible extended drouth. Besides the lakes which belonged to the city, I have purchased the water in other lakes and ponds, cut openings in the tops of the dams from three to eight feet deep, and thus drawn off the surface water for use. At present I am negotiating for other lakes and ponds for the same purpose. I find it best to get the water in this way, for, although under the law I could seize it, having it condemned for public use, the process of law is long and unsatisfactory, and the time when the water is most needed will be consumed. By these means when necessity required the water of the Croton shed could be utilized through all future time, especially if an additional number of storage reservoirs are built. At present we are building one near Brewster's station, which will hold 4,000,000,000 gallons, or as many gallons as all the rest of the reservoirs together. We are hurrying on this work as fast as possible, but it will be at least 15 months before it is completed. The necessity of a new aqueduct has become evident to my mind, for the reason that many people will not look at their own interests and be sparing of the water. Others are thus made to suffer, and I think that any reasonable expense is preferable to any suffering for what can be so easily supplied. Next Spring I will go into the matter thoroughly, causing additional surveys and estimates to be made, and will lay the matter before the proper authorities. As to the present fear of a water famine, I cannot see that any one is to blame that such a fear exists, or that there is a possibility of such an occurrence. This matter of a new aqueduct is only of recent agitation, and such matters require the greatest deliberation and care in coming to conclusions. I think the people themselves are greatly to blame for the present state of things, because I believe they have, as a class, deliberately wasted the water, and I think much future trouble—possible trouble—could be averted even now by a saving use, by all the citizens, of the Croton water."

The commissioner admitted that there was a want of water at the storage reservoirs. The trouble was that the building of reservoirs had not kept pace with the demand. This trouble will be partially if not completely remedied when the Brewster's Station Reservoir is finished. The building of a new aqueduct, with its own system of independent reservoirs, would then render even such a comparative scarcity of water as now exists an impossibility. The present system, when the Brewster's Station Reservoir is finished, will keep a supply on hand of 8,000,000,000 gallons, and a new aqueduct, with its own system, would increase this amount at least one-third, and render the supply certain at all times.

Among the additional arguments in favor of a new aqueduct and additional reservoirs which are urged by those in favor of building them immediately, is the consideration that a great portion of the upper part of the city has been covered with high houses, built with the expectation of an inexhaustible supply of croton; that they are rented upon that basis; that people consent to live several stories from the ground, and pay high rents, upon that basis. No other supply of water, it is argued, is counted on, no other can be had in some portions of the city without immense labor and cost, and in other portions no other supply can be had at all. The very life of New-York, its safety from fires, its advantages as a place of residence, its prosperity as a business center, all depend upon the Croton Aqueduct. If any accident, which would require a considerable time for repairs, should happen to that aqueduct at such a time as this, the greatest trouble and distress would follow.

Another argument presented by those in favor of a new aqueduct is the claim that with it the water supply would be purer. Summer after Summer the lakes from which the present supply is drawn become low on account of the excessive demands upon them. The nearer to the bottom the water is which is drawn off for the city, the more impure it is. Impure matter, it is asserted, is constantly drawn off, which should be allowed time to settle. With two aqueducts, the surface water from one set of reservoirs could be used while the others were filling up.

Those who favor the project say, also, that what appears to be a waste of water is necessary to wash out the sewers of the city. Owing to the faulty system upon which the sewers are constructed, a great quantity of water is necessary to carry off the filth that collects in them. What therefore seems a waste they claim is a necessity. The former Commissioner of Public Works, Fitz John Porter, in his last report to the Mayor on this subject said: "All water goes into the sewers, and the more we can afford to let run through the sewers and private drains the more effective we render our sewerage system. The introduction of meters would cause people to economize to such a degree as to injure the public health, and would be a plan that would inflict an injury upon our densely populated city that would be incalculable. The importance of a full supply is too great to be dependent upon one aqueduct, and another should be built entirely away from and independent of the present one, that in case of an accident to one the other might not be affected by it."

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN'S UNION—ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. STORRS.

The Rev. Dr. Budington took the chair at the first evening session of the Woman's Union Missionary Convention. The attendance was considerable, enough people being present to half fill the body of the Rev. Dr. Storrs's Church in Brooklyn. A noteworthy proportion of Plymouth Church faces were to be seen in the audience, a desire to consult Mr. Beecher's wishes being thus evinced. Reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Dr. Budington were followed by a short address, congratulating himself at being present at the first Woman's Missionary Union, and encouraging them in their good work. He then introduced Miss Linsley as the first speaker of the evening. A long, earnest address followed, in which Miss Linsley compared the religious zeal of the ancients, who, when called upon to bring gifts, brought them so generously that the Lord was obliged to stay their hands, with that of the present time, and begging the women of the Union to enter into their work with unwearied hearts and hands. The Rev. Dr. Storrs gave the Woman's Missionary Societies his idea of the eminent fitness of their work, and his God-speed in the successful carrying out of that work. A brief abstract of this address is as follows:

I have always had great doubts whether man has any business in this country; there is certainly a great question whether he has an equal right with woman in the work of religion. Since the Apostles first began to preach the gospel to the world, woman has held a prominent position in the work of Christ. The first convert was a woman. In many instances the Apostle Paul recognizes woman's precedence in religious matters. Paul places the name of Priscilla, or more properly Prisca, before that of her husband. Candida is the first of names written by Paul in his epistles. I see that woman has an eminent place in the work of converting the world to Christianity; especially has she a place in the work of foreign missions, for the society sprang from a woman, and its first martyr was also a woman. For these reasons, and because their enterprise and faithfulness have ever followed the work, women have a right in the prominent places of foreign missions. It is sometimes wondered why we send the gospel to nations which, in the arts and sciences, surpass our own. It seems incongruous to send the beauty of religion to Japan and China with their beautiful bronzes and vases and other articles, so superior to our own. And yet they are ready to accept our gospel, for their gods are images of power, harsh and lustful and full of anger, while Jehovah is the perfect image of the beautiful and the loving. And woman is the best instrument to carry that image, for her touch is delicate. Like the hand of the child upon the key, which tore to pieces acres of rock, is her touch; the work, though delicately performed is grand and mighty. When the cathedral of a perfected religion shall be complete, woman's memorial will stand opposite to man's, fully as great, fully as beautiful as his.

Applause followed Dr. Storrs's address, after which Dr. Budington said that the devotional meeting would be called to-day at 10 a. m., and the regular meeting would consist of reports on China, Burmah, and Greece, and an address by the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D. He also announced that the evening meeting would be held in Dr. Inglis's "Church on the Hights."

TRENOR W. PARK IN COURT.

TESTIMONY IN THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CASE—HIS SERVICES AS A DIRECTOR—A CLAIM FOR $25,000 THAT WAS ADVANCED TO SECURE LEGISLATION—MR. TILDEN AND JUDGE HILTON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 17.—The following important case came up in the Supreme Court, before Justice Joseph F. Barnard, to-day: Oliver W. Barnes agt. George H. Brown, J. S. Schultz, Joseph Seligman, John Q. Hoyt, Trenor W. Park, Andrew McKinney, Charles L. Kimball, Grosvenor P. Lowry, Charles J. Candia, and Abia A. Sclover.

The plaintiff alleged that in 1872 he was president and the owner of the majority of the number of shares of the New-York Central Underground Railroad Company, and also interested in a contract with one Byrne for the construction of the road; that defendants Brown and Seligman entered into a contract with him by which they were to acquire control of the road and the Board of Directors, and he was to sell them his stock and his interest in the Byrne contract, and was to receive the sum of $275,000, and in the event of certain amendments passing the Legislature was to have 2,000 shares of fully paid up stock in the company, which was to be given him some time in January, 1873. That in January, 1873, the money was paid, and the defendant Brown, delivered to him two certificates of stock amounting to 2,000 shares; that afterward plaintiff found out that this stock was not fully paid up, but was issued to persons on pretended claims (as plaintiff claimed) for services and then given to plaintiff; that Johh Q. Hoyt received 500 shares, Trenor W. Park, 250; Charles J. Canda, 250, and others, all amounting to 2,000 shares which were given for advances and services, and were fraudulent and worthless. Plaintiff claimed damages of $250,000.

The first witness examined was Trenor W. Park, of Emma Mine fame. He testified that on the 11th of January, 1873, he was told he was a director of the Central Underground Railway Company; he never attended but one meeting of the board, and had never presented a bill to the company; he is a lawyer, and has been for some years; he did not previous to the meeting of the directors that he attended authorize any one to present a bill for him; one was present ed and made out in his name, but he had authorized no such thing; the bill was for $25,000 for services rendered. He testified, however, that he had an agent who was acting for him, and he presented the bill, but never by any special request of witness.

Mr. Park further testified that at the meeting referred to he told the directors he had rendered no service but had an honest claim of $25,000 against the Underground Railroad Company for money advanced, and afterward he received his pay in the stock of the company and transferred it and received cash for it out of the funds of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company. At this juncture witness was asked why he had made advances to the Central Underground Railroad Company. He replied quickly, and causing much surprise, as follows: "I had made advances to the Underground Railroad Company of $25,000 to be used in procuring certain legislation. I was never informed of the entire amount that was raised, but the $25,000 was our share."

Then the question was put to him as to who he meant by our share, and he replied as follows: "I had sixtenths of it, Mr. Seligman one-tenth, Samuel J. Tilden one-tenth, and Mr. Tilden's two brothers each a tenth. We were all interested in a line of railway already constructed from Chatham-four-Corners to Rutland." This fund of $25,000 was put in the hands of Mr. Duncan to pay Legislative expenses for procuring amendments to the charter to secure to the Underground Railroad an inlet into New-York in connection with the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. On his cross-examination witness testified that $10,000 was paid to Judge Hilton for going to Albany and appearing before the Committee.

The next witness called was Mr. Canda, the Treasurer of the Underground Railroad Company. He testified that although holding the office of treasurer he had never seen anything of the $25,000 alluded to. This closed the testimony, when Justice Barnard ordered a nonsuit on the grounds that the original contract between Barnes and Brown and Seligman was void.

TRIAL OF IRENE A. V. HOUSE.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY—A VERDICT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Irene A. V. House for the murder of her husband, Orson A. House, was closed at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The most important witnesses were the accused woman, her son, and Morris Mathews, a carpenter, who was an eye-witness of the shooting, and who testified that Mr. House was threatening his wife and her son with violence when she fired the fatal shot, and that in his opinion the shooting was justifiable as being done in self-defense. Willie Anderson, the young son of Mrs. House, described the assault made by Mr. House upon his mother and himself, and identified some of his clothing which he said Mr. House had torn during the struggle. Mrs. House was the last witness called. She testified that her act was caused entirely by fear and a desire to save her own life and that of her son. At the moment she fired the shot, she said her husband had stepped over the prostrate body of her son, and had put his hand to his hip as if to get his revolver. She thought he intended to kill her.

At the conclusion of her testimony, her counsel, E. T. Green, summed up for the defense. He dwelt at length on the brutal assault made by Mr. House upon his wife and her little son, and on the heroic conduct of Willie Anderson in interposing his person to save his mother. He then attempted to justify the act of Mrs. House on the ground that she was moved to it by maternal instinct, and because it was an act of self defense. The spectators who crowded the court room warmly applauded him at the close, showing a strong sympathy with the prisoner. The case will be given to the jury to-day, after the Attorney-General has summed up for the people.

LEADING TOPICS AT THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The 17th day of October having been appointed by the representative organizations of the farm and dairy produce interests of the country as the dairymen's day at the Centennial, it was appropriately observed by meetings in Judges' Hall, which were attended by dairymen, farmers, shippers, commission men, and exporters directly interested or engaged in the production of sound and pure products, and representing all parts of the country.

The Centennial meeting of the National Butter and Egg Association began soon after 11 o'clock in Judges' Hall, some 175 members being present. Col. R. M. Littler of Iowa, the secretary of the association, read an essay on the manufacture of oleomargarine and its injurious effects. President Gooch spoke of the rapid strides in the manufacture of both butter and cheese in the last quarter of a century. A form of petition for presentation to State Legislatures was adopted, to be signed by dairymen and others in the several States, asking for a law to compel venders of oleomargarine to label all packages of the article offered by them for sale.

The Committee on Centennial Prizes reported that two gold medals had been prepared and were ready to be awarded for the best exhibit of butter at the Centennial.

The American Dairymen's Association met in Judges' Hall at 2 o'clock p. m., 42 delegates being present. Following an address by Mr. Weeks there was a general discussion on subjects pertaining to dairies. This afternoon Prof. Harris Lewis read a paper on the rise and progress of dairying in England.

Arrangements are in contemplation at the Ohio State building for a grand Centennial State day in honor of the State on the 26th inst. Gov. Hayes has been telegraphed to, but has not yet definitely signified his intention to be present. On Monday, 1,054 Ohioans registered at the building. The present daily average of visitors from that State exceeds 900.

The Centennial Commission, in secret session to-day, adopted a resolution to the effect that exhibitors will be at liberty to begin the removal of their goods on the morning of the 11th of November. Also that to afford exhibitors an opportunity to dispose of unsold articles, the grounds will be kept open and an admission fee of 50 cents be charged during the week following the close of the exhibition, and as long thereafter as the Director-General may deem necessary and expedient for the interest of the exhibitors.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the tournament of Thursday have decided to charge a fee of $5 for admission to the Judges' Pavilion in the evening, where the closing ceremonies of the day are appointed to take place.

The number of cash admissions to-day to the Main Exhibition was 91,424.

SAVANNAH NEEDS NO FURTHER AID.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 17.—The subjoined letter from the Mayor of this city, and the acting president of the benevolent association, announces that further aid is not needed:

CITY OF SAVANNAH, MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 17, 1876.

To our Benefactors through of the Union: It is impossible to express the deep sense of gratitude felt by the people of Savannah for the generous benevolence which has been extended to us from all parts of the United States. In this, the supreme hour of distress and destitution, it has soothed many a dying pillow and relieved many an aching heart. Such deeds do more to link the inhabitants of this land in sympathy together as citizens of a common country than all the political theories that were ever advanced. All that we can now return to our benefactors are our heartfelt thanks and sincere prayers that the Almighty may bless and preserve in their own homes the noble people who have so readily come to our rescue, and long shield them from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. Justice and candor require us to announce at this time that by reason of the large liberality of subscriptions in money and supplies already afforded to us, we are no longer in immediate need, and we therefore ask our friends everywhere to cease for the present their charitable contributions. If the necessity for assistance shall again arise among us we will frankly and unhesitatingly appeal to them for relief.

EDWARD C. ANDERSON, Mayor of Savannah.
JOHN F. WHEATON, Acting President of the Savannah Benevolent Association.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following general orders have been issued by the War Department:

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1876.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone since the publication of General Orders No. 69 of July 26, 1876, and up to Oct. 10, 1876, are announced. [Those made by the President alone are designated thus *.]

PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.—*Capt. Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major, Oct. 1, 1876, vice Milhan, resigned.

Second Cavalry.—*First Lieut. Joseph Lawson, to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1874, vice Sutorius, dismissed. (Company E.) *First Lieut. Charles Morton, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1876, vice Lawson, promoted. (Company A.)

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieut. Calbraith P. Rodgers, to be Captain, July 29, 1876, vice Wilson, resigned. (Company A.) Second Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler, to be First Lieutenant, July 29, 1876, vice Rodgers, promoted. (Company D.)

Seventh Cavalry.—*Second Lieut. William W. Robinson, jr., to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1874, vice Larned, who resigned his regimental commission only. (Company F.)

Eighth Cavalry.—*First Lieut. John Lafferty, to be captain, Oct. 3, 1876, vice Hartwell, deceased. (Company K.) *Second Lieut. Edward A. Godwin, to be first lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1876, vice Lafferty, promoted. (Company L.)

Second Infantry.—*Second Lieut. Horace B. Sarson, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1876, vice Bard, dismissed. (Company F.)

Thirteenth Infantry.—Second Lieut. Emerson Griffith, to be first lieutenant, June 10, 1876, vice Baker, appointed regimental adjutant. (Company G.)

Seventeenth Infantry.—Second Lieut. Daniel S. Brush, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1876, vice Cairns, deceased. (Company F.) *Second Lieut. George Rubien, to be first lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1876, vice McTaggart, deceased. (Company E.)

Twenty-first Infantry.—*Second Lieut. Harry D. W. Moore, to be first lieutenant, July 19, 1875, vice Elstein, appointed regimental quartermaster. (Company F.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Medical Department.—To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenants: Edwin F. Gardner of Maine, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Forwood, promoted to Surgeon; William F. Corbusier of California, Aug. 5, 1876, vice McClellan, promoted to Surgeon; James W. Buell of New-York, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Storrow, promoted to Surgeon; Robert W. Shufeldt of the District of Columbia, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Wolverton, promoted to Surgeon; Daniel M. Appel of Pennsylvania, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Hartsuff, promoted to Surgeon; William C. C. Andrews of Ohio, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Greenleaf, promoted to Surgeon; Thomas A. Cunningham of Virginia, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Middleton, promoted to Surgeon; Harry O. Perley of Michigan, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Janeway, promoted to Surgeon; Henry G. Burton of Vermont, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Tilton, promoted to Surgeon.

Pay Department.—Col. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, July 22, 1876, under the act of Congress of that date establishing the rank of the Paymaster-General; *James R. Wasson of Iowa, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, Sept. 14, 1876, vice Seward, deceased.

Post Chaplain.—George W. Dunbar of Wisconsin to be Post Chaplain, Aug. 16, 1876, vice Hudnutt, deceased.

Second Cavalry.—1. Edwin F. Brewer of Ohio to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Roe, appointed Regimental Adjutant. (Company F.)

Third Cavalry.—1. Francis H. Hardie, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, July 28, 1876, vice Gresham, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company D.)

Fourth Cavalry.—4. Sergeant J. Wesley Rosenquest of the General service to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Grant, promoted. (Company F.)

Sixth Cavalry.—14. Benjamin H. Cheever, jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Nichols, resigned. (Company G.)

Seventh Cavalry—12. William J. Nicholson of the District of Columbia to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Robinson, promoted. (Company B.) *29. J. Williams Biddle of Pennsylvania to be second lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Andrus, who declines transfer from 5th Cavalry. (Company K.)

Eighth Cavalry—6. Josiah H. King of Pennsylvania to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Wilkinson, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company D.) 7. John Guest, jr., of Maryland to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Fuller, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company K.) 9. Joseph W. Pinder of Georgia to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Carleton, resigned. (Company K.)

Tenth Cavalry—2. Isaac R. Dunkelberger of California, late captain of the 1st Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Tiffany, resigned. (Company M.)

Fourth Infantry.—10. Henry F. Wells of Rhode Island to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Foster transferred to the 3d Artillery. (Company D.)

Tenth Infantry.—18. Rogerdus Eldridge of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Clark, dismissed. (Company D.)

Eleventh Infantry.—5. Corporal Harry Tiffany, Company "H," 3d Infantry, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Gorringe resigned. (Company F.)

Twelfth Infantry.—17. Guy Howard, from at large, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Jaeger, resigned. (Company C.)

Fourteenth Infantry.—11. William P. Goodwin of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Swift, transferred to the 5th Cavalry. (Company C.) *16. William A. Kimball of Utah, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Sickel, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company G.)

Nineteenth Infantry.—*3. Theodore H. Eckerson, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Wenn, promoted. (Company C.)

Twentieth Infantry.—13. John C. Dent, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Crittenden, killed in action. (Company G.)

Twenty-third Infantry.—8. Lea Febiger, from at large, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Nichols, deceased. (Company G.)

*19. S. Allen Dyer of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Cherry, transferred to the 5th Cavalry. (Company F.)

To be captain in the army.—In accordance with the act of Congress, approved July 24, 1876—George T. Olmstead, jr., of New-Jersey (late captain 2d Artillery), July 24, 1876.

Military Academy.—First Lieut. Charles W. Larned, 7th Cavalry, to be Professor of Drawing, July 25, 1876, vice Weir, retired from active service.

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry from the 23d Infantry to the 5th Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Hall, promoted. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Foster from the 4th Infantry to the 3d Artillery, July 28, 1876, vice Abbott, promoted. (Battery A.)

Second Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., from the 14th Infantry to the 5th Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Schuyler, promoted. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, jr., from the 14th Infantry to the 7th Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Schofield, who declines transfer from 2d Cavalry. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Hammond from the 9th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry, June 28, 1876, vice Robinson, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. John Pitcher, from the 9th Infantry to the 1st Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice ——, to be promoted. (Company ——.)

Second Lieut. George Palmer, from the 24th Infantry to the 9th Infantry, July 28, 1876, vice Pitcher, transferred to the 1st Cavalry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings, from the 10th Cavalry to the 3d Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Chase, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company L.)

Second Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, from the 10th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Pearson, transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, from the 25th Infantry to the 7th Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Eaton, who declines transfer from the 5th Cavalry. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Alfred G. Sharpe, from the 10th Cavalry to the 22d Infantry, July 28, 1876, vice Smith, promoted. (Company E.)

RETIRED.

With the rank of brigadier-general, in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 10, 1876: Co. Clement A. Finley, U. S. Army, retired—to date from July 10, 1876.

With the retired pay of colonel, in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1876: Capt. Albert W. Preston, U. S. Army, retired—to date from July 26, 1876.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned (9)—Major John J. Milean, surgeon, Oct. 1, 1876; Capt. Robert P. Wilson, 5th Cavalry, July 29, 1876; First Lieut. Charles W. Larned, 7th Cavalry, Aug. 14, 1876. (His regimental commission only.) Second Lieut. Henry G. Carleton, 8th Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1876; Second Lieut. J. Howard French, 9th Cavalry, Aug. 31, 1876; Second Lieut. Christopher H. Corringe, 11th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1876; Second Lieut. William W. Shipman, 11th Infantry, Aug. 10, 1876; Second Lieut. George A. Jaeger, 12th Infantry, July 31, 1876; Second Lieut. William Dykman, 22d Infantry, Oct. 1, 1876.

Died (9)—Maj. Augustus H. Seward, Paymaster, at Montrose, Westchester County, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1876. Capt. Alexander R. Hoff, Assistant Surgeon, at Germantown, Penn., Aug. 19, 1876. Capt. Lewis Thompson, 2d Cavalry, at Camp on Yellowstone River, Montana Territory, July 19, 1876. Capt. Charles A. Hartwell, 8th Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 3, 1876. First Lieut. Donald Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, at Woodville, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 22, 1876. First Lieut. Robert Craig, 17th Infantry, at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, Aug. 4, 1876. First Lieut. Calvin P. McTaggart, 17th Infantry, at Logansport, Ind., Sept. 18, 1876. Second Lieut. Albert H. Mellen, 2d Artillery, at Fort Johnston, N. C., Sept. 21, 1876. Second Lieut. E. De Rassy Nicaols, 23d Infantry, at Omaha Barracks, Neb., July 23, 1876.

Declined—By Second-Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, the appointment, by transfer, of Second-Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 22, 1876. By Second-Lieut. George O. Eaton, 5th Cavalry, the appointment, by transfer, of Second-Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 26, 1876. By Second-Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, the appointment, by transfer, of Second-Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 26, 1876.

Revoked—The appointment, by transfer, of Second-Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, jr., 14th Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, July 28, 1876. The appointment, by transfer, of Second-Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 25th Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, July 28, 1876.

Cancelled—The appointment of Theodore H. Eckerson to be Second-Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1876.

Dismissed (2)—Capt. Alexander Solorino, 3d Cavalry, Sept. 25, 1876. First-Lieut. Robert W. Baird, 23d Infantry, Aug. 16, 1876.

Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointment, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will, in all cases, be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer, away from his command, dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by any army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact. By command of Gen. Sherman.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst Adjutant-General.

MEETING OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The tenth annual meeting of St. John's Guild was held last evening at the headquarters of the society, No. 42 East Fourteenth-st. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Loggal, William H. Guion, Homer Lee, and Dr. William Taurman. The almoner reported the following contributions for the past year: $37,569 30 in cash, $10,000 worth of groceries, and 15,000 articles of clothing. The number of persons assisted by the Guild during the past year was over 32,000. All of these were visited at their homes by the volunteer visitors, and assistance given according to their needs. Over 28,000 sick children were taken on excursions last Summer by the St. John's floating hospital. Balloting for officers then followed, resulting in the election of the old board, after which the meeting adjourned.

On the Channel, where the voyage produces the usual effect. An economical lady cries: "What a pity! A breakfast that they charged so much for, too." —[Paris paper.

Huxley, my boy! you haven't come a bit too soon, for when we hear of a man up in Reading, Penn., being beaten at eucher by a learned hog, it's about time to ask whither we are drifting.—[Des Moines Register.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S, IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 47°. Noon, 55°. 3 p. m., 53°. Midnight, 41°. Highest during the day, 55°. Lowest, 41°. Average, 46½°. Same day, 1875, 45¾°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Brevoort House—The Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada; C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Frederick Billings of Vermont. ....*Windsor Hotel*—Allen C. Beach of Watertown, N. Y., and Perry H. Smith of Chicago....*Gilsey House*—Gen. Albert G. Lawrence of Rhode Island, and Lieut.-Com. Frederick Rodgers, U. S. Navy....*Fifth Avenue Hotel*—Ex-Congressman J. M. Warren of Troy, William H. Kemble of Philadelphia, Nathaniel Wheeler of Connecticut, and William R. Joynt and W. G. D. Goff of the Irish Rifle Team....*Everett House*—William D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and Edgar K. Apgar of Ithaca....*Hoffman House*—William Henry Clifford of Portland, Me....*St. James Hotel*—T. N. M. Yoslo of the Japanese Centennial Commission....*Grand Central Hotel*—The Hon. Luke P. Poland of Vermont....*St. Nicholas Hotel*—The Rev. Dr. James Ellis of San Francisco, and M. Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago and North-Western Railway....*Westminster Hotel*—Prof. E. E. Salisbury of New-Haven....*Astor House*—Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn of Lockport, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

There were 436 deaths in the city last week.

A young wapiti, or elk, was born at Central Park last week.

A novel sight in Nassau-st. was the passage of a new steam yacht, on wheels.

Fish are becoming more numerous in market, and prices are lower than for some time past.

Roger M. Sherman, Assistant United States District-Attorney, has retired from his official position.

Gen. Joshua T. Owen has been appointed Major-General of the New-York Division of the Boys in Blue.

Numerous passers are often made to sneeze violently by the fumes of Cayenne pepper stuck in the warehouses on South-st.

Unusual numbers of wild fowl—teal and other ducks, and Canada geese—have been noticed in the East River during the past few days.

The managers of the American Institute Exhibition announce that the price of admission will hereafter be 25 cents on Mondays and Fridays.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sell at auction to-morrow, at the Exchange, some 354 lots at Fordham Hights, Twenty-fourth Ward. Maps of the property are at their office.

The Produce Exchange decided yesterday by a vote of 617 to 103 to close the Exchange on Oct. 26, to enable its members to attend the Centennial Exposition on that day.

Charles P. Titsworth, dealer in gents' furnishing goods at No. 510 Broadway, has been adjudged a voluntary bankrupt by Register Williams. His liabilities are $5,300; assets, $3,000.

A victim of the Spanish Inquisition, undergoing the tortures of the rack at the hands of four black-stoled monks, is represented in wax in a Broadway show window and attracts much attention.

Francis S. Lathrop, treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to obtain relief for the sufferers by the yellow fever in Savannah, Ga., acknowledges receipts since Oct. 10 amounting to $391.

The ship St. John, commanded by Capt. Scribner, when starting on her voyage to San Francisco yesterday, grounded on the bar. Late in the afternoon she was still aground, careening a little as the tide left her.

The President of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company stated yesterday that the company would probably alter the plans for the construction of the road so as to comply with its charter, making the spans reach from curb to curb on Sixth-ave.

The six white horses which draw one of the heavy mail wagons have attracted much attention. On Monday night they became so entangled with an express wagon in Cortlandt-st. that it had to be taken to pieces and removed, one part at a time.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed yesterday with the County Clerk by Christian G. Stark, Jacob G. Schiele, and George W. Kober (Kober, Stark & Co.), importers of musical instruments at No. 25 Murray-st., to Edward R. Holsworth.

Detectives and the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company were on the alert yesterday for the author of the fraudulent dispatch which announced the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. No positive developments had been made up to last evening.

The anniversary exercises of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women will take place at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, at Eighty-ninth-st. and Madison-ave., at 2 p. m. to-day. The Home, which adjoins the church, will be open to visitors from 11 a. m. All interested in the work are invited.

Rowe, Babcock & Post, dealers in cutlery at No. 120 Chambers-st., have become financially embarrassed, and a number of the creditors have filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the firm. Judgments have been obtained in the Supreme Court against the firm to the amount of $13,680 92.

The tallest of the burglars arrested in Claflin & Co.'s store on Sunday night was yesterday identified as Patrick Smith, an escaped convict, who has served many terms in State Prisons, and who broke out of Sing Sing Prison a short time ago. Superintendent Walling telegraphed to Keeper Jackson to come to this city.

The delicacy of the season among the school children is a small apple with a stick for handle, dipped into sirup, and meagerly baked in a chestnut roaster. This luxury sells just at the rate of four for two cents. The happy owner of one of these sugared apples is an object of great envy with his companions.

Theodore Kumber of No. 29 Frankfort-st., on Monday complained to the police that he had been swindled in the purchase of Cuban lottery tickets at No. 10 Wall-st., and yesterday Capt. Petty made a descent on the place, and arrested the man in charge,