at once from the *corps d'élite* to a less aristocratic branch of the service. Count Eulenburg, lieutenant in the Guards du Corps, who married a Baroness Shafer Vall, daughter of a recently ennobled manufacturer, has been sent on a special mission to Metz, without having received permission to rejoin his regiment. Count Reichenbach-Goschutz, who committed the offence of marrying a Miss Griebenau, heiress to an immense fortune by her father, a speculator in landed property, has been summarily transferred to a regiment of the line, quartered at a distant station in Pomerania, where he will have to repent at leisure the unpardonable crime of having concluded a *mésalliance*. Baron Chappuis, once a leader of society at Court, on marrying a Miss Stern, belonging to a rich banker's family, a branch of which is settled in London, was transferred as Major from the Prussian to the Mecklenburg service.

Midhat, the exiled Prime Minister of the Porte, is now in Paris, following with anxious eyes the movements of the Turkish divisions. A fortnight ago he remarked that Suleiman and Osman have maneuvred in such a manner that they will probably be able to effect a junction in the vicinity of Tirnova. When once this junction is accomplished, the Russians will find themselves in a triangle, shut up between the armies of the two generals and that of Mehemet Ali, with the Danube behind them. If the Turkish troops, keeping them as it were besieged, continue to observe their present tactics, and if the Russians, impatient at being shut up, attack to the right or to the left, they will require, to ensure success, an immense numerical superiority. Where is this overwhelming numerical superiority to come from, and how will it be provisioned? The Turkish commanders will only have to refrain from indulging in any foolhardy enterprise, and to maintain the advantages of their position, and the war will last a long time. The Russians at the commencement counted upon a Bulgarian insurrection; but the Bulgarians are miserable allies, ready for insurrection, but weak, cowardly, and utterly worthless. The probability is that Winter will put a stop to the fighting; and, as all Europe suffers from the war, and is utterly disgusted by the horrible form which the struggle has assumed, an intervention will probably be attempted. Russia, says Midhat, would risk too much to allow the war to go on.

Several months ago Gen. Gordon and Col. R. A. Alston, of Atlanta, Ga., while walking down Pennsylvania-ave., Washington, noticed a crowd standing on the sidewalk, and discovered a portable stand, upon which a speculative group of canary birds were telling the fortunes of the bystanders. A stranger would give one of the birds a nickel. The bird would then hop off to a basket near by, and pick up a little envelope in his bill and carry it to the customer. Gen. Gordon handed the wisest-looking canary he could see a nickel, and awaited the result. The bird returned with an envelope, which the Senator opened. It announced that the Senator "talked too much, had five children, and would live to be eighty-six years of age." Col. Alston determined to have his fortune told. The first clause was this: "You invite too many people to your house; many of those you invite are not your friends." The printed slip went on to recite that the Colonel would in a short time receive a large sum of money as an inheritance, and that it would be the basis on which he would build a definite prosperity. He folded the scrap of paper in his pocket and went to Willard's, where he met Judge Lochrane. On showing the paper to this gentleman, he was interrupted by the exclamation: "Why, my dear sir, your fortune is already left you. I saw this very day, in a newspaper, that John E. Alston, of Brooklyn, had died, and had left a fortune of about $600,000 to be divided among his heirs and relatives in the South." A day or two afterward Attorney-General Devens asked him if he was any kin to John E. Alston, of Brooklyn, remarking that that gentleman had left a large fortune to be divided among his family. Col. Alston replied that he was not so lucky, and soon afterward went to Georgia. A few days ago, however, he received a printed copy of the will, addressed to him as one of the heirs of the estate. The will bequeathed various amounts to special heirs, and the balance, amounting to $137,000, to the heirs in Georgia and South Carolina through the agency of Albert Glover. Col. Alston may have as much as $50,000 from this inheritance, and the sagacity of the clairvoyant canary is vindicated.

PUBLIC OPINION.

So far as we are informed of the feeling of Democrats in this city and vicinity, we are bound to say that it is generally in favor of Mr. Beach's nomination for Secretary of State.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

Uncle Dick remarked to the Columbus crowd that Pendleton exactly expressed his sentiments. But Pendleton talked inflation, and Uncle Dick practices contraction—in campaign expenses.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

The Beatty movement is a small spook, and it does not materialize well. It hasn't the capacity to digest a cabbage. It hasn't vitality to chew an onion. There is not enough of it to chew a plug of tobacco.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

The Administration is not responsible for Republican success in New-York. The President has only to go on in the path in which he has entered, and he will not lack for popular support. Those who for the time control the machinery of the party, will be held responsible for the way they manage their machinery.—[Utica Herald (Rep.)

The Democratic soul would be a very small soul indeed, if it were to worry itself about the reception of Mr. Tilden in England. It is very gratifying to hear of the kindly greeting of an American statesman in Europe, but it is not excruciatingly distressing when the polite European chances to overlook him.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

Just now if there is any one thing troubling this country more than another it is financial plans. What the financial policy of the country mainly needs is to be let alone. Business is reviving, confidence is reviving, and will continue to do so if the able statesmen with plans in their pockets will let them alone. The for the statesmen is, "handsoff."—[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

From The Buffalo Express.

As to what the convention ought to do, we feel no sort of doubt, and we are pretty well convinced it will do it. It ought to show that the Republican party, having elected a President pledged to certain principles, proposes to stand by him in carrying out those principles. The Republicans of New-York owe this much to themselves as a vindication of their own sincerity and straightforwardness. They owe it to the conscientious and upright man who fills the Presidential chair, and to whose nomination in the Cincinnati Convention the entire New-York delegation voted. They owe it to themselves as a party, for what is the Republican party if its Conciliation, Civil Service Reform and Resumption planks in the Cincinnati platform are meaningless? Those things, let it be remembered, have been made part of the Republican creed.

THE TENDER SPOT IN OHIO.

From The Cincinnati Commercial.

The President placed his finger on the tender place in the Ohio campaign. The Republicans of Cleveland were entirely too anxious to please everybody. The machinists attempted to set up the combination against the President, but thought for two or three weeks that they would be able to do so. When the delegation assembled, at least three delegates out of four were for the President with a yell. Having the power they listened complacently to the whining of those who, if they had been in the majority, would have roared terribly. There were two things to do to make a great campaign. First, the strongest possible specific indorsement of the Administration, naming the pacification of Southern States and the Civil Service Reform. Second, the remonetization of silver to help resumption. Then we would have had a magnificent campaign, and it would have meant something. The friends of the President have to regret at Cleveland a misuse of power that amounts to a lost opportunity.

WANTS CORNELL "BOUNCED."

From The Philadelphia Times.

It may be said that even if the President should suspend Mr. Cornell on his refusal to comply with a request for his resignation, the Senate would step in to prevent the suspension becoming a removal. We do not believe the Senate as now constituted would do any such thing, but that does not change the duty of the President in the premises. His path is plain, and if he desires a test case to try the strength of the reform element in the Senate and in the country, no better could be selected. If the Senate is not to be depended upon, the country is, and the popular strength of this Administration will always be proportionate to the measure of pluck and persistence it manifests in the execution of the principles laid down in the President's inaugural address. Let Mr. Cornell be requested to hand in his resignation, and Mr. Conkling and all who think with him may do their worst. The Administration can stand it if they can.

RANDALL'S SLYNESS.

From The Nation.

Mr. Randall is a good politician, and the unanimity with which conventions of both parties are pronouncing against all subsidies is accordingly having an excellent effect upon him. It is now reported, apparently upon authority, "that he has never expressed himself specifically upon the subject of appropriations and subsidies," and that "he only favors in a general way the building up of the South generally and the general development of its general resources." This very "general" denial can be converted by the time Congress meets into a very specific one, if Northern political conventions continue to express the decided disapproval of subsidy schemes which has thus far been a pleasing feature of their platforms. We should have great present faith in the defeat of all subsidy projects at the coming session of Congress, however, if there existed throughout the country a firmer disposition to require politicians to abide by the party platforms in which they have pretended to believe at the time of their adoption. Ohio and Pennsylvania have both spoken in opposition to subsidies, and no Democratic politician in either State protested against the adoption of the resolution. If the rank and file of the party now hold their leaders to this professed faith, not only will numerous spoliation schemes be defeated, but, better still, we shall witness the beginning of a new and needed departure in party morality.

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation will be held at Pittsburg, Penn., beginning Wednesday, September 5. Delegations from the principal seaboard, lake and river cities will be present, probably 200 in all. The seaboard delegates will leave New-York on the 9 a. m. train, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Tuesday, September 4. Several important matters will be brought up at this meeting, including the question of free-trade in ships; the advisability of issuing Federal licenses to railway engineers, firemen and conductors like those issued to steamboat captains, pilots, mates and engineers; Federal inspection of locomotives, bridges, etc.; the proper load-line for ships, etc. The National Board of Steam Navigation includes a membership of several thousand steamboat owners and managers, and represents a capital of $600,000,000. The following is a list of the officers:

President—John Allen, jr., of Buffalo, N. Y.
First Vice-President—Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia.
Second Vice-President—R. H. Woolfolk, of Louisville, Ky.
Corresponding Secretary—R. S. Osborn, of New-York.
Recording Secretary—W. L. James, of Philadelphia.
Treasurer—F. W. McKerson, of Boston.

SUMMER LEISURE.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 30.—The weather is still decidedly warm, though cooler than yesterday, and the air is very pleasant. A light wind has been blowing all day, veering from northwest to northeast. The sea to-day is tranquil and beautifully blue.

The preparations are nearly completed for the reunion of Californians, under the auspices of the Associated Pioneers, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, and in a day or two the public announcements will be made. The reunion will take place, as previously mentioned, at the Ocean Hotel on the 8th of September, and will be a very grand affair. The Committee of Arrangements are Gen. Thos. D. Johns, Com. C. K. Garrison, Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A., Com. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., Gen. James F. Curtis, the Hon. Jeremiah Sherwood, Col. E. F. Burton, Charles R. Thompson, S. L. Merchant, John J. Hazen, and John Gault. The Committee on Invitation are John Sickles, George Howes, E. W. Crowell, the Hon. D. M. Chauncey, the Hon. Demas Strong, Wm. M. Walton, and John S. Ellis. The Reception Committee are the Hon. R. H. McKune, the Hon. R. M. Price, Charles W. Schumann, C. Lydecker, John G. Hodge, E. R. Anthony, and A. T. Goodell.

There is to be a private German at the West End Hotel this evening.

A large party of officers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad arrived to-day at the Ocean Hotel.

The Mansion House is to be considerably altered before the next season. An addition containing fifty-five rooms is to be built, and various internal improvements are to be made. There will also be six new cottages built on the Mansion House grounds, to be run in connection with the hotel, in addition to the three already there. This plan of connecting cottages with the hotels has proved very successful at Elberon this Summer, and is growing in favor here.

The warm weather of this week has brought back a considerable number of the people who had returned to the cities, and proprietors of hotels and cottages are rubbing their hands over the prospect of a late harvest.

At the West End Hotel are E. Plympton, of Boston; R. E. Rivers and family, of New-Orleans; James A. Turner, A. R. S. Foote, of Washington; E. Willard, of Troy; D. G. K. Lawrence, of Newport; Dr. Jas. S. Green, of Elizabeth; T. Martinez, Amos F. Eno, Fred. P. Warren, W. V. V. Ledgerwood, A. J. Vanderpoel, of New-York.

At the Ocean Hotel are J. Turnay and wife, of Cleveland; J. B. Adair and wife of Atlanta, Ga.; Col. Thos. R. Sharpe, Geo. M. Boker and family, of Baltimore; C. W. Roberts and wife, of Albany; Andrew Campbell, of Philadelphia; Clinton Smith and family, J. G. Muirhead, of Trenton; J. F. Fisher, L. D. Jarrard, of Newark; the Hon. J. H. Starin, D. C. Poole, B. Gardiner, E. S. Bowen, Mrs. Pairo and sisters, E. G. Bull, James E. Kelly, O. B. Kinney, A. Clausen and family, W. W. Tobey and wife, F. M. Griswold and family, S. Little, Dr. J. R. Connolly, of New-York.

At the Mansion House are J. J. Gould and wife, of Newark; S. F. Washburne and family, of New-York; John Bater and family, of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. S. H. Palmer, of Madison, N. J.; M. B. Townsend and wife, of Boston.

At the United States are Wm. J. Molyneaux and wife, of Charleston; O. W. Bernstine, Miss Townsend, of Philadelphia; John McGrath, of Elizabeth; A. Petetot, of New Brighton; Jas. L. Webb, of New-York.

At the Howland Hotel are Dr. J. Robley Dunglison, Mrs. Dr. Jas. M. Paul, E. V. Rowan, of Philadelphia; John G. Musgrave, of New-York.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—Among the arrivals to-day at Congress Hall are Miss Kittie Smith, of Corning; S. W. Cummings, D. W. McKenzie, of St. Albans; Wm. E. Gilhooly, of New-York; Geo. A. Snow, of Boston; S. T. Seelye, of East Hampton; Mrs. A. M. Parker, of Mexico; Mrs. S. H. Murray, of Chicago; Mrs. O. M. Hyde, of Detroit; Fift W. Hyde, Mrs. A. W. Hyde, Miss Annie W. Hyde, of Hydeville; Mrs. S. C. Hyde, of Springfield.

At the American Hotel are Wm. M. Hicks and wife, of Bloomfield; Mrs. Kent, Miss Beekman, of Philadelphia; James H. Swift and wife, Master John M. Swift, Charles Warren, of Armenia, N. Y.; W. F. Taylor and wife, of Berlin, N. Y.

At the Grand Union Hotel are Daniel Drew, Samuel J. Roberts, wife and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Peck, Miss Ella Peck, Wm. C. Elliot, Miss Ellen Elliot, Charles J. Bates and wife, Wm. E. Bates, jr., J. M. Mora, E. Mora, of New-York; Battle T. McCombe, D. W. Slocum, J. P. Coby, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Miss L. Smith, Miss Mary Ellen Smith, of Brooklyn; James L. Crump and wife, of England; Mr. J. L. Smith, W. W. Smith, of Hastings; Wm. J. Trulies and wife, Miss Edita Trulies, Mrs. Mary Carter, of Buffalo.

At the United States Hotel are W. N. Washburne, F. F. Osgood, of Greenfield; Francis E. Brewster, of Philadelphia; L. Bradford Prince, J. L. Waldron, Wm. Greenwood, Miss A. M. Greenwood, Miss H. Nazre, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Genet, John K. Hall and wife, Francis T. Walker, Mrs. Cavanagh, R. F. Bixby, of New-York; Col. and Mrs. B. C. Bailey, of Luzerne; A. S. Hopkins, of Toledo; Geo. S. Haines, of Savannah.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—There was a heavy rain-storm last night, but the weather to-day was all that could be desired.

The Italian pallone players were patronized by a large number of the Summer residents to-day.

A hop will be given on board of the Constellation Friday afternoon by the Midshipmen.

The schooner-yacht Restless of the New-York Yacht Squadron is in the harbor.

The fellow who broke into the Rev. H. C. Potter's cottage last week has been bound over for trial. It has been proved conclusively that he is the thief.

The hotel arrivals have not been very large within the past few days.

E. H. Monteith, from Boston; the Hon. Warren R. Pierce, of Providence, and Albert L. Page, of Brooklyn, have arrived at the Aquidneck House.

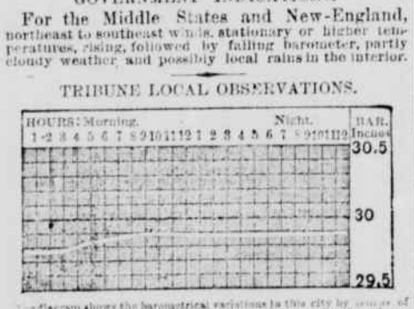
Among the arrivals at the Ocean House to-day were: W. P. Rowlands and wife, of Hamilton, N. Y.; D. W. Hunt, of Philadelphia; A. E. Rice and wife, and Miss M. Lendrick, of Waterbury; A. H. Sands, N. S. Hotchkiss and family, G. T. Schuman and Henry Allen, of New-York; Lewis Angell, of Providence; W. Bruce and wife, of Virginia; J. A. Lynch and J. W. Lynch, of Chicago; Prof. Myron E. Peck, of Rochester; E. Frank Howe, of Newtonville, Mass.; the Rev. W. A. Leonard and wife, of Brooklyn; Dr. Horace Richardson and Miss E. Richardson, of Boston; Jessie Tyson, of Baltimore, and Col. Hemer, of Germany.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or higher temperatures, rising, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and possibly local rains in the interior.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by inches of mercury. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Aug. 31—1 a. m.—Yesterday there was a steady rise of air-pressure, accompanying a fair sky and light wind. The temperature was a few degrees lower, and the amount of moisture in the air has ceased to be in excess.

Fair weather, with little change of temperature, may be expected to-day; cloudiness with some fine rain will come to-morrow.

STEALING FLANNEL GOODS.

Alexander Johnson, fancy goods dealer at No. 79 White-st., late last night informed Inspector Murray that a truckman in his employ, named Henry Bush, had stolen seven rolls of flannel cloth, valued at $700, which had been purchased of Brooks Bros., at Broadway and Bond-st. Bush was sent after the cloth yesterday afternoon. He loaded it on his truck, gave a receipt signed by Mr. Johnson, and drove off, but did not return to his employer's store. Later in the evening the truck and team used by Bush were found abandoned at Third-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st., but the goods were missing. A general alarm for the arrest of Bush has been sent out to all the stations.

BOYS ARRESTED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Detective Bessell of the Seventeenth Precinct Police last night arrested three boys, John Collins, age sixteen, of No. 109 Mott-st., John Kearney, age fifteen, of No. 410 East Eleventh-st., and James Bird, age fourteen, of East Eleventh-st., on complaint of Isaac Dunne, a Jewish peddler, who resides at No. 36 Hester-st. Dunne charges that on the night of Aug. 27, these three lads attacked him at First-ave. and Eleventh-st., and, after knocking him down, robbed him of all the money in his possession, amounting to $6. They will be arraigned at the Police Court this morning for highway robbery.

OBITUARY.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 30.—Admiral Semmes died at ten minutes past seven o'clock this morning, at Point Clear.

About the middle of February, 1861, Raphael Semmes, a commander in the U. S. Navy and a member of the Light House Board, received a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., inviting him to consult with the Confederate Committee on Naval Affairs. He had already expressed his willingness to fight for the South. In a letter to Alexander H. Stephens he had declared that his judgment, his inclinations and his affections were spurring him on to link his fate with the first movement of the South. "But I should be unwilling," he explained, "unless invited, to appear to thrust myself upon the new Government until my own State has moved." He was a native of Charles County, Maryland, had entered the Naval Academy as a representative of that State, and at one time, while awaiting naval orders, had studied law, and been admitted to the Baltimore Bar. As soon as the invitation came, he left his own State to take her own time about moving, and after sending his resignation to the Navy Department, telegraphed to J. L. M. Curry in Montgomery that he was at last "a free man to serve a suffering country." He was then in his fifty-third year. He had been promoted to a lieutenancy in 1837 and to the position of commander in 1855. He was not without experience, for he had served on land and sea in the Mexican War. He was not without pluck and ability, as his career on the high seas subsequently disclosed. He was not without a breezy rhetoric, of which his first dispatch to Montgomery was a feeble but promising puff, and which was to expand into airy buncombe in the elastic pages of his "Diary."

Mr. Davis shook hands with him in Montgomery and sent him North by the first train to buy arms and ammunition. He was authorized to make large purchases and contracts for munitions of war, and to arrange for the construction of a powder-mill in the South and the introduction of machines for the manufacture of gun-caps. Mallory also instructed him to purchase several steamers of light draught. In April he returned to Alabama, and taking the oath of allegiance to the new Government was assigned to the command of the steamer Sumter at New-Orleans. This was the pioneer vessel of the Confederate navy. It had been plying as a packet-ship between that port and Havana, and was armed with four 24-pounder howitzers and a heavy 8-inch shell-gun. On the morning of July 1, 1861, while the blockading steamer Brooklyn was in chase of a vessel to leeward, the Sumter dashed boldly across the bar and stood out to sea. The Brooklyn, changing her course endeavored, to cut her off; and gave her a shot as she crossed the bar. An exciting chase of four hours followed, but the Sumter finally got away. Darting from point to point in the West India waters, Capt. Semmes captured a dozen or fifteen merchantmen in as many days, and finally ran into Cienfuegos for supplies. After a long cruise, during which he landed at various ports in the West Indies and South America, and took many prizes on the high seas, he finally entered the harbor of Gibraltar. Here the Federal gunboat Tuscarora found him and his vessel, and anchoring in the Spanish port of Algesiras opposite, where she was not compelled to remain after the Sumter departed, held the privateer fast. The Kearsarge came up, and the blockade was maintained so persistently that the Confederate officers finally abandoned their vessel, under the pretense of selling her. The cruise had been a successful one so far as the number of captures went, although great difficulty was experienced in disposing of the prizes. Eighteen merchantmen were captured. The incidents were not interesting. Even Capt. Semmes's grandiloquent "Diary" is dull reading save for its inflated rhetoric. He had ample time to pad out that remarkable record with entries such as this: "We have thus far beaten the vandal hordes that have invaded and desecrated our soil. The just God of Heaven, who looks down upon the quarrels of men, will avenge the right!"

After the sale of the Sumter Capt. Semmes went to England, where a new vessel was in a forward state of construction for the Confederate service. In view of the Treaty of Washington, the Geneva Award and the unexpended balance, it is unnecessary to worry British ears with the details of this business. It will be enough to say that the "290" got out of British waters and sailed for the West Indies, where she received her armament from a bark which had previously left the Thames. Capt. Semmes, the officers of the Sumter and twenty sailors joined the steamer at that point, and in Angra Bay the Confederate flag was raised. The cruise began in September, 1862, and during the next three months she captured twenty-seven American merchantmen. She had no means of landing and condemning her prizes; she had neither register nor record, no regular ship's papers nor evidence of transfer; and no vessel captured by her was sent into any port for adjudication or condemnation. She had to burn and destroy her prizes. Her crew was mainly an English one, although a few sailors volunteered from captured vessels. She habitually approached her prey under British colors, and hoisted the Confederate flag as soon as the prize was within her grasp. Occasionally a vessel of small value was released on condition of taking into port the crews of ships which had been burned; a few were bonded, but the great majority were plundered and burned. Her most important prize was the steamship Ariel of the Aspinwall Line, which was bonded; but as the $250,000 which was to have been her ransom was payable six months after the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the prize money of the sailors is still subject to future adjudication.

The voyage of the Alabama lasted from September, 1862, to June, 1864. She captured sixty-four vessels. Of these all but seven were burned. A number of United States vessels were sent out to cruise in her track, but without success. Among these was the Vanderbilt, the fastest steamship in the world, the Commodore's princely gift to the Government. On January 11, 1863, while the blockading squadron of five vessels was cruising off Galveston, a vessel hove in sight in the southeast, and the Hatteras was ordered to ascertain what she was. Just after dark the officers of the Hatteras perceived that the stranger was lying-to under steam. Capt. Blake hailed him and asked what ship it was. The answer was, "Her Britannic Majesty's ship Spitfire." Capt. Blake replied that he would send a boat aboard. The stranger then ranged ahead, and her commander shouted that she was the Confederate steamer Alabama. Broadsides were exchanged as fast as the crews could load and fire, but the heavy guns of the Alabama soon disabled the Hatteras. Two guns were fired to leeward, the contest ceased, and the officers and crew were rescued from the sinking vessel. Subsequently the Alabama cruised in company with the Florida off the coast of South America. In April, 1863, the two vessels separated, the Alabama proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, while the Florida ran North. Off Capetown the Alabama was joined by the Tuscaloosa and the Georgia.

After a long and prosperous cruise in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Alabama returned to European waters and took refuge in the French port of Cherbourg. The Kearsarge was then lying in the Dutch harbor of Flushing. As soon as her commander learned of the new anchorage of the Confederate cruiser he set sail for Cherbourg. Semmes was weary of chasing and overhauling merchantmen. He was anxious to show his Cherbourg friends that he could fight as well as scuttle and burn. Perhaps he was beginning to identify himself with Byron's gentle corsairs. He dispatched a request to Capt. Winslow to meet him outside the harbor. The vessels were fairly matched. The Alabama was superior in dimensions and tonnage, but the Kearsarge had a more powerful engine. The armament of the Alabama comprised one Blakely rifle-gun, one smooth-bore 68-pounder and six 32-pounders. Her crew numbered 140 officers and men, and her gunners were experienced artillerist from a British practice-ship. The Kearsarge had two 11-inch smooth bore guns, one 30-pounder rifle and four 32-pounders, and a crew of 160 officers and men. Capt. Winslow availed himself of an ingenious expedient which was first adopted by Admiral Farragut in running past the Confederate forts on the Mississippi in 1862. He hung all his spare anchor cable midship on either side, and in order to make the addition less unsightly the chains were boxed over with inch deal boards, forming a sort of armored case. It illustrated the Yankee wit which was to win in the end. Capt. Semmes, after swaggering about the streets of Cherbourg, and receiving the compliments of his French and British friends, sent ashore his chest of coin and the sixty-two chronometers which he had captured from as many merchantmen, and steamed out of the harbor with flying colors, followed by his English friend Lancaster in the steam-yacht Deerhound, who thought that a naval engagement would be a better show in salt water than in a panorama, and that his dear Raphael would like to have a bottle of champagne in the yacht after the Kearsarge hauled down her colors. It was Sunday morning, June 19, 1864. Upon the approach of the Alabama, the Kearsarge stood out to sea a few miles, and then put about and steered directly for the enemy. When the vessels were seven miles from shore, the Alabama's guns found their tongues. Three broadsides were fired before the Kearsarge opened in reply. Firing and steaming on, the combatants described semi-circles, the Kearsarge steadily closing upon her foe. After a cannonade of an hour the Kearsarge was in a position to fire grape, and her adversary was crippled and rapidly filling with water. Semmes hauled down his flag and sent a boat to the Kearsarge. In twenty minutes the Alabama went down, her mainmast breaking near the head as she sank. The boats of the Kearsarge were sent out to rescue the crew, who were by this time struggling in the water, and the British yacht Deerhound, after picking up Semmes and forty sailors, steamed off toward the English coast. Semmes was slightly wounded. The number rescued by the Kearsarge was sixty-nine. Only three men on the Federal vessel were wounded while the loss of the Alabama was nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The triumph of the Kearsarge was mainly due to the discipline of her crew, the excellent training of her gunners and the coolness and self-possession of her commander. Capt. Semmes did not handle his ship well. Worst of all he threw his sword into the sea after he had surrendered, and accompanied his friend Lancaster to England.

After the close of the war Capt. Semmes went to Mobile, Ala., and resumed the practise of the law. There he was arrested and taken to Washington to be tried on a charge of treason, but was released after four months' imprisonment. Since that time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits. His published works are "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War," "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico," "The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter," and "Memoirs of Service Afloat during the War between the States." His style is turgid. His adventures were undoubtedly interesting, but his account of his cruise is almost as dull as a chapter from the Book of Numbers.

Times have changed since New-York merchants playfully referred to Capt. Semmes as a Black Pirate. Perhaps they will be so magnanimous now as to read with composure the pompous sentences with which he sought to inspire his sailors in Cherbourg harbor: "The name of your ship has become a household word wherever civilization extends. Shall that name be tarnished by defeat? The thing is impossible. Remember that the eyes of all Europe are at this moment upon you. The flag that floats over you is that of a young republic, which bids defiance to her enemies whenever and wherever found. Show the world that you know how to uphold it. Go to your quarters."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Judge John L. Miner, formerly of the Superior Court of this State, fell dead on the sidewalk in this city this morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Lieut. William Alfred Willis, late of the United States Navy, died in Wickford yesterday.

A YOUNG MAN'S DISGRACE.

EDWARD HAVEMEYER IN JAIL AFTER A WEEK OF DISSIPATION.

Among the visitors at Coney Island during the past week was a young man, who, by driving fast horses and associating with persons of doubtful character, attracted general attention. He appeared first on Friday morning, when he drove up to the sheds of Paul Bauer's Atlantic Garden, and, giving the team into the hands of a hostler, entered the hotel. He sought and gained the acquaintanceship of persons connected with the establishment, and made himself known as Edward Havemeyer, saying that he was a son of the late Mayor Havemeyer, and connected with the Wall Street house of "Havemeyer & Company." The cashier of the place recognized him as bearing the name of Havemeyer, and his identity was considered to be established. Although at first stating that he had only come down to spend the day, he drank freely during the afternoon and evening, and therefore did not go away. Next morning he called for his bill, and presented his check for $200. Mr. Bauer handed him about $60 in change. He soon collected a number of friends who were quite willing to accept of his hospitality, and with his lavish expenditures in their behalf his bills became large, but were promptly cancelled by his checks. He continued his pleasure until Wednesday evening, when the checks, by that time amounting in all to $600, were returned as worthless.

Mr. Havemeyer, upon his return from a ride, was confronted with the checks. He assured Mr. Bauer that there was some mistake, and that all would be right as soon as he could telegraph to his mother about them. Mr. Bauer, not satisfied, accepted the young man to give him the horses and carriage as security, and remain himself also. Mr. Havemeyer had just retired for the night when W. H. Beers, proprietor of the Mutual Club Stables of this city, appeared, and claimed the horses and carriage. Mr. Beers stated that on Thursday of last week Mr. Havemeyer came to his stable, and hired the team for the day. Mr. Beers brought the horses and carriage home last evening. The horses had been badly used, as well as the carriage. Mr. Beers places the damages at $250.

The young man's mother was telegraphed to yesterday morning, but on account of some mistake in the address the message did not reach her. The young man was held all day at the island to await news from home, but as none came he was taken to Brooklyn last night. Mr. Bauer made affidavit before Justice Yorkes of the facts as stated above. Later in the evening the young man was removed to the Raymond-street Jail. Paul Rosch, the cashier of the Atlantic Garden, said last evening that he had made inquiries at the Bank of North America, on which Havemeyer's checks were drawn, and he was not even known there. The young man is said to be exceedingly depressed and mortified by the unfortunate conclusion to his week of dissipation.

A TRIBUNE reporter found the mother of the young man last evening at No. 74 West Forty-eighth-st. She had heard nothing of the matter until last evening, and said she could do nothing for him until she consulted with some of her friends. She said that the young man's name was Edward Havemeyer, and that his father, her late husband, was a cousin of the late Mayor Havemeyer. His father died a few years ago, and left Edward a considerable sum of money. About two years ago he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and there squandered the whole amount in dissipation. When he was completely ruined, word was sent to her that he was very sick, and she accordingly had him brought home, when it was found his mind was impaired and he was too irresponsible to be left a moment alone. Upon the advice of physicians he was sent to the insane asylum at Utica, N.Y., whence he returned on August 14. He seemed fully restored to health, and on Tuesday last he started to look for a situation in Baltimore. As he was about to start his mother said she would be anxious to hear from him soon, and his reply was, "Don't worry, mother, I've had the lesson of my life." That was the last she heard of him until she learned last night of his recent exploits. She was very much grieved, and fears that he has again become deranged.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

A BUSY DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—To-day closed the Gubernatorial visit to this city, so far as the Exhibition is concerned. In the morning the Governors reviewed an industrial procession in the Main Building, some 2,000 workmen being in line. They then lunched, were photographed in a group, witnessed a balloon ascension by Prof. King, and afterward took a special train for Chester, where they saw the City of Washington launched. The party returned to the city this evening in time for the banquet tendered them at the Continental Hotel. To-morrow the guests will be conducted through the leading manufacturing establishments in the city.

About 200 persons were present this evening at the banquet at the Continental Hotel tendered by the Permanent Exhibition Company. Gov. Hartranft presided, and on either side of him at the head of the table sat Govs. Young, of Ohio; Porter, of Tennessee; Garber, of Nebraska; Anthony, of Kansas; Axtell, of New-Mexico, and Newbold, of Iowa, and the Hon. Wm. Clark, Secretary of State of Colorado. Among the prominent invited guests were Congressmen O'Neill and Ward. After the cloth had been removed, Gov. Hartranft called the assembly to order and made a patriotic speech referring to the unity of the States, and welcoming the Governors and others guests. Toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: State of Tennessee, Gov. Porter; State of Ohio, Gov. Young; State of Iowa, Gov. Newbold; State of Colorado, Secretary of State Clark; New-Mexico, Gov. Axtell. General remarks were also made by Postmaster A. Lowdon Snowden, Daniel J. Morrell, Gen. W. J. Sewell of New-Jersey and H. Spence of Georgia.

HOSPITALITY IN NEW-YORK.

At the meeting yesterday of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to receive the visiting Governors, John H. Starin was elected a member of the General Committee and the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Starin tendered the use of his steamer, the Thomas Collyer, for the harbor excursion. The programme of arrangements was altered, so that on Monday afternoon the entire General Committee of sixty-eight will receive the visitors at Jersey City, and after a short sail up the Hudson, will act as an escort to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The excursion on Tuesday will start from the Battery at 11:30 a. m., instead of at noon from the foot of Twenty-third-st., as previously decided, and Castle Garden and Sailor's Snug Harbor will be included among the places to be visited. During the sail through the Harbor, a collation will be furnished by W. F. Weeks, and Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, will deliver the address of welcome. On Wednesday, the Governors will become the guests of the Park Commissioners, and will be driven through Central Park and as far as McCombs's Dam, where a collation will be furnished and more speech-making take place. In the evening they will visit one of the theatres, but which particular one has not yet been determined upon.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

The Post-office Department to-day received a letter from the Postmaster at Sandy Hook, Ky., which says: "On the night of the 22d inst. one-half of the town was burned, including the Post-office and its entire contents. The fire was incendiary, being caused by a band of desperadoes whose purpose was to rob the mails." The postmaster reports the band still at large and says they now threaten his life, and further that the authorities are unable to arrest the thieves. He advises the department to discontinue mail service at that point until a sufficient force can be had to arrest the entire gang. The department has the matter under consideration.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

MR. EWING AND THE "BREAD WINNERS."

A meeting for the purpose of promoting the organization of an Independent party was held last night by the Bread-Winners' League in room No. 24, Cooper Institute, Marcus Hanlon presiding. On the black-board behind the Chairman's table was the inscription: "When private enterprise fails, the Government must take hold and keep the wheels of production revolving." George Maddox made an address, advocating the principle that railroads, theatres, gas companies, and all business of a like nature should be run by the Government, and the proceeds devoted to the uses of the people. He lauded Gen. B. F. Butler as one of the few honest Congressmen who supported the new party, and who had bestowed on their league the name of "Bread-Winners." Letters were read from Gen. Cary and Thomas Ewing, the latter making a formal offer to "stump" in favor of the new party. A resolution was adopted accepting Mr. Ewing's offer. Thomas Dougherty, a laborer, then made some remarks on the difference between the days of Gen. Jackson and the present times. Then, he said, good men were put in office. Now officials were the offscouring of the community, proprietors of gin-mills, gamblers, sharks and sharpers of every description. He said that no Government had a right to command its soldiers to shoot down their fellow-citizens, as was done during the late strike, when the starving laborer rose manfully to assert his rights.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—*The Daily Press* will to-morrow contain an interview with Gov. Robinson, of which the following is the substance: Gov. Robinson said he had a decided opinion as to the true policy to be pursued by the Democratic party this Fall, but he had no wish to dictate. He hoped that the very best men in the party would be chosen from all sections of the State to the convention, and whatever their deliberations might be he would be satisfied. Still, as he had said, he had decided opinions as to the true policy to be pursued. The present State officers were elected on the platform of reform, the prevention of fraud in the canals and in opposition to thieving rings. They had done their duty faithfully, and worked steadily to carry out the purposes for which they were elected, and now to set them aside for other and untried men, would, in his opinion, be bad policy, and unjust to faithful officers. He did not believe in lowering the standard of reform upborne by the Democratic party, and thought that the reelection of those who had done their duty so faithfully would be for the best good of all. This was his decided opinion, and he was willing that all should know it. He had no wish to conceal his opinions, but as he had said, so he repeated, that he had no wish to dictate.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The total number of delegates to the New-Jersey State Democratic Convention will be 985, divided as follows among the coun