them in the fields, and without saying anything to anybody started off on the Berlin highway, trudged all the weary miles to the city, found their way to the palace, and handed the flowers to the lackey "for the good Emperor." Their appearance attracted attention, and when questioned they told their simple tale. They were taken into the palace and given a luncheon, which was probably the best they had ever ate, and then, as the Emperor divined that the parents must be by this time in great anxiety, the two little dusty and way-worn children were sent home in one of the Imperial carriages, an honor which made them the most distinguished residents of their little village.

General Hooker spent Sunday in Portland, Me., where he was stationed some thirty years ago. He is still disabled by the paralytic stroke which affected one side of his body, and is obliged to have assistance when walking.

GENERAL NOTES.

Sweet are the idyls of Holyoke Dam. A young maiden living there was married last week to a Western man whose acquaintance she formed by answering a matrimonial advertisement some time ago. They had never met till the day before their marriage, when the girl found her promised husband a dwarf.

Two colored men recently appealed to "the gentleman's code" after a quarrel in a livery stable at Monticello, Mo. In a few minutes all the preliminaries were arranged for a death-struggle in a grove near by. One principal was cool and determined, but the other was nervous and excited. The principals were posted, the seconds and surgeons assumed their respective stations, and the rifles, loaded with blank cartridges, were placed in the hands of the belligerents. When the timid man's eyes rested upon the glittering barrel of his gun, he exclaimed: "Look here, gemmen, dis ere gun's too bright for me!" and attempted to leave the field. He was brought back and informed that unless he "stood up like a man" his second would shoot him down, whereupon he dropped his gun, seized that ally around the waist, and held him between himself and his antagonist. The barricade was speedily removed, when the negro fled from the field like a race horse, and thus prevented "murder most foul."

The Chinese Embassy were very much astonished with what they saw at Niagara. As they gazed at the waterfall, a childlike smile of gratified wonder illumined their dusky faces. At the Clifton House they heard the American word "skedaddle" which was set off in an unguarded moment by a reckless native, and they were again both surprised and delighted. When they took the train for East Buffalo a young lady from New-Orleans suddenly entered their car and screamed: "Where is one who talks English; I know a number of Chinese in New-Orleans and would like to talk to some one." One of the English-speaking Chinese was pointed out to her and she entered into an affable conversation with him. Chun Shen Yin looked at her in undisguised astonishment. "You don't quite understand that?" queried a newspaper reporter. "O, yes!" (politely). "But candidly, that seems very strange to you, does it not?" "Well, we have seen so many strange things since we came here. We shall soon get acquainted with the customs of the country."

Beatty got the start of Judge Lynch, but it was a very close rub. This colored man had brutally assaulted a white girl, and a mob at Franklin, Tenn., had put him on a horse and carried him off toward some woods. They stopped in front of a hickory tree, and one man climbed up, threw a rope over a limb and made a slip-knot, which was placed around Beatty's neck. The man in the tree gave the rope a jerk, badly choking the negro. The moon had gone down, and fifty men, with arms drawn, were around. Beatty's arms were tied, but he managed to slip them out, and worked the noose from his neck upon his ears. He was still on the horse. The rope was thrown across the limb and seized. Just as he was about to swing he gave a big jump, and crouched among the horses. The mob immediately fired, the shot flying thick around the negro. He ran against a stump and fell, a volley passing over him; one of the mob galloped up and fired point blank at the prostrate body, but he jumped up, although very weak, and ran a few steps, falling into a clover-patch. The mob rode all around, shouting and shooting. Beatty lay in the sun till 11 o'clock, suffering great agony. Nerving himself, he crawled to the cabin of a negro, who carried the news to town.

Lord Derby is now the pet aversion of the London Tories. It was dishonorable, they argue, for him to say anything at all, and what he did say must perforce have been untrue. The moment after he had charged the Government with having determined last Spring to seize Cyprus and a station on the main land without the consent of the Sultan, Lord Cranbrook cried out loud enough to be heard by the Liberal leaders, "A bigger lie was never told!". He busied himself at once in getting the authority of the other members of the Cabinet for the denial which the Marquis of Salisbury subsequently made. A member of the Cabinet, when asked what was the technicality upon which the denial was founded, replied, "I assure you that there is nothing diplomatic, nothing technical in our statement, that Lord Derby's story is untrue. There is no truth in it." It is now the fashion in London society to rail at the Lancashire peer as a disappointed statesman and sore-head who has forgotten how to tell the truth. There are sober-minded Conservatives, however, without number, who suspect that the decision of the Cabinet was that Cyprus must be acquired, and the Porte approached as to the terms upon which it would permit an occupation of the island; that ulterior measures in case of a blank refusal were spoken of but not agreed upon; and that Lord Derby's announcement was, therefore, too unqualified, though there is little doubt that but for his secession such violent measures would have been adopted.

What the International Woman's Convention, or Blue Stocking Parliament, was like, the Paris correspondent of *The Globe* sets forth. One lady told her audience of the noble part her sex had played during the war, how heroically the hardships of the siege had been endured, exclaiming the while against the injustice of society, which prevented women from bearing arms. These warlike sentiments found very little echo among the audience, but a decided hit was made by a long-haired male apostle, who proposed that churches should be abolished, and secular schools opened to replace them, so that by education the prejudices which caused the rights of woman to be denied might be removed. One sister fairly shrieked as she repudiated the endearing terms man applied to the better half of creation. She was not the toy or idle plaything of a "bearded accumulation of vanity;" nor was she the slave of his house and children. She had a right to soar as high as she liked into intellectual spheres, and the quotations she gave from different authors must have convinced the benpecked how mean and dispicable they were, for they applauded frantically. An American delegate, with white tie and long hair, explained that he had been sent by the group of ladies in the United States to represent them at the congress. The proceedings concluded with a most humorous speech made by a vivacious French lady, who carried her audience away by enumerating the arguments egotistical man had brought forward to delay as much as possible the granting of rights which must, sooner or later, be accorded.

MUSIC.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The season at the Garden progresses most favorably. Never has the place itself been more charming, never have the programmes been more admirably adapted to suit the taste and please the fancy of the public, never has that public given a more hearty support to the work of the orchestra. On Monday night, the "Request Night" of the week, the concert was an admirable one. The number of requests that Mr. Thomas receives for specific pieces is very large, and it is greatly to the credit of the judgment and taste of that portion of the public that makes these requests that they are, as a rule, for music of the very best class, and only of the best. If the Monday night's programmes for the whole season be compared with any others, it will be found that they will average as well, if not better, than any of them, the "Symphony" and "Composers'" nights even not excepted. Monday night's programme contained some excellent numbers. The "Tannhäuser" overture, was splendidly given; the orchestra was in capital condition, Mr. Thomas himself was in his happiest vein, and the performance of this work was something long to be remembered. Besides this, the first part contained Schubert's "Serenade," sung by Mr. Thomas himself. Brahm's splendid "Hungarian Dances," which contrasted finely with the "Serenade," a solo for trombone, played by Mr. Letsch, and the Vortspiel to "Lohengrin" and the "Ride of the Valkyries." The second part was all good. It was made up of Rubinstein's "Triumphal" overture, of the march instrovement from Raff's "Lenore," symphony, of the Beethoven "Romanza," opt. 40, and of Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody," No. 14. Every part of the programme was well done.

On Thursday evening Beethoven's First Symphony, least well known in New-York of all the series, probably, will be given, and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer will play the Mendelssohn Concerto. Beside these, the programme will include "Siegfried's Death," from the "Götter-dämmerung," Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody," No. 14, a "Marche Troyen" by Berlioz, which will be comparatively a novelty, as it has not been played in a long time here, and a Fantasia by Paganini, on themes from "Moses in Egypt," on one string, the G string, played by Mr. Mollenhauer. Other soloists during the week will be Mr. Shuebruk and Mlle. Gahmberti, who has proven herself a great favorite with the public at the Garden, and who will sing on Friday evening.

HOW CAMPANINI BECAME A SINGER.

Comparatively few of those who have seen Campanini on the stage are aware that before he adopted it as his profession he had won an honored name for himself in harder-fought fields. He was one of the first of the volunteers who flocked to Garibaldi's flag of revolt at Marsala, and served so well that, though a mere youth, he obtained the rank of sergeant, and as such was conspicuous for bravery at the taking of Capua. There was a good deal of sharp fighting that day, and as he was always in the thickest of it, he brought away a couple of trophies in the shape of sabre-cuts, the scars of which are still visible, one on the neck, the other on the right cheek. In spite of his wounds he fought on, and would probably not have left the campaign but for an attack of fever, which nearly cost him his life. Up to this time he had not the remotest intention of becoming a singer, and it was owing to a mere accident that his remarkable gifts came to be cultivated. At a social gathering, one evening, at which he was a guest, there happened to be present a gentleman who was an authority on singing. He was struck with the purity and promise of young Campanini's voice, and told him so, recommending him to study singing. This fired the young man, who entered the Conservatory of Parma, and began that career with which the musical world is so familiar.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, would be a good Vice President. And so would Wade Hampton. And it is about time that the South had a proper recognition.—[New-York Express (Dem.)

There has been no time in many years when the indications of harmony in the ranks of the Republican party in Wisconsin were so strong as at the present time.—[Madison State Journal (Rep.)

Governor Palmer says: "With no disrespect to Mr. Tilden, I believe if he had mounted his horse and said, 'I am elected President,' the people would have seen him seated." Undoubtedly they would, provided the horse hadn't bucked.—[Buffalo Express (Rep.)

The best piece of good fortune which has befallen the Republican party for several years is the final departure of Benjamin F. Butler into the cave of Adullam, where he hopes to rally the riff-raff of the country into a new party which may need his services as a Presidential candidate.—[Hartford Courant (Rep.)

Butler's whole policy may be summed up in one word—it is that of attack. It is a day of grievances and of complaints. That is enough to make himself the representative and champion of these grievances and complaints, to aggravate and influence by every art of the demagogue every feeling of popular discontent.—[Baltimore Sun (Ind.)

The Radical cry that the results in North Carolina and Tennessee indicate intestine conflicts and speedy disintegration is, as usual, bosh. Issues, purely local, divided the Democracy to some extent in certain sections of the two States mentioned, and a number of "Independents" were elected to county offices.—[Washington Post (Dem.)

TRYING TO HOLD BACK THE BULLDOZER.

From The Raleigh News.

It is said that Blaine, of Maine, will make several speeches in the First Congressional District. Let him be treated with courtesy, to give the lie to the malignant assertion of Powers, of the same State, during the last session of Congress, that a Northern Republican would not be allowed to speak in the South. We nominate our friend Kitchen, of Halifax, to accompany Blaine through the lower district, to see that he is properly "served."

NOT SECTIONALISM, BUT PATRIOTISM.

From The Troy Times.

An article from THE TRIBUNE, giving a classified statement of the claims which the ex-rebels expect to collect from the Government when the Democrats get full possession, appears on the first page, and makes interesting reading for taxpayers. All told, these modest Southern chaps do not appear thus far to expect much more than $400,000,000 as compensation for their failure to destroy the Government. They have strong confidence that they will get every dollar, and, with a Democratic majority in the House next year, we must admit that they have pretty good reason for the faith that is within them. Must we array a solid North against a solid South again, to save the Nation from bankruptcy as it was once saved from dismemberment? This would indeed be sectionalism, but it looks as if there is no other alternative.

ANARCHY TILDEN'S ONLY PLAN.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

Did Tilden have a plan? Does Manton Marble's grotesque history show that Tilden had a practical plan? He had a bulky pamphlet printed to make out that the two Houses may compete in the canvassing of the votes of States. Was that a plan? The Democratic party had never before believed it. What was Tilden's plan when the Electoral Commission bill was pending? Nothing but to delay action, and let the election fall by default. All his telegrams called only for delay. Was such a default in the election of President as would leave no lawful power in the House to remedy, a plan for rational men to accept? Tilden had no plan but to let the country lapse to anarchy.

DEAD SURE ABOUT A THIRD TERM.

From The Pittsburg Gazette.

It is now stated to be the plan of General Grant to spend the coming Winter in India and China, and in the Spring of 1879 to return to this country, entering the Golden Gate and spending some time in California. It is also said that politicians urge him to return speedily, but that he refuses to gratify them. In this he is wise. He steadily gains strength, and his presence in the country cannot possibly add to his popularity with the people. Returning in June next he will be here one year before the National Convention—which will be long enough. He is the coming candidate, and there need be no anxiety over that matter.

HOW ABOUT THIS, MR. MARBLE?

Washington Dispatch to The Cincinnati Gazette.

A statement in Mr. Manton Marble's history of the electoral contest is likely to make lively times for him, in case the Democratic members of the commission do their duty. In that statement he declared that if Mr. Tilden had cared to compass the defeat of the Republican conspiracy by the use of money, that a few thousand dollars paid to such persons as Wells and McLin, paid merely for doing their duty, would have burst the whole atrocious conspiracy, and blown it away like a puff-ball in dust. The Republicans have been aware here for some time that Mr. Marble stands charged, by the authority of gentlemen whose credibility will scarcely be questioned by his fellow Democrats, with having formally suggested, at a dinner party of Democratic visitors in Florida, the purchase of McLin and Cowgill, of the Canvassing Board. The statement was made here at the time of Minister Noyes's examination, that a letter from one of the Democrats present was in existence, giving names of parties present at the time when a consultation was held, and all the circumstances of this attempt, to which Mr. Marble made himself a party, to purchase the members of the board. It was to this that Governor Noyes himself referred in an interview published the day previous to his sailing for London. He states that these facts were all accessible if the Potter Committee wanted them.

SUMMER LEISURE.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 13.—The weather is perfect, neither too warm nor too cold. A delightful breeze comes steadily from the southeast. The sea is calm and the bathing excellent.

A game of polo will be played to-morrow evening at the West End.

There will be a subscription hop at the Hotel Brighton on Friday evening, for the benefit of the hotel orchestra.

There is talk of forming a stock company for the purpose of building a new hotel of 400 rooms at Pleasure Bay.

Over 700 pounds of Spanish mackerel were taken this morning by the Ocean Hotel fishermen. Several of the fish weighed more than five pounds each.

Among the recent arrivals are:

At the Mansion House—C. W. Dean, William S. Napier, Philadelphia; the Hon. M. M. Knapp, Hackensack; the Rev. Charles E. Hart, Newark; the Hon. James B. Vredenburgh, Jersey City; Mrs. Sarah Hart, Brooklyn; George W. Wingate and wife, G. S. Scofield and wife, New-York.

At the Ocean Hotel—Josiah Bunstead, Springfield, Mass.; B. F. Fitch and family, Louisville; C. M. Van Valkenburgh, Lockport; Judge P. G. Duffy, the Hon. James W. Smith and family, Colonel C. M. Freeman, New-York.

At the West End Hotel—D. O. Mills, president of the Bank of California, San Francisco; J. B. Lallande and family, New-Orleans; Andrew Cullom and family, Baltimore; the Hon. Morton McMichael and family, Philadelphia; Amos Robbins, Brooklyn; W. B. Fleischer and family, W. c. Gurnee, James R. Keene and son, Samuel Ward, T. J. Edmonson, New-York.

At the Hotel Brighton—M. J. Walsh and family, New-Orleans; W. H. Coffin, jr., St. Louis; Mrs. L. Dessar and daughter, Indiana; Miss C. A. Ward, Miss B. Ward, Theodore Wentz, Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Miss Leake, Mrs. D. Dessar and daughter, R. C. Vilas, Mrs. N. Wilkes, New-York.

At the Howland—C. H. Kuhn, Philadelphia; F. J. Stranahan, S. H. Wing and wife, F. H. Hart and wife, E. P. Chase, Brooklyn; A. L. Gould, Richard Peniston, New York.

At the United States Hotel—F. P. Hill, Washington, D. C.; John S. Mabon, Jersey City; T. Lehman and family, Newark.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Mr. Charles O'Conor is expected again.

Mr. Hendricks and Stanley Matthews are at the Ocean House, with B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky.

Three entertainments have been already given for Mrs. Hayes, and more are to follow.

The following are among the late arrivals at the hotels:

Ocean House—J. P. Robinson, jr., Brooklyn; F. H. Phillips, A. J. Treat, J. E. Roosevelt, J. E. Schermerhorn, Elliott Roosevelt, J. B. Turner, W. Stark, H. E. Eakin, A. Barnes, New-York; L. H. Johnson, Newark; W. B. Pettit, Indianapolis; George A. Davis, Providence; Spencer Jersey, Mrs. E. Holmes, Boston.

Ilo el Aquidneck—Mrs. F. Dodge, E. W. Harding, Boston; Mary Baxter, Mary Mundy, M. M'Clure, Providence.

Admiral Porter's son, Richard B. Porter, is at the Hotel Aquidneck.

Secretary Evarts will remain here several days.

The athletic games on the polo lot will be well attended. Mr. August Belmont, jr., F. G. Griswold, and other members of the polo club, have arrived here.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—J. S. Bryce, of New-York, entertained Mrs. President Hayes to-night.

The citizens here propose offering a cup to the New-York Yacht Club on its return here.

ARRIVALS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—Saratoga life is just now at high tide, and the rest of August and the most of the month of September promise to be more brilliant than ever before.

Moonlight trips on Saratoga Lake are very popular.

Among the recent arrivals here are the following:

At the Clarendon—W. H. Davidson, the Misses Shannon, New-York; D. F. Charles, Dr. H. Bendell, Albany.

At Congress Hall—G. W. Carr, L. B. Hurd and wife, Mrs. V. L. Baxton, Miss L. M. Baxton, L. H. Rogers and wife, New-York; Captains C. H. Wells and S. R. Franklin, U. S. N.; D. A. Hunter, Miss L. Hunter, G. R. Ayres and wife, Philadelphia.

At the United States—Mme. Marie Rôse Mapleson, H. Mapleson, London; W. H. Lawrence, H. L. Clarke and wife, S. K. Adams, W. H. Lawrence, New-York; G. L. Thayer and wife, Mrs. A. G. Briggs, the Misses Briggs, Boston.

At the Grand Union—S. E. Nichols, Miss E. S. Nichols, Miss L. Claghorn, T. Chatterton and wife, A. M. Osgood, jr., C. R. Osgood, New-York; the Rev. C. C. Hall, G. N. Brower, Brooklyn; D. Wistar and wife, the Misses Wistar, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

A DULL DAY FOR NEWS.

INCREASE IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE—A WAR WITH MEXICO NOT PROBABLE.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department, shows that our exports have increased 35 per cent since 1875. The excess over imports for the past year was $258,000,000. The rumor of a probable conflict with Mexican troops on the border was without foundation. Large numbers of colored people are leaving for the West.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

AN INCREASE OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT IN EXPORTS SINCE 1875—A FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of our foreign trade, is having prepared a statement of our exports and imports for several years past. From this it appears that for many years preceding the year 1874 the excess of imports over exports was very large. During the year 1874 there was an excess of exports over imports of about $19,000,000. In 1875, however, the imports exceeded the exports by $19,500,000. Since 1875 the exports of the country have very rapidly increased, and the imports have gradually fallen off. Some of the articles formerly imported in large quantities cut a very inconsiderable figure in the imports of last year, while our exports have increased since 1875 about 35 per cent. In 1876 our exports exceeded our imports by about $79,000,000. In 1877 there was an excess of $151,000,000, and in 1878 an excess of $258,000,000. Only $250,000,000 of our bonds are now held abroad, and the balance of trade in our favor is rapidly diminishing this amount.

A WAR WITH MEXICO NOT PROBABLE.

FALSE REPORTS BY INTERESTED PERSONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A Cabinet officer says that nothing whatever has occurred of late to put any new phase upon the relations between this Government and Mexico; that no one here desires a war, and that all have in view the settlement of pending questions by thoroughly peaceful means. The periodical stories, which have been unusually frequent of late, of a probable conflict with the Mexican troops, seem to have their origin among a number of interested persons here who have made it their special business for the last year to cause a difficulty between this Government and Mexico. General Sherman's orders do not take him anywhere within reach of the lower Rio Grande.

A general press dispatch says: "The Government contemplates only the protection of the Mexican frontier in the manner repeatedly announced, namely: the pursuit of marauders into Mexican territory, if necessary, with a view to their punishment, and the recovery of stolen property. The instructions heretofore issued on that point have been somewhat strengthened by the order sent to General Ord last Friday. For prudential reasons the purport of this order is not given for publication."

MOVING WESTWARD.

COLORED PEOPLE LEAVING WASHINGTON IN LARGE NUMBERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A number of colored families will leave this city the last of this month for the West, where they will settle. The Western Emigration Society, a colored organization formed here about five months ago, expects to send to the West shortly about one thousand persons. The number is daily increasing, and includes mechanics, school teachers and clergymen.

RUMORS ABOUT MRS. JENKS.

A REPORT THAT SHE HAS RECEIVED A TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug 13.—The statement is made tonight, without qualification, that Mrs. Agnes D. Jenks, the notorious witness before the Potter Committee, has been appointed as a detective in the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty at the New-Orleans Custom House.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

PROMINENT MEN INVITED TO MINNESOTA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

The following letter, addressed to several prominent gentlemen by the Commissioner of Agriculture, occasions considerable good natured comment here:

SIR: The Minnesota State Fair Association have sent me a number of special invitation cards to be forwarded to persons of distinction in various parts of the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, in case the President should accept the invitation of the society to attend its annual fair. The President has accepted, and signifies his intention to visit his home in Fremont the last of this month and go from there to St. Paul, leaving Fremont on Tuesday evening, September 3, for Chicago. A special Pullman car will be provided by the society from Washington, and another from Chicago, with fare free to go and return for yourself and lady. Convenient and comfortable eating-houses along the line of the road will furnish their meals at 75 cents each. The car will leave this city on Sunday, September 1, at the Sixth Street Depot, at 7:40 o'clock, p. m., and will meet the President's and other car at Chicago on Tuesday morning. The car will be held subject to the order of guests to return as they may think best. It is probable an excursion to the Red River of the North and across the great plains of Dakota to Bismarck will be found agreeable. The President informs me that his visit must certainly be short, but this need affect only himself and family.

GUARDING AGAINST DISHONEST "GUIDES."

Orders were issued to-day in the various Government buildings and the Executive Mansion, forbidding a class of men who call themselves guides from conducting strangers through these buildings in the future. This order is due to the fact that in several cases strangers have been victimized by some of these men. Several cases of outright robbery have been reported by visitors.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMING WESTERN TRIP.

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to attend the Minnesota State Fair. It is his intention to visit his home in Fremont, Ohio, the last of this month, and then go to St. Paul, by the way of Chicago, on the evening of the 3d of September.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

"The Naval Register," which has just been issued, shows the total number of officers in all branches of the Navy and Marine corps, active and retired, to be 2,067.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has printed certificates for silver dollars to the extent of $19,360,000. There has been little demand for them.

The demand upon the Treasury from National depository banks for the standard silver dollars has steadily increased. Within the present week the banks have called for $300,000.

An athletic tournament is to be given in this city, on the grounds of the National Base Ball Club, this week. The President, several members of the Cabinet and other distinguished gentlemen have accepted invitations to be present.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of West Point for duty in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

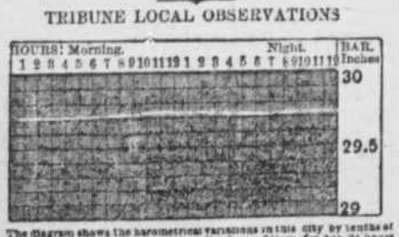
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest along the Atlantic coast and lowest and falling in the Upper Lake region. General rain has fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Occasional rain in the Northwest, Upper Lake region and Virginia. Northerly winds prevail in Tennessee, the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys; elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The temperature has every where remained nearly stationary. Indications of a hurricane are reported in the Carribean Sea.

Indications.

For New-England, warmer clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by occasional rain, variable winds mostly southerly, stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, variable winds mostly southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. 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. 14. 1 a. m.—During the clear or partly cloudy weather yesterday, the changes in the barometer were very slight. The temperature was slightly higher than on Monday. The amount of moisture in the air is large.

Partly cloudy or clear weather may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

EXPLORING NEWFOUNDLAND.

FACTS FIRST BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYORS — A RESEARCH INTO THE FISHERIES OF THE ISLAND—AN EXCEPTIONALLY PROSPEROUS SEASON IN LABRADOR.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—The recent survey of this island under the superintendence of the newly-established Geological Commission proves that many of the statistics given in books of geography, so far as Newfoundland is concerned, are quite defective. All, or nearly all, of the school books on geography place the area of the colony at 36,000 square miles. They are also faulty with regard to the length and breadth of the island. According to the recent careful survey the area of this island is 42,000 square miles of land. It is 317 miles in length, and 316 miles in breadth. It is, therefore, the tenth largest island in the world. It is one-third larger than New-Brunswick; more than twice the size of Nova Scotia; contains 10,000 square miles more than Ireland; 12,000 square miles more than Scotland; is three times as large as Holland, and twice as large as Denmark. Grand Lake, hitherto almost unknown, proves to have an area of 192 square miles, while Como, in Italy, has only 90 square miles, and the equally celebrated Killarney only 8 square miles. Gander Lake, of which we knew nothing until the Royal Geographical Surveyor, Captain Murray, R. E., explored it, has an area of 44 square miles, and Red Indian Lake, 69 square miles. In the world there is not an equal area with such an extent of coast-line as Newfoundland, which, according to the surveyors' report, cannot be less than 2,000 miles in length. This is owing to the fact that the shores are indented with so many bays, arms and inlets of the sea, thus furnishing the most splendid facilities for commercial intercourse, and, at the same time, carrying the finny tribes far inland, within reach of the fishermen's hook and net.

Captain Murray has calculated that there are nearly 3,000,000 acres of land suitable for settlement on the eastern and western shores, all at present unoccupied. When with the slight efforts now put forth in the cultivation of the soil they here raise produce valued at $765,000 per annum, the whole population being only 161,000, what may not be anticipated when the present antiquated laws which impede settlement are repealed; when the country is thrown open to enterprise in lumbering and farming; when the districts are surveyed and made accessible; when information regarding their soil, climate and capabilities is widely circulated, and means are taken to attract emigration to the island? Fears are entertained that the fisheries are failing and may become exhausted. According to the most expert authorities who have taken an interest in that question, those fears are utterly unfounded. Of course they are subject to great fluctuations; but so long as the great Arctic current continues to wash these shores, laden with the germs of fish life, no one need dread an exhaustion of the fisheries in this country. Within twelve years the value of codfish, the great staple of the island, has doubled, and with the aid of science the fisheries of Newfoundland are capable of indefinite expansion. The total number of vessels employed in catching and procuring fish in this colony is 1,200, with a tonnage of 61,551 tons, manned by 82,000 fisherman-sailors. About forty years ago the bank fishing, so far as regards Newfoundland, entirely ceased, and the fishing has since been carried on altogether within shore, and is extending, year by year, further and further up Labrador. The way in which the Arctic current, which sweeps along these shores, sustains the fisheries is explained in Professor Hind's official report. He maintains that it is a popular error that the cold of the Arctic seas is unfavorable to fish life. In truth the Arctic seas and the great currents flowing from them are in many places a living mass, a vast ocean of living slime, and the all-pervading life which exists there affords the true solution of the problem which has so often presented itself—where the food comes from which gives sustenance to the millions of fish which swarm wherever the Arctic current exerts an active influence. This slime of the ocean appears to live most abundantly in the coldest water and the neighborhood of ice.

In a previous letter I forwarded the reports current here at that time of the success of the shore and Labrador fisheries. These reports seem now strongly confirmed, as the news received at St. John's from all sections of the Island, and from many of the harbors of Labrador, indicate an exceptionally abundant supply of cod, mackerel, herring and salmon.

THE PRIZES AT PARIS.

MANUFACTURERS REWARDED.

MEDALS FAIRLY WON AND LIBERALLY BESTOWED.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

The awards of the International Jury have not yet been published, but a considerable number of the successful competitors are known. The American exhibitors have more than a proportionate share of medals and other awards. Among the successful American exhibits are: McCormick's reaper, Wheelock's steam engine, Wood's reaper, Edison's telephone, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, the American Watch Company's watches, Fairbanks's scales, Collins's axes, Disston's saws, Wilcox's lard, Farmer's Friend grain drill, Johnston's harvester, Pullman's palace cars, Remington's rifles. Specimens of American coal and wheat receive gold medals, and it is understood that American canned fruits and meats have taken the highest prizes in their class.

GOOD LUCK OF THE PAPER MAKERS.

A HARVEST OF MEDALS AT PARIS—AMERICAN PAPER RECOMMENDED FOR THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

When Commissioner General McCormick was arranging the preliminaries of the American exhibit at Paris, his attention was called to the fact that American paper, which is now making a stir abroad, was very inadequately represented upon his books. He decided that it would not do to go to Paris with only two or three of the over 940 paper mills in the United States represented in the show. A firm of this city which has been active in pushing the new export trade in paper was, therefore, commissioned to see what could be done in getting the manufacturers interested. As the result of the work of this firm, twenty-seven paper mills were induced to make special displays of their goods, in addition to the two or three which had already sent their names to Mr. McCormick. The time for preparation was so short that only a few of these mills could make paper especially for the Exhibition. The majority sent their ordinary commercial product, made for the general market. The exhibit of the mills comprised ledgers, writing, printing, check, tissue, card, flateap, leather, bond, and other papers and paperies, and was placed in charge of Mr. Graham, of the firm of Woolworth & Graham, of this city.

Private advices received by that firm show that the special effort put forth to make an exhibit of paper was worth while. The jury, it is said, has awarded the following prizes:

Gold Medal, and the Grand Prize: Byron & Weston, Dalton, Mass.; ledger paper.

Gold Medals: The Holyoke Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; fine writing. The Hurlburt Company, South Lee; fine writing. Phenix Card and Paper Company, New-York; fine cards. The Whiting Company, Holyoke; fine writing.

Silver Medals: George H. Davis, Boston; leather board. The Slocumb Manufacturing Company, Boston; leatherett. Mr. P. Hake, New-York; visiting cards. Crane & Co., Dalton; bond.

Bronze Medals: Case Bros., South Manchester, Conn.; press boards. Joseph Parker & Son, New-Haven; blotting. The Fall Mountain Company, Boston; pasteboard. G. H. Whitcomb & Co., Worcester; envelopes. The Newton Company, Holyoke; carpet lining paper. The Montague Company, Holyoke; carpet lining paper. The Hampden Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; printing. Taylor, Nichols & Co., Springfield, Mass.; papeteries. Campbell, Hall & Co., New-York; safety paper for checks. Adams & Bishop, New-York, printing.

Certificates of Merit: Chatfield & Wood; paper bags. Z. T. Hollingsworth, East Walpole, Mass.; rope papers. W. H. Woglam, New-York; letter clips. The Cleveland Paper Box Company, Cleveland, Ohio; boxes. The Diamond Mills, New-York; thin tissue. The Union Company, Holyoke; fine writing. Stiles & Co., New-York; inkstands for safes, etc. W. O. Davy & Sons, New-York; binder's board. Buckey, Dunton & Co., New-York; blotting. —— Wilcox, Philadelphia; bank note.

The first of the only two medals given for American printing papers was bestowed upon one of the manufacturers for THE TRIBUNE.

One of the jurymen was the leading paper manufacturer of France, La Roche Joubert. Havard was also on the committee.

It is stated that in consequence of this exhibit and of the persistent efforts making by the manufacturers and their agents abroad, the export of American paper continues to grow monthly. It has risen from $491,000 in 1871, and $856,000 in 1876-77 to over a million in 1877-78. The fall of gold within the last two years would probably have cut off this promising export in its early youth, it is stated, had it not been for a corresponding reduction in the cost of paper brought about by American science and enterprise. The use of wood pulp in this country as an ingredient in paper has assumed such proportions that it has caused a fall in the price of rags, and this enables American paper to hold its own abroad, assisted as the fall of price is by the constant exhibition of samples in the leading markets and agitation by the agents.

TWO IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS CAPTURED.

THE EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS M'COY—DISCHARGE OF JAMES IRVING, ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE—ARREST OF "DUTCH" DAN.

The arrest of the notorious bank robber, Francis McCoy, caused much excitement at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The prisoner was identified as one of the ruffians who committed the robbery in Thirty-fourth-st. recently, and he was committed for further examination. James Irving, who was charged with interfering with his arrest, was discharged. The police also arrested Daniel Erlich, an expert burglar, and found in his possession a collection of casts for the manufacture of false keys to safes. The arrest, it is believed, will throw light on some burglaries which have recently been brought to the notice of the police.

A BANK ROBBER IN CUSTODY.

FRANCIS M'COY'S ARRAIGNMENT—JAMES IRVING, CHARGED WITH OPPOSING THE ARREST, RELEASED—M'COY'S CAREER OF CRIME.

The Jefferson Market Court room was crowded yesterday with persons who were anxious to see the noted robber, Francis McCoy, alias "Big Frank," who was arrested on Monday charged with being concerned in the robbery of $2,950 from C. H. Stone, the cashier of Hale's piano factory. McCoy is a tall, muscular man, of middle age, with sandy hair, red moustache and side whiskers, sallow complexion and light blue eyes. He is partially bald. He displayed perfect self command, and looked unflinchingly into the faces turned toward him. Before appearing in court McCoy had been taken to Police Headquarters to sit for a photograph for the Rogues' gallery.

In charge of Captain Williams's officers were James Irving, who opposed McCoy's arrest at the Hotel Brunswick. Captain Williams asked that McCoy be remanded until the afternoon session of court, to allow the production of the witnesses against him. Justice Murray assented.

James Irving was then called before the Justice. Several of his friends, among them Zachariah E. Simmons, George Law, jr., E. A. Crossman, William H. Borst and Daniel Birdsall, crowded forward to testify in his behalf. Mr. Irving has served five terms in the State Legislature. He is a dealer in horses in Twenty-fourth-st., and is well known as a sporting man. Captain Williams made affidavit that he went to the Hotel Brunswick on Monday night and found McCoy drinking with Irving. He was in the act of arresting McCoy, when Irving sprang up and said, "Here, what are you arresting that man for? let him go." The captain said he drew his revolver and threatened to blow Irving's head off if he laid his hand on him. "And," he added, "I would have done just as I said if he had laid hold of me." The captain said he placed Irving under arrest to prevent him from assisting McCoy to escape.

Irving said he was sitting at a different table from McCoy, and on seeing him arrested, simply asked, "What's the matter?" whereupon Captain Williams placed his revolver against his mouth, and said, "I'll blow your brains out." The Captain, he said, had then ordered him to be arrested and afterward, at the police station, had abused him and called him a thief. In reply to a question by Captain Williams, Irving said that he was acquainted with McCoy. Captain Williams then asked, "Is it not a fact that a suit has been brought against you and McCoy to recover $2,000 paid you and him to procure the release of Joe Elliott, the bond-forger, from prison?" Irving said "No," and turning to Justice Murray accused Captain Williams of having attempted to blackmail him out of a horse and wagon in June last.

Zachariah E. Simmons testified that he was in the Hotel Brunswick when Captain Williams arrested McCoy. No violence was threatened by Irving, and the Captain was not justified in using his revolver. Several other friends of Irving testified to the same effect, and Justice Murray discharged the prisoner, after advising him to be more friendly toward the police.

While waiting for the afternoon session of the court, Captain Williams and Detective Dilks gave to a TRIBUNE reporter some statements regarding McCoy's life and adventures in crime. McCoy, they said, was born in this city. His father was a respectable man, who kept a marble yard in East Eleventh-st. While still a boy, McCoy became a thief and he has never followed any other calling. He has been concerned