The Sun.
It Shines for All.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1871.

Amusements To-day.

Booth's Theatre—Lotta. Little Nell.
Fowery Theatre—On the Track.
Globe Theatre—Ballet, &c.
Tony Edwin's Theatre—Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.
Niblo's Garden—Frisk.
Wallack's—Rose Beard.
Wood's Museum—Lola. Matinee.

For the accommodation of persons residing uptown, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 64 1-2 West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The Sun in the Country.

Persons going to the country may have THE SUN sent to them daily by mail, for fifty cents per month, by addressing the Publisher.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SCHOLARS' AND CLERGYMENS' CANDIDATE,

HORACE GREELEY, LL. D.,

OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

Shall Cuba be Destroyed?

That Spain is entirely unable to suppress the Cuban revolution becomes every day more certain. According to Spanish accounts, published in the Havana papers, the rebels still remain in force in the Villas District. President CESPEDES, with his escort, is still in Camaguey, where also the command of Gen. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE is operating; and it is admitted that the whole eastern part of the island, from Camaguey to Cape Maisi, is in possession of the patriots under VICENTE GARCIA at Las Tunas, Col. INCLAN at Holguin, and MAXIMO GOMEZ in the jurisdictions of Santiago and Guantanamo. In fact, the Spaniards have reconquered no territory that has been occupied by the Cubans.

The revolution has sustained itself during three years in the face of Spanish reinforcements amounting to over fifty thousand regulars, and notwithstanding the fact that for over eighteen months the Cubans received no aid whatever in the shape of arms or ammunition from their friends abroad. During this protracted warfare, the central and eastern portions of the island have been devastated alike by the Cubans and the Spaniards. But the really wealthy agricultural portion of Cuba has been untouched; and yet we find that statistics of the exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas show a decrease of forty per cent. compared with the crop of 1870. All the sugar produced in the cane fields of Colon, Cardenas, Matanzas, and the jurisdictions further west is exported either at Havana or Matanzas, and constitutes in normal times over one-third of the sugar crop of the island. The war has not yet extended to them, and yet the crop in them is deficient by forty per cent. If to these statistics be added the decrease of production in the other sugar-producing jurisdictions of the island, in some of which, as in Puerto Principe, Santa Cruz, Nuevitas, and Santiago, no crop at all was produced in 1870, the total diminution of this year's sugar crop in Cuba, compared with that of 1870—which showed a decrease of twenty-five per cent. on that of 1869—must be over sixty per cent.

As Cuba produced in 1869 one-third of the sugar of the world, these figures are important. Still more important, however, is likely to be the result of the coming winter campaign. Forces which, against such fearful odds, have managed to maintain their existence, are likely, when in receipt of material aid, to initiate an effective offensive warfare; and as the Cubans know that the sinews of war are derived by the Spaniards from the colossal estates of the western portion of the island, the torch will probably be applied with unsparing hands.

Fifty years ago San Domingo produced more sugar, more coffee, more tobacco than Cuba. San Domingo is now a desert which nobody wants, President GRANT alone excepted. If Cuba, as would appear to be inevitable, be reduced to a similar condition, the policy of HAMILTON FISH will have mainly contributed to produce this result; and history will record the fact that we allowed a beautiful neighboring island, teeming with all the products of the tropics, to be destroyed because, as an American people, the Cubans dared to aspire to the birthright of all Americans—liberty.

More Facts about the Golden Rule Robbery.

Mr. R. W. TAYLOR, the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, in his report on the loss of the one million dollars and more of United States funds by the wreck of the steamship Golden Rule in May, 1865, says:

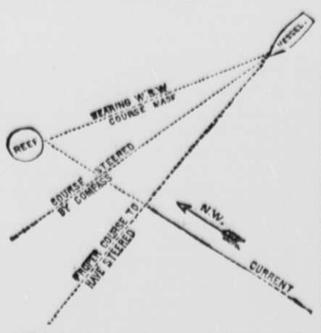
"No part of it has ever been recovered, and notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the Department through detectives and otherwise for three years or more, nothing has been discovered casting suspicion upon the officers or crew of the steamship, nor of those employed on the wrecking vessel."

We are not aware that it was ever suggested that anything had been discovered which cast suspicion upon the crew of the Golden Rule, or upon those employed on the wrecking vessel; and it is unfair in Mr. TAYLOR to attempt to connect them, or any of them, with the parties toward whom the evidence of robbery so straightly points. For there is, or certainly has been, evidence on file in the Treasury Department which casts suspicion of foul play in this matter upon certain individuals. We do not know that Mr. TAYLOR has ever seen that evidence. He certainly should have seen and digested it before he ventured to publish a report upon the subject.

Col. WILLIAM P. WOOD, the late Chief of the Secret Service Department, says: "Among other things, I had a chart of the Golden Rule's course made—and it is on file now—from the time she left New York till she struck on the reef; and it is plain that she was steered plumb on. They made straight for the reef."

Col. WOOD made that statement to our agent on the 19th day of last March. He evidently believed that the chart of the Golden Rule's course which he had had made and placed on file in the Secret Service Bureau was then still on file. He left it on file. What has become of that chart? Is it possible that Mr. TAYLOR never saw it?

Furthermore, Capt. JERRY SMITH of the steamship San Jago de Cuba, while under examination on this case in March, 1866, had the log of the Golden Rule placed before him, and from it he drew the following chart of the Golden Rule's course:



"Taking the course as marked out on this log," said Capt. SMITH, "and making but eighteen miles allowance for the current, would have wrecked the ship on Roncador reef beyond any doubt. I do not know DENNIS; never saw him."

Capt. DENNIS testified that he did allow just eighteen miles berth to the reef. On being questioned further, Capt. SMITH said:

"Without making any more allowance for current, this course would put him directly on the reef."

Capt. DENNIS's testimony was procured for the Government and placed on file, and so was Capt. SMITH's, the above chart included. What has become of those documents? Is it possible that the First Comptroller of the Treasury would foist a report upon the public which he knew to be contrary to the evidence in the case? Or would he pretend to report upon such an important matter without examining the evidence which had been collected? He has certainly done one or the other of these two reprehensible things.

It is also in evidence in this case, and the evidence was placed on file in the Treasury Department, and ought to have been within the knowledge of Mr. TAYLOR before he made his report, that a man named MONTGOMERY GIBBS took passage on the Golden Rule under the assumed and false name of M. B. GIBBONS; that he inquired repeatedly and stealthily at the office of the Steamship Company whether VICTOR SMITH, the Government agent in charge of the treasure, was going out in the Golden Rule, and finally followed the safe containing the treasure on board the vessel; that a rough character named WALKER stole on board the steamer as she was leaving New York; that GIBBS and WALKER were intimate on the voyage, and that VICTOR SMITH suspected both, and would have nothing to do with either of them; that GIBBS told Capt. DENNIS that the treasure was on board, and talked with him about it; that GIBBS almost immediately gained such a remarkable ascendancy over Capt. DENNIS that it was talked about by the officers and crew of the Golden Rule, and by the passengers also; that Capt. DENNIS himself, although he never saw GIBBS until he came on board the Golden Rule, testified, "I thought as much of GIBBS as I could of an own brother if I'd had one. I'd lay down my life for GIBBS."

It is also in evidence in this case, and the evidence was placed on file in the Treasury Department, and ought to have been within the knowledge of Mr. TAYLOR before he made his report, that Capt. DENNIS would not allow any one to go near the baggage room where the treasure safe could be seen—not even VICTOR SMITH and RUFUS LEIGHTON, the Government agents, nor Mr. HALL, the baggage master; that when Mr. HUTCHINGS, a stockholder in the Central American Transit Company which owned the Golden Rule, requested the captain, after the vessel had struck, to let Mr. HALL go into the baggage room to get a flask of brandy which Mr. HUTCHINGS had deposited there, Capt. DENNIS not only refused to let the baggage master go for the flask, but said: "I'll shoot the first damned man that goes down there!"

We copy that declaration of Capt. DENNIS from the testimony of HALL, the baggage master, himself. GEORGE V. SLOTE, the chief engineer, testifies that "no sea could have broken open the safe," and that "GIBBS and Capt. DENNIS were on the ship from the time she struck until the fourth or fifth day, when they left for good." EDEN & Co., the wreckers who recovered the safe, declare that in their opinion *"the safe was broken open before the wreck was abandoned."*

VICTOR SMITH testifies that after a great deal of persuasion he got permission from Capt. DENNIS to go on board the Golden Rule the second day after she struck, with a company of eight picked men, to try to rescue the safe; but before they got on board the permission was revoked, and he and his men were commanded to keep off the vessel. Several days afterward, after much persuasion, the captain consented that another company of ten picked men might try to recover the safe, and SMITH and LEIGHTON, the agents in charge of it, offered five thousand dollars for its recovery. But before the men could effect anything, they were peremptorily ordered off by Capt. DENNIS, on the alleged ground that it was dangerous to remain on the steamer. The following night a violent wind lashed the sea into fury, and when morning dawned the mystery of the safe was swallowed up in the Caribbean Sea.

Is it possible that Mr. TAYLOR made his report without reading the testimony of Capt. DENNIS; or of FRANK B. HALL, the baggage master; or of J. M. ROGERS, the purser; or of REED, the second mate; or of GEO. V. SLOTE, the chief engineer of the Golden Rule; or that of Capt. BHEM and Capt. JERRY SMITH; or the letters and telegrams of ALBON MANN; or the letters of VICTOR SMITH, written on Roncador reef while he was trying to recover the safe; or the letter of EDEN & Co., the wreckers who did recover the safe; or the letter of M. S. STONE, a passenger, to the Laporte *Herald*; or the reports of the detectives who were employed to work up the case; or the letters of Mr. CHEESEMAN, the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and Mr. TORREY, who visited Mr. CHEESEMAN at his office and heard his statements as to VICTOR SMITH's declarations and opinions about this whole matter? If Mr. TAYLOR did read all this testimony before he made his report, it is strange that it did not excite any suspicion in his mind as to who got the money. Mr. TAYLOR's declaration that nobody is suspected of foul play will be apt to lead the public to suspect Mr. TAYLOR himself.

It is admitted by Mr. TAYLOR that three 7.30 notes, of five hundred dollars each, were missing from a thirty-thousand-dollar package payable to DAVID HAYS of San Francisco, which package was in a bundle with twenty-six other packages of a similar kind which was recovered by the wreckers under the supervision of VICTOR SMITH. How did those three notes get out of that package? They could not have been washed out by the surf. Any human being who ever saw a package of Treasury notes done up in wrappers for transmission knows that three of those notes could not have been taken from that package found in the surf at Roncador reef except by human agency. They had to be pulled out. And those three notes having been pulled out, it was found that that bundle contained unnegotiable paper, which would be useless in the hands of the robbers, and so it was thrown into the hold. That it was thrown into the hold is proved by the fact that it smelt strongly of bilge water when it was fished from the surf. It had become so saturated with bilge water that two weeks' soaking and washing in the Caribbean Sea could not eradicate the smell of that damaging fact. Mr. TAYLOR will find this information in VICTOR SMITH's letter to the Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, dated at Roncador reef, July 5, 1865.

The letter of instructions to VICTOR SMITH, dated "Treasury Department, May 18, 1865," tells him he has been appointed "a special agent of this Department to proceed with R. LEIGHTON to San Francisco in charge of an iron safe containing $1,000,000 in Treasury notes, $161,850 three-year 7 3-10 Treasury notes, also coupon bonds for $300—amounting in all to $1,162,150."

We call attention to the fact that the one million dollars is here officially declared to be "Treasury notes," and not compound-interest notes, as Mr. TAYLOR calls them in one portion of his report, in contradiction to his statement in another portion of it.

Mr. TAYLOR says there was no record of the numbers or of the denominations of these lost notes kept at the Treasury Department. Is that the way in which such vast sums are sent over seas and across continents by that Department? We are informed that it is not. Why, then, was that money thus sent off? It is believed by those who have investigated this matter that the money was thus purposely sent off in order that it could not be traced, the robbery having been predetermined and concocted by parties in the Treasury Department itself.

If Mr. TAYLOR will overhaul the evidence in this case which has been placed on file in his Department, we think he will find something which will cast suspicion on parties who are well known to the Government. There is an abundance of such testimony still in reserve.

The following letter from one of the detectives employed on the Golden Rule case corrects an important error in Mr. TAYLOR's report:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The statement of Mr. TAYLOR of the U. S. Treasury, or of any one else, that the iron safe of the Golden Rule was ever delivered in Washington to the Treasury Department, is a lie.

DAVID W. GRAY, Esq., of the then firm of D. W. GRAY & Co. of this city, now a member of the old firm of FITZGERALD, BOOTH & Co., is a living witness of the falseness of that statement.

The detectives were to watch that safe as it was shipped for delivery to the U. S. Treasury officers was consigned to the firm of D. W. GRAY & Co., and the safe *was thrown overboard in a storm* by the crew of the schooner in being a part of the deck load. This same firm had the collection of salvage on the $160,000 in seven-thirties which were recovered by the wreckers, and who had consigned the safe to them. Owing to some alleged informality, there was much trouble about the collection of the money from the Government, and I am not sure that it has ever been paid.

In reference to the $1,000,000 being compound-interest notes, that is also a myth. When I went to the Issuing Bureau with a note from Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON requesting that I should have access to books, papers, &c., they could tell me nothing about the notes, excepting that they were numbered in a certain series, and that was all. *They were not compound interest notes. They were legal tenders and nothing else.*

Judge RICHARDSON and Mr. BANFIELD were very anxious to search the case through, and I was even sent out to Chicago in July, 1869, to get a personal interview with Mr. S. M. FELKER. He knows as much about the case, and more than either Mr. TAYLOR, MURRAY, myself, or any of those who worked on the case.

I have the letter of instructions now in my possession from Mr. REDINGTON, the chief clerk of the Secret Service Division, in reference to my trip to Chicago, as well as a letter from the confidential clerk of S. M. FELKER in Chicago, making an appointment with me at FELKER's house on Sunday, July 10, 1869, where I saw him and compared notes and got valuable aid and information.

That $1,000,000 went into the hands of scoundrels, and some of the officers of the Treasury received their percentage. WM. H. WIEGEL.

Mr. WIEGEL's testimony confirms our statement that the Golden Rule safe was lost. What safe was it, then, which was imposed on Mr. TAYLOR in its stead, and which he says the mechanics in the Treasury Department believe to have been broken open by the action of the sea and the wreck? Who sent that bogus safe to the Treasury Department? The fact that such a safe was sent there in place of the original one which was lost is another proof that there was foul play in this matter. Will Mr. TAYLOR try to learn where that substituted safe came from, and who sent it to the Treasury Department? or will that duty also be devolved upon THE SUN?

Grant's Nepotism.

"The resolution you so properly approved had long been formed in my mind. The public will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; *nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the element of which they intrust to the Presidents for public purposes, divided out as family property.*"

These are the solemn and truthful words written by JEFFERSON in denunciation of that spirit of nepotism which, under GRANT's pernicious example, has become so common that the people appear careless about it. Like the covenant in Horeb, we would have these significant words printed and bound as a sign upon GRANT's hand; and they should be "as frontlets between his eyes."

The system persistently and unblushingly pursued by GRANT of farming out some of the most lucrative offices in his gift among his numerous relatives, has excited, as it justly ought, the intense disgust of every honest American who has a regard for the fair fame of his country. There is a want of delicacy about it, and an absence of that high-toned honorable feeling that manifested itself in our earlier Presidents, and in fact we might say of our later, with the solitary exception of GRANT. POLK, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN all had numerous relatives in limited circumstances, but not one was ever appointed to any office of trust or profit during their Presidential terms. In fact, we happen to know that earnest efforts were made to induce Mr. BUCHANAN to appoint a very worthy relative to office, but he invariably declined, and quoted this very letter of JEFFERSON as reflecting his own views upon the subject.

Of course it could not be expected that the man who does not hesitate to receive gifts from official suitors should have any very great delicacy about filling the public offices with his relatives. The emoluments of office are all he cares for, and therefore we cannot expect he should be very sensitive about anything reflecting upon his official honor and dignity. GRANT's inefficiency in his exalted position, and his studied neglect of its duties, might have been overlooked on the ground that those defects were born with him, and the censure they call forth should fall upon those who elected him; but in this matter of distributing offices among his relatives, there is no excuse to be offered. Therefore the disgust of the public is intense; and GRANT's increasing unpopularity is in a considerable degree owing to this cause.

Illusions.

In 1860 Mr. SEWARD fondly imagined that he could secure the Republican nomination for President, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. GREELEY; and yet when the Convention was held SEWARD was beaten.

In the same way Gen. GRANT fondly imagines that he can secure the nomination from the same party, although the Philosopher, who has since been promoted to be a Doctor of Laws, is more earnestly opposed to him than he was to SEWARD.

After the Convention of 1872 is over, GRANT will understand how hard a road Republican politics is for those to travel whom Dr. GREELEY opposes, especially when THE SUN which shines for all fights on Dr. GREELEY's side. The GRANT family is enormous, and all are in office; but the people will be too many for them.

We yesterday took from the *Times* part of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. J. L. MOTT, accusing Senator GENET and Assemblyman T. C. FIELDS of belonging to the Tammany Ring. Mr. MOTT now writes to the *Times* to say that this letter was a forgery, and that he was not its author.

The HOWE family are to have a notable gathering at South Framingham, Mass., day after to-morrow. Col. FRANK E. HOWE of this city, the tallest and handsomest member of the family, is to preside, and the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State of the Canadian Dominion, will deliver an oration, and Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE will recite a poem. Dinner at one o'clock, in a mammoth tent. It will be a glorious occasion. Five thousand members of this great and good family are expected to participate in the festivities. All this constitutes another reason why the thieves or thief should bring back Col. HOWE's pocketbook. How can he go to this festival and shake hands with the men and kiss his pretty cousins with a light heart, if his mind is still torn with doubt about his pocketbook and papers? Let them be sent to him at once, for goodness' sake!

The latest joke is the proposition to run the Hon. USEFUL H. GREELEY, LL.D., as a candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket with USELESS S. GRANT. What a ridiculous idea! The right man to run with GRANT is Brother-in-law CASEY or Brother-in-law CRAMER, or some others of the brothers-in-law. So good a thing as the Vice-Presidency should not be allowed to go out of the family.

"Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD was appointed Assistant Treasurer in New York city on the recommendation of Mr. CORBIN, brother-in-law of the President." So says Gen. G. W. PALMER, and no doubt he states the exact fact. According to this, BUTTERFIELD ought to be entered in the list of the family; but he lost his chance for that distinction by the break-down of his and CORBIN's great gold speculations with JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD in 1869, out of which the family appears to have realized nothing but $25,000 paid to CORBIN to be delivered over by him, as the evidence shows, to Mrs. GRANT. If that speculation had turned out well, we dare say that CORBIN's influence with the head of the family would still be as great as ever, and that his friend BUTTERFIELD would still be in office.

Yesterday afternoon we had Col. FRANK E. HOWE interviewed to learn if the pickpocket had sent back his pocketbook and papers, and we regret to say that up to our latest advices they had not been returned. This is lamentable, and gives occasion for painful suspicions. No ordinary thief could retain the property of such a man for a moment after he had ascertained to whom it belonged. We fear that this pocketbook and papers have fallen into the hands of the meanest man who ever stole, and that the gallant Colonel will never see them more.

All the Havana papers have of late been ominously silent on the occurrences in Santiago de Cuba, and in the Eastern Department generally. The following account of the first open conflict between the regular forces of Spain and the ruffianly volunteers may partly account for this silence:

On June 25 last the Catalan volunteers of Santiago de Cuba broke open the jail of that city, in which a number of political prisoners were confined, and killed seven of them. The Governor, PALANCA, soon arrived on the spot at the head of a body of marines, whom he had ordered from the men-of-war in the bay. A bloody fight ensued, in which several were killed on each side. The mutiny being finally suppressed, Gen. PALANCA selected by lot from the volunteers seven officers and soldiers, and had them shot on the spot, at the door of the jail.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on which the recent disaster occurred near Westport, Pa., has been confounded with the New York and Erie Railway. JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD exercise no control whatever over the Pennsylvania road.

Among the reforms which the approach of the cholera should stimulate is the purification of the horse railroad cars. The cushions in these cars are not only the abodes of vermin, but afford a lodgment for every form of pestilential infection. With the great number of passengers that all these railroads carry, it is hardly possible to keep these cushions in a proper state of cleanliness. They should all be taken out and wooden seats substituted for them. The Third Avenue Railroad Company has taken the lead in this reform, and the other companies ought to imitate the example.

Is the Republican party a mere office-insurance company? Or does it exist for a nobler purpose? The GRANT family and the officeholders think its only end is to insure their remaining in their rich places. But what do the masses of the people think about it?

We are informed by a well-known citizen that he was driven from one of the palace cars of a Saratoga express train, on the Hudson River Railroad, recently, by persons smoking cigars. The conductor, when politely appealed to, replied that he had given these men permission to smoke, and that the passenger might take a seat in another car. If such nuisances are permitted by the officers of the company, the public are entitled to know it.

THE GRAND JURY CHARGED

RECORDER HACKETT'S SUGGESTIVE LINKING OF FACTS.

Vanderbilt & Co. Already Hearing the Clang of the Gates of Sing Sing—Justice to be Done, Fearlessly and with Impartiality—The Authorities Working Together.

Yesterday the Court room of the General Sessions was filled to overflowing, and the benches were filled with respectable men, who eagerly watched the proceedings, and the most distinguished lawyers in the city gathered around the bar. Several persons directly interested in the result of the Westfield investigation anxiously awaited the expected charge. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Grand Jury entered the Court room. Their names are:

William L. Ely (foreman), 122 Broadway; Judson H. Heiskell, 169 East Eighty-sixth street; Henry F. Anthony, 57 West Forty-second street; Justus L. Buckley, 101 Gold street; Henry G. Griffin, 118 Duane street; William H. Gray, 258 Fourteenth street; Charles F. Hunter, 395 Canal street; Jonathan L. Hyde, 22 Maiden lane; Charles E. Haddon, 135 Laurens street; Daniel H. Jones, 37 Beaver street; Adam C. Martin, 248 Pearl street; Martin Martins, 34 East Houston street; Bernard K. Murphy, 319 Seventh avenue; John Nesbit, 381 South street; William Palen, 86 Gold street; Theodore M. Totten, 254 Third avenue; William W. Underhill, 69 Wall street; Benjamin B. Van Buren, 445 Sixth avenue; Theodore B. Woolsey, 9 West Forty-seventh street; Richard Walters, 27 East Broadway.

Every head was bent forward in earnest attention while the Recorder delivered the following

CHARGE:

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"You have been reconvened to consider bills of indictment against parties charged with criminal negligence in the matter of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Westfield.

"It was a shocking disaster, and its details are too heartrending to be recapitulated.

"One hundred fresh graves and several hundred grief stricken families and sympathizing friends and acquaintances on the one hand, and the living community demanding protection by example on the other hand, constitute cogent stimulants to our duty. But this would be plain if only one life had been sacrificed.

"Preliminary tribunals have already affixed responsibility for the disaster upon individuals. The law now devolves upon you a continuance of the inquiry. For your guidance I shall now read and refer you to the following provisions of law, which have direct application to your investigation of the facts:

THE LAW.

SEC. 16. If the captain or any other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the boiler of such boat, or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam shall, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of exceiling any other boat in speed, create, or allow to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed, such captain, engineer, or other person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

SEC. 19. Every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not declared in this chapter murder, or in this title manslaughter of some other degree, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree.

"If you shall become satisfied, upon a careful consideration of the evidence, that there is probable cause to believe that the Government inspector

CARELESSLY OR NEGLIGENTLY INSPECTED

the boiler of the Westfield, or was otherwise officially in fault when giving his certificates, then an indictment under the latter section would be proper, charging him with criminal contribution to the deplorable result.

"If you are satisfied from the evidence that shall be presented to you that Mr. Vanderbilt, the President of the Company, or Mr. Braisted, its Superintendent, were put upon such personal notice of the incompetency of the engineer, or the insecurity of the boiler, as to compel a degree of care and inspection greater than they both or either one exercised afterward, then it will be proper further to inquire if they did not also, in the language of the section last quoted, superinduce the result by their culpable negligence. The first section will apply to the engineer's act.

IF THE FACTS FIT THE LAW.

"It is said that the engineer improperly absented himself from his post, and thereby too great a volume of steam for so defective a boiler was generated, and beyond the amount the boiler was permitted to carry.

"But whatever may be the engineer's condition on the law and facts, resolutely and fearlessly examine into the culpability of the more educated principals behind him.

"It is too often the case that subordinates are made scapegoats for erring officials who are over them, and who are more powerful in place and means.

"If it is possible under the facts and law to hold presidents, directors, and superintendents of common carrier companies responsible for accidents happening to the passengers whose lives and limbs they are in law bound to insure against negligence, then a great and beneficial example would be set.

"These common carriers are corporations and fares; they should be held to the utmost vigilance. They have the means of knowing whether their boats, cars, engines, and boilers

ARE OR OUGHT TO BE SAFE.

"From the nature of the relation which is sustained to them by passengers, the latter give trust and confidence.

"The lives of laborers and mechanics, who in the energy into the body politic; of capitalists, who stimulate commercial prosperity, are in a mere moneyed aspect great trusts to be committed to the common carrier.

"How much more sacred is the trust in a social view when the common carrier intrusts, for his own profit, the husband, father, wife, mother, sister, and tender-aged children to take their holiday upon his passenger-boat, and becomes in law the guarantor of their safety, and they, confiding in his skill and means of knowledge, unhesitatingly commit to his keeping what our criminal law, and its administration, should most rigidly guard—personal security?

"Gentlemen, I have the utmost confidence in your fearlessness and impartiality, as I have in the prompitude of the District Attorney and his love of justice.

"With a whole nation looking at our judicial action upon this great catastrophe, let us give no room for after reproaches from any quarter."

PROBABLE INDICTMENT.

The charge created a profound impression, and all seemed to appreciate its justice and fairness. At its termination the Grand Jury retired to their chamber, and several witnesses were examined. Though it has been reported that bills were presented in Court up to its adjournment, about three in the afternoon, it is confidently asserted that the President of the Company, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Braisted, the Superintendent, and the engineer are to be indicted. The Grand Jury reassemble this morning.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

That the deceased, Andrew Coyle, and others, died through a rupture or explosion of the boiler of the steam boat Westfield, July 30, 1871; but said explosion or rupture was caused by a flaw in the iron and by the negligence of the engineer, Robinson, in carrying an overpressure of steam; that the Company are responsible for the disaster, as the defect could have been detected if the Staten Island Ferry Company had had a competent shipmaster, engineer, and mechanic in their employ, and were therefore criminally negligent. We recommend the District Attorney to take prompt action in the matter. We also think that the Government inspection is very defective as now conducted.

Rebellion in the Democracy—The Germans against Tammany.

From the Tribune.

Within the last fortnight a meeting of leading German politicians and the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee has been privately held at Utica, N. Y. Of the Committee, Lieutenant-Governor Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden were present, as was also Mr. Francis Kernan. The Germans were represented by Mr. Magnus Gross, Coroner Gershon N. Herrman, and Alderman Edward Schnitting. The latter were very outspoken, and informed the members of the Committee that their people "would not countenance or support Tweed and his fellows in their career of thieving and fraud;" adding that unless a decisive stand was taken against Tammany by the State Committee the German Democrats in New York would go with the rest of their countrymen in America over to the Republican party.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, in the course of the long consultation which followed, said that the deeds of these men Tweed, Hall, and Connolly were abhorred of all upright citizens, and that their transactions reflected odium on the whole party. He had always endeavored to preserve the Democratic party from the taint of official corruption, and he added that the power of the Ring must be taken from Tweed, Hall, and Connolly if they did not at once clear their skirts of the charges which had been made against them.

Mr. Kernan was also loud and positive in his denunciation of Hall and Connolly, and said that they had done more injury to Democratic principles than the whole force of the Republican party.

It was tacitly admitted by all those present that they believed the charges were true. In the entire consultation no suggestion that the charges were possibly false was made, but it seemed to be understood that they were unanswerable.

It was asked by the members of the Committee if Gov. Hoffman was connected with the Ring in its infamous transactions, or identified with Tweed's policy. The German representatives declared it to be their conviction that Hoffman was antagonistic to the Ring, although powerless to oppose its dictation, as illustrated in his submissive appointment of Dr. Creuchan as Health Officer.

J. B. Never Blushed at all.

From a Letter of the Hon. James Brooks, describing the Japanese Fishermen.

What most astonished us new-comers was the Georgia costume, minus the shirt, of these interesting fishermen! The fishermen were as naked as the dog; that is, the most of these fishermen! Some of them had something on, but nothing to speak of. Anatomy could be studied practically, as well as phrenology and physiognomy—that is, muscular and venous anatomy. Some of our passengers at first were a little confused and confounded over this new development of life, and rounded their longnetts; but I see them now in Yokohama, and they are done blushing.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

How the Broadway Statues Get On without Money—Do our Tradesmen Take Checks Merely Because they are Checks?

Ford C. Barksdale, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon on charge of passing worthless checks, was up for examination in Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon. The court room was crowded with the holders of Barksdale's checks. The space inside the railing was not sufficient to contain the complainants. Mr. Runcie, the paying teller of the Union Square National Bank, testified that Barksdale had no account in the bank when the checks were drawn on it. After the teller had delivered his testimony, charges were preferred against Barksdale by John C. Devin, fancy goods dealer, 1,192 Broadway, check for $15; Edwin Dew, Grand Central Hotel, $10; —Berriam, Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, $10; H. L. Powers, Grand Central Hotel, $83; Peter Brummer, 75 King street, $75; Henry M. Smith, Grand Hotel, $43; J. R. Ludlum, 47 Third street, $25; James Graham, 1,229 Broadway, $24; Mr. Babcock, Madison Avenue Hotel, $8; A. Livoni, 246 Eighth avenue, $31; T. C. Warren, 13 Beekman street, $8. Barksdale made a strong appeal, begging the Court to overlook his crime; but Justice Cox replied that he was there to do his duty. One of Barksdale's friends induced one of the complainants, A. Livoni, to withdraw his charge on promise of being paid. Livoni asked for his check, and Justice Cox promptly held him in $500 bail to prosecute. Barksdale was locked up in default of $3,000 bail.

The Sturdy Old Dutchman's Last Veto.

Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn squelched another little job in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. He vetoed three resolutions authorizing the Registrar of Taxes to provide furniture and stationery to an amount exceeding $300 in all. The sturdy old Dutchman denounced the thing as an attempt to evade the clear intent and meaning of that provision of the charter which forbids the expenditure of more than $100 for any one object without advertising for proposals, &c. He also objected to the resolutions on the ground that they authorized the Registrar to perform duties which lawfully devolved upon the Street Commissioner.

How David Scott Saved his Brains.

David Scott, aged 27, of 225 Twentieth street, Brooklyn, yesterday wrote a letter informing his folks that he intended to blow out his brains in the woods at Thirty-ninth street, and expressing the hope that he might meet them in a better world above. Scott took his brother's pistol, and after leaving the letter in a conspicuous place, sauntered out to the woods at Thirty-ninth street. Meantime, his folks having read the letter, summoned a policeman, and intercepted him. He was locked up in the Fifth avenue police station.

Where is Zeiger?

Recorder Hackett ordered a recess in the General Sessions yesterday of half an hour, during the trial of Edmund Farrell. When the time had expired it was found that Conrad Zeiger, one of the jurors, was absent. After search had been made through the building, and sufficient time had elapsed to give him an opportunity to return to his seat, the Court ordered a fine of $250 to be imposed, and was obliged to order an adjournment until this morning. It is believed that Mr. Zeiger misunderstood the order of the Court, and supposed that the recess meant a termination of the day's labors.

Going for the Union Ferry Monopoly.

Street Commissioner Furey, of Brooklyn, having warned the Union Ferry Company that they were encroaching upon the street with their new ferry house, yesterday sent a communication to the Common Council asking that the Council take action to cause a speedy and vigorous enforcement of the law. Mr. Furey also thought that the charge made by Mr. Smith, the superintendent of the company, that the street department desired to blackmail the ferry company, should meet with the condemnation which it deserved.

Mrs. Daly's Petition for a Divorce.

Charlotte E. Daly has petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Joseph B. Daly. Her complaint is that he threatened to stab her with a pair of scissors. Judge Sutherland has ordered that Joseph pay Charlotte $20 a week pending the suit, and $150 for counsel fees.

The Cost of Justice in New York.

From yesterday's Evening Post.

SUPREME COURT PAY-ROLL.	
5 Judges at $11,500	$57,500
2 Clerks at $3,500 each	7,000
7 Clerks, viz: Equity, General Term, Special Term, Chambers, Circuit, Parts 1, 2 and 3, at $2,000 each	14,000
Crier, $2,000; Deputy Crier, $1,500	3,500
5 Stenographers at $2,500 each	12,500
Librarian	1,500
50 Officers for the several parts of these courts at $1,200 each	60,000
Total	$156,000
Cleaning and care of room	600
Total	$156,600
SUPERIOR COURT PAY-ROLL.	
6 Judges at $15,000	$90,000
1 Chief Clerk	6,000
1 Deputy Clerk	5,000
12 Clerks at $2,500 each, viz: Equity, General Term, Trial Term, Parts 1, 2; Chambers, Special Term, Docket Clerk, Recording, Copying, General Clerk, and 2 Naturalization	30,000
3 Stenographers at $2,500	7,500
Crier, $2,500; Librarian, $1,500; Messenger, $1,500	4,500
40 Officers for the various courts at $1,200 each	54,000
Total	$197,000
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PAY-ROLL.	
6 Judges at $15,000	$90,000
1 Chief Clerk	6,000
1 Deputy Clerk	5,000
14 Clerks at $2,500, viz: Assistant Deputy, Special Term—Issues of Law, General Term, Chambers, Trial Term, Parts 1, 2, General Clerk, Record Clerk, Recording Clerk, Equity and Docket, Naturalization	30,000
3 Stenographers at $2,500	7,500
34 Officers for the different Parts at $1,200 each	40,800
Crier $2,000, Messenger $1,000	3,000
Total	$182,300
MARINE COURT PAY-ROLL.	
6 Judges at $10,000 each	$60,000
1 Chief Clerk	4,000
1 Deputy Clerk	2,500
1 Assistant Clerk	3,000
2 Assistants at $2,500 each	5,000
2 Assistants at $2,000 each	4,000
10 Officers at $1,200 each	12,000
3 Stenographers at $2,500 each	7,500
Interpreter $1,500, Searcher $1,000	2,500
Total	$136,500
SURROGATE'S COURT.	
Surrogate	$15,000
Chief Clerk	6,000
Probate Clerk $4,000, Ass. Probate, $2,000	6,000
Clerk to Surrogate	4,000
Administrator	3,500
2 Assistants, $2,500 and $2,000	4,500
Guardian Clerk	3,500
3 Clerks to various classes at $2,500, $2,000, and $1,500	6,500
25 Recording clerks at $1,500	37,500
Total	$114,500

Sentence of the English Child Murderess.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 15.

Agnes Norman was yesterday sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for having attempted to strangle a little boy named Parfitt; and so ends one of the strangest stories of crime which have ever found their way into our criminal records. It will be remembered that this girl was accused of having murdered children in various houses in which she had been maid-servant; and it was also stated that her mania for killing extended itself to parrots, dogs, and other animals. What is definitely known is that certain young children whom she had under her care died suddenly and without apparent cause; and that the mothers suspected her of having smothered them while in bed.

The jury, however, acquitted her on all charges except one, not deeming the evidence sufficient in the others; and she is now reaping the penalty of having attempted to murder a child who was fortunately rescued. It is obvious, however, that this girl presents one of those curious phenomena with which our jurisprudence finds it difficult to