

JAMES GORDON SEBASTIAN, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVII, No. 207, September 30, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Broadway, La Tour de Nesle, Boulevard de Paris.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, Danes and Fr. - Good for nothing.

NIBLO'S, Broadway, Young America - Barren of results.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, Novel Repertory - Days of our lives.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street - Swaney's troupe - Three acts - More DeCalouzaus - Flying Dutchman.

WALLACK'S LYCEUM - The Rivals - Happy Man.

AMERICAN MUSEUM - Amusing Performances in the Afternoon and Evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway, Brooklyn - Musical by Christy's Minstrel.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway - Musical Minstrel.

WHITNEY VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery - Amusing Performances.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 30, 1892.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The mail steamer Humboldt, Captain Lines, will leave this port at noon, to-day, for Southampton and Havre.

The European mails will close at half past ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Weekly Herald will be published at half past nine o'clock. Single copies, 10 cents; sixpence.

The News.

Intelligence from Havana, to the 19th inst., purporting to come by telegraph from New Orleans, was made public yesterday.

This news differs but little in its main features from that hitherto brought to the city by the steamer Crescent City.

The New Orleans dispatch states that "a council of war was to be held on the 23d, for the trial of the eleven persons concerned in the publication of the 'Vote of the People'."

Now, according to our previous information, these persons were tried, convicted, and sentenced, on the 13th.

Three of them were to be garroted—two of whom, very fortunately for themselves, had escaped and were beyond the reach of the Spanish authorities—and the other eight were to be banished to the Island of Cuba.

It is likewise reported that the twelve hundred stand of arms had been landed by the revolutionists—two hundred of which were seized by the government, and the remainder were sent in the mountains by the country people.

There had been stationed in all parts of the island; arrests were daily being made of every person suspected of entertaining filibuster sentiments; all American newspapers, without exception, were prohibited, and the most vigorous exertions were still making to suppress any attempt at insurrection.

The war steamer Pizarro, which got aground in chasing a suspicious vessel, had proved a total loss.

It is also stated that the officers of the Empire City, which vessel brought this news, were very politely treated by the Spanish authorities—the latter having very probably learned a little wisdom from their late intercourse with Captain Porter, whose journey they attempted to place under the surveillance of their police.

We shall doubtless have details in a day or two.

The whigs of Rochester are reported to have held a large ratification meeting on Thursday evening, at which strong resolutions, endorsing the platform of the National Whig Convention, and the action of the late State Convention, were passed with great unanimity.

We elsewhere publish an account of the courtesies extended on the occasion of the presentation of Senator Don Juan Jose de Imsa, the Peruvian Minister, to the President of the United States.

The speech of the new diplomat indicates that there will be no difficulty in settling the guano dispute to the satisfaction of everybody except those who have already gone to fill their vessels with it, free of expense.

Another step towards gaining the good opinion of the Canadian people has been made by the introduction of that province, who have introduced a resolution proposing that the Legislative Council shall be elected by the inhabitants, instead of appointed by the crown, with the proviso that candidates shall have been either members of the lower house, or mayors of municipalities.

Such acts will have a greater tendency to secure the allegiance of the colonies than all the bayonets of the British army.

From Washington we have an account of another fatal stabbing case, in which a negro was killed by a strolling musician.

What is the matter with people? Scarcely have we given the particulars of one horrible transaction, ere we are called upon to record another.

From their frequency within the last few days, one would almost be led to believe that deeds of blood are contagious.

We are sorry to learn that the yellow fever still hangs on at Charleston, twenty deaths having occurred within the last three days.

The first white frost that makes its appearance in that region, will effectually kill the disease.

The telegraph announces the death of Mr. John Vandervlyn, the American artist, at Kingston.

A wool dealer by the name of McKee, was robbed of \$48,900 a few nights ago in Cleveland.

He offers a reward of \$5,000 for the recovery of the money.

The ship Pacific, which recently arrived at New Orleans from this port, experienced and was considerably damaged by two severe hurricanes, during the voyage.

An account of the movements of Billy Bowlegs and suite yesterday, will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Somnole Chief appears to be a knowing shrewd fellow, and was quite "a lion" among the demizens of Gotham.

On glancing at the market reports it will be seen that stocks in Wall street were very active yesterday, but there was no material change in prices.

Foreign city goods also continue active, but cotton, in this city as well as in Charleston, is very dull and unsettled.

It rarely happens that we are able to present our readers with such an extraordinary variety of information as is contained in this sheet, of which the following are merely the heads—Political and Gossiping letters from Paris, giving a complete epitome of every thing of importance in the French Republic—Letters from Vienna, containing the Opinions of Hungarian Refugees relative to this country, Kosuth's popularity on the decline, Austrian executions, &c.; also very interesting letters from Mazatlan, Mexico; Quebec, Canada; Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; Utica and Rochester, New York; Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio; and Macon, Georgia; Report of the New York Albion House Governors for August; conclusions of the remarkable Memoir of General Scott; serious communication of Mexican citizens concerning the Gardner Claim; Theatrical Notices; Money Market and Trade Report, &c. &c.

Late news from California may now be expected, either by way of New Orleans, or else by the arrival of one of the steamers about due at this port.

The Whig State Nominations—The Issue Between the Parties—The Canal Policy now Fully Before the People.

The re-nomination of Washington Hunt as the whig candidate for Governor, at the ensuing election, was predicted by the New York Herald some four weeks since.

The convention at Syracuse has taken our advice, and unanimously confirmed that suggestion, and his name appears now in all the whig prints.

A few of the feeble silver grays commenced organizing an opposition, for the purpose of bringing Mr. Daniel Ullman's name before the convention in competition with Governor Hunt's, but the card of declension promulgated and unreservedly issued by that gentleman, left the grays no other alternative than to cave in and allow the Governor's nomination to be made unanimous.

It is more than probable, therefore, that our declaration, made in advance of all others, induced his excellency to withdraw his language in relation to the matter, officially and deliberately uttered on the first of January last, and to come out as he did at Niagara, through Mr. A. E. Dickinson, as a candidate for reelection.

For our advice in recommending this stroke of policy to the whigs—in telling them early in the day who their candidate ought to be—we claim no extraordinary foresight or sagacity.

In casting about, we instantly discovered that there was only one single individual left in the whig ranks in this State, who possessed a sufficient amount of popularity to keep the party together during the campaign.

His excellency has so shaped his course during his term just closing, as to retain, in a great measure, the confidence of the woolleys and grays. Both sections, therefore, believe in a "good enough" candidate for them, though he was in the habit of holding secret communication with Seward and Weed, and rather gave the cold shoulder to the leading grays.

There is no doubt that Washington Hunt sincerely intended to decline, at the time when he was informed the Legislature. But it must be recollected that at that period he was a candidate for Vice-President, on the ticket with General Scott.

His object was not to retire from public life, but to enter the national administration. But the necessity of giving North Carolina the candidate, upon the pledge of securing that and three or four other Southern States, disappointed that hope and frustrated those fond anticipations; and he then fell back upon the party in this State.

Another circumstance has contributed greatly in inducing Governor Hunt to consent to another trial, and it is this: several of the democratic papers, especially of the barnburning order, have taunted him again and again with being the originator of the nine million canal swindle, and as being the leading agent and standing in front of the lobby of contractors who caused the infamous canal lettings.

These were direct challenges, made purposely, no doubt, for the express purpose of testing his courage, and also that of the whig party. It was said by his friends, two or three weeks since, that those taunts and charges, if any one thing more than another, would "force" him into a re-nomination, and another race.

The glove being thrown down by the democrats, in nominating Seymour, the whigs could not, with any degree of honor or courage, decline the challenge thus boldly tendered them.

Well, now it begins to look as if we are to have a fair field fight, in open day—not on the canal policy, for both parties, and all parties, are in favor of the completion of the canal, but on the great moral and financial question of State jobbery and legislative swindling on a large scale—Hunt, on one side, with his party, standing upon the grand swindling unconstitutional canal law of 1851, which contemplated the creation of a debt of some fifteen or twenty millions—of which one million and a half lies dormant in the treasury, for which the people are paying six per cent—based upon the surplus revenues of the canal for some twenty years. In connection with this is the gross transaction of the Canal Board, well known as the canal lettings, of a pure partisan, corrupt and chocking character, in which all parties were engaged—Seymour, on the opposite side, courageously justifying the resignation of the democratic Senators, in their denunciation of that corrupt project—sustaining the Court of Appeals in its judgment in pronouncing the law unconstitutional, thereby nullifying the law, and arresting the villain unparalleled which was about being perpetrated under it.

That is the great question of morality and constitutional law at issue in this State, in the Governor's election—not the completion of the canal, for all are in favor of that; and as it is no fairly presented to the people, the whole people will have an opportunity of making the final decision.

If Hunt is elected, then it will be made manifest that the canal bill was correct and proper; that the anticipation of canal revenues for twenty years—the borrowing of millions upon revenue certificates—banking with them—the recent corrupt and profligate canal letting to political favorites—were all matters and things consistent with the voice and wish of the people.

On the other hand, should a majority declare in favor of Seymour, then the people will say that the law was a fraud upon them—that the act was unconstitutional, and disapproved by them; and that the Court of Appeals adjudged properly in arresting all further proceedings under that law. Such is the great issue, fearlessly and willingly made by the democrats, and reluctantly assented to by the whigs. The people have now the matter before them for adjudication. Whatever the decision, "no more it be." The magnitude and importance of the subject demand that a final judgment should be rendered in November, by the high court of final resort—the people.

The whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor is Judge William Kent of this city. He stands in the front rank among the jurists of the State, and being the son of the celebrated Chancellor, brings a weight of character upon the ticket which could not have been exceeded. He is scarcely known as a politician, and if he consents to serve, will draw hundreds of votes from Church, the mere politician and anti-rent demagogue and anti-slavery nominee.

Mr. Kempshall, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is an estimable and worthy citizen of Rochester. He has been many years largely engaged in the flourishing business and mercantile affairs, and is as competent as any new man for the position of commissioner. He will receive a flattering vote in that section of the State.

The candidate for State Prison Inspector is Epenetus Crosby, of Dutchess county, whom Greeley predicted would be nominated. His first appearance in public was as a member of Assembly, a few years since, when his seat was contested by George T. Plow, who succeeded, by a political vote, in ousting Crosby. Crosby was subsequently returned to the House, and was suffered to serve his term un molested. He is a man of ordinary capacity for public station, and does not by any means possess the qualifications which the Albany Evening Journal thought, a few days since, a State Prison Inspector should possess. He is, however, equally as well fitted for the station as Dr. Clark, the democratic candidate.

Both State tickets being now before the people, the campaign should be prosecuted with vigor. The Presidential question lies dead, and no signs of enthusiasm have yet been evinced. The attempt to create a military furor, on account of the services of General Scott, has most signally failed, and the old veteran himself has been compelled to make a Western tour, and take the stump himself—a sad and melancholy labor, to which no other Presidential candidate, since the birth of the republic, has ever been compelled to resort. He always found the regular army ready to obey orders when he gave the word "Forward—march;" but he finds it quite a different affair in attempting to command the people. As for General Pierce, he remains perfectly inactive—reluctantly strolling among the granite hills or singing in the pellucid waters of New Hampshire.

He is philosophically disposed to remain quiet in the hands of his friends, apparently unmolested as to the result.

As he made no extraordinary exertions for a dozen years, or at any time, for the Presidency, so he still remains, neither asking nor declining the high honor and distinction sought for him by his party. In fact, he seems to laugh at all the fuss and feathers of the contest.

In this State an enthusiasm must yet awake. It is high time that the clubs and pot-house orators and campaign musicians were provided with funds and plenty of grub. Croton water will not do. The famous Empire Club, the Granite Club, the Chubbuck Club, the Chippewa Club, the Fox and Feathers Club, are fainting for the want of money and drink; and now that the State nominations are up, Simon Draper and the whig committee, Augustus Sobell and the democratic committee, must give the indispensable "egg-men" an abundance of the wherewithal to keep them from further starvation and intolerable thirst. Hunt and Seymour are both wallowing in wealth, and must start the subscription. Dip deep—do.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES—The local government of Cuba has excluded, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, all the newspapers published in New York and New Orleans, generally, that contain any news from that island, under the plea that the intelligence which they receive is false and incorrect.

The same authority also perpetrated an unquestionable indignity upon the American flag, by ordering the police agents to prevent the landing of Mr. Smith, the purser of a steamer, on the vague charge that he had furnished intelligence from Cuba of the barbarities practiced by the Governor on the unforgotten inhabitants, and of the general discontent which prevailed there, which information was published in the New York journals.

By these acts, it would appear that the Governor of Cuba and his councillors have very little knowledge or acquaintance with the peculiar nature of the free press of this free country. If he does not know it, it is time that he should—"murder" will out." The cruelties and persecutions to which the unfortunate Creoles have been subjected would have become known to the various papers of the United States, independent of the assistance of Mr. Smith, who is charged with making such communications as to which, however, there is no proof.

The island of Cuba is entirely destitute of a free press, and under the present state of things it is impossible that one could exist. In the various struggles for liberty and freedom which have been attempted in Europe during the last century, the public press has almost invariably led the van of battle against the tyrant and oppressor, and it is not to be wondered at that the Governor of Cuba should object to the introduction into that island of such a powerful auxiliary of freedom and progress, which would be a more potent poison to despotic and tyrannical government than the bullets and bayonets of the filibusters. Even the journal that professed merely to discuss the commercial questions of the island and elsewhere—the late Pira Industrial—was last year suspended, on suspicion that the editors or proprietors were unfriendly to the local government.

There are at present only three journals in the city of Havana—La Gaceta de la Habana, El Diario de la Marina, and the Princesa. There are also in that city two censors of the press, one of whom we believe is part proprietor of the Diario de la Marina, and of course may be considered as the police agent of the government. Nothing, therefore, can appear in the Havana journals but the most studied eulogy of the government, in all its acts and details.

Now, in this country, the press is without censorship, perfectly free as the air we breathe, and owes no responsibility but that which every citizen owes to the laws of the country, administered and executed by our courts of justice.

In the present excitable condition of Cuba, the American people and the American public are very anxious to ascertain the course of events, as they arise, in the island of Cuba, and wish to be informed of them with accuracy and precision. If the intentions and acts of the government of Cuba claim these unqualified praises which are poured upon them by the Havana press, there ought to be no restriction put in the way of circulating such knowledge in the United States. On the contrary, if the Captain-General of Cuba understood his position in that island, and his contiguity to the volcano of American institutions, he would be the first to send all authentic and full information by every American steamer that touches at Havana, to be published in the American journals, and widely circulated, in order that his acts might be fairly represented before the American people, and that falsehoods, complained of as circulated by the Creole expatriates, might be met and put down at once.

During the revolution in Canada, some years ago, in its highest state of excitement, the press in that colony was perfectly free, and this freedom tended most to correct public opinion in Canada and the United States, with regard to the progress of events on both sides of the border. The local government of Cuba can only endanger their own repose, and injure their own reputation, by endeavoring to withhold information from such American journals as would willingly and cheerfully publish it to the world, and by this means correct the exaggerations and inventions of the Creole conspirators, or revolutionists, in the island.

It is true, we believe, that the government of Cuba have resolved to support and keep up the circulation of two Spanish organs—La Cronica of New York, and El Pelayo of New Orleans—both journals, however, are entirely in favor of the acts of the government of Cuba, and their circulation confined to the few who read or understand Spanish. Correct intelligence from Cuba seldom reaches the American readers, and it would be more politic in every official attached to that island in the city of Havana, to take every pains and adopt every means to convey, promptly and fully, every event, in the most accurate manner, that transpires at Havana or any other part of that country. To transmit such information to the American press, and have it circulated here, would have a much more desirable effect on the public mind, and lead more to repose and quiet between the two countries, than the treatment which they have so recently exhibited to the purser of one of our steamships, or the angry exclusion which they have pronounced against the leading journals of this metropolis, and those throughout the United States.

As far as the exclusion of the HERALD is concerned, we care nothing; for, contemporaneously with the order of exclusion in Havana of the various American publications, several of the agents of the government in that island subscribed to our daily paper, and we suppose they receive it regularly by every steamship. We hope they may profit by its contents. Yet we can easily understand the reason, with feelings of much sympathy, why the Governor of Cuba is so strongly opposed to the introduction into that island of our free and liberal press; but we are at a loss to explain his motive for objecting to the circulation of those journals favorable to the Spanish connection with Cuba, and only desirous of a reform in the colonial government. It may be that the Governor of Cuba wishes to pay us a high compliment for awkwardness and ignorance.

Musical.

MADAME ALBONI'S CONCERT.—Madame Alboni's splendid series of concert approaches its close. That of last night was the sixth, and it is announced that but one more is to be given. The audience last evening was not so numerous as that of any of the preceding concerts; but there was nothing to be complained of on the score of enthusiasm manifested. In the duette from "Don Pasquale" Madame Alboni honored the encore, as also in the following piece, "La Difficulte Musicale." Her elegant staid music splendor in a romance which sang, and the "Pirate's Drinking Song" was very well received by the Italian Chorus.

Rapid Growth of New York—New Buildings for a Year.

We have ascertained by a most accurate inquiry, that the value of the new buildings erected during the last twelve months in the Eighth ward alone, is equal to four millions of dollars, and that the aggregate amount for the same period, throughout the city, may be estimated at ten millions of dollars, more or less. This is a movement truly astonishing.

The vast improvements going on in New York assimilate the present era, in many respects, to the prosperity of 1835 and '36, previous to the great financial revulsion of 1837. In every part of the city, whole blocks of good old houses, which might have stood for half a century longer, are pulled down without the slightest remorse, and splendid new buildings, in every variety of taste and magnificence, soon occupy their sites.

Railroads are projected through every street—Broadway and the Fifth Avenue included—and it is possible that all such projects springing from speculators and speculation may succeed, in spite of all the efforts of sober sense to prevent or control them. Great improvements are just now beginning to be made in Greenwich street, and the prospect is that that beautiful street, which has just been raised and repaved, will soon be filled with new and splendid buildings and stores, the German and Irish boarding-houses with which the lower part of it is now almost exclusively occupied, being driven into some out of the way quarters. Whole blocks of the most splendid buildings, each house worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars, are being erected in the upper regions of the city; but small tenements, adapted to the wants of the middle and poorer classes, are never thought of and never heeded. The fashionable quarters of twenty years ago have been long since abandoned by their wealthy occupants, and given over to the more humble classes. Extravagance in living, extravagance in style, extravagance in habits, extravagance in everything, prevail in New York to even a greater extent than in 1834-5-6. The vacant lots of the city are filling up fast, and, in a short time, it will be quite compact, in its leading avenues and cross streets, to a distance far beyond the Reservoir on Murray hill.

All these movements—vast and comprehensive—revive the recollections of the palmy period of prosperity which prevailed here previous to the terrible revulsion of 1837. But we have now, however, a golden California belonging to ourselves, and a golden Australia accessible to our trade, to strengthen and uphold the present system of expansion in all the commercial and financial departments of the republic, and the danger of reaction is less imminent. Yet it is possible things may be driven too far. Our prosperity, however, may go on increasing for some time longer, under the vast paper wealth produced and put in circulation by the multiplication of banks, aided and assisted, fostered and invigorated, by the importation of gold from California, and the influence of the trade with Australia, which will soon grow to one of magnitude. The present grand and impulsive movement in commercial and speculative affairs may go on for several years yet—for five, six, seven, eight, or ten years—during which period of time every one that has capital can increase it, every one that chooses may make money by speculation; but, nevertheless, the crisis is inevitable, and we betide the individuals or the classes who will be found with vast amounts of property and debts when the tide turns, as it will do, one of these days.

In the meantime, let us eat, drink, and be merry. The day of revulsion may be still several years off; and when it does come on, if it so happens that General Scott be then President, and the whigs in power, we may expect a new national bank, to save off the ruin for a few years longer, or a new national bankrupt law, to enable us to cheat all our creditors, and keep all that we may have got.

Louis Napoleon.

France is truly the stage of the world, for therein political dramas are written and practically acted. Humanity looks on as an anxious spectator. Fractions of the audience applaud the performances; but the great mass are animated by feelings that partake but little of approbation, for the scenes that are presented grate too harshly on their sympathetic feelings—they are horrified at the sad spectacle of fallen national greatness, and are compelled to despair of the resurrection of republicanism. With the order of the programme they do not find fault, for every thing has been done with theatrical regularity, and on that score no oblique whatever can be attached to Louis Napoleon. In his character of stage manager he has omitted none of the essentials. His first piece was a tragedy, got up on a very large scale, and aided by tableaux every way calculated to produce thrills of horror in the breasts of the audience. The scene and dialogues were exciting, and the massacre were bloodily grand. It was unprecedented as a theatrical effort, for it was a five act tragedy condensed into one scene. A repetition was promised, and France has ever since trembled in expectancy.

In the meanwhile, a divertissement has been presented after the tragedy. There have been fete fireworks, and feasts; and, according to the programme, this divertissement is to be followed by the serio-comic farce of "Taking the Crown, or the Adventurer Turned Emperor." The concluding piece is not yet announced; but that the entertainment will finish up with some domestic drama there cannot be a doubt. As to its precise nature, conjecture is, of course, rife. There has been no lack of prophecies on the subject. Some have argued the overthrow of Louis Napoleon, and the re-establishment of the republican form of government. Others again, have predicted that a Napoleon dynasty will beneficently grace the throne of France, which will be a fulfillment of the dearest wishes of the "hero of a hundred fights." Others, of legitimist opinions, are sanguine of the restoration of Bourbonism, in the person of the Count de Chambord.

Regarding the first of these prophecies, we very much fear that the great spread of socialist and communist opinions among the French people will prevent them—in case of Louis Napoleon being cashiered—from giving support to any government that does not espouse the cause of socialism; and without the support of a people, a government becomes, of course, a mockery. The soldiery will not help to uphold a republic, for it is but too evident that they are thoroughly imbued with that extraordinary mania termed "Napoleonism," which is antagonistic to every principle having an opposite bearing to military despotism. That there ever can be a social republic, forms the hopes of communists alone; and as they are only an influential portion of the nation, and profess principles that can never, by possibility, be successfully carried out, it follows, as a necessary sequence, that a government founded on their system cannot be secure, even if it should really be founded.

Then, thus, it is apparent that the chances of a revival of republicanism in France are but small. That there will be a fulfillment of the second prophecy we have noticed, is not a matter of so much doubt; but at the same time we feel almost certain, (though the mainstay, the army, remain faithful), that a period would soon be put to such a reign of parvenuism, if not by the French themselves, by the combined European despots. That they have so long refrained from active interference is certainly a matter of surprise, seeing how many cogent reasons they have for openly espousing, and practically sympathizing with the cause of the Count de Chambord. Till they do so, this last of the French Bourbons must be contented with a perspective view of the throne at which he similes relatives of Orleans have as little, if not less, chance than himself, for they have not even the prestige of a direct descent from a long line of kings wherewith to grace themselves, and as for their influence, it all ceased to exist on the memorable February of 1848. In the meantime, Louis Napoleon holds possession of the stage. In future ages history will be as impartial as the old Greek chorus, and posterity will decide as judges.

IRISH AND GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES—A curious change has taken place during the last few months in the character of the emigration to this country.

In former years Irish emigration always exceeded that of all other countries put together, and was more than double that of the German emigration. In the year 1851, the whole amount of emigration to this port was 239,601, the number from Ireland was 163,246, and from Germany 69,883, thus showing that the Irish more than doubled the German emigration, and was considerably greater than the aggregate of all countries, including Germany. For the present year, up to the 22d of this month, the emigration has been as follows:—Total 226,976, Ireland 86,064, Germany 92,686. We have compiled the following table from the records of the Commissioners of Emigration:—

	Ireland	Germany	All other countries	Total
January	8,604	3,840	1,608	11,992
February	2,834	1,378	1,097	5,342
March	16,218	8,815	4,097	21,740
April	10,214	11,984	6,456	28,164
May	12,875	13,939	6,038	33,874
June	16,876	22,309	11,010	49,225
July	9,195	12,873	2,667	24,835
August	11,615	19,662	7,346	34,143
Sept. 22	5,483	7,869	4,108	18,290
Total	86,064	92,686	45,228	226,976

From a glance at this table it will be observed that the Irish emigration has gradually fallen off, while the German has tremendously increased. It will also be perceived that the increase in the German emigration only commenced with the month of April, the Irish emigration for March far exceeding it. The number of emigrants from Ireland in March was 13,213, from Germany only 3,816. The change, therefore, has taken place during the last six months, and it is wholly unprecedented in the history of emigration to the United States. The figures stand as follows:—

From April 1st to Sept. 22d.	Irish emigrants to this port.	German emigrants.
65,956	84,066	

This remarkable increase on one side, and decrease on the other, has led us to inquire into the causes of both, and we have ascertained them to be as follows: The German communes or parishes have, during the last few months, commenced sending out the pauper class of Germans wholesale. They have paid their passages to the United States, giving them the alternative either to come out here or to starve at home. Whole cargoes of that class have come together, and hence the vast increase in the German emigration. What is the cause of the decrease in the Irish emigration? It arises from several causes. During the last few years the emigration from this country has been excessive, so that the country is now drained of its redundant labor, and those left behind will get employment. Almost all had come out who could afford to come and were disposed to emigrate. The classes remaining are chiefly the wealthy, and those who are extremely poor, too poor even to emigrate. The potato crop, too, has not failed this year, as it has done in former years, and many therefore remain in the hope of future improvement. Another cause of the emigration being diminished to this country, is the impetus given to Australian emigration. Great numbers of the better classes of the Irish have gone, during the present year, to the new El Dorado, in search of gold. It is estimated that 10,000 per day or 30,000 per month are emigrating there from Great Britain and Ireland. But the cause, perhaps, which has, above all others, diminished the emigration to this country from Ireland during the present year, is the letter of Father Mullins, and the advice of other Catholic clergymen, warning the Irish peasantry against coming to the United States, on account of danger to their souls—it being found that a large portion of the Catholic emigrants forsake the religion of their ancestors, and become either Protestants or infidels, from want of a sufficient number of Catholic priests, and the want of zeal in those that exist, but most of all from the example set them by Americans of free thinking upon all subjects.

The following table exhibits the proportion of Irish and German emigration, and the whole amount from all nations, to this port during the last four years:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Ireland	184,000	115,882	102,256	88,664
Germany	55,708	45,022	62,883	62,692
Other Countries	19,447	20,862	56,462	45,629
Total	259,155	261,766	281,601	226,976

These tables show that before this year the German emigration had not been half the amount of the Irish, and that the Irish had been invariably more than half of the aggregate of all nations, while for this year the Irish emigration is only about one-third of the total, and is below that of the German population. It is found at the end of the year that the emigration to this port will not be far short of three hundred thousand passengers; and this increase will be owing to the tide that has set in so strongly from Germany. If it proceeds in the same ratio, in a few years hence the language of "fatherland" will so prevail in many parts of the country, that it will be difficult to find any person who can speak the English tongue except in a broken manner. This influx of Germans may also have a very remarkable effect upon the American race, the character of our institutions, and upon the social condition and habits of the people. Hitherto the Anglo Saxon and Celtic elements prevailed. Henceforth the German race, which is far more numerous in the Old World, threatens to absorb all others, and to become the predominant element in that mixture of races which constitute "the Corinthian brass" of American humanity.