

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE PAPAL ARMY DISSOLVED.

Foreign Military Legionaries Expelled from Rome and Italy.

GARIBALDI HELD A PRISONER REVOLUTION IN ALGERIA.

British Science on Ocean Yacht Navigation.

ROME. Surrender of the Papal Garrison—Dispersion of the Foreign Legionaries.

Enthusiastic popular demonstrations are still being made, and are extending all over Italy, in national thanksgiving for the capture of Rome and the union of the city with the kingdom.

General Cadorna was present in Rome yesterday during the act of delivering of the arms of the Papal soldiers to his officers. The terms of the surrender were arranged by the Italian commander with General Kanizer, who held the same rank under the Pope.

The native Italians who were mustered out of the Papal regiments in the garrison will be retained for service as soldiers of the King in the different military depots, but for the present without arms.

The foreign legionaries who were under the Papal flag will be sent from Italy home to the respective countries from which they volunteered.

There was vast rejoicing in Rome during the solemnization of General Cadorna's act, and loud cheers were given for the "King" and the "army" by the populace at the close.

Italian Reports of the Occupation. FLORENCE, Sept. 22, 1870. The contingent of each division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

The Papal troops in capitulating laid down their arms, and fled before the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emmanuel.

The Papal Legion have gone to Civita Vecchia, there to await the completion of the arrangements now making to transport them to their several countries.

The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city of Rome was trifling.

The diplomatic corps at the Vatican have announced their entire satisfaction with the precautions which have been taken to preserve order.

The people of all Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity. The large cities are still covered with bunting, and fireworks and illuminations attend the general joy.

A plebiscite is to be taken in Italy to decide whether Rome shall be the capital of the kingdom.

The Catholic Powers have already communicated to the Pope their readiness to contribute their quota to make up a revenue for the maintenance of the Holy See.

GARIBALDI.

The Patriot General Held Prisoner by Italy. LONDON, Sept. 22, 1870. Telegrams from Marseilles of this day's date report that General Garibaldi is prevented from leaving his home at Caprera. He is guarded as a prisoner by the Italians.

An Italian war vessel is cruising off the island of Caprera.

ALGERIA.

Revolution in Algeria—Home Work for the Turcos. TOURS, Sept. 22, 1870. A general revolt of the Arabs has occurred at Algeria.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique have consequently been sent back from Marseilles to Orlan and the other parts of the colony.

A "Rising" at Orlan—It is "Crushed" Out—Prussia Said to be Implicated. LONDON, Sept. 22, 1870. A traveller, says a special correspondent, with a general coming from Orlan, who assured me matters were serious in Algeria.

A rising of the Spanish and Italian colonists at Orlan had been crushed with little loss. Papers from the Foreign Legion, containing many German names, had manifested.

The Arabs breaking the frontier town captured several trains loaded with powder, flour and oats. We passed train after train of Northern Mobile Guards going south to join the army. Those from the towns wearing red and those from the country tri-colored kokades. Train after train of people drawn by locomotives belonging to the Northern and Western lines going south for safety. Reaching Varennes we discovered that the Mobile Guards of Moulins, St. Germain les Fosces and the country between were under orders to leave for Africa this day to free the few regular troops still within the colony. At Vizeon, where we stopped four hours in the middle of the night, we were halted every 100 yards by sentinels of the National Guard. Every hour a patrol, with officers and lanterns, in due form went round the town. The men were altogether in plain clothes, armed with muzzle-loading cavalry carbines.

ENGLAND. Another Monster From-Clad—The Cotton Trade—Yacht Navigation on the Ocean—The Bank and Bullion. LONDON, Sept. 22, 1870. The new iron-clad turret ship Hotspur, of the Royal Navy, has just concluded her trial trip at Devonport. Great interest had been felt in her success, and this had sensibly grown since the loss of the Captain. The result is pronounced on all hands entirely satisfactory. The Hotspur carried a twenty-five ton gun. Some fears were apprehended that this immense weapon could not be successfully handled, but they have been happily dispelled.

Several cargoes of cotton and other goods have recently arrived in Liverpool from Havre, whence they were shipped in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians. Vessels are still loading there for the same destination, and others have already sailed.

Before the adjournment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science Sir Rowland, the secretary of the Liverpool Marine Board, read a paper, proving the yacht Cambria to have adhered to the "great circle sailing," and to have been superbly navigated.

The Bank of England statement to be made to-day will be very favorable. It is expected the increase of specie for the past six days will exceed that of any corresponding period for two years.

The specie in vault at the Bank of England has increased £222,000 sterling for the week.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The War Cloud in the East. LONDON, Sept. 22, 1870. A telegram received from Havre to-night says that fresh complications have sprung up between Russia and Turkey, and regards a war between the two Powers probable.

CUBA.

Successful Landing of the Salvador—Her Men and Cargo Safe in the Interior—She was Abandoned Because Unseaworthy. HAVANA, Sept. 22, 1870. Private information from the interior reports that the landing of the steamer Salvador upon the coast of this island was completely successful. All the men comprising the military expedition, together with the greater portion of the arms and munitions of war, were safely landed and are now in the Cuban lines beyond the reach of the Spanish forces.

Finding that the steamer was leaking badly and was utterly unseaworthy, she was abandoned to the Spaniards, who, upon taking possession, found only the pilot and six firemen on board, who were unable or unwilling to get off. These were the only men who surrendered.

During the greater part of the voyage the Salvador leaked badly, and the passengers and crew were constantly employed in baling her, in carrying the coal from one part of the hold to the other, and in shifting the cargo generally.

The cause of her effecting a landing without molestation was due to the authorities being deceived as to her destination. They thought she would land on the other side of the island, which was closely watched for her appearance.

THE PACIFIC COAST. Earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad—Nevada Republican Nominations—Arizona Politics. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22, 1870. The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of September were \$423,325. The present traffic and trade justify an estimate for the full month of nearly \$850,000, which will be the largest monthly earning since the road was finished.

The Nevada Republican State Convention yesterday made the following nominations: For Congress, Thomas P. Smith; for Governor, F. A. Twiss; for Lieutenant Governor, J. S. Silliman; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. S. Silliman; Treasurer, Len Wines; Comptroller, W. W. Roberts; Secretary of State, James H. Minor; Attorney General, William Campbell.

Sylvester Mowry has withdrawn from the Congressional nomination in Arizona, but has induced a popular citizen, Peter Brady, to oppose McMorris.

The total amount of treasure shipped overland during the past week was \$327,000, principally in coin.

The Oregon Legislature passed a complimentary resolution to General Sherman, and invited him to visit the capital.

PENNSYLVANIA. Bold Robbery—Summary Justice. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1870. The paymaster of Schoenberger's iron mill, while walking along the street yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by two men, who seized a satchel containing \$11,000 and ran into the Pan Handle Railroad tunnel, where the police captured them and recovered the money. Cyrus Adams, one of the robbers, was tried to-day and sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment by Judge Stowe.

The prisoner shot twice at the policeman who arrested him, and thereby aggravated his case. He will be in the penitentiary within twenty-four hours of the commission of the robbery.

CONNECTICUT.

New Catholic Church in New Haven. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22, 1870. The corner stone of the new Catholic church of St. Mary's Immaculate, on Hillhouse avenue, was laid this afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, assisted by about thirty clergymen of the neighboring diocese. The services were attended by a large number of persons, and were witnessed by several thousand spectators. Rev. J. T. Hecker, New York, preached the sermon. The church will be one of the finest in New England when completed, and will seat nearly three thousand persons.

THANKS FOR THE HARVEST. A Beautiful Church Scene on the Evening—Giving Thanks to God for the Abundance of the Fields—"The Earth is the Lord's and the Fulness Thereof." MILTON, on the HUDSON, Sept. 22, 1870. Annually during the last three years the industrious and intelligent farmers of this place and vicinity have been in the habit of holding a harvest festival. It is an old English rite, and is observed in a religious as well as pastoral manner. It is a festival of a kind seldom held in this country. I have spoken of it as an English observance, but it might be traced further back as a primal custom, for there is no clearer record of anything connected with the earlier history of man than this first desire to manifest gratitude to Cores for the abundance of the field, and if man cannot give joyful thanks for such, then, indeed he does not deserve the many kindnesses showered upon him by the hand of Providence.

The observance of the festival day this year was held on Tuesday in All Saints' church, Rev. Mr. Sparks, rector.

BEAUTIFUL ADORNMENTS. The editors of the beautiful adorned with offerings from the forests, fields and gardens. Heads of wheat, rye, oats and barley entwined with evergreens, feathery and the windows, and the altar, over the latter, worked in handsome green leaves, were the words—

He visiteth the earth and blesseth it, and over the channel window, in a similar manner, were the words—

The earth is the Lord's. The window sills were covered with lilies, mosses and wild flowers, and wherever prayer could be made the windows, of roses, peaches, apples, &c. In the font, which was handsomely decorated, floated a beautiful cross of white flowers. Green branches hung upon the walls on either side of the chancel, and variously decorated with pumpkins and lectern, from which were suspended baskets of magnificent fruit, and baskets of rich flowers were placed on the chancel steps at the foot of the altar and lectern, green corn, with the ears of grain, being fastened to the end of the staves. In the centre of the altar was a floral cross surmounted by a royal crown of rare beauty and value, and in the middle of which was a golden vase and basket of flowers.

The clergyman present were Mr. Johnson and Dr. Seymour, of New York; Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Applegate, of Newburg; Rev. Mr. Cray, of Poughkeepsie, and the resident rector, Mr. James W. Sparks. The choir, choral, and vocal, consisting of half-past eleven o'clock. The music was given by the fifteen people are invited to the evening by the church, lighted as it was by the minister, and Mr. Wilkinson, the organist, and also Mr. H. Sparks, former organist of Christ church at South Amboy. Dr. Seymour made the invocation, and the evening was a happy and successful one. Not a word was uttered but what the simplest intellect could understand—not a word but the most intelligent and cultivated could appreciate. It was attentively listened to throughout, and was more like the old compositions of Addison than the rambling, frothy essays that now too often torment listeners. During the service Rev. Mr. Cray sang an anthem, which was much admired. The appearance of the church, lighted as it was by the minister, and the soft light of my candles, was a pleasing scene, long to be remembered.

FEASTIVITIES. In the afternoon the children and very many guests were entertained in the most happy manner, in the open air, on the grounds of Dr. E. Stott, where the greatest happiness prevailed.

TRAVELING SERVICE. A train of cars, consisting of the church, at the church, passing to seats through the main entrance, where a huge pumpkin met the view. The sermon in the evening was preached by Professor Johnson, of the college, and was a happy and successful one, and thus ended a beautiful harvest festival.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS. J. W. Stimson, agent of the Associated Press, has brought out the Massachusetts Superior Court against the publishers of the Boston Times for libel.

Henry Ryder's works in New Bedford, Mass., were burned on Wednesday. The steamer Edinburg, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, struck a snag in the Mississippi river, at Island No. 49, above New Orleans, and was totally wrecked.

Dennis Cronin, while intoxicated, was run over and killed by a locomotive on the Lowell Railroad yesterday.

Joseph H. Daniels, of Peabody, Mass., is under arrest, charged with attempting to poison Mrs. Jones Sullivan, his mother-in-law.

Arlington Fuller accidentally shot himself at Newburg on Wednesday, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning.

Nine deaths occurred from yellow fever in New Orleans on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

Excitement Over Morton's Appointment to the Court of St. James—Minister Washburne's Course Approved by the Administration—A Sanctioned Smuggler.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1870.

The announcement made in the HERALD to-day of the appointment of Senator Morton as our Minister to the Kingdom of Spain, has excited a great deal of comment here to-day. The newspaper men made a demonstration upon Secretary Fish in formidable force for a verification or denial of the statement, but Mr. Fish, though receiving all with his accustomed civility and cheerfulness, refused to say yes or no. "One thing you can state, however," said he, with a smile, "and that is that I have a commission made out now and all complete except the name of the appointee, which is left blank, but which will be filled probably to-morrow or next day." The Secretary said he had nothing further that he could divulge about the matter, that he was waiting to hear from the President and expected a message soon, when he would gladly relieve the anxiety of the public.

Minister Washburne's Course Approved by the Administration. How little truth there is in the story that Mr. Fish and Minister Washburne are at loggerheads or have had any misunderstanding will be seen when I state that to-night the Secretary spoke in the highest terms of the course pursued by our representative at the seat of the so-called French Republic.

Secretary Fish unhesitatingly approves the whole course of Washburne, and believes that the prompt securing of protection to all American citizens in that country. When the republic was proclaimed some of the mischief-making radical classes in Paris and other cities raised the cry of "Death to all strangers!" and committed outrages upon many unoffending people, but in no case was an American molested. This is believed to be due to the recognition of the provisional government by Washburne and his address to the people of Paris. It has worked as a shield to Americans in every part of France, while the natives of other countries are subjected to great hardships.

During three days Mr. Washburne, by tremendous exertions, furnished safe conducts to 8,000 Germans to leave France, and also supplied them with rations and tickets. Several Americans in Paris acted as volunteer clerks to the Legation, and thus aided him greatly in discharging his unusual duties. Among those who thus volunteered was a son of Secretary Fish, who happened to be in Paris at the time. The Prussian government has defrayed all the expenses of transporting Germans home incurred by the American Legation, and offered, also, to reimburse Mr. Washburne for the expense of the unusual business of furnishing safe conducts; but Mr. Washburne refused the latter offer, remarking that the offices thus discharged were of a friendly nature, and that he would as soon ask a man to dinner and then thank him for the entertainment as accept payment for the services rendered German residents in their straits. There is no appropriation, however, out of which Mr. Washburne can be reimbursed by the State Department, which relies upon the generosity of Congress to pay back every cent our Minister has found himself obliged to expend in the work of humanity. There is no doubt that Congress will do this promptly and cheerfully.

INTERNAL REVENUE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Supervisor Perry, of the district comprising the Carolina, reports an increase of revenue for the five months ending August 31, 1870, over corresponding months in 1869 of \$7,450.

Attorney General Akerman's Return Announced. Attorney General Akerman's return seems to be a matter of great interest to a legion of lawyers assembled here in the interest of many claims before the United States government. The Department of Justice is not yet fully organized, many of the important subordinate offices not being filled. This acts as a bar to the hearing of a great number of important cases which it is desired to have decided at the next session of the Supreme Court.

Democratic Reply to Senator Wilson's Manifesto. Hon. Samuel Randall, as chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, having called upon Hon. James Brooks, a member of the Ways and Means Com. mittee, to reply to the reduction of taxes circular issued by Hon. Henry Wilson, as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, he has published that reply. Mr. Brooks states that the reduction is not as much by thirty or forty millions as the demagogue would have made it in power; that what reduction has been made in the tariff has been in the interest of capital rather than of labor, and that the Senator of Massachusetts may well be content with it, while the West and South cannot be, as the reductions have all been made in the capital interests of Massachusetts. These allegations are fortified by statistical tables. Mr. Wilson was dubious reply.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following circular:— Information has reached this office that many assessors and assistant assessors unnecessarily delay giving the certificate which the regulations prescribe to the collector of the district, and that some assessors are hereby instructed that immediately upon receiving from collectors schedules of forms forty-eight and fifty-three and a half they should critically examine each claim separately, certify to each according to the facts, and return the schedules to the collector at the very earliest moment. Such delay on the part of assessors and assistant assessors are improperly claimed for statement should be excepted to in giving the certificate, by a reference to the collector of the district, and the collector should be informed of the same. In all other cases, the officers should promptly certify to all proper claims, and with equal promptness except to all improper ones.

Novel Smuggling Case. Mr. Joboam Hezekiah Snooks, which is not an alias, has been arrested in Detroit, Mich., by the Collector of Customs at that port, on the novel charge of smuggling into the United States a box of religion. Snooks, it seems, went over to Canada, invested in six Bibles, and then, with malice prepense and full determination to defraud the revenue of Uncle Sam, attempted to bring the sacred literature into this country duty free; in other words, he tried to smuggle the Scriptures. One of the inspectors of Detroit, in overhauling Snooks' baggage, detected the books, Snooks was released on paying the duties, amounting to thirteen dollars, but has since filed a claim for the remission of the amount, on the ground that he did not expect to derive any personal profit from the importation of the volumes.

Decline in the Gold Product of Australia. Official advices from the Secretary for Mines of the colony of Victoria, Australia, to the General Land Office here show a decline in the gold production of the colony of 1869 from that of the previous year.

Customs Receipts. The customs receipts for the week ending September 17, 1870, were as follows:— New York, \$3,254,312; Boston, 1,000,000; Philadelphia, 153,430; Baltimore, 250,787; San Francisco, 104,895; From August 20 to August 27, 128,191.

Total, \$4,601,431.

A letter received here states that the President will leave Long Branch on Tuesday next for Cambridge, Mass., where he will place his son at school, and will then visit Concord, N. H., where Miss Nellie will attend school. From there the President will return to Long Branch, and on Friday evening of next week will start on his return to this city.

Personal. General Babcock, one of the President's secretaries, has returned to Washington.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, arrived this morning.

SEEBACH.

Goethe's "Faust" and "Gretchen." Another star, pure, bright and of serene beauty, has arisen above the American horizon in art. Francis Marie Seebach, heralded by those testimonials which only true genius heeds—the spontaneous and unobtrusive praise of connoisseurs and the loving words, even of the most hostile, of her first appearance in New York last evening, after a stormy and fatiguing passage over the Atlantic. The probability that she thus had undergone on angry sea was no untimely hint of the difficulties which have become even more fastidious and closely critical than those of Paris and Berlin, such choices have they had here of the very notable talent that other countries yield, and so often, too, have they been deceived and disappointed by inferior importations from abroad.

The lady, no doubt, felt this, and she, in common with the warmest friends, looked forward to the debut at the French theatre, in Fourteenth street, with quite peculiar anxiety. Moreover the selection made for her first night in the American metropolis was calculated to test her powers to the uttermost. While "Faust" is one of the grandest intellectual creations of Goethe, it is at the same time so replete with dialogue, in the opening act, teeming on the one hand with profound metaphysical speculation and on the other with scathing satire of ways and things that belong to a time, a region and a civilization very different from ours that nearly every listener but the careful scholar is apt, in spite of himself, to feel a certain weariness that will not transform to certain impatience. The "Hamlet," like Goethe's "Faust" and the "Gretchen" are full of metaphysical speculation, and are full to be inadequate compensation, on the whole, for the long delay before the heroine of the drama is made to appear. Gretchen (Marguerite) is not seen until the second act, and although the first act is a superb introduction to what follows when studied in the reader's closet, it rather blinds than whets the eagerness of the crowd that by its great length and its abstruse philosophy. Again the public had to complain last night of a practice quite familiar in Europe but unpopular with us, which consisted of lowering and accepting the music of the orchestra, and which may have served to disguise the piano technician known as "watts," and to set of each fragment of the play as a separate tableau, but it, at last, became monotonous and teased the audience by breaking the continuity of thought, too much, and distracting fixed attention. Then the shuffling and thumping behind the curtain while it was down, the hoarse calls heard for sky-boats behind its rattling of chains and the stentorian blowing of noses were not precisely calculated to keep up the great German poet's genius, while in the corridors the constant buzz of those gifted young gentlemen, the monotony of the music, the sweeter to their own ears than any other sound, music, passion or eloquence on earth, was a purgatorial infliction on too often given the chance to be relieved of these things by the English.

But the powers of Miss Seebach were superior to all these drawbacks. Artificial announcements and the shouting of the music were not allowed to disturb her genius from rising to its proper place at last. In the words of Faust himself, slightly adapted to suit our taste:— "Gib ihr die herrlich natur zum Konigreich, Krait sie zu fuhlen, zu geniessen."

The first act passed off, with the slight imperfections of a transposition of already noted Dombrowski's moving, looking and acting the difficult role of Faust with the instinct and accomplishment of the true artist. Her first entrance, representing the keen, shy cunning and yet sweet intellectual power of the tempter, the compelling force of her beauty, her ready wit, her self and truth from before the scholar's mental portraits ravishing pictures of the employment that the senses without heart may find in the beautiful and true. Her first entrance was a triumph, though an older form for Faust at the beginning would have made the contrast of his transformation to glowing youth and manly vigor more noticeable.

At length, with the second act, Marie Seebach opened her eyes to the world of her own country; once again her genius was set free, and she, in the interest of many claimants before the United States government. The Department of Justice is not yet fully organized, many of the important subordinate offices not being filled. This acts as a bar to the hearing of a great number of important cases which it is desired to have decided at the next session of the Supreme Court.

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THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUES.

The Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion to Participate—Progress of the Arrangements.

It may now be considered as definitely fixed that the public obsequies of the late Admiral Farragut, under the auspices of the municipal government of this city, will take place on the 1st day of October, and the arrangements for the demonstration, which will be the most imposing funeral display ever witnessed in New York, are progressing favorably.

The Common Council heads of the civic departments, the First and Second divisions of the National Guard, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and various societies will participate, and a call has been addressed by Mr. Hartly, clerk of the special committee of the Common Council, requesting all sailors who served under the gallant old Admiral to forward their names with a view to taking part in the pageant.

A special meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York (military order) of the Loyal Legion of the United States was held last evening at Delmonico's, to take action in regard to the obsequies of their late commander, Admiral David G. Farragut. The call for the meeting was signed by twelve Companions of the Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in accordance with the wish of the order.

The meeting was called to order by General Charles A. Carleton, who acted as secretary for the evening.

Among those present were Major General S. P. Hentzheiman, United States Army; Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, United States Navy; Brevet Colonel E. C. King, United States Army; Brevet Major General M. T. McMahon; Captain P. Cooper, United States Volunteers, and a number of other officers connected with the military service.

Discussion had taken place in connection with the work of the committee previously appointed to consider the matter, and after some formal discussion for the forthcoming occasion—Commander Farragut's public obsequies, the meeting appointed the following gentlemen as a committee, with power to draw up resolutions and forms of declaration for the forthcoming occasion—Commander E. M. Penning, United States Navy; Brevet Colonel E. C. King, United States Army; Rear Admiral Thomas H. Bailey, Brevet Major General W. E. Smith, United States Army, and Brevet Major General George H. Sharp.

The city authorities have formally invited Brevet Major General A. S. Webb to act as chief marshal on the occasion, which was last night submitted to him and accepted. It was further arranged that as many of the companions of the order as possible should attend, and in addition to the usual badge of mourning the badge of the order should be conspicuously worn on the day of the funeral.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock, subject to the call of the committee.

The meeting was held on the evening of 23 Third avenue, of the delegates from the different parts of the Grand Army of the Republic, when it was decided to parade on the 1st day of October, under the command of Admiral Farragut. The business transacted was of a formal character, but there was an earnest desire to honor to the occasion on the public funeral of the departed hero.

YACHTING. Annual Regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club. The annual fall regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club took place yesterday on the North river, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The following boats entered for the race:—

NAME. FIRST CLASS. OWNER. Earl, 32, George Roahr. Lillie, 30, Joseph A. Weaver. Journeymen, 24, William E. Wines.

SECOND CLASS. Rebecca, 22 1/2, James S. Kellan. W. O. Ogden, 21 1/2, Andrew Lyle. Curtis Porter, 21, Judge Porter.

THIRD CLASS. Geraldine, 18, Benjamin Adams. The course was sailed from the Club House, foot of Fifty-seventh street, to a stakeboat of Fort Lee, and back to a stakeboat of the Cook Dock of Weehawken—a distance of twenty-eight miles—the race to be completed in eight hours. At half-past twelve P. M. the signal to get ready was given by the firing of a gun, and five minutes after the yachts got away, the Journeymen leading, closely followed by the Earl and Curtis. At 1 o'clock the Earl was ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 1:15 P. M. the upper stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 1:45 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 2:15 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 2:45 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 3:15 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 3:45 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 4:15 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 4:45 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 5:15 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie, Geraldine, Earl, Curtis, Curtis Porter and Rebecca. On the homestretch the breeze entirely died out, and the Earl, Journeymen and Curtis were ahead, and some very pretty points of sailing were exhibited by the competing yachts.

At 5:45 P. M. the lower stakeboat was rounded, and the Earl, Journeymen, Lillie