

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV. No. 200

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 8th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LIVE MISERABLES.

BOWLEY THEATRE, Bowery.—HEMPY DUMMETT—WHITE SLAVE'S REVENGE, &c.

GLEBE THEATRE, 10 Broadway.—MAZZERA, OR THE WILD BOSS OF JANTARY. Matinee at 4.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 70 Broadway.—THE EDGEMOOR FAMILY OF BULL BINGHAM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER—NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN—AN ANGELO.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—THE FIVE WIVES.—THE EMERALD HILL. Matinee at 2 1/2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODOR TOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Table listing various articles and sections such as 'Advertisements', 'The National Democracy', 'The Evangelical Alliance', 'The White Sulphur Springs', and 'Obituary'.

The National Democracy—Their New Departure and Their Old Presidential Candidates.

When first the sun its life-giving beams displays, It draws up vapors which obscure its rays; But even those clouds at last adorn its way, Retain no glories and augment no day.

So says Alexander H. Stephens in his new journal, the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, in reference to the general complaints from the progressive Southern democracy touching his suicidal policy of hostility to the "new departure." He will have nothing to do with this thing. He repudiates it and exorates it, and will never accept, as an old line Southern State sovereignty democrat, the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which he regards as outrages upon the Southern States and as frauds upon the constitution.

For example, the Mobile Register, a leading democratic journal of Alabama, says of this "new departure" that, "so far from being a bridge to pass over new members into the democratic camp" "it is a bridge that lures and marches over the democratic camp to radical mongrelism." But our Mobile contemporary is encouraged in the opinion that "the democratic masses cannot be brought to encourage the movement," and that "when it comes to be analyzed in the national party convention next year a great majority will be found that prefer to stand boldly against fraudulent interpolations in the constitution to whitewashing them as dead issues." On the same track the Dardanelles (Ark.) Chronicle says:—"If the Northern democrats choose to accept the late so-called amendments to the constitution they can do so; but we are still opposed to them, at all times and under all circumstances. If they choose to abandon the old, well-tried, time-honored landmarks, they can do so; we will not now or ever follow after them. If they choose to become republicans to defeat republicans, or radicals to defeat radicals, they can just do so; we will none of it. If the Northern people are too corrupt, too ignorant, too unfit for self-government, and must needs have a strong government, a government changed from what it was in 1861, a government consolidated and centralized at Washington, they can just fix it that way. We will spin it and spit upon it still, and call aloud for heaven and earth to witness the betrayal of constitutional liberty."

These are samples which serve to show the prevailing opinions of a large body of leading Southern men, whose ideas were burned into them by their four years' fiery ordeal with their "lost cause." Even in Kentucky, where one would suppose the sentiments of the democrats on the leading issues of the day would be somewhat colored from their contact with the bordering Northern States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we find the leading men on the party State ticket supporting the old Bourbon platform against the new departure. In fact, the Southern border counties of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois appear to be now, as in the old slavery times, largely influenced by the Bourbon democracy of Kentucky, without exerting any visible influence over the river, except to a slight degree in a few of the river cities and towns. Thus the Cincinnati Enquirer, true to its ancient proslavery submission to Kentucky, scolds the "new departure," and says that "if we are to have the two party platforms, 'almost alike as two peas, except that one may have in it a black speck made by a fly or something else,' the democracy will accomplish nothing; and that 'unless the party out of power can present principles and measures superior and sharply antagonistic to those of the party in power the people will not tear their shreds to put one out and the other in.'"

We have evidence here enough to satisfy the reflecting politician that this "new departure," instead of harmonizing, is operating to demoralize, distract and divide the democratic party North and South. The only saving alternative, then, left to the democracy is to make this new departure a secondary matter, and to try the experiment of consolidating all sections and factions of the party upon a strong, commanding Presidential ticket. What two men, of all others, will form such a ticket? Most of the old and some of the new candidates of the party have been interviewed on the subject, but each and all of them have their objections to this man, that man and the other, because each man of the catalogue is looking out for himself. Thus a morning city contemporary (the Sun) reports an interview with Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, from which it appears that in Governor Brown's opinion Chief Justice Chase will not do for the democracy, because "his health is not good." Hendricks, the Governor considers "a very available man," but asks "could Hendricks carry the country for the democratic party?" The question carries its answer in the negative. General Hancock will not do, "for the trouble just now is the superabundance of West Point red tape." The men of the West have no particular fancy for Governor Hoffman, because he is "so irrevocably allied to Tammany" that even if nominated "he would be sure of defeat." So we are left to infer that, in the opinion of Governor Gratz Brown, Brown is the man. And so it is with all of them.

Extraordinary Crimes of the Day.

We seem just now to be passing through a cycle of criminal phenomena as peculiar as shocking and atrocious; and it is remarkable that many of the horrid crimes we have heard of lately have been committed by women—by women, too, who have had the advantages of education, and in some cases of good birth and condition in life. There is the recent case of Mrs. Fair, in California, with which all our readers are familiar. Then came the reported murder of Nelson W. Sherman and his three children by poisoning in Connecticut by the wife of Sherman and stepmother of the children; and now we have the horrible tragedy in Baltimore, in which an accomplished woman, Mrs. Wharton, moving in the best society, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for poisoning General Ketchum and attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness, and with damaging circumstantial evidence that other victims have been disposed of in a similar manner by this woman. These last named women are called Borgia, because their crimes are similar in wholesale destruction of life and systematic criminal action; but in the case of the infamous Italian princess there was the motive of ambition as well as a murderous disposition. In the cases of Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Wharton there does not appear to be a vaulting ambition, though there may have been cupidity. In fact, with Mrs. Wharton there seems to be, so far as the evidence shows up to this time, scarcely a motive of cupidity strong enough for the crimes she is charged with. It is difficult to believe such crimes could be committed under the circumstances by a sane woman; yet Mrs. Wharton had lived years in refined and intelligent society without being suspected of insanity. True, more than twenty years ago, when a girl, she was wayward and acted in an extraordinary manner, and was charged with being insane by her father when she announced her approaching marriage and got ready to marry a gentleman who knew nothing of the matter; but that was a long time ago. Since then she has become a woman of mature age, with a grown up family, and has lived respected apparently in a community that was supposed to know her well. She was even, it is said, a consistent member of the Church. It is possible that with all this Mrs. Wharton was at heart and secretly a murderer of the worst sort? Or was there a latent streak of insanity in her unseen and unsuspected by her friends and acquaintances? It is hard to decide. Then, again, admitting even that there was a touch of insanity in this woman, a nice question arises as to how far persistent, continued and systematic crime in one so generally sane and intelligent can be excused or be punished. The whole community will watch with the greatest interest the development of evidence in her case. It will be one of the most remarkable cases in the history of criminal jurisprudence, and, no doubt, the ablest lawyers will be employed in it. These fearful crimes by women indicate that there is something wrong in our social life. Has the effort of the so-called strong-minded women to bring their sex into the turmoil of life's arena, and by so doing to draw their sisters from the sweet influences of domestic life and the family, led in a measure to these crimes? This is a serious question, and one which our mothers and sisters would do well to ponder over. "The times are out of joint," and there must be no mistaken philanthropy, no palliation of crime, because the criminals may be women. For the sake of society justice must be blind and hold the scales evenly toward women as well as toward men.

The Evangelical Alliance and Its Mission to Russia—Letter from a Greek Priest.

In another place in this day's HERALD will be found a letter from a priest of the Greek Church, relative to the mission of certain members of the Evangelical Alliance to the Czar of Russia and to a recent editorial of ours on the subject. We gladly print the letter. In commenting upon great events we have no desire to be truthful and impartial. The writer of the letter it is manifest understands as yet but very imperfectly the character of American liberty. Otherwise he could never compare the noble mission undertaken by some of our most esteemed and trusted citizens to a European deputation whose business should be to wait upon the President of the United States, asking him to interpose in favor of the Mormons or the Ku Klux. If Europeans should undertake any such foolish mission we answer our correspondent that it would not "immediately create a legitimate outburst of indignation all over the United States." We should entertain them, enlighten them as to our liberal institutions, and send them home to imitate our example. We thank our correspondent for the information his letter contains. We assure him, however, that toleration in Russia is a very different thing from toleration in the United States. We know many good priests of the Roman Catholic Church who could tell sad tales of sorrow experienced at the hands of the Russian authorities in Poland. In regard to the Baltic Provinces, we know too much to believe that the members of the Evangelical Alliance have been decoyed into a mission which was uncalled for. We are willing to wait the reply of the Czar and the report of the delegates. By the way, what say our Jewish fellow citizens about toleration in Russia?

Ben Butler's Tactics.

Here are Ben Butler's tactics in a nutshell. He and Dr. Loring made a mutual bargain that he (Ben) would go for Loring for Governor (Cladin being out of the way), provided he (Loring) would go for Ben for Congress from the Essex district. This was, of course, a disreputable bargain to begin with. Now see how Butler uses it to his own advantage. He pronounces the accusation false in every particular, and shuts up Loring's mouth completely by indignantly denying it on his behalf, averring that he (Loring) was too honorable a man to be guilty of any such bargain and sale. Of course poor Loring will not dare to say that the story is true, for if he does he will avow himself a trickster and double dealer, and so lay himself upon the political shelf forever. Meantime, the hero of Big Bethel will go on making his bargains, just as he did during the old free soil coalition times of 1850-52 (when the four "busy bees"—Butler, Banks, Boutwell and Burlingame—were in all their glory), avowing them or denying them as best suits his purpose. But if it were not for such men as Ben Butler Massachusetts politics would at this time be as dead as a salt mackerel buried in the lowest strata of a Gloucester mackerel barrel. Go ahead, Ben!

Trouble in the Shad Kingdom.

The Watkins (N. Y.) Express states that myriads of dead fish have recently been floating in Seneca Lake and lining its shores. They are supposed to be young shad, which, arriving at the spawning age and being unable to reach the salt water—indispensable for purposes of procreation at such seasons—have perished by the ton. Here is a fine opportunity for Commissioner Roosevelt to solve a curious fish phenomenon. Have these shad been produced from shad garbage thrown into the lake, as one fish philosopher suggests, or have some of Seth Green's trout and salmon seedlings been mixed with shad spawn and found their way into the pure and placid waters of Seneca? It may be that the action of the New York Harbor Commissioners in abolishing shad poles in the North River produced a consternation in the shad kingdom and impelled the old school shad to send their feelings so far into the interior that they have not been able to get back in time to take the summer tides for Sandy Hook. Be that as it may, it is evident that, so far as shad domiciliary life in Seneca Lake is concerned, well may the old chiefs of the shad realm, while lamenting the loss of their young, sing, after the manner of the "Old Folks" from the hymn book:—

Life is a shad—is a shad—oh! how it dies!

The Atlanta True Georgian is loud in exhorting the democrats of the South to unite on the "new departure" and fight vigorously on that line the common enemy, the radicals.

The True Georgian flies the Hoffman flag for the Presidency.

The New Modes of Rapid Transit.

The acceptance of the viaduct plan by the Legislature, as the proper method of rapid transit for New York city, has put all the other experimental companies on their mettle. There is in consequence a spirited competitive exhibition of rapid transit qualities going on among the many new devices which inventive genius has gotten up. The underground men were reported tunnelling about Madison avenue some time ago with desperate energy; the pneumatic people keep up a prominent show of what they have done, although they do not seem inclined to do anything more except coin quarters for admittance to the curiosity; the square-shaped and awkward cabs are continuously dragging themselves about the public thoroughfares at a discouragingly slow pace, looking for social parties of four to hire them; while that much-derided one-legged railway on Greenwich street, having divested itself of stationary engines, revolving belts and running gear and boldly adopted dining engine sends its trains of cars galloping and careering through aerial space from Day street to Thirtieth at the rate of ten trips a day, and in the space of fifteen minutes each. Ground for the viaduct route has hardly been broken yet, and unless it is hurried up some of these new methods may take such hold upon public favor that when it is finished the people will no longer need it.

The mistakes in the cab system we have already shown. The cabs are built for too many passengers, they charge too much, and they are not managed with a view to giving their patrons most satisfaction. If four persons, all acquaintances, want to go from one point to another together, the cab may be just the vehicle for them; but even then the objections intervene that the four are likely to be crowded if they are of average size, the load is heavier than the horse ought to draw, and the drivers are predisposed to drive very slowly at best. The cabs ought to be built for two passengers inside, with room for a third next the driver if necessary, and an open front view for passengers. They should have stout, fast horses, and should go from point to point at a full trot. When these conditions are filled, and the charges are lowered, and cabs are thickly scattered all over the city, probably they may be considered a public convenience.

The Greenwich street railway appears so far to be the most prominent success in the line of rapid transit. It has persevered steadily against evil report and the opposition of rival companies ever since its inception, and it has now a line over which its cars actually make the rapid transit up and down town about which the people have been dreaming, as a thing of fairyland, ever since our streets became crowded. Of course the Greenwich street route has its drawbacks. It is a frail-looking structure, being one-legged, as we say, and the community generally distrusts its ability to carry heavy loads with security. But it was severely tested on two occasions fresh in the memories of the citizens, and it only broke down at one point, where there was a sharp curve. That point has been rendered stronger than ever, and it is confidently stated by the directors that the road is now fully equal to all emergencies throughout its whole length. Another drawback is that it has only one track, but another is soon to be built, and the train makes the trip so rapidly that even with one track a vast deal of time is saved compared with the time of the surface routes. Then the dummy engine is apt to scare horses on the streets below, though city horses, according to the directors, get used to it very readily. All these drawbacks, however, may be remedied in time, and even then the one-legged railway will prove an immense public convenience.

OBITUARY.

Manuel Lozada. A telegram from the Pacific Coast announces the death, near Tepic, Western Mexico, of Manuel Lozada, generally known as the "Tiger of Jalisco."

For more than twenty years Lozada maintained an independent chieftainship in Jalisco, defying all attempts of the government to subdue him. His career was most remarkable, and abounds in incidents as wonderful as were ever woven in the brain of the romancer. An humble Indian mason, illiterate and but shrewd, courageous and cunning, possessing strong and determined will, he could not brook the poor yoke, and quarrelling with his master he fled to the mountains of his native State, where he soon collected around him a number of thieving spirits and commenced a regular system of highway robbery. Many stories are related of his hatred to the white Mexicans and his cruelties to such as fell into his hands. In 1857, an officer, who had visited Lozada's home in order to arrest him, offered some indignity to his mother. This roused the worst passions of Lozada's nature, and capturing the officer soon after, the mountain chieftain cut off his ears, the palms of his hands and soles of his feet, and left the helpless wretch to linger through the last moments of his life exposed to the burning rays of a tropical sun. For this and numerous similar acts of savage cruelty he received the appellation of "Tiger of Jalisco," and a price was set on his head by the general government. He had now several hundred men under him, called by the name of "Los Indios," and he attempted many times by the government to capture him. He maintained his independence against Miramonte and Juárez, but after the fall of the latter city Mexico by the French he proclaimed himself Emperor of Jalisco, and was made Emperor by Maximilian. He commanded the imperial forces in Jalisco during his career as the "Tiger of Jalisco," and he has been a close student of the various studies, until he was able to obtain such of the French officers as visited him with all the respect and honor of a European, and distinguished them with his knowledge of affairs in Europe and America. Subsequently he was made military governor of his district. His administration of affairs was marked with the energy of his character, and while pronounced enemies were almost daily encountered in other parts of the empire, nothing of the kind occurred in Jalisco. He was just, wise and fearless, but merciless and exacting. Foreseeing the speedy dissolution of the empire, he determined to secure for himself and his family a position of independence. He won over to his own interests all the prominent Indians in his district, and soon had under his eagle or his hand a thousand men whom he could depend upon. Arms, ammunition and provisions were distributed throughout the State, and mountains passed by the name of "Los Indios," and the people were fortified and the imperial forces in Jalisco were made to feel that the Emperor's power was not to be despised. He proclaimed himself a neutral, this master-stroke of diplomacy was executed at the proper moment. The imperial flag floated over almost every Mexican State, and this bold cutting loose from Maximilian gave the crafty Indian credit for a patriotism which he did not possess, because orders had already been issued for the withdrawal of the French troops from the territory under his jurisdiction, or, if he and his same men believed, under their existing circumstances, the empire could be long maintained. This declaration of Lozada's independence was the cause and hastened the downfall of Maximilian. The restoration of the republic, however, made little difference with Lozada. He remembered that but a few years before Juárez had offered a reward for his capture, dead or alive, and accordingly he always hated and distrusted the President. He maintained his independence until the Emperor assumed to the last, renouncing only nominal allegiance to the republic. Juárez knew too well the difficulties in the way of independent position, and contented to terms, and accordingly he was allowed to control affairs in his State, taking pains, however, not to come in conflict with the military authorities. Lozada proved himself a ruler of men, a brave soldier, and was enabled to maintain himself for five years, without being ousted, against every effort of the general government to overthrow him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth Avenue. General C. R. Woods, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central. Governor Hamilton Reed, of Florida, yesterday arrived at the Astor House. United States Senator E. L. Sevier, of Louisiana, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas. C. Koopmanschap yesterday arrived from San Francisco at the Hoffman House. Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, is residing at the Brevoort House. General R. W. Hinks, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Albemarle Hotel. Commodore Aulick, of Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. General Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, is in town to attend the reunion of the Army of the James. He is stopping at the St. James, where the event is to occur. Asher P. Nichols, of Albany, Comptroller of the State, is domiciled at the Hoffman House. Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is again at the Fifth Avenue. Lieutenant Commander H. B. Robeson, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the Astor House. Commodore Kilty, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue. J. P. Southworth, Attorney General of Alabama, has come to New York, and is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue. Colonel A. J. Alexander, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Grand Central. F. P. de Suarez, Consul General from Bolivia in London, is among the latest arrivals at the Hoffman House. General W. S. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor House. Judge McGarey, of New Orleans, is residing at the Fifth Avenue. Ira Harris, ex-United States Senator from New York, is in town at the St. Nicholas. J. W. Webb, of the London and Northwestern Railway, arrived yesterday on the Russia and is now at the Fifth Avenue. John B. Ailey, of Boston, is staying at the Astor House. Minor K. Meigs, of Ohio, son of the great engineer, Henry Meigs, is a sojourner at the Hoffman House. Colonel G. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, is at the Fifth Avenue. General C. A. Kitchin, of St. Louis, is among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas. Ex-Congressman Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is registered at the Fifth Avenue. The Countess de Banarelos, of Spain, arrived yesterday on the Russia. She has taken apartments at the Everett House.

LONG BRANCH.

Movements of the President—Banquet to Colonel Forney—Colonel Forney's Regiment Ordered to Proceed on Thursday. Colonel Forney's Regiment of the 1st New York Heavy Artillery, under the command of Colonel Forney, will leave for Washington on Thursday, July 20, 1871. The President Grant, accompanied by General Horner Porter, Collector Thomas Murphy and William G. Rogers, will leave here to-morrow morning for Staunton-on-the-Rodion, on a visit to Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, the President of Adams Express Company. The President will return to New York in the evening and will attend the banquet given by the Army of the James at St. James Hotel. Collector John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, was entertained at a banquet given by Collector Murphy in his cottage this evening. Colonel James Fisk, Jr., has issued orders for a parade of his regiment on Thursday, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Walter R. Frier, who died from wounds received on the 12th inst. The remains of Mr. Frier will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery by the side of his former comrades.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Distinguished Arrivals—Throng of Visitors at Other Places. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 18, 1871. There are 420 visitors here, and the number of arrivals average ninety per day. Among the prominent arrivals are Congressman Woodward, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Carillo and family, of Washington; J. F. Dowell and family, of New Orleans; B. T. Merrick and family, of Washington; Colonel Alfred Penn and family, of New Orleans. The opening massed and fancy ball takes place Wednesday, the 20th inst. W. W. Gorcoran, of Washington, accompanied by his attending physician, arrived this morning. He is in very poor health, and it is believed that the weather is quite cool here, thermometer at 85 to 90 degrees. There are 200 visitors at Allegheny Springs, 150 at Capon, 150 at Rawley, 150 at Rockbridge Baths, 100 at Healing, 125 at Hot, 150 at Rock Alum, 150 at Salt Sulphur, seventy-five at Old Spring, fifty at Sweet Chalybeate and fifty at Warm Springs.

COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON INTRODUCES A NEW AND VERY COMMENDABLE IDEA RELATIVE TO THE PERSONAL PERILS NOW ATTENDING ON THE COLLECTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

He writes to Mr. Jourdan, Assessor of the Brooklyn district, in regard to the descent of Jourdan's men on the illicit distillers last week, in which one gauger was killed and several revenue officers and gaugers were wounded, and says that he intends to propose to Congress the enactment of a law granting pensions to persons wounded and to the families of those killed in this branch of the civil service, just as in the military and naval. In view of the imminent deadly breach that they have to assail all over the country when they seek for illicit distillers the suggestion is very appropriate and timely. Some similar provision ought to be made for our militia and police also.

THE UTAH OBSERVER ADDRESSES HORACE GREELY SOME "PLAIN LANGUAGE," BECAUSE GREELY ASSERTED THAT IT LAY IN THE POWER OF GOVERNOR HOFFMAN TO PREVENT ANY DISTURBANCE IN THIS CITY ON THE 19TH INSTANT.

The Observer asserts (and declares it knows whereof it affirms) that until Tuesday Governor Hoffman was not aware the police proposed to forbid the procession, and concludes by pronouncing Greeley's attacks on the Governor "so wickedly unfair and vicious that no motive purer than unalloyed meanness could possibly have inspired them." The weather is just now too hot to get much excited over this matter. The truth is the radical press fear Hoffman's popularity in the rural districts in consequence of his bold vindication of law and order in this city last week. Hence the animus of the present meaningless assaults upon him.

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