BUFFALO PARK.

Last Day of the Sixth Annual Trotting Meeting.

Splendid Contests—Greatest Time on Record for Successive Heats.

Judge Brigham, a "Green Horse," Wins the 2:40 Race—He is Sold on the Track for $30,000.

Goldsmith Maid, Victor in the "Free for All Purse"—2:19 3-4—2:19 1-4—2:19.

BUFFALO, August 11, 1871.

The trotting meeting at the Buffalo Driving Park closed this evening before the setting of the sun. It has been a very successful one, and passed off satisfactorily to all concerned. We had two trotting contests to-day, the first being for horses that have never beaten 2:40. For this there were thirteen entries, six of which came to the post, these being: Mr. Humphrey's chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton, A. C. Green's bay stallion Judge Brigham, J. H. Levett's sorrel stallion Vosburgh, F. O. Chamberlain's brown gelding Frank Hobart, Kenyon & Burke's black gelding J. H. Burke, and G. Jones' bay gelding Ashland Pet. The others were afraid of Judge Fullerton and Judge Brigham. Judge Fullerton was a great favorite before the start, but, after the second heat, Judge Brigham had the call at long odds. The latter was sold after the first heat to Mr. George Hall, of Brooklyn, for $30,000, and we were told by Mr. James Irving, of New York, that he has had control of the horse for the past year, but that he gave him up to-day as soon as he was brought on the track. Two finer green horses than Judge Fullerton and Judge Brigham never appeared on the turf. Brigham won the race in most extraordinary time.

The second trot was for all horses for a $5,000 purse—$3,000 to the first, $1,500 to the second and $500 to the third—with an additional premium of $1,500 to the horse making the fastest time, providing it beat Dexter's time, which was 2 17¾. The horses entered were Benjamin Daniel's bay mare American Girl, W. H. Doble's bay mare Lucy and Budd Doble's bay mare Goldsmith Maid. The latter won the race in three straight heats, making the fastest three consecutive heats by a second that was ever trotted. The following are the details of the sport as it came off:—

FIRST TROT—2:40 PURSE.

First Heat.—J. H. Burke took the lead at the start, Judge Fullerton second, Judge Brigham third, Frank Hobart fourth, Vosburgh fifth and Ashland sixth. When they passed the quarter pole Judge Fullerton led half a length, J. H. Burke second, Vosburgh third, Frank Hobart fourth, Brigham fifth and Ashland Pet sixth. Judge Fullerton opened a gap along the backstretch, but Judge Brigham becoming steady at this point, trotted very fast. At the three-quarter pole Judge Fullerton was four lengths in front of Burke, who was one length ahead of Judge Brigham, the others practically out of the race. Judge Brigham passed Burke near the finish, but he could not quite overtake Judge Fullerton. The time to the quarter pole was 35½, the half-mile pole 1:12, and the heat 2:25¾.

Second Heat.—J. H. Burke took the lead, Judge Fullerton second, Judge Brigham third, the others following close behind. At the quarter pole Judge Fullerton led two lengths, J. A. Burke second, two lengths ahead of Judge Brigham, the others as before. Judge Brigham made a splendid burst down the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole was on even terms with Judge Fullerton, and the race then became a match between these fine young horses, Judge Brigham gradually beat Judge Fullerton from the half-mile pole to the stand, winning by two lengths and a half, the last half mile being trotted in 1:09½. Burke was third, Ashland Pet fourth, and the others distanced. Time to the quarter pole thirty-six and a half seconds; to the half-mile pole, 1:12, and heat, 2:22. Judge Brigham was then sold as above noted.

Third Heat.—The start was a good one. Going around the upper turn Judge Brigham went to the front and led a length and a half to the quarter pole, Judge Fullerton second, Burke third and Ashland Pet fourth. Fullerton broke up soon after starting, and again on the backstretch. At the half-mile pole Judge Brigham led three lengths, Judge Fullerton second, eight lengths in front of Burke, the latter being fifty yards ahead of Ashland Pet. Judge Brigham trotted steadily and came home a winner by three lengths, Judge Fullerton second, ten lengths ahead of Burke. Ashland Pet distanced. Time to the quarter pole, thirty-six and a half seconds; to the half-mile pole, 1:10½, and the heat, 2:22¼.

Fourth Heat.—The start was very even, but as the horses passed around the upper turn Judge Brigham broke up and fell in the rear. At the quarter pole Fullerton led four lengths, Burke second, two lengths in front of Judge Brigham. Going down the backstretch Brigham trotted very rapidly, and took sides with Fullerton. Just beyond the half-mile pole Brigham broke up again, and Fullerton got away from him several lengths, but when he recovered he came with such a rush that he soon closed up the daylight. A desperate struggle ensued up the homestretch, which terminated with Judge Brigham winning the heat and race. Fullerton was second, ten lengths ahead of Burke. The time to the quarter-pole was thirty-six seconds and a half, to the half-mile pole 1:12½, and the mile 2:22¾.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, August 11.—Purse $5,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; $3,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third and $500 to fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. C. Green entered b. s. Judge Brigham..... 2 1 1 1
Benjamin Mace entered ch. g. Judge Fullerton (formerly Bull Colt)..... 1 2 2 2
Kenyon & Burke entered blk. g. J. H. Burke (formerly Governor Morgan)..... 3 3 3 3
A. Jones entered b. g. Ashland Pet..... 4 4 dis.
F. H. Levett entered s. s. Vosburgh..... 5 dis.
F. O. Chamberlain entered br. g. Frank Hobart (formerly Manger's colt)..... 6 dis.
Calvin Piedmont entered br. g. Denmark..... dr.
Frank Culver entered s. g. Logan..... dr.
Alex. Goldsmith entered b. m. Huntress..... dr.
J. McGregal entered br. g. Long Branch..... dr.
James H. Gallagher entered g. m. Satinet..... dr.
Geo. R. Logan entered s. s. Ed Higgins..... dr.
Joseph L. Simpson entered b. m. Clara G..... dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:12	2:25¾
Second heat	36½	1:12	2:22
Third heat	35½	1:10½	2:22¼
Fourth heat	36½	1:12½	2:26½

SECOND TROT—"FREE FOR ALL" PURSE.

First Heat.—As the horses were coming up for the word the mare of Goldsmith Maid broke, and Budd Doble, with great presence of mind, sprang from the sulky on to the back of the mare, and taking hold of her bridle, soon brought her to a standstill. American Girl was first away, Goldsmith Maid second, Lucy third. At the quarter pole American Girl led four lengths, Lucy second, one length ahead of Goldsmith Maid. Going down the backstretch there was no change in the position of the horses. Around the lower turn Lucy closed up on American Girl, Goldsmith Maid and coming up the homestretch made a very close contest with her, but the latter won by a neck and shoulders in 2:19¾. The quarter pole was passed in thirty-four and a quarter seconds and the half-mile pole in 1:10. *Second Heat.*—Goldsmith Maid took the lead, Lucy second, American Girl third. At the quarter pole Goldsmith Maid led four lengths, Lucy second, two lengths ahead of American Girl. There was no change of place to the stand, Goldsmith Maid winning by four lengths, Lucy second, eight lengths ahead of American Girl. The time to the quarter pole was thirty-five seconds, to the half-mile pole 1:10, and the mile 2:19¾. *Third Heat.*—Goldsmith Maid took the lead, Lucy second, American Girl third. At the quarter pole Goldsmith Maid led two lengths, but at the half-mile pole she was only one length and a half in front. Going around the upper turn Lucy went up and yoked her, when one of the finest contests ever witnessed came off, but the mare won by a short length, in 2:19, which makes this the fastest race ever trotted. Annie American Girl was eighty yards behind. The time to the quarter pole was thirty-five seconds and to the half 1:09½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $5,000, for all horses; $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second and $500 to third, with $2,500 additional to the horse making the fastest time, provided it beats Dexter's time, 2:17¾. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Budd Doble entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid..... 1 1 1
W. H. Doble entered b. m. Lucy..... 2 2 2
Benj. Daniels entered b. m. American Girl..... 3 3 3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34½	1:10	2:19¾
Second heat	35	1:10	2:19¼
Third heat	35	1:10½	2:19

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 11, 1871.

The great four-mile race, to be run here during the meeting which is to commence on the 16th inst., promises to be one of great interest. Notwithstanding the painful rumor that Kingfisher has gone amiss, Longfellow will have to contend with the best two five-year-olds in America—Helmbold and Harney Williams—both distinguished winners at four miles. Helmbold is well known, but Harney Williams, having been run only in the West and South, is not so generally known in the North. After his victory for the great Post Stake, four-mile heats, at St. Louis, a month ago, he came here to try concussions with the flyers; the one-forty time had astonished the public. Barney is a chestnut, over sixteen hands high, and a powerful animal. His sire was the distinguished stallion Lexington, and his dam the great race horse Vandal.

The races will be unusually interesting. The first race on the programme is the Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds, and will be one of great interest, as eight or ten horses will start, including Harry Bassett, Alroy, Moselle, Abdel Kader, John Merryman, Nellie Ransom, Nathan Oaks, &c. On the same day the Summer Handicap, two and a quarter miles, will come off. The steeple chase, for which nineteen horses are handicapped, will take place on the 17th.

Already great interest is taken here in the issue of the races, and wagers are making quite freely on the result of the four-mile race.

TENNIE AS A TEUTON.

Miss Claflin Putting Herself Forward as a Candidate for Congress—Address to the Germans of the Eighth District.

"Here's fun!" "Tennie C. Claflin is up for Congress!" "She is going to run for the Eighth district!" Such exclamations as these were heard from a number of persons who, bent on as much merriment as they could get on a warm, sultry evening, hied toward the classic regions of Irving Hall, where Tennie C. Claflin held a levee to her future constituents. There was a tolerably large audience, composed, for the greater part, of quiet, intelligent and well-disposed German citizens, who treated the whole matter as a joke. There were also a few ladies of the masculine sort, such as are heard to advantageous woman's rights gatherings as the expounders of the doctrine of unsexing the sex. Then there were a few "ladies" of the lighter sort, who came for fun too. It was announced that Tennie would deliver

HER ORATION IN GERMAN.

In fact, the pleasant fiction was circulated that she had never given any study to the Teutonic tongue, but knew it all by inspiration. Some thought that Miss Claflin would fall into a trance, hold communion with the spiritual world and burst out into German eloquence. Vain delusion! What little German Miss Claflin knows she knows by cramming, or has picked up by frequent intercourse with lagerbeer-drinking mortals.

The meeting was opened at eight o'clock by a tall, lank, lean, hairy looking individual, who announced himself as President of the Association for Progress. He read a set of resolutions endorsing the nomination of Tennie C. Claflin (nominated by herself) as the candidate for the Eighth Congressional district. He then launched forth into an extravagant eulogy on the merits of the candidate. He said that she was

NOT AS BLACK AS SHE WAS PAINTED;

that her character, in fact, was free from blame and blemish, to prove which he read extracts from Miss Claflin's book and discoursed at great length on "the social evil," which Miss Claflin, he said, meant to abolish as soon as she became a legislator. In the course of his speech he made remarks which will not bear repetition, and apologized in a left-handed manner for making them, having got into his native element, this unbeautiful man would not cease until he was reminded to do so by the frequent stamping and hisses of an impatient audience, when he stopped short and lapsed into silent despondency.

Miss Tennie C. Claflin was then introduced and made, or rather read, the following short speech in a sing-song tone that was grating to the ear. Her pronunciation of the German is simply execrable, and she spoke so indistinctly that but few could at all make out the drift of her discourse. It ran as follows:—

On this my first appearance as a political speaker you will certainly excuse it in me if I, in accordance with your national usage, begin with these words:—German fellow citizens of the Eighth Congressional district! Perhaps I am the first woman who has ever presented herself before an appreciative public, in this or in any other country, with words of such significant import.

It may surprise you that I resort, in the first instance, to the German people; but this results from several causes. In the first place I am myself descended from the German stock, and for that reason feel instinctively attracted to those of that nationality; and, in the next place, I know that the Germans are especially receptive of cosmopolitan ideas. These ideas so which I am impelled to the resolution to

OFFER MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE

for the Eighth Congressional district allow me, in a few words, on this occasion to explain to you. I presume that not all of you know the full scope of the amendments which have been inserted in the constitution; in that case there are some of you who are not aware that under these amendments women are already entitled to the vote. The law under which I—and with me all women, in whose behalf I know that you are all interested—claim the rights of a citizen of the State of New York, reads as follows:—Article 1, section 1 of the fourteenth amendment:—"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." I fulfil the necessary conditions. I was born in the United States, and am, therefore, a native citizen of the same and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Why, then, I ask you, should I not be allowed to vote? And if I am allowed to vote,

WHY MAY I NOT HOLD AN OFFICE?

Do you believe that a woman, for no other reason than because she is a woman, must necessarily lack the energy to perform the duties of an office? Or do you believe that things could go worse in the administration of our national affairs than they now do? Try the experiment merely of entrusting a woman with the performance of official duties, and if you find that your interests suffer by so doing the power will still be retained by you to retrieve your mistake. But do not imagine that you can entirely ignore a movement which does not rest merely on the law, but which also brings into the contest the best and most cosmopolitan ideas. Again, dare you maintain that the platform of one of the existing political parties secures to you that complete freedom, either in political or in social affairs, which, as citizens of this republic, you are entitled to demand?

THE PLATFORM

upon which I propose to stand does not narrow any one of those rights so much as a single hair's breadth. So long as I shall represent you in Congress—if by your votes you shall send me there—I shall at least insist that the personal freedom of every individual shall remain untouched. Just as the religious American has the privilege of going to his church on Sunday, so must the right be equally secure to you to seek your recreation on Sunday just where you can find it, and to drink your

GLASS OF LAGER BEER

in peace and quietness so long as you do not disturb the public order. Neither need you entertain any apprehension that Congress will withhold my seat from me if I receive a majority of the votes. It is part of my object to make this case a test; and there is, up to this date, no law which either forbids the people to elect a woman to an office or which forbids her to accept it.

COALITIONS AND BRIBERY,

if not indeed foreign to the nature of women generally, are in any event foreign to my nature. And without having to resort to means which are prevalent among politicians, who stuff the ballot box and pay repeaters, I shall step into the arena as a candidate for the office of Representative of the Eighth district in Congress, commending myself entirely and exclusively to your favorable regards.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	83	76	3 P. M.	89	90
6 A. M.	82	75	6 P. M.	81	87
9 A. M.	83	80	9 P. M.	81	84
12 M.	87	85	12 P. M.	80	81

Average temperature yesterday..... 82¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 83¼

Luke Sykes, who resides at 87 Lewis street, had his arm cut off yesterday morning in the saw mill of Julius Ryan, 11 Cannon street.

Sergeant George C. Babcock was yesterday transferred from the Second precinct to the Sixteenth, and Josiah A. Westervelt was sent from the Sixteenth to the Second.

The band of the Gardes Lafayette will give a grand concert to-night at Irving Hall, under the direction of M. Zanigo. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the "reconstructed" Gardes, and will be made a *recherché* affair in every particular.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Michael Kane, of 245 East Thirty-ninth street, charged Michael Morrissey, of New Rochelle, with the larceny of a gold watch and clothing valued at $112. The prisoner did not attempt to deny the charge, but said that he was drunk at the time. Fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to 158 Leonard street to hold an inquest on the body of Catharine Bleckman, a child two and a half years of age, who died from the effects of scalds received on Wednesday last. A table, on which stood a pot of hot coffee, was accidentally upset and the coffee falling on the child fatally scalded her. A younger child was badly scalded at the same time.

Simmons & Co., the policy dealers, were yesterday arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of fraud preferred against them by Adam Roesinger, of 360 West Forty-third street. The complainant not appearing the defendants were discharged. This case was fully ventilated in Thursday's HERALD, in the Jefferson Market Court reports, where the defendants gave bail in $5,000 to answer.

A young man named Joseph Loewenthal, doing business at 818 Third avenue, has been missing from his home since the 24 of August. He left on the evening of that day to take supper and did not return. His friends have been in search of him and cannot trace him. His habits are steady, and he has left a good business and large funds with his brother. He is described as about five and a half feet high, dark complexion, dark brown mustache, and is about twenty-seven years of age.

Benjamin Craig, the keeper of the sailors' boarding house at No. 87 Cherry street, was brought up at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with smashing a pitcher on the head of John Coyne, a sailor, who was stopping at his place. It appears that some sailors were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight in Craig's saloon. Craig attempted to keep the peace by knocking the contestants down. In the mêlée Coyne received an ugly scalp wound, which bled copiously, but is not dangerous. Craig was locked up.

THE POSITION OF THE POPE.

Possible Removal of the Papal Court from Rome.

Rumors of the Capital—Corsica—The Chateau at Corte—Tone of the Press—A Compromise with Italy—Peter's Pence—The Pope and the Press—The Atheist and Luther in the One Box.

ROME, July 25, 1871.

The affairs of the Papal Court and its belongings have been so long at a crisis, or rather passing through a series of rapidly succeeding crises, that the most unforeseen event is, as it were, anticipated and excites no surprise. It cannot be said at this particular day and hour that the probability of the Holy Father's departure from Rome bears about it anything that might be twisted into what is called news, and yet the latest and most authentic version of that almost worn-out rumor has enough in it to warrant my calling it by that name. The world has known for some time past that

THE ISLAND OF CORSICA

has been suggested and even offered as a place of refuge to the dethroned Pontiff in case revolutionary violence should threaten, as appears probable, the precincts of the Vatican. The Pope has long and courageously held out against the prayers of those who besought him to fly. It has thought and felt that, notwithstanding his powerless position, his mere presence in Rome was a protection to his friends and even to the city itself. But he has at length yielded so far as to make a selection of his future retreat, whether really with the intention of going there or of simply gratifying the affectionate solicitude of those around him. It would appear that the island of Corsica has been selected. It is a fact not known to many beside your correspondent that Cardinal Antonelli has been in communication with M. Valéry, of Marseilles, the same who has given his name to the line of steamers plying between that port and various points on the coast of Italy. The Cardinal was desirous of knowing if M. Valéry would place at the disposal of the Holy Father

THE FINE CHATEAU AT CORTE,

of which he is the possessor. M. Valéry expressed not only his perfect willingness to give up his château for the purpose, but also his warm thanks for the honor done him in the selection. At this moment, and of course, by the orders of the proprietor, extensive preparations are making to render the château worthy of its illustrious guest. This is all positively true, but is by no means a guarantee that the Holy Father desires to escape from his prison. Pius IX. is not a man with whom considerations of a purely personal nature have any weight. He looks steadily at what he conceives or knows to be

HIS DUTY,

and no power on earth or under the earth can move him from a resolution made in obedience to duty. His flight from Rome is a matter of conjecture or speculation with many who do not reflect that in the case of such a man flight will not be decided on through any motive less noble than that which would prompt him to stay in defiance of all danger.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS

busies itself, as usual, with what does not concern it; for it has much more to do with the petroleum market than the interior of the Vatican. In default of news, and especially of the kind which it would prefer, it invents, and a simpler process is yet undiscovered. Tausne *Liberia* announced a few days ago that steps were being taken with a view to the choice of a successor to Pius IX., and another, the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, takes up the idea, and of course improves upon it. Why not? Other journals, all the world over, call that a "confirmation of the news;" and so it travels. We are gravely informed that the Cardinals are engaged in "grave" discussions on the matter, and to make the thing absolutely ludicrous we are assured that "the majority of the Holy College wish to know something of the decisions of the conclave." Pray who compose the Holy College? The *Gazzetta* goes on to say that there is a wish beginning to appear "prominently"—namely, a desire to nominate a "moderate," another word for liberal, not untriendly to

A COMPROMISE WITH ITALY!

That is the kernel of the whole thing, and accounts for it very much after the manner of the milk in that fabled cocoanut we have all heard of. Finally comes the information that the choice of the conclave has fallen on Cardinal di Pietro. *Credat judæus Apelles, &c.*

PETER'S PENCE.

At the beginning of the present week the Pope gave a solemn audience to the Council and Collectors of the Archiconfraternity of St. Peter. The deputation was composed of a hundred persons belonging to the most respectable families of Rome. On entering the Chamber of the Consistory His Holiness said, "Oh, here are my good questors" and advancing toward the throne added, "That is to say, I am the guardian father who sends his terriers with wallet on back to beg for the poor convent, for without that the affair would go badly. But that suffices; let us thank the Lord."

His Holiness, standing on the steps of the throne, listened to the address read to him by Prince Sarsina-Aldobrandini, Vice President of the confraternity in question and received from the hands of the Secretary, the Marquis Cavaletti, a white satin purse embroidered with gold, enclosing the Peter's pence collected at Rome. The Holy Father, after expressing his high satisfaction, spoke as follows:—"The fine example which you have given has produced its effect. Thenceforward the entire World has taken part in solemn demonstration of faith and charity, which is the truly Providential way, by the aid of which God meets the grave necessities of the Holy See in these times of terrible trial. There was a good old priest, Monseigneur Rafaele Natali, a zealous promoter of the venerable Anna Maria Falgi (whom the Prince Chigi, your President, has much assisted), who used to tell us wonderful things of this servant of the Lord, and among others of various predictions relative to the times in which we live. We rely out little on these prophecies; nevertheless they are contained in the examination of her worthiness, and the Holy See will judge of them. We have not read them, but the good priest has very often repeated that the venerable lady, predicting the events we are now witnessing, said there would come a time when the Holy See would be forced to live on the charities of the entire world, but that never would money be wanting. In fact, it would be difficult not to recognize the precision of that prediction. I rejoice with you, who are the cooperators of Providence, in this truly wonderful way by which God really manifests His help to the Church. Let us, then, thank the Lord, and may it encourage us always to pray more and hope."

THE DIPLOMATS

who have come here in the wake of Venosta find it difficult to provide themselves with proper quarters, and the greater part are in an unpleasant predicament in this respect. The consequence is that while the various Ministerial offices are not yet in a state of complete equipment and good running order for the transaction of business, the Ministers are themselves dispersed and shelterless, as if the ship of state had suffered shipwreck and strewn its crew abroad upon a friendless coast.

THE POPE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS.

Since the publication of the letter of His Holiness condemning the buying and reading of revolutionary journals the sale of those sheets has diminished to about one-half. If their diminution progresses at the same ratio a very short time will see their total disappearance.

It is curious and worthy of note, as characteristic of the times and the men who feed the revolutionary currents of thought and action, that at such a juncture, just when their press here seems threatened with death, a new one should be projected. It is only a short time since we saw appear for sale on our streets the mushroom fungus entitled *The Atheist*, and now we are to have another, which will bear the rather remarkable title of *Luther*. This title, it is supposed, no doubt will be not only gall and wormwood to the Pope personally, but more than a mere symbol of destruction to the entire Catholic Church—Popes, prelates, peoples, Peter's Rock and all.

FIRE IN RAVENNA, OHIO.

Carriage Works, Plough Factory and Six Dwellings Destroyed—Loss $30,000.

RAVENNA, August 11, 1871.

This afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out at the carriage works of Merts & Riddle, on Main street, originating in sparks from a glue furnace, which fired the roof of the wood shop. Owing to a delay in getting the steamer to work the fire gained such headway as to be master of the situation. The wood shop of Merts & Riddle's factory, the trimming shop, one of their repositories and a dwelling house were entirely consumed, with some portion of their contents. One end of a brick blacksmith and paint shop was considerably damaged by fire and water. Low & Watt's pump factory was also burned, and Knapp Brothers' plough and machine shop—in all eight buildings—were burned, including two barns owned by W. J. Coleman and W. R. Alcorn.

Merts & Riddle and Low & Watt lost large amounts of lumber. The following are the estimated losses:—Merts & Riddle, $20,000; Low & Watt, $7,000; Knapp Brothers, $3,000; W. R. Alcorn, $3,000; W. L. Coleman, $250.

The firemen and citizens worked well. Several persons fell from sheer exhaustion.

About one hundred men are thrown out of employment temporarily. There was not a dollar of insurance on all this property, save that on Alcorn's, while the loss to Merts & Riddle is heavy. Their indomitable enterprise and large resources will soon put them on their feet again, and in better buildings than before. Low & Watt will at once rebuild, and what seems now a great calamity should not be regarded as an irreparable disaster, as the misfortune will be soon overcome.

THE CHOLERA BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The public nerves are now being considerably shaken by rumors of a visit from that fearful pestilence, Asiatic cholera. Leaving its home in the far East the cholera plague, like a terrible bird of prey, spreads its wings westward, casting the shadow of death over the nations as it passes along, enveloping alike the rich and the poor, the great and the lowly in the shroud of its deadly presence. Guided by what seems like a human intelligence, it seeks out and takes possession of the places where the least preparation has been made to meet it, and leaves there the terrible evidences of its visit in the crowded cemetery and the widowed household.

From the overcrowded city as well as the reeking battle field the deadly vapors leap up to greet its approach and swell the number of its victims; but the experience of the past has taught us that its true ally is to be found in the neglect of those sanitary precautions which alone can stand between us and its ravages. With the fact of the possible approach of the cholera staring us in the face it is to be regretted that the guardians of the public health, by their gross neglect of the most common precautions, guarantee the disease a reception of such a character as to make it certain that a long residence, if not a permanent stay among us, will be the result of its visit. The unfortunate whom business compels to traverse the western bank of the Hudson River from the sugar house in Jersey City to the oil docks of Weehawken is never at a loss for evidences of the filthy condition of the surroundings, and if he is lucky enough to escape a fever he will be forced to admit that nothing but the merciful intervention of Providence can protect the inhabitants from a fearful epidemic, which may at any moment spring from the hotbed of abomination through which they are compelled to wade when passing to and from the ferries. The very air is loaded with the foulest vapors, extracted by the hot sun from the enormous accumulation of filth heaped on every side. Sunken lots appear to be raised to the street level by filling them with the most disgusting materials. The streets are in some instances graded with a compound of decaying animal and vegetable matter, mixed with old bricks, shingles, plaster, old boots and crockery, together with every imaginable article of clothing, which may include the inevitable hoopskirt of the period and chignons that saw better days. We saw to-day a great heap of old sacks and pieces of oilcloth piled by the road side after being taken out of a few loads of filling brought by one of the contractors for the grading of the street. Where they have been able to procure this internal compost is beyond our knowledge. The delicacy of the perfume from the streets and public improvements is varied by an occasional whiff from the slaughter houses lying near the Morris and Essex Railroad, and this, combined with the odors of the piggeries close by, and the ever-present stench from the foul swamp that lies undrained for hundreds of acres around the cities of Jersey and Hoboken, form a bouquet that is simply beyond the reach of description. The fresh air breathed for a few minutes while crossing the ferry serves only as a kind of wad over the horrible inhalations of Jersey, which seem to stick to a person internally as well as externally like mucilage; for on arriving at the New York side the unhappy victim is compelled to inhale a second dose of nastiness from the compound of filth in West street.

We have heard of cholera mixtures, but to our mind they have never reached perfection, except in the shape of the black pasty mud of West street and the locality around Washington Market. Rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, blood from the meat stands and meat on the eve of being gifted with powers of locomotion; dead dogs and cats and all the minor ingredients which go to complete a compound which is unrivalled as a disease-breeding nuisance are there in profusion. It seems absurd that there are no means at the disposal of the authorities for the abatement of such dangerous nuisances. The selfishness of the private individual or the carelessness of the public official sticks out everywhere in this business. The centre of a populous city is no fit place for slaughter houses. These should not be permitted to infect the air breathed by a large population; plague-breeding swamps should be drained, even though the rich and selfish corporations owning them do not feel inclined to do so. Streets can be thoroughly washed while there is water enough in the Hudson; the accumulations of filth common to all great markets should be promptly removed; gutters can be disinfected and sewers flushed by simply taking the proper steps for so doing.

There is no excuse whatever for the present condition of the approaches to the ferries; and taking into consideration the fact that thousands of persons pass through these places morning and evening, especially during the latter time of the day, when the stomach is empty and the system in consequence more susceptible of disease than when after a hearty meal, it amounts to criminal carelessness on the part of the sanitary officials to risk the health of this community by neglecting a duty they owe to the people. The old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine" should be remembered, and unless the broom is used by us we will find that Old Jack Morous will use it on us with a vengeance.

AWORD OF WARNING TO THE AUTHORITIES.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Being a constant reader of your paper my eye today could not slip from the column headed with the fear-striking word "Cholera." Is the city at present ready to battle with, and, if possible, to subdue the awful epidemic? If not, should not the authorities begin at once the work of defence? Many of the streets in the city at present are rendered contagious to the disease on account of the middle of the street, which here and there has sunk down and thus has formed holes, which are almost unexceptionably filled with water, thereby forming handy receptacles for all kinds of refuse matter and which emit such a smell as to make it very dangerous for those streets if the disease arrives there. A constant reader. A. B. P.

THE JAPANESE.

Their Visit to the City Hall.

Yamada, a Japanese student in Princeton College, and now acting as guide to a party of twelve Japanese gentlemen, who have been officially sent to this country and Europe to study American and European institutions, called yesterday morning, in company with his countrymen, at the Mayor's office, bearing a letter of introduction to Mayor Hall from J. M. Ferris, a foreign missionary and old college friend of the Mayor. Mr. George W. Roome, keeper of the City Hall, did all in his power to make the visit a pleasant one, extending every hospitality to the visitors, who expressed themselves much pleased with the attention bestowed upon them, and were especially delighted with the paintings in the Governor's Room. The visitors having expressed a desire to view the fortifications in the harbor Colonel Joline, the Mayor's private secretary, in the absence of Major General McDowell and the Commander at Fort Hamilton. The party then retired, with many thanks, stating that they would proceed forthwith to Fort Hamilton.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 07 | Moon rises..morn 1 28
Sun sets..... 7 02 | High water...eve 5 42

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Brussels	Aug 12	Liverpool	10 Broadway.
Hermann	Aug 12	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Ville de Paris	Aug 12	Havre	93 Broadway.
Anglia	Aug 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	Aug 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Limerick	Aug 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hannover	Aug 17	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	10 Broadway.
City of London	Aug 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Aug 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Aug 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Aug 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
Britannia	Aug 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	Aug 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Sept 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Lafayette	Sept 9	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Reefactor, Jones, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool—C H Marshall & Co.
Ship Chancellor (Br), Hatten, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship Kate Troop, Crocker, Cork for orders—Jas W Elwell & Co.
Ship Palmerston (NG), Kohn, Hamburg—Punch, Edye & Co.
Ship Susan L Fitzgerald, Conuelly, Gibraltar—Winchester & Towne.
Bark Madre E Figli (Ital), Esposito, Belfast—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Evening Star (Br), Chick, St Jago de Cuba—Waydell & Co.
Bark Colonist (Br), Andrews, Sydney, CB—Wm Ingalls.
Bark Union, Stafford, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Brig Acadia Thurlow, White, Pensacola Roads—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig J L Pye (Br), Pye, Cork via Wilmington, NC—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Brig Simoda (Br), Goudey, Cork for orders—Henry & Parker.
Brig John Wesley, Ford, Lisbon—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Two Brothers (Fr), Weaver, Vera Cruz—W Cunningham & Son.
Brig Nellie, Owens, Martinique and St Croix—Roche Bros & Co.
Brig Wiley Smith (Br), Bolton, Cape Hayti—R Murray, Jr.
Brig Edith, Crowley, Fernandina and St Marys—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Pioneer (Br), Miller, Halifax—D R De Wolf & Co.
Schr Melita (Br), Sporr, Bear River, NS—Henry & Parker.
Schr Georgetta Lawrence, Robinson, Mobile—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Harriet Brewster, Squires, Richmond, Va—A Abbott.
Schr Electric Spark, Parker, Elizabethport—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Jos Foreman, Carpenter, Hartford—Backett & Bro
Steamer Tacony, Nickson, Philadelphia.
Steamer D Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship The Queen (Br), Thomas, Liverpool July 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse and 593 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had light westerly winds the entire passage. Aug 4, no lat, &c, passed schr Caroline, bound east; 5th, no lat, &c, ship "Benley," do.

Steamship Main (NG), Von Oterendorp, Bremen July 29 and Southampton Aug 1, with mdse and 675 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Hannover (NG), Willigerod, Bremen July 26 and Southampton 28th, with mdse and 250 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds and fine weather all the passage. Aug 6, lat 46 20, lon 47 36, passed a British bark showing commercial code signals MAFT, bound east; same day, lat 45 49, lon 49 11, an Allan line steamer, do; 7th, lat 45, lon 51 28, bark Crown Jewel (Br), from Ardrossan for New York; same day, lat 44 16, lon 52 53, ship Astronom (NG), from Bremen for New York; 10th, lat 41 19, lon 66 25, an American bark, showing signals TRWP, bound west.

Steamship Weybosset, Bolger, Havana Aug 6, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had fine weather.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Aug 8, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Aug 9, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co

Bark Jenny (NG), Meyer, Bremen 50 days, with mdse and 87 passengers, to N Schwoon. Took the Northern passage and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 20 days, with light winds and calms.

Bark Frederic Weyer (NG), Siebert, Marseilles 48 days with mdse, to Jas Henry. Passed Gibraltar July 7) had fine weather.

Brig Ricardo Secundo (Ital) Cappielio, Trieste, 72 days via Naples 55 days, with mdse, to Du Pih & Co.

Brig Widar (Nor), Neilsen, Rio Grande 73 days, with hides to E D Morgan & Co—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather.

Brig Neponset (of Boston), Strout, Ponce, PR, 14 days, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather.

Schr A T Rowland, Rowland, Baltimore for Poughkeepsie.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Sandy Hook, Crawford, Fall River.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Windsor (Br), Gardiner, New Haven for New York.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Poole, Salem for New York, with fish to R W Rowe & Co.
Schr Nile, Metcalf, Rockland for New York, with lime to Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Carrie E Hix, Hix, Rockland for New York, with granite to Bridge