

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—BLUE BEARD.
GLOBE THEATRE, 75 Broadway.—NAGRO ECCEMPTI-CITIES, BERLINGSQUET, &c.
WOODS' GARDEN, Broadway, corner 8th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LOW.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SEVEN NIGHTS CONCERTS.
TERRACE GARDEN, 20th street, between Lexington and 21st.—JULIEN'S CONCERTS.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, August 28, 1871.

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GENERAL SHERMAN is with President Grant in his cottage by the sea. The Man of Appomattox and the Man of the Great March will doubtless have some very interesting chit-chat to linger over.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH DEPUTATION from Ireland has, according to our special despatch, been made the occasion for another demonstration in Dublin. There was no lack of green and tricolor flags, of bands and patriotic airs, of decorations and other displays of enthusiasm. Though ostensibly in favor of the French deputation, it seems that the whole affair was intended for an extraordinary Fenian demonstration.

CAPTAIN HALL AND THE POLARIS have arrived at Holsinger Greenland. So far into the bowels of the earth have they gone forth toward the North Pole. The prospects are excellent for the further prosecution of their discoveries. Arctic navigation is reported to be attended with fewer difficulties this season than usual, and by next year we may expect to hear that Captain Hall has reached the North Pole with the wagon grass presented to him for that purpose.

DE CHAILLON'S NEW FIELD OF EXPLORATION.—It will be seen, by a despatch from Hammerie, Norway, published in another part of the paper, that Paul B. Du Chailion, the Intrepid African explorer, has changed his field of investigation, and was at the latter end of last month within the Arctic Circle and at the extreme point of Europe. He had been to North Cape, above seventy-one north latitude. It is said he is procuring materials for another book and lectures on this primitive and interesting part of the world, which, judging from his equatorial explorations in Africa, will prove, no doubt, highly interesting.

WHILE THE YELLOW FEVER is now threatening to become epidemic in Charleston it is remarkable that the Charleston papers just at hand—those of Friday—have no word whatever to say regarding the presence of the dread visitor nor any deaths to chronicle. The only item touching upon the subject is a communication in one of them relative to hygienic matters, suggesting the best means of securing the health of the city. This omission is not to be taken as a lack of enterprise on the part of the papers so much as a show of misdirected anxiety to prevent injuring the business prospects of the port.

THE FEMALE SHOEMAKERS at LYONS have got their spirit up, and are not to be put upon. An attempt to limit their privileges by the bosses recently, and to reduce their wages, called out a spirited indignation meeting on the part of the girls, in which they declared that their rights as free-born women were not to be invaded with impunity, and other sentiments equally creditable to themselves and discouraging to their bosses. We would recommend to these spirited ladies, however, the example of the Lowell factory girls, who, being on a strike, made public declaration of their willingness to go to any other business—cooking, washing, house-keeping, marrying or baby-tending. That's the spirit that coves the boss. He can stand a great deal of futile invective at public meetings, but he would surrender at once if he were quietly "discharged" by all his workwomen. However, we wish the Lynn girls all success.

The Five Per Cent Loan—What Shall Be Done With the Rest of the Debt?

Admitting that the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded, or will succeed, in disposing of the two hundred millions out of the five hundred millions authorized of the new five per cent loan, the question naturally arises, What will he do with the rest? What will he do with the balance of three hundred millions of five, the three hundred millions of four-and-a-half and the seven hundred millions of four? Looking at the extraordinary efforts that have been made to get these two hundred millions of five per cents taken, and the length of time the Secretary has been working to accomplish that, there is a poor prospect of succeeding with the thirteen hundred millions that remain. It is doubtful if any considerable amount of the balance of three hundred millions of five could be negotiated. There appears to be no disposition to touch the four-and-a-half and four per cents.

Nor is it quite clear that the two hundred millions, of which so much has been said, have been actually sold, or exchanged at par for outstanding five-twenty six per cents. The reports are favorable, it is true, and from them there is reason to hope this much of the debt will be funded at the reduced rate of interest; but the Treasury Department is not explicit enough on this subject. The people want to know if the so-called Syndicates, or agencies of bankers here and abroad, have subscribed and paid for the new loan, or if they are only and merely agents of the government, depending upon their ability to dispose of the loan to others. That is the question. If they be bona fide purchasers—as, for instance, when the Rothschilds or any other great house take the loan of a European government—there can be no question as to the success of the Treasury Department. In that case we expect to see the amount credited on the books of the Treasury and a statement of it published. On the other hand, should the new loan, or a large portion of it, be placed in the hands of these Syndicates as agents, simply to dispose of it if they can, success is not positively assured, and it is entirely another transaction.

Is the success of the loan only hopeful on the promises of these Syndicates, or is it an accomplished fact? It is possible Jay Cooke & Co. and McCulloch & Co., and those acting with them, may have been carefully preparing the way, under the private sanction of Secretary Boutwell, for placing the loan, and that long before the new financial departure was announced, and that they are able to speak confidently of the result; but we want to know the facts and the whole history of the transaction. Then, on what conditions has the loan been purchased by them or placed in their hands for negotiation? If purchasers, are they allowed a percentage? and would that be in accordance with the funding law? If only agents, what percentage are they to get? It is necessary that the public should know what the cost will be, how much the Syndicates are to get, and what will be the profit or loss to the country. There is a suspicion that the Secretary of the Treasury is making a great job out of this loan for the benefit of the Syndicates and national banks. We learn from our Washington correspondence that the banks are receiving, or are to receive, the new five per cent securities upon delivering certificates of deposit, which, of course, will enable them to draw interest on both the new and old bonds for the time being. How long they will be permitted to do this we do not know. We want, as was said before, explicit information on all these matters as well as to the cost in percentage of commission, advertising, printing and everything else, so that the public may know what is to be gained or lost in the manipulation of the loan.

Here it is in order to inquire if the whole debt cannot be permanently disposed of, or arranged so as to prevent the manipulation of it every two or three years by bankers and agents who make stupendous fortunes every time they handle it. We have never seen and cannot see now why the Treasury Department should not do all the business pertaining to the debt as well as Jay Cooke, McCulloch, the Syndicates, or any other agent. The truth is, the whole of our system of national finances is too complicated and anomalous, and is under the management of those who know little of the subject. Though two hundred millions of the five per cents may be disposed of there is still thirteen hundred millions of the six per cent five-twenties for refunding at a lower rate of interest, besides a hundred millions more of six per cents, and the four hundred and fourteen millions of the non-interest-bearing debt in the form of United States currency notes, which have to be provided for. Considering that the funding bill and Mr. Boutwell's scheme for re-arranging the debt have failed, with the exception of that small part of it, the two hundred millions of five per cents said to have been disposed of, the question arises, What shall now be done with the debt?

Perhaps the consolidation of the whole into interminable securities, bearing three six-five per cent interest, which is a cent a day on a hundred dollars, would be the best plan. The debt would be simplified in this way, would cost much less in the management of it, would facilitate transactions in the market and at the banks, and would enable the most ignorant to calculate readily and at any time the value to a cent of these national consols. It would at the same time tend to lower the rate of interest generally in this country, and, consequently, to promote business and enterprise, as well as to regulate the money market and prevent those extreme fluctuations which prove injurious to trade. But it may be said public opinion is against a consolidated debt having no fixed time to run. If interminable securities meant an interminable debt the people would be right in opposing their issue; but that is not what we mean. Securities having no fixed time to run, and, therefore, termed interminable consols, can be redeemed as readily as paying off short time bonds. The government can go into the market at any time, just as an individual can, as a buyer. The sinking fund and the surplus money in the Treasury could be applied to this purpose as easily as at present. Then the low rate of interest would prevent the premium on government securities being so high as to make it unprofitable for the Treasury to buy

them up. No doubt one of the principal reasons, and, perhaps, the principal one, which keeps the three per cent consols of England up to a high figure is because they are interminable. They are sought as a permanent investment. The fact that they are interminable, however, would not prevent the British government from buying in the market and paying off its debt, if it desired to do so and had the means which this country has.

An objection may be raised to consolidating the whole debt into three six-five per cents on the ground that this could not be done without increasing the total of the debt. Congress was so impressed with this idea of not augmenting the sum of the debt that in passing the Funding bill last year it expressly provided against that. Still the objection is more popular than logical. If the sum of the debt were increased two or three hundred millions, and the annual interest reduced twenty, thirty or forty millions the country would certainly gain by it. Besides the actual saving of so much a year, the benefit to the country in bringing the people to be familiar with a low rate of interest would be incalculable. But it does not follow that the sum of the debt need be much augmented, if augmented at all, if a proper system of funding be devised. Congress seemed to have had some idea of that principle of national finance which recognizes additional value to securities that have the longest to run in the funding bill. While the five per cents are redeemable in ten years the four and a half are extended to fifteen years and the four and thirty years. Graduating the supposed market value in this way, interminable three six-fives ought to be worth as much as the fifteen years four and a half, and the thirty years four. Then, with the facility of calculating interest at a cent a day, and the advantage this would prove in financial transactions, the government, as an additional inducement for people to take these new securities, could make the interest payable quarterly or even monthly. Evidently some comprehensive and better plan to fund the debt and to simplify the management of it is needed, and Congress could not spend its time better at the next session than to take up this subject.

The Sermons Yesterday.

In the Fifth Universalist church the Rev. Charles F. Lee portrayed the character of Walter Scott, the Christian man of letters, who, born two years later than Napoleon I., has outlived and outshone the great general in the affections and esteem of mankind. The false glory which once glided the name of Napoleon has faded, while the fame of Scott has increased, and he stands forth to-day a fitting illustration of the beautiful harmony of genius and virtue. His works may be read by all—the young as well as the old—because they are as pure in thought as the paper on which they are printed. This is a tribute well merited, and which, we regret to say, cannot be justly paid to very many of the novelists of our own day and generation; and well might this preacher add that no greater fallacy can exist than the belief that purity of tone in a writer is of no account. If not now, certainly some future generation will consign every one of those immoral and debasing publications which pander to the lowest animal instincts of our nature to oblivion. And men should write, as they should live, for the future and the better time. Not one of the people of Scott's brain can ever die. Their virtues, not their vices, have immortalized them and called them forth from the mist of fancy into beings almost as real as ourselves.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, who has just returned from Europe, whither he went to unite with his brethren in presenting to the Czar of Russia the prayer of the Evangelical Alliance for religious toleration in his realm, greeted his people yesterday in St. Ann's Church on the Heights, and told them that "everything was accomplished that was designed." Had the Doctor gone a little farther, and informed us what was designed, we might be the better able to judge of the success. The Atlantic cable has brought us another and a different idea of the result, and we would like to know wherein the success of the Alliance's mission is predicated.

Some excellent advice was given by the Rev. Alfred Young to the congregation at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church against superstitious confidence in churches and in men, of which they were cautioned to beware. At the foot of the Cross only they were instructed they could find peace. We might have known that it is impossible to stifle Christianity had not Dr. James, of Flushing, L. I., so informed us yesterday. But there are some old truths which we are very apt to forget, and it is well to be reminded from time to time that they are verities. The closing remarks of the Rev. Father Merrick, in St. Francis Xavier's church, are worthy of careful attention. They show the difference between the hero of fiction and the hero of life, and the motives and affections which impel and direct each. The other sermons were of the commonplace order of theological expositions, but they were doubtless designed, as all are designed, to do good to the hearers, as we trust they will to the readers of the HERALD to-day.

The New Murder Mystery.

How murder will out! Could there be any surer mode of escaping detection for murder done than by packing up the body in a trunk and shipping it away as freight? To the sharpened senses of the murderer no possibility of an uncovered track was likely to remain after such a process had been thoroughly carried out. The new murder mystery partially developed at the Hudson River Railroad depot on Saturday is an instance of this kind, and yet the whole mystery is fast unraveling. There seems already no doubt that the hapless victim was one of the many that are cruelly done to death in the terrible abortion dens of this city. The name on the express wagon, the sharp wit of the little street Arab who helped unload the baggage, the looks of the seduced woman who was so lavish of her money to secure the trunk, are all clues that an ordinary detective can follow out to a successful issue. The murderer will doubtless be unearthed soon, and most probably will prove to be one of the unscrupulous quacks who ruin health and morals, at so much per head, without regard to medicine or law. The statutes as they stand

are not stringent enough to punish these vile wretches as they should be punished, but, so far as they go, we trust the full penalty will be meted out to the author of this new murder.

The Cholera—Its Course and the Means to Prevent It.

We print this morning a very important communication on the approach of cholera, its course and the means to prevent it. The suggestions of our correspondent are as simple as they are valuable, and if they are acted upon in time they may save the country from a very great calamity. England is already acting in this matter, and has sent Dr. Radcliffe, a well-known sanitarian, to visit the coast where vessels from the Baltic mostly arrive, and rouse the local authorities to the necessity of immediate precautionary measures. Deaths from cholera have occurred on board ships at Hull, Dundee and Shields. In the epidemic of 1831 no less than sixty English vessels sailed from Riga alone as soon as the cholera broke out there; but, unfortunately, they carried the disease with them, and from England it was brought to the United States. The same thing happened in 1849 and 1854. The danger is even greater now than before, the coal trade with the Baltic from Newcastle and Shields having increased to such an extent that the shipping is perhaps doubled. The epidemic now prevails in Riga to an alarming extent, and this time, as on the previous occasions, it was carried to England by the shipping, and though but few cases are yet reported every day increases the danger.

It will not do for us to be listless in this matter. Our correspondent shows how easily the disease may be carried from city to city by persons affected with it so slightly as to recover without having been aware of the nature of their malady. This is a most alarming feature, and one which renders dealing with it so as to prevent its introduction exceedingly difficult. And the disease is so contagious that only the immediate use of the most powerful disinfectants can prevent its spread. These points are especially dwelt upon in this communication, and the hints which it gives are invaluable both to the sanitary authorities and to the people. We cannot afford to disregard them, or we may be scourged even more fearfully than in the terrible ordeal of forty years ago. Asiatic cholera is a disease more resistless in its march than the tread of armies, and only science, cleanliness and a wise precaution can guard us from it.

There seems to be no good reason to doubt that cholera is disseminated by importation, and that it usually travels over the same course. The facts adduced by our correspondent prove these two propositions most clearly. The route of the present epidemic is exactly similar to that which it followed in 1832. Germany is invaded now, as it was invaded then, and not only have many cases occurred at Königsberg and Danzig, and a few at Berlin and Stettin, but the disease is even reported as far west as Antwerp. If scientific Germany was unable to prevent its introduction and successfully to cope with it afterwards it seems idle to expect anything better in England and this country. In the previous epidemics it was quickly carried from Berlin to Hamburg and from Hamburg to London. And we are scarcely told that it has appeared at Berlin till we hear also that it is at Antwerp. Whether English skill and sanitary precaution will stay its march remains to be seen, but we must not forget that it may be brought to the United States from Hamburg and Havre as well as from Liverpool and Southampton. So far as a vigilant quarantine can close the door against it the door must be vigorously closed, the strict performance of the Health Officer's duties being our first barrier against this fearful pestilence.

Cleanliness has always been reckoned next to godliness; but when cholera is on its travels it becomes a Christian duty as important as any of the Divine commands. A pure atmosphere is a more effective remedy against disease than the physician's potions. Havana is the hotbed of yellow fever, because its harbor, which has only a single outlet to the sea, is a pool of accumulated filth. New York may, in like manner, become the plague spot of the United States if its streets and tenements are allowed to reek with garbage and other offensive matter. Now is the time for the Board of Health and the sanitary police to fight their battle with the cholera. If our city is made as clean as Philadelphia had once the fame of being we shall have little to fear from the ravages of disease. But no time ought to be lost. The work of a complete purification should begin at once. We shall fight against importation in vain if propagation is to be encouraged. All these points, as well as the proper treatment of such cases as may appear, are so well argued in the communication of "J. C. P." that we not only commend it to our readers, but second and enforce all its arguments.

The Railroad Slaughter at Revere, Mass.

The frightful railroad accidents, as usual, are coming all in a heap. It seems to be a law of accidents that one shall precipitate another, like a row of bricks. A collision took place near Westport, Pa., on Saturday, killing five persons, and another on the Eastern Railroad, at Revere, Mass., killing twenty-four. These are dreadful mishaps following so closely upon our Westfield and tugboat explosions and the late railroad disaster in Maine, and they indicate that even such an accumulation of horrors does not impress the necessity of care and capability in their duties upon our railroad and steamboat managers and employes.

The collision at Revere was evidently the result of outrageous negligence. The accommodation train, which suffered most, was behind time half an hour, having waited that long for trains that apparently must have been overdue. Then it moved along slowly and seemingly uncertain whether to go or stay. It stopped on the road two or three times in this seeming uncertainty, and it would appear that while it stopped no danger signals were stationed in the rear to warn off the coming trains that had so long been overdue. At Revere it stopped once too often. The express train that it had waited for before came dashing round the curve, and at once hurled itself into the rear passenger car, crushing and jamming everything in its way, and in two minutes twenty-four dead bodies lined the train. These facts are enough to place the whole responsibility of the disaster upon the con-

ductor, Mr. Nason. He does not seem to have consulted the telegraph wires at all; he does not seem to have ordered any danger light to the rear; he does not seem to have comprehended for a moment that the express train, so long overdue, might dash in upon him while he was dillydallying along the route with his train. He seems to have known nothing and apprehended nothing, although there was every reason to apprehend just what happened. Surely coroners' verdicts lately have been stringent enough to have warned him against such criminal negligence, if they are good for anything whatever. It now remains to be seen whether Massachusetts can grasp the subject with the same regard for the protection of human life as New York has grasped it. If these accumulations of disaster do not eventuate in some most telling example and warning, then there will be no need of attempting to secure safety on railroads or steamboats hereafter. We will have to pay our money and put our lives into the hands of careless men as heretofore, or return to the old primitive modes of travel.

How to Save New York.

Some of our contemporaries have lately done their best, or their worst, to send abroad the impression that New York is the shortest cut to the infernal regions; that it is steeped in corruption, and that from the crown of the head unto the sole of the feet there is no soundness in it. The report has reached the village of "Boston," away up or down in New England, where resides a great physician, Cudworth by name, who has come on here, and yesterday, in the Church of the Messiah, on Park avenue, gave his audience a series of prescriptions, good, bad and indifferent, which he believes are to effect a cure in our body social and politic. Of course we are thankful for good advice coming from any quarter, and especially from the moral town of Boston; but we may be permitted, without being liable to the accusation of impertinence, to ask whether the medicine prescribed by Dr. Cudworth has been tried and proved effectual upon any other diseased body.

As seen and studied by this Boston physician the disease of New York is complicated and deep-seated. It must be treated thoroughly in at least three aspects—namely, intemperance, licentiousness and political corruption. But, while we admit the prevalence of these evils among us, it is true that we, as a people, are in proportion to our population more temperate, licentious or corrupt politically than are the populations of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco, or any other large city of the Union? We hear the same cry sounding forth from all those places, and some of them present pictures of dreadful decay and corruption and vice. Dr. Cudworth thinks he has found the cure, and, for intemperance and licentiousness, it is the creation of public sentiment against them. The Doctor illustrated what he meant by this public sentiment, but he did not tell us how this sentiment is to be created. By his illustrations of Sumter and the Westfield explosion and others he has left us to infer certain states and conditions which do not reflect very great insight or knowledge on his part, and as in a free country no law can be enforced which has not public sentiment at its back, we are at a loss to know how this sentiment is to be created and fed so as to enable the ministers of law and justice to enforce the same against those evils. Thirty thousand prostitutes and abandoned women in New York, and the number annually increasing! How are we to create a public sentiment which shall reduce the aggregate and finally drive the evil from our midst? That is what we want to know, and that is what Dr. Cudworth failed to tell us. The picture of the moral young man coming from the country to the city and being ruined here in a few years has been so frequently portrayed that our readers generally are familiar with it, but, unfortunately for the illustration, it is not exactly true. The moral young man from the country has not been seen in New York for many a day, or, if he has, he at least has not been found dead in his bed from intemperance and its kindred evils before his young manhood had attained its full strength. We will venture to say that not one moral young man in one thousand from the country who have taken up their abode here has gone to ruin in our midst. The trouble is, and the truth of the matter is, that the city has to receive and take care of the evil of the country as well as of its own, and the streams of vice are wider and flow along more rapidly than the streams of good. They all centre in our great cities, and, because of the many influences of good which exist in cities, and especially in New York, we are relatively more moral than our country cousins, and there are ten chances that a young man will be brought into good and virtuous society and under moral and religious influences here to the one that he will fill a drunkard's or a murderer's grave. But this fact, instead of exalting Christians from doing more, should encourage them to redoubled efforts for the salvation of New York.

For the third disease of our city—political corruption—Dr. Cudworth had, indeed, what he himself characterized as a strange republican remedy to recommend to his hearers—namely, compulsory voting or expatriation. No man should have a house who cannot take care of it, and no man should have the ballot who will not use it for the public good. This was Dr. Cudworth's doctrine—his great remedy for our municipal corruption. But incidental to this he would have an intellectual and a property qualification for every voter. "Vote or leave the city" may do very well for a monarchy or an autocracy, but it will never pass current in a republic like ours. That the criminal classes should not be allowed to govern us we freely admit, but that they do to a great extent rule us is the fault of the moral part of the community, who think not enough of our institutions or government to break away from party and vote as conscience and the public weal demand. Until this thing can be done and a public sentiment aroused by which the nine hundred thousand shall seize the government, now held by the one hundred thousand of the vicious classes, we must submit to the evils of bad government. But coercion can never do what our moral sense and our own free will leave undone.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY is reported to be the latest thing out in the way of European complications. According to our special despatch from Salzburg both Italy and Germany were prompted to this step by the common fear of French aggression. Not a very plausible reason, this, Italy is afraid of the clerical tendencies of the majority of the National Assembly, and seemingly not satisfied with M. Thiers' left-handed explanations, while Germany is looking about for allies, with a view, perhaps, of meeting the alleged Franco-Russian combination, at any rate to isolate France in the future struggle. Russia seems dissatisfied, and France cherishes the idea of revenge and recovery of the lost provinces. On the other hand, Austria and Germany seem to be on the best terms possible; for nothing short of an alliance between these two Powers will satisfy the Vienna press, which is loud in its approval of such a combination. The Emperor Francis Joseph, adds our special cable report, will pay his return visit to the Emperor William at Coblenz, not at Salzburg, as it was at first contemplated.

WASHINGTON.

Signal Lights for Sailing Vessels—How the Law is Avoided.

Census Statistics—Population of the States and Territories.

Increase of Postal Operations During 1871.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1871.

A Law That Cannot be Enforced. The government officers have recently been levying penalties of \$200 under the new law on vessels not supplied with the torch prescribed in the statute to be lit and exhibited on the quarter approached by other vessels. On an application for a remission presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, he has decided that the penalty cannot be collected under the law simply for a failure to have a torch at all times on board. An actual failure to show a lighted torch on the approach of a steamer in the night time may be proved or admitted to bring the case within the language of the law. The money exacted has accordingly been refunded.

Native and Foreign Population of the United States. The following table, just completed at the Census Office, exhibits the totals of the population of the States and Territories, classified as foreign and native, the totals of the classification into white, colored, Indian and Chinese having already been published:

Table with columns: State/Territory, Native, Foreign, Total. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming.

For purposes of comparison, summarizing the tables already published, the total population of the United States may also be made to appear under the following classification:

Summary table with columns: White, Colored, Indian, Chinese, Total.

The following statistics, compiled from official data just completed, exhibit the large increase in the business of the Post Office Department which has been going on for several years and is still in progress:

Table showing postal statistics: Number of post offices established, discontinued, increase, number of post offices in the United States, etc.

Relics of the War of 1812. For some time past parties have been engaged at the Washington Navy Yard in dredging for chains and other articles deposited for safe keeping beneath the surface of the Anacostia river at the time the British burned this city. They have been rewarded in their search by the recovery of a considerable amount of chain, and in one week a fine old-fashioned anchor was fished up from its muddy bed, where it had lain for over fifty years. It is in a very good state of preservation. It is shaped very long and slender, with a huge ring in one end. It will now probably be made to serve another purpose, as it is now lying near the anchor forge waiting its turn with the rest of the old iron.

Operations at the Navy Yard. The United States steamer Proteo, formerly the A. D. Vance, captured off Wilmington by blockaders and afterwards employed as a gunboat in the North Atlantic Squadron, is being repaired and fitted up. It is said, for the flagship of the Post Admiral at New York. Several alterations are being made and a light spar deck put over her whole length. The Naia is also on the stocks undergoing repairs.