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.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.—BLUE BEARD.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—LOLA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—"ON THE TRACK"—THE JEALOUS PHILOSOPHER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 730 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th street, between Lexington and 3d avs.—JULIEN'S CONCERTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 29, 1871.

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A FINE CHANCE FOR SMART BOYS.—It is reported that there are one hundred and sixteen vacancies in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, of which fourteen are due to the State of New York.

A SPLENDID SHOW FOR THE MONEY.—The Emperor William's grand festival at Berlin is reported to have cost the city only one hundred thousand dollars. Those Germans are a great people!

BOWEN, the bigamous ex-Congressman, is doing well in Charleston. He will probably run for Governor at the next gubernatorial election in South Carolina, having consented to let Congressman De Large retain his seat in return.

GENERAL MENEBREA, it seems, has not been appointed arbitrator on the part of Italy on the Alabama claims. The first report was incorrect, but we do not see that King Victor could appoint any one better fitted for the duties or more acceptable to our people.

THE PROLONGATION OF M. THIERS' POWERS came up yesterday in the National Assembly. The report of the committee proposes a considerable modification of the original motion. The report is more stringent in the definition of M. Thiers' authority as President of the republic. A heated discussion followed the reading of the report, and affairs seem to have taken a gloomy turn, which does not augur well for the solution of this difficulty.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.—The cholera is in Paris. Six deaths resulting from that terrible disease are reported in that city. Making its way across Europe, it is now pressing on to the seaboard bordering on the Atlantic. It behooves us, therefore, to be on the watch for its appearance here. Antwerp has been visited, and vessels leaving that port may introduce it into other ports with which this country has a large trade. The present condition of this city is not such as it ought to be. The streets are filthy, and with this terrible epidemic so close at hand there ought to be especial attention paid to them at this time. Let our warning not prove vain.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF AND THE MISSIONARIES.—In another column of the HERALD this morning will be found the report of Prince Gortchakoff to his imperial master, the Czar of Russia, relating to his reception of and interview with the deputation from the Evangelical Alliance. A great deal has been said, both at home and abroad, regarding this meeting. Reports have had it that the deputation was cordially received, and these again, in turn, have been contradicted; and the assertion was made at one time that the delegation was snubbed. We present the report of the Russian Chancellor to our readers, in order that they can judge for themselves as to the treatment of the missionaries by Russia's representative.

Railroad and Steamboat Slaughter—Recorder Hackett on the Responsibility of Common Carriers.

It was only yesterday morning that we gave our readers the particulars of the railroad accidents in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and now we have to add to them and to the explosions before reported the disaster to the Ocean Wave. What shall we think of these calamities, involving the sacrifice sometimes of a hundred, sometimes of fifty lives, and following so quickly one after another? They are certainly not the acts of God, in that sense which frees man from any responsibility for their occurrence. Nothing but the general use of boilers like that which recently exploded on the Westfield—a boiler which was at once old, wornout, cracked and patched—and of the most criminal carelessness and neglect in the running of railway trains can account for them. All idea of responsibility to the public and everything like fear of justice seem to have forsaken the minds of the persons at the head of the powerful corporations which control the carrying business of the country. Looking only at their own interests and seeking only their own profits the officers of railroad and steamboat companies set themselves above the law and speculate in the lives of the people. In consequence of this railroad and steamboat disasters are a common occurrence; and yet nobody is punished, unless, indeed, in the occasional case of a subordinate compelled to suffer for his superiors. Within a month the deaths reported from these causes in different parts of the country have reached nearly three hundred, and we have no assurance that during the next month the mortality will not be equally fearful. These facts prompt us to demand the most thorough inquiry into every disaster of the kind, and the speedy and rigorous punishment of all persons, rich and poor alike, who may be shown to be responsible for the slaughter.

No proposition can be plainer than that the responsibility of the managers and officers of railroad and steamboat corporations will never be properly appreciated until severe punishment is meted out to some of the most culpable for the massacres which have become so common. The Westfield horror, and the recent calamity on the Eastern Railroad, near Revere, are the latest instances of this species of homicide in a peculiarly marked and inexcusable degree, unless, indeed, the Ocean Wave disaster is to be added to them. The culpability and carelessness, or, rather, the carelessness which makes culpability, could not be more clearly fixed in either case. In the one instance a patched and cracked boiler was used by the steamboat company, the lives of the passengers being daily imperilled till the calamity came in all its terrible details; in the other a train crowded with people was allowed to go out of the depot at Boston half an hour late and another and faster train to follow in hot pursuit, neither the officers of the company nor of the trains taking the slightest precaution against accident. The results of this criminal carelessness in both cases have been told at great length in the HERALD, our paper bearing evidence to-day of the heedlessness and wickedness of these slaughters. And it yet remains to be seen whether the Mobile slaughter was not as wicked and heedless as the others.

The history of railroad and steamboat "accidents" in this country presents a long and melancholy array of woundings and deaths. The McGill disaster on the Mississippi last winter was terrible; but it fell short of the horror of the Westfield explosion and of the burning of the steamer Henry Clay on the Hudson River in 1852. In the latter case there were not less than seventy persons killed, including among the number the Hon. Stephen Allen, who had been a Mayor of this city, and Miss Hawthorne, of Salem, a sister of the distinguished novelist. On the finding of the Coroner's jury the captain and officers of the steamer were brought to trial in October, 1853, before Judge Ingersoll, of the United States Circuit Court, and, after a trial of fourteen days, they were acquitted. The charge against them was causing the death of their passengers while racing with the steamer Armenia, and whether they were guiltless, as the jury determined, it matters little, except to say that many persons still express dissatisfaction with that verdict. In the case of the Westfield we trust no room for dissatisfaction will be left. The character of Recorder Hackett is the best guarantee that, in the trial of Mr. Vanderbilt and the persons indicted with him, there will be, in the Recorder's own words, "no room for after reproaches from any quarter."

Recorder Hackett's charge to the Grand Jury yesterday was as bold as it was necessary. He is determined fearlessly to examine into the culpability of the more educated persons behind the engineer as well as into the criminality of the engineer himself. Recognizing the duty of these men as common carriers, and fully aware that subordinates are too often made the scapegoats for erring officials, he insists upon holding the officials, as well as their subordinates, to the exercise of the utmost vigilance, declaring that they have the means of knowing whether their boats, cars, engines and boilers are safe, and are responsible for the personal security of the passengers they, as common carriers, invite upon their boats for profit. To all this the public will respond with hearty approbation, and the people will only look with favor upon a trial conducted in the spirit of the Recorder's charge. A searching inquiry and an honest verdict are imperatively demanded. An example must be made of some of these rich men who are daily risking the lives of others, that these frequent and wholesale murders may cease. Since the Westfield explosion three other disasters of a like character have occurred, the latest one being that of the Ocean Wave, to which we before referred, and the details of which we print this morning. These unnecessary sacrifices can only be stopped by a strict enforcement of the laws and the speedy punishment of the men responsible for them.

If the responsibility for the terrible disaster at Norwalk in May, 1853, by which a train of cars was precipitated into the river and many lives were lost, had been fixed upon the officers of the railroad company, we might have some confidence that drawbridges would not hereafter be left open for passing trains. If the Angola disaster of December 18, 1867, on the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad, by which a passenger train was hurled fifty feet down an embankment and nearly fifty lives were sacrificed, had been investigated and the officers of the company properly punished, we think it very doubtful whether there would have been an accident of a similar kind at Carr's Rock in April, 1868, or at Mast Hope in July, 1869. The New Hamburg disaster last winter was a case for punishment, and if the law had been rigorously enforced in that instance we would not now hear of the criminal neglect on the Eastern Railroad. Probably one thousand lives have been lost in the United States during the last five years by railroad accidents alone, and nearly all of them have been heedlessly and needlessly sacrificed. Our steamboat owners employ old and wornout boilers, which explode with the most terrible consequences, as in the cases of the Westfield and the Ocean Wave. The collision of railway trains is almost an everyday occurrence, and so extreme has become the carelessness of conductors, engineers and depot masters that it has become possible for a fast train to run down a slow one with terrible loss of life. From bad we shall go on to worse unless we stop now and teach prudence by punishment. This Recorder Hackett seems disposed to do in the case of the Westfield culprits, and this must be done also in the Massachusetts slaughter. Personal security requires it and the public voice demands it. Courts and juries cannot shirk the responsibility, and we are glad that at least one Court is not disposed to shirk it.

The Triple Alliance—Whither Will It Lead?

Our special despatch yesterday regarding the Austro-German-Italian alliance has been fully confirmed by to-day's cable report. According to the *Prussian Cross Gazette*, another interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph will take place at Salzburg; but Prince Bismarck and Count Beust have already been hard at work at Gastein, and the result is that "a joint attitude"—which is another name for alliance—will be observed by Germany and Austria. Italy has also agreed to the same policy, and thus the triple alliance seems to be an accomplished fact. So the report that a sudden coldness has sprung up between Russia and Germany appears to have a very good foundation. An alliance between France and Russia will now follow as a matter of course, if it has not already been consummated.

This is certainly a novel combination, the like of which has never before occurred in history. Germany, Austria, and Italy arrayed against France and Russia. England is the only great European Power, if we except Turkey, that seems to be left out of all account. It is difficult to say upon which side England will range herself. Probably on neither side. She will adhere as long as she can to her policy of neutrality. Strange to say, Turkey has of late passed under Russian influence, and will, perhaps, join the Franco-Russian combination. The European kettle is seething and boiling, and there will be a huge expenditure of gunpowder. Mischief-making diplomacy will not rest until it gets up another European conflagration.

THE POLARIS IN GREENLAND.—The supply steamer Congress, which carried stores to Captain Hall's Arctic expedition in Greenland, has returned to St. Johns, N. F., and our special despatch thence relative to the movements of the Arctic explorers will be found of great interest. Captain Hall was warmly seconded in his efforts by the Danish Inspector General of Greenland, and had started on the 17th inst., by way of Smith's Sound, for the unknown open sea that surrounds the mystical North Pole. Our despatch gives a rather pleasant view of the voyagers at Disco. There, in latitude 70 degrees, in sight of huge glaciers and among great numbers of icebergs, there was glorious summer. The flowers were blooming, the birds were singing and the brooklets flowing with the same summer deliciousness that the country resorts about our own city present; while the day seemed perpetual, there being no darker night than a dim twilight, by which books could be read.

THE ONE THING CERTAIN—That the republicans in the interior of this State are rallying their forces and electing delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 27th of next month under the distinctive cry of "Opposition to Tammany." "Vell, vat ov it?" as Jemmy Twitcher might say. "Suppose the republicans do carry the next Legislature, there will only be a few more votes for the terrible old political Ogre to buy up.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.—We print in another part of this morning's issue a continuation of the proceedings against the leaders of the Paris Commune. The report, as well as those already published, is from one of the HERALD's correspondents in Paris. The present letter shows us the artist Courbet before the court. In his demeanor he exhibits none of that defiant air which characterized some of his associates. He is "so humble" now that he stands charged before his countrymen with participation in acts which will hand down the Paris Commune of 1871 to posterity with the stain of infamy branded upon it. He explains, in a manner, his reasons for ransacking President Thiers' house; and the Column Vendôme offended his taste to such a degree that he argued in favor of its alteration, if not of its destruction. It is thought, however, that Courbet will escape with his life.

THE SEARCH of the detectives for the murderer of the unknown woman, whose body was found in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad depot, has resulted in the arrest of one Ascher, a professional abortionist. The evidence against him is conclusive. The carman who conveyed the trunk to the depot appeared before the police authorities yesterday, and stated that he had taken the trunk from the house where Ascher lives, on Saturday, and had seen Ascher's face in the window at the time that he was loading the trunk upon his wagon. The search is now going on for the woman who so coolly superintended the removal of the remains, and the mystery of the woman's identity yet remains to be cleared up.

THE MEMPHIS *Appeal* is opposed alike to lynch law and the new departure. Is not opposition to lynch law rather a new departure for a Southern paper of the *Appeal* stamp?

The United States Census for 1870—Curious and Interesting Figures.

From the official table which we published yesterday of the totals of the population of each of the several States and Territories, and of the general aggregates, native and foreign born, whites, blacks, &c., it appears that the Total population of the United States is... 38,955,983 —or, in round numbers, say thirty-nine millions, which is a million short of the general idea of what our aggregate population ought to be. That the regular increase of the peace establishment, however, was cut down to the extent of a million by the war of the late Southern rebellion we cannot doubt, the dead of the Union armies alone reported from the various army cemeteries, hospitals, rebel prisons, &c., amounting to over three hundred thousand able-bodied men.

It next appears that, as between our native and foreign born population,

The native born number	32,989,437
And the foreign born	5,566,466

—which shows that, with all the vast accessions to our people from foreign countries, these elements, all told, still number only about one-seventh of the whole mass, although in the State of California they number two-fifths and in the State of New York nearly one-third of the whole population. New York, in fact, absorbs one-fifth of the whole foreign population of the Union, and hence in this State, and especially in this city, the superior political importance of the foreign born elements as compared with any other State or city in the Union.

Down South we find the native born population overwhelmingly in the ascendancy, as the report (native and foreign born) of the three States named will serve to show:—

	Native.	*Foreign.*
Virginia	1,211,409	13,754
North Carolina	1,068,332	3,029
Georgia	1,172,982	11,127

These disparities are mainly due to the old institution of negro slavery, which had no attractions for the European seeking the blessings of liberty, excepting an occasional straggler, like John Mitchel, ambitious of a large plantation, "well stocked with good fat niggers." Slavery being removed and law and order being at last restored in the Southern States, the next ten years will doubtless show large accessions in all of them from most of the States of Europe, and particularly from the agricultural classes of Germany.

We next find that in a division of the population of the Union by the primary colors—white, black and yellow—they stand as follows in the census reports, adding to these reports the 350,000 Indians under the care of the Interior Department, not enumerated in the census:—

White population of the Union	33,586,589
Colored (or black) population	4,880,000
Indian population	375,000
Chinese or Mongolian	63,254

In round numbers the black population of the country is only half a million short of the foreign born element—a fact which will give the average political engineer a pretty clear idea of the importance of the colored vote and the meaning of the new democratic departure.

We have shown heretofore, from the tables of the population for 1870 of each of the different cities of the Union, that the increase of the population of the Eastern and Central States is pretty much limited to the increase in their cities, and that the States and Territories of the Northwest, Southwest and far West are those only (excepting Pennsylvania) which can boast of a general increase apart from their cities and large towns. These facts indicate that from the rural districts of the Eastern and Central States the natural increase of the population has been neutralized by removals to cities and to the West, and all these movements may be charged to the revolutionizing effects of railways upon the old order of things.

These census reports show us another thing of no small importance, and that is the change which has come, or will come, with the next apportionment of the House of Representatives in the dominating section of the Union. Down to the late rebellion South Carolina, with the Southern slave-holding oligarchy at her back, controlled the ruling party of the country and the national government at Washington—executive, legislative and judicial. Since the rebellion Massachusetts, with the Eastern and Central States at her back, has taken the place of South Carolina. But henceforward the Mississippi basin and Fremont's great basin of Nevada, Utah, &c., and the Pacific slope, will hold the political balance of power, and shape more and more the financial policy of the government, including banks, internal and external taxations.

Such are some of the reflections and conclusions suggested from the statistics of the United States census of 1870. But with the statistics of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial centres of the country we shall know much more touching the particular tendencies and destiny of this or that State or section of the Union, and the drift of the checks and balances of political power.

THE LOUISVILLE *Courier-Journal* steadily advocates the democratic "new departure" in Kentucky, in spite of concealed and open opposition. It has been recently "pained" by the declared hostility of Mr. J. S. Golladay—he of the doubtful Congressional reputation—to what he calls the "new departure failure." If a failure, argues the *Courier-Journal*, why kick at it? That paper is opposed to measuring the Kentucky democracy by a foot rule, which, it thinks, will be the case if it rejects the "new departure" and adopts the Toombs-Stephens platform.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the measure proposed by the Mayor for the examination of the city and county accounts. Recorder Hackett was made permanent chairman, and a number of prominent and wealthy citizens were by name requested to act with them. The names of these citizens comprise such men as Royal Phelps, H. B. Claflin, Paul N. Spofford, William E. Dodge, Jr., Judge Porter and others. These gentlemen are yet to be notified, and meanwhile the committee adjourned.

"ADMIRAL" SEMMES has been delivering an address before the Spring Hill College, Tennessee, taking for his subject "The Catholic and the American, and the Claims of the One Upon the Other." Is this a new series of the Alabama claims, and does the redoubtable Admiral demand a High Joint Commission to settle them?

Italy and Germany.

Many plausible reasons can be given for the rumored alliance between Italy and Germany, as reported by our special despatch yesterday. Italy has slowly but surely emancipated herself from the tutelage of France; but the French, though fresh from defeat, cannot be brought to accept the "situation." The recent debate in the National Assembly has shown that the conservatives, who are at present the ruling power in France, evince a disposition to meddle with the affairs of Italy. The majority, led on by the French clergy, talked of nothing less than active interference in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and a collision was only avoided by the moderate tone of M. Thiers. Well may Italy say to herself, "See the insolence of these French while the conqueror is still on their soil! What will they do when France is fairly on her legs again?" The question can be easily answered. France would certainly have interfered in Rome but for the bad plight in which she has been placed by Germany. The policy of France toward Italy, with all the appearance of generosity, has ever been a selfish one. Whatever France accomplished for Italy she did for her own vain glory and aggrandizement. Nor was Napoleon, whose policy was approved by the majority of the French nation, a true friend to the Papacy. His only object was—as it would be that of M. Thiers if it were not too late in the day—to keep both Italy and the Papacy under the thumb of France. The Pope must needs remember that the bombardment of Civita Vecchia was permitted, while Italy cannot forget that the Chassepot "did wonders" on the poor, ill-armed patriots at Mentana.

Italy struck the first blow for her emancipation from French influence in 1866, when she formed an alliance with Prussia and gained Venice back from Austria. In the late war Prussia was again her best ally, though there existed no treaty of alliance. The misfortune of France was the good fortune of Italy. The saying that "all roads lead to Rome" has once more been exemplified, for the Italian government found that the road to Rome was via Sedan. Prussia has been more disinterested in her policy toward Italy. Prussia in 1866 was well able to cope alone with Austria. The battle for the deliverance of Venice was fought at Sadowa, not at Custozza, and in 1870 it was again Prussia that struck the last blow for Italian unity at Sedan. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, knows that the talk of the French about *revanche* and regaining the lost provinces will, sooner or later, lead to corresponding acts. For the purpose of isolating France, and on the principle that a man cannot have too many friends in a great emergency, Germany is probably anxious to secure the alliance of Italy; and Italy, mindful of Sadowa and Sedan, will be only too glad to embrace the opportunity.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Democratic papers are complaining that while republican speeches in Ohio and elsewhere are sent by telegraph through the Associated Press those made by democrats are left to be discovered through the slow course of mail. What is the use of sending any of these long harangues by telegraph? Half the time they are sent to the exclusion of far more important matter, and when they are received and dissected are found to be only fossil corpses from some old buncombe graveyard.

DRIVEN TO MAKE NICE CALCULATIONS OF THE CHANCES OF LIFE.—So frequent and frightful are the catastrophes and loss of life by steamboats and railroads, that people who are compelled to travel begin to make close calculations as to the location on these conveyances that may possibly be least dangerous to life—where they may by chance only lose a leg or an arm instead of their lives. People inquire now where the boiler is located in a steamboat, and get as far away from it as possible, or seek the best cushioned car in the middle of a railroad train. Yes, it has come to that. Men, women and children are in fear all the time; and well they may be, when calling to mind the number of terrible explosions and collisions of late. Never was there such recklessness of life. Will not Congress, the State Legislatures and government officials do something to stop his slaughter of human beings? Let us hope that coroners and juries at least will not fail to do their duty, and punish those having charge of steamboats and railroads who show such little regard for the lives of passengers.

PREPARING FOR 1872.—Colonel Yerger, of Mississippi celebrity, is about to start a paper in Baltimore. It will, probably, be of the tomahawk species, and the work of scalping Northern radicals be done neatly and with despatch.

RUSSIAN CONSPIRACIES.—The letter of the HERALD's St. Petersburg correspondent will prove interesting to our readers. It reviews briefly the conspircies which have come to the surface in the Russian empire from an early period in the history of the present century. It will thus be seen that not alone to the Latin races' conspiracies and plottings against the existing order of things have these convulsions been confined. Even in Russia, among a comparatively uncivilized and uncultivated people, the yearning for greater liberty is manifest. The discovery of the Neychatef conspiracy shows that the spirit which animates men to remedy what they consider wrongs is not dead. This last plot in Russia is but another evidence of the unsettled condition of the working peoples of Europe at the present day.

THE JACKSONVILL (Fla.) *Courier*—democratic—says the republican party in that State has "gone up," like the same party in Georgia; but the *Florida Union*—republican—says the statement is false. Why not let it go for truth? There would be a fine chance for those terrible bayonets with which, it is claimed, the federal administration is prepared to overawe the South.

SIXTEEN SEA BATHS at Shark River, N. J., nearly lost their lives on Saturday by venturing into the seat a point where the bottom was unknown. They found it treacherous, and almost before they knew it were beyond their depth and in the grasp of a strong undertow. They were saved by their own strenuous efforts; but their case is a timely warning to all our sea side resorts.

Andy Johnson Alive and Kicking.

Ex-President Johnson has just been interviewed at his home in Greenville, Tenn., by a correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*. He is represented to be in vigorous health, and his intellect, it is said, was never more active. In short, he is in good humor with all the world, and don't care a tailor's button for the rest of mankind. He takes great interest in the political movements of the day, and the democratic new departure is an especial object of his aversion. On this point he says, "It were infinitely better that radicalism should still riot in plunder and power through another four years than that the democratic party should triumph by base abandonment of honesty and principle." This has the regular Bourbonic ring. Throwing aside the freedom of the negro, the rest of the constitutional "patchwork," as he calls it, is "revolutionary, destructive of popular and States' rights, and should be annulled." Andy has not, therefore, progressed much since the National Democratic Convention of 1868. Of course the ex-President is not very complimentary to General Grant, of whom he says:—"He has daring and vaulting ambition, and would sacrifice a million of men, as well as laws and oaths and the organic law, to retain the empty place he fills." Andy probably thinks the Presidential chair has been empty ever since he ceased to fill it. In regard to finance, the ex-President expressed the opinion that the bondholders have already been paid all that the bonds cost them, and should be content if in future they received their face value. In this Mr. Johnson takes the Ohio democratic view of the question, and may be regarded as placing himself upon the Pendleton platform. The "Sage of Greenville" is evidently spoiling for ventilation. He is never quiet unless he is in a muss. He wants somebody to knock a chip off his shoulder, to tread on his coat-tail, or do something or other to enable him to keep himself from sinking into oblivion. He is, no doubt, honest in his political convictions; but honesty in politics nowadays is, as Jaffier, in Massinger's play, would say, "a damned starving quality." Let a man go to Washington—or come to New York, for the matter of that—and see how he could make out with "honesty" as his political watchword. It is refreshing to learn, however, that Andy Johnson is alive and kicking. Some music may be ground out of him yet.

EXTRAORDINARY IMMIGRATION.—"Still they come" in greater numbers from the Old World to the New. Immigration has been very large this summer, and now, at the time of year when there is usually some falling off, the tide appears to be swelling. On Sunday there arrived at this port about two thousand immigrants, and yesterday several large steamers came freighted with augmenting numbers. At this rate our population and industrial development are likely to increase beyond all anticipations.

THE *True Georgian* has dropped the name of General Gordon as its candidate for Governor of Georgia, but sticks to Hoffman for President. Gordon is not sound on the new departure and the *True Georgian* professes to be.

Personal Intelligence.

General Frank P. Blair is at the Fifth Avenue.

General E. S. Parker, of Washington, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas.

J. B. Garland, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge J. B. Joyce, of Louisiana, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

Commander R. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue.

General L. E. Yorke, of Cincinnati, has quarters at the Gilsey House.

H. D. Vavasour, of England, is living at the Hoffman House.

Colonel William L. Springer, of Illinois, is a sojourner at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel John S. Dunlap, of Massachusetts, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue.

General J. Strange, of Memphis, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

T. A. Bancker, of Cairo, Egypt, yesterday took quarters at the Gilsey House.

Judge H. H. Badgley, of California, is stopping at the Sturtevant House.

Judges Durell and Hughes, of New Orleans, are domiciled at the Fifth Avenue.

Ex-Mayor F. C. Wells, of Chicago, is staying at the St. Nicholas.

Judge W. W. Crump, of Richmond, Va., is residing at the St. Nicholas.

Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister at Washington; his brother-in-law, E. Pombert, and F. Bermudez yesterday returned from Saratoga. They are now stopping at the St. James Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen very generally East of the Rocky Mountains since Sunday night; fresh southwest and southeast winds have been experienced on the Middle Atlantic. The area of low barometer which was in the lower Missouri valley has moved northeastward and is now central on upper Lake Michigan. The pressure has fallen, with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States; southerly winds with cloud and rain in the Middle and Eastern States and the lake regions; clearing weather from Wisconsin to Kansas and thence to Mississippi.

Probabilities.

The low barometer on Lake Michigan will probably move northeastward, without much additional rain, except on the lower lakes: southwesterly winds, with partially cloudy weather and local rains, for the Atlantic States; pleasant and clearing weather for the Ohio valley and Gulf States, and cool northwesterly winds for Wisconsin and westward.

ANN ELIZA'S TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

A $3,000 Fractional Currency Robbery in Newark by a Colored Woman.

On Saturday the Essex County National Bank of Newark received from Washington $3,000 in fractional currency. Of the twenty-five cent denomination there were $2,000 and $1,000 of fifty cent stamps. At the close of business hours a careless clerk forgot to put this money away in the safe. It was in a couple of tin boxes. Yesterday morning the money was missed. Detective Haggerty was at once sent for, and his suspicions were instantly directed to Mrs. Ann Eliza Scott, a colored woman employed to clean out the offices. She at first stoutly denied the matter, but on a warrant being issued for her arrest she mollified and made a clean breast of the robbery. She had taken the money to Rahway and placed $2,000 in keeping of Charles Wykoff, a colored friend. She said she had found it and presented him and his wife with $100. Between two of her own daughters she divided $300. After much manœuvring the officer succeeded in recovering $2,700 of the stolen money. The balance will probably turn up too. Mrs. Scott and her daughter were last night lodged in the county jail. She is a member in good standing of the African Methodist church, and says the temptation was terrible.

WASHINGTON SCHUETZENVEREIN.

The Sixth annual Schuetzenfest of the Washington Schuetzenverein was commenced to-day with a grand procession. The Choral Society was present to-night and sang several airs. The fest is numerously attended.