Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of the port, we look more especially for the safety of the city, and we advise him to do his duty strictly, regardless of the attacks of partisan newspapers for political effect, or the selfish clamors of consignees and grasping merchants, who care little for the public and only consider their own interests. Let him enforce strict quarantine in all cases where the law requires him to do so. But the Board of Health and all the city authorities ought to be vigilant and see that the city be thoroughly cleansed. With the necessary precautions this great city may escape yellow fever and cholera; without these we can hardly expect to escape.

Our Special Report from Greenland—The Glorious Summer Within the Arctic Circle.

The very interesting special despatch which we published yesterday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, of the observations of the writer on a trip in the United States ship Congress to Disco, Greenland, gives us some refreshing glimpses of the peculiar glories of the short-lived summer within the Arctic Circle. The Congress was sent up to Disco by the Secretary of the Navy with an ample store of supplies of all descriptions for the subsistence of Captain Hall and his ship's crew during the coming winter, and for their grand expedition in the spring in search of the North Pole. We are encouraged in the belief, too, from our correspondent's report of the pleasant summer at the seventieth degree of north latitude in Greenland, that, starting northward from that point up Baffin's Bay, even so late as the middle of next June, Captain Hall will probably be able to push his steamer through to the Pole and get back to his base of operations before the return of the freezing season. The Captain and his men, at all events, at Disco, were in the best of spirits, and in setting sail thence were confident of success, and hope to get thorough even during the present season.

Meantime our correspondent fascinates us with his cheering description of the summer glories of Greenland. So late as the 10th of the present month he says that at Disco the season is very open, not unlike May in New York; that the sun sinks below the horizon but for a short time, and that the twilight is sufficient to read by all night. We conclude from this that from the 18th to the 25th of June, if not for a longer term, the sun at Disco does not set at all, but makes a complete circuit round the horizon in full view, with fair skies all the time, from day to day. We are further told that the August displays of the northern lights at Disco, even in the still lingering daylight of the short night up there, are extremely grand, the aurora assuming the forms of magnificent arches, scrolls and spiral stairways. What must these exhibitions be, then, in the long nights of the winter season in those vividly flaming Arctic skies!

But it further appears that while Baffin's Bay is still shining with its squadrons of glittering icebergs drifting down to the main Atlantic, they have a regular summer in Greenland, "flowers blooming, brooklets flowing, birds singing, and babies rollicking on the grass," and that in going to a big glacier the exploring party, of which our correspondent was one, found it warm work, the perspiration rolling off them like rain drops. Best of all, even in the supposed intolerable Arctic climate of Disco, our adventurers were cheered with the presence of a charming, educated lady, the wife of the Danish Superintendent, whose home is there, and with her performance on the piano of "Home, Sweet Home," the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." And then the Esquimaux of that Danish settlement are civilized, Christianized, all Lutherans, and live comfortably, and their attendance at divine service on the ship Congress, including a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Newman, was surely not less an impressive spectacle to the distinguished strangers in that strange land than to the honest Danes and simple-hearted natives.

But here, wishing the complete success of Captain Hall's expedition, and believing in it, our attention is directed to those Arctic regions up Baffin's Bay as the most inviting regions for a summer excursion from New York of all the inviting regions of this Continent to the poet, the painter and the man of science, to the lover of the wild and picturesque in nature, and to the "used up" man or woman in search of a new sensation or of health and pleasure. What a glorious summer cruise to our bold yachtsmen would be that to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and thence up Baffin's Bay to Disco Island and back! And what a grand success would be a summer excursion from New York to those regions of glaciers and icebergs in the dog days, in a stanch steamship, equipped expressly for the expedition! For fishing and hunting we dare say that there is no island or district in the four quarters of the globe to compare with the island of Newfoundland; and its summer climate, cooled by the icebergs from Baffin's Bay, is positively refreshing to a July straggler from Long Branch, Saratoga, or the roasting White Mountains. We throw out these hints to men of capital and enterprise in search of new adventures. In this very interesting letter which we have been discussing, descriptive of the summer season in Greenland, Baffin's Bay and Newfoundland, a field for our summer tourists is suggested, which, with the announcement of proper facilities for exploring it, will be perfectly irresistible to thousands of our citizens in search of something new for their summer vacation.

THE ROCHESTER *Democrat-Chronicle* (republican) says "it would not place Greeley and republicans like him on a gridiron." Mr. Greeley must feel very grateful to his Rochester friend. If he is to be made a political *pâté de foie gras* of he probably don't want things to be overdone.

UNTIL RECENTLY, the Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat*—an old and influential democratic organ—did not favor a military man for the Presidency, but now its mind is changed and it goes for General Hancock and gives him a good editorial "lift" toward carrying the vote of the State in the Democratic National Convention.

WHERE IS THE GREAT ALEXANDER who will cut the Gordian knot that the republicans in Onondaga have tied thousands up in? Probably the 27th September will settle the business.

The "Champagne Region of America."

We publish today an account of the vine-growing and wine-making regions located in the western part of the State of New York, and embracing the counties of Steuben, Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, Canandaigua and Chautauqua. Of course the extensive area covered by these counties prevents much particularization in certain localities, but sufficient information is given to satisfy our readers that there exists within the borders of our own State a region of country adapted to vine culture and wine-growing unequalled this side of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps not surpassed by many of the finest grape-growing districts in Europe. It becomes every day more and more apparent that American wines are growing in popularity, for some of the companies in the region named have increased their business the last year from fifty to seventy-five per cent, and are making preparations for a more extended field of operations. It is safe to say at least twenty thousand acres are devoted to grape culture in the above counties alone, and it is a remarkable fact that a large proportion of the land used for vineyards lies upon steep hillsides, with soil of poor quality and unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes. Now the land is covered with thrifty vineyards, loaded with luscious fruit, and bringing wealth to their possessors as well as helping to fill man's measure of happiness on earth. We may it be said, "Blessed is he that turneth the waste places into a garden and maketh the wilderness to blossom as the rose." All that can be asked of American wine growers is that they will continue to furnish a true and pure article, and that the cheaper they can afford to offer it the sooner will our people be freed from the temptation of drinking strychnine whiskey and its legions of horrors.

OHIO AND THE TARIFF.—The Boston *Advertiser* says Ohio is "peculiarly a State in which the tariff needs to be discussed," and there is no State, Pennsylvania excepted, in which it is so thoroughly discussed. All tariff discussions are dry to the general listener. It is only when the pocket is touched that he is made to realize their importance. The "tariff and greenbacks" are the burden of the campaign stump speeches in Ohio, and having been once made their constant repetition makes the canvass flat, stale and unprofitable—except to winning politicans.

THE ALBANY *Journal* is constantly figuring up "more figures and more frauds" about the New York city government. The interior republicans are making the most of the Tammany *ridiculus mus* in this city and no mistake.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain Bermudez, Military Attaché to the Spanish Legation, has arrived from Europe, bringing official despatches from Madrid and private despatches from Italy for the Spanish Minister at Washington.

General E. S. Greeley, of New Haven, is stopping at the St. James.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

United States Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, is again at the Hoffman House.

Colonel G. T. Ripley, of Missouri, is quartered at the Grand Central.

Ex-Governor John A. Goodwin, of Arizona, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue.

General George W. Cass is at the St. Nicholas.

George Alfred Townsend is domiciled at the St. James.

General R. B. Marcy, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Spingler House.

Captain Mirehouse, of the steamship City of Paris, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

R. D. Fox, of Philadelphia, is temporarily residing at the Fifth Avenue.

General Vickers, of the United States Army, is a sojourner at the Hoffman House.

Colonel W. D. Farrand, lately United States Consul at Lima, Peru, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, of Virginia, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

General J. G. Parkhurst, of Michigan, is a sojourner at the St. Nicholas.

General G. K. Leet, of Washington, is staying at the Gilsey House.

Señor Manuel Garcia, Argentine Minister at Washington, is in town, at the Westminster 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 steadily at the California station since Monday night, and has began to fall at the Rocky Mountain stations. The area of the lowest pressure, after moving northward to Lake Superior, has extended eastward, central and northeast of Lake Huron. The winds have remained west and northwest from the river to Minnesota, southwest from the lower lakes to the Gulf and Middle Atlantic coast, and southwest in New England. Brisk winds have been reported Tuesday, P. M. and evening, from New York city, Western New York and Northern Illinois. Numerous local rains have prevailed in the Atlantic States, with heavier rains on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clearing weather is now reported from New York to Minnesota and southwards. Cloudy weather in New England.

Rising barometer, with cool, clearing weather and fresh winds from the west and south, is probable for Wednesday very generally from the lakes to the Gulf. Southerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States will probably veer to the southwest, with clear and clearing weather. The high local winds now prevailing will probably subside before morning.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht Enchantress, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. George Lorillard, from Newport for New York.

Yacht Tidal Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Voorhis, from Newport for New York.

Yacht Fleur de Lis, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Dickerson, left her anchorage at this port and proceeded to Staten Island.

Yacht Addie, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Langley, from a cruise eastward for New York.

Yacht Mary Anna, M.Y.C., Mr. Genet, is at anchor at Whitestone, but will proceed Wednesday morning.

THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 29, 1871.

The State Committee of New York State Methodism, appointed at the Convention in this city on the 22d day of February, 1870, to assist in establishing the Syracuse University, met in the College Hall this afternoon, and among other important transactions decided to call a State Convention, to be held in this city at a date soon to be fixed. It is expected that in the Convention the committee will recommend that an additional $500,000 be raised and added to the endowment fund. The corner stone of the hall of languages of the University will be laid on Thursday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Peck, the President of the Board of Trustees of the University. The Rev. Dr. Havens, of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., will deliver the address, and the Rev. George Lansing Taylor, of New York, the poem. The faculty of the University will be installed in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Steele, the Vice President, will deliver the inaugural address. The first term of the University will commence on Thursday.

RIOT IN ROME.

Herald Special Report from the Eternal City.

Violent Demonstrations of a Mob Against the Pope and Priesthood.

THE VATICAN THREATENED.

Alarm of the Authorities and Inability of the Police to Suppress the Riot.

THE MOB FIRE UPON THE MILITARY.

The Rioters Shot at and Dispersed by the Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the capital of Italy:—

ROME, August 29, 1871.

A violent demonstration took place in the streets of Rome on Sunday, the 27th inst.

A drunken crowd, led by one Tognetti, brother of a man who was beheaded for murder under the late Papal government, marched toward the Vatican.

THREATS AGAINST THE POPE AND CLERGY.

The crowd made a furious uproar, shouting against the priests, who fled in terror in all directions, and uttering threats against the inmates of the Vatican.

PISTOLS AND DAGGERS.

Tognetti harangued the rioters, inciting them to deeds of violence. All flourished daggers and pistols, yelling, "*Abasso gli Papalini!*"

CALLING OUT THE MILITARY.

The authorities were alarmed at the threats of the mob. The police being unable to suppress the riot, the Podesta (Mayor) called upon the Military commander of Rome for aid.

CHARGE OF THE MILITARY.

The troops arrived shortly afterwards and charged the mob, which resisted at first, but finally fled in confusion. Many of the rioters fired, as they ran, at the soldiers, who replied by a few shots, killing one and wounding several of the mob.

The city is greatly excited over the occurrence.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers Opposed to the Bill for the Prolongation of His Powers—The Count de Chambord and M. Thiers—Alsatian Emi-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 29, 1871.

The *Siècle* says that M. Thiers is opposed to the wording of the report of the Committee on the Bill for the Prolongation of his Powers, and will speak against its adoption on Wednesday.

The deputies of the extreme left, the right and the left centre held meetings after Monday's sitting of the Assembly to deliberate as to their future conduct.

PROSECUTION OF JOURNALS.

The *Paris Journal* and several other papers have been prosecuted for publishing false news.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

It is said that the Count de Chambord has disapproved of the seeking, on the part of the Legitimists, of a successor to M. Thiers.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF BORDEAUX.

M. Thiers has promised the National Guard of Bordeaux that, as a token of appreciation of their services to the country, they shall be the last of the citizen army to be disbanded.

RESIGNATION OF A MINISTER.

M. Larcy, the French Minister of Works, has resigned his portfolio.

ALSATIAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

It is said that since the annexation of Strasbourg to Germany 23,000 of the inhabitants of that city have emigrated to France and America.

DUFAURE'S AMENDMENT.

The *Journal des Débats* deplores the introduction of M. Dufaure's amendment in the Assembly yesterday.

GERMANY.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph to Meet Twice Again—Better Relations Between France and Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 29, 1871.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says that besides the coming visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to Salzburg the Kaiser Francis Joseph will meet the Emperor William in November at some point on the Rhine.

THE MINISTRY REPRESENTATIVE RECALLED FROM FRANCE.

The *National Zeitung* says that Count Waldersee has been recalled, and that Baron Von Arnim replaces him as Chargé d'Affaires of Germany at Versailles. This, says the above named journal, indicates that securer relations with France fortunately render it possible for Germany to dispense with a military watcher in that country.

ENGLAND.

A Conference for the Suppression of Intemperance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 29, 1871.

A conference of the National Union for the suppression of intemperance was held to-day in St. James' Hall.

The session was devoted to the consideration of the present license system, and steps were taken towards the securing of amendments to the laws regulating the sale of liquors which will advance the cause of temperance.

SWEDEN.

Reorganization of the Swedish Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, August 29, 1871.

The Minister of War has submitted to the Chamber a scheme for the reorganization of the Swedish army. The system of conscription is to be retained and the soldiers are to be paid 100 thalers per annum.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Latest Advices from Zanzibar About the African Explorer.

DISGUISED AND SAFE.

The Geographical Problem About the Head of the Nile To Be Solved by Livingstone.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the English capital:—

LONDON, August 29, 1871.

Dr. Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar, East Africa, writes that Dr. Livingstone is still in the country west of Lake Tanganyika.

He has so well disguised himself that the Arabs there count him a resident of that region, and there is no ill-feeling whatever against him.

SLOW BUT SAFE.

He is moving slowly but safely, and will soon give an account of the result of his explorations, which will leave no doubt on the geographical problem as to whether Lake Tanganyika is the real head of the Nile or whether that river empties by the Congo.

THE CHOLERA.

Number of the Victims in Konigsberg During Last Week.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 29, 1871.

There were 329 deaths from cholera in Konigsberg during the week ending the 25th inst., including 127 children. No deaths have occurred from cholera at Dantzic during the last two days.

YELLOW FEVER.

Precautions of the Spanish Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 29, 1871.

All vessels from the islands of Cuba and Old and New Providence are quarantined at Spanish ports to prevent the possible introduction of yellow fever into the country.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 29, 1871.

A few new cases of fever have been reported, and three of the cases previously reported have terminated fatally since yesterday. Large numbers of unacclimated persons have left the city. Opinions are still divided as to the probability of the disease assuming the proportions of an epidemic.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Fatal Petroleum Explosion—A Steamtug, with Six Men, Lost.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 29, 1871.

An explosion of petroleum occurred last night on board a vessel at Penzance. The vessel was destroyed by the fire which ensued. Two persons were killed by the explosion.

The steamtug Osprey has been lost off Dundee, and six persons were drowned.

A CONVICTED COLLECTOR.

Stephen J. Holley, Late Collector of Customs at Buffalo, Convicted of Embezzlement.

BUFFALO, August 29, 1871.

Considerable interest has been manifested throughout the State as regards the trial of Samuel J. Holley, a prominent politician, grain merchant and Collector of Customs for the district of Buffalo, from April 9, 1869, to March 27, 1870, who had been indicted at the last January term of the United States District Court, under an act of Congress, approved August 6, 1846, section 16, for embezzling $387 82 from the government while Collector of the Port. Through political influence the case was not called at the March or May term. At the June term the District Attorney obtained a new indictment, upon which Holley was arraigned on Monday and pleaded not guilty.

The government examined about ten witnesses, and offered as testimony a certified transcript from the Treasury records to show the amount of money alleged to have been embezzled had not been received from the Collector at the Treasury Department. The defence was that the money alleged to be embezzled was not public money, and that the money, which was fees, did not belong to the government and that the government did not require a return to be made of fees.

The cashier in the Custom House under Holley testified that he had charge of all moneys received and disbursed, and that Collector Holley never received any money but his salary, which was paid in Treasury warrants.

At four o'clock the case was given to the jury. After being out nearly half an hour they returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was postponed.

There is much sympathy expressed for the prisoner. It is only seven weeks since his son, Norman Holley, was convicted of smuggling nutmegs and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, while his father was Collector.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Speeches of George H. Pendleton and Senator Thurman—The Latter Denounces the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the Ku Klux Bill and the Treaty of Washington.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 29, 1871.

Mr. George Pendleton spoke this evening one hour and three quarters to a large audience. He commenced by eulogizing Vallandigham, defending his character as a man and a politician, after which he delivered his Loveland speech, making no new points. Senator Thurman followed, and discussed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He stated that democrats interpose no objection to the thirteenth amendment, but were as strongly opposed to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as ever. He denounced the reconstruction measures of Congress, claiming that all the reconstruction necessary when the rebellion surrendered was for Southern States to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress. He reviewed the reconstructed State governments in detail, and said the debts of these States had been increased by negro and carpet-bag governments to $190,000,000. He denounced the Ku Klux bill and the Treaty of Washington.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account. American securities:—Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92⅞; 1865, 93; 1867, 93¾; ten-forties, 90⅝.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, August 29.—United States five-twenty bonds, 95⅞ for the old issue of 1862.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, August 29.—French rentes, 35f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—4:30 P. M.—Cotton strong. Middling uplands, 9¼d. a 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. a 9¾d. The sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—Evening.—Common rosin, 7s. 9d. a 8s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat, 10s. 4d. a 10s. 7d. per cental. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 25,000 American.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.—BOMBAY, August 28.—The shipments of cotton since the last report to date were 1,000 bales.

REGULATING EXPLOSIONS.

Recommendations of Supervising Inspector General Belknap Regarding the Inspection of Boilers.

Strict Instructions To Be Given Inspectors.

The Time of Service for Boilers To Be Limited to Eight Years.

Directions Relative to Investigating the Ocean Wave Disaster.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1871.

In these despatches on Thursday last was sent the following:—"Supervising Inspector General Belknap to-day recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that hereafter inspectors of steamboats should not allow more than one-half of the working pressure in all boilers that have been in use on board steamboats for the period of seven years and upwards, and that after service of eight years the boilers should be condemned." The letter was submitted to Secretary Boutwell the same afternoon, but the return of Assistant Secretary Hartley gave him the privilege of vacating his seat and leaving for Boston that night without considering the Supervising Inspector General's suggestions. The above was extensively copied from the HERALD, in which it appeared, and papers containing the paragraph were mailed and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. The great calamity in New York, followed by the explosion of the Chautauqua lake steamer in Western New York, and within a few days the Ocean Wave, at Mobile, has, as might be expected, caused an unusual stir among the Treasury officials who are specially charged with the efficiency of the steamboat service. Joseph Belknap, the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, is now on duty in Washington, having been detailed to assist in the examination of Second Assistant Engineers of the Revenue Marine Service, and, referring to the above despatch, your correspondent called upon General Belknap this evening and was informed that he had this day sent to Secretary Boutwell a request that that recommendation should be immediately approved, basing his reasons on the following quotation from section eleven of the act of Congress, approved February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes:"—

Second—They shall also inspect the boilers of all steamers before the same shall be used, and once at least in every year thereafter, subjecting them to the hydrostatic pressure prescribed by this act, and satisfy themselves by thorough examination that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions and free from obstruction; that the spaces between and around the flues are sufficient and the flues are circular in form and the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches inches below the prescribed minimum water line of the boilers, and that the arrangement for delivering the feed-water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby, and that such boilers and the machinery and the appurtenances may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application without peril to life, and shall also satisfy themselves that the safety valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, one of which may, if necessary in the opinion of the inspectors to secure safety, be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessels and secured by the inspectors, and that the weights of the safety valves are properly adjusted, so as to allow no greater pressure in the boilers than the amount prescribed by the inspection certificate; that there are a sufficient number of gauge cocks properly inserted to indicate the pressure of steam, suitable steam registers that will correctly record each excess of steam carried above the prescribed limit, and the highest point attained, which shall be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel and secured by the inspectors, and reliable low water gauges, and that fusible metals are produce when the water in the boilers shall fall below its prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not, so that in high pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the tops of the flues, and also that means of blowing out are provided so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under pressure of steam.

Provided, however, that no kind of instrument, machine or equipment for the better security of life provided for by this act shall be used on any such vessel which shall not first be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Third—That in subjecting to the hydrostatic tests boilers called and usually known under the designation of high pressure boilers, the inspector shall assume 110 pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made in the best manner of inspected iron plates, one-fourth of an inch thick and of a quality required by law, and shall rate the working power of all high pressure boilers, whether old or new, according to their strength compared with this standard. And in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of 165 to 110, and in subjecting to the test aforesaid that class of boilers usually designated and known as low pressure boilers, the said inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test and found to be sufficient therefor; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may for reasons to be stated specially in their certificate fix the working pressure of said boiler at less than three-fourths of said test pressure, but all boilers used on steam vessels and constructed of iron or steel plates inspected under the provisions of section thirty-six of this act shall be subjected to a hydrostatic test in the ratio of one hundred pounds to the square inch of the working steam power allowed, and no boiler or pipe, or any of the connections therewith, shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material or is unsafe in its form or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use or other cause.

General Belknap states that under this law the inspector is clothed with discretionary power. If he has the right to limit the pressure to three-fourths he can for the same reason limit it to one-half the pressure allowed, and from a generalization of facts it has been ascertained that no boilers can possibly stand expansion and contraction for more than seven years and be regarded as perfectly safe. To reduce the pressure to one-half is equivalent to condemning the boiler without waiting for the expiration of eight years.

As has already been stated, Secretary Boutwell's attention has been particularly called to the importance of approving this recommendation. The Supervising Inspector General cannot act without the authority of the head of the Treasury Department, and unless he sanctions the propositions of this officer there can be no reformation in the steamboat service. General Belknap says that he was appointed to the office without any solicitation on his part, but now that the urgency of a head to the Supervising Inspector is made more manifest he is determined that he will do all in his power to bring about the desired reform. It remains, then, for the Secretary of the Treasury to promptly approve of his recommendations. As an instance of the desire of the Treasury Department to institute reformatory measures, Acting Secretary Hartley to-day issued the following circular to collectors of customs and inspectors of steam vessels:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1871.

It having been represented to this department that a custom prevails among some inspectors of steam vessels of causing their names to be affixed to original certificates of inspection by other persons than themselves, the department hereby condemns this practice as being a violation of law, and directs that it be forthwith discontinued. A recurrence of this irregular proceeding by an inspector will be considered a misdemeanor and render him liable to immediate removal from this office.

In addition to subscribing their signatures to original certificates of inspection it is hereby ordered that inspectors making an inspection of a steamer also affix their signatures to each certified copy issued thereafter by collectors or other chief officers of customs, and no such certificates of inspection should be deemed valid without the signature of said inspector. J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE OCEAN WAVE DISASTER.

In regard to the disaster to the Ocean Wave at Mobile the following is the letter of Supervising Inspector General Belknap to Major Rogers, of New Orleans:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1871.

SIR—I am advised by the newspapers of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Ocean Wave at Mobile, Ala., on the 27th inst., by which a large number of lives are alleged to have been lost. The department has this day directed you by telegram to cause an immediate and thorough investigation into the cause of this terrible disaster, and I now desire to further enjoin upon you the necessity of giving your personal and most diligent attention to this investigation in connection with the officers designated to conduct it, to the end that all the facts attending this calamity may be brought out and the responsibility placed where it properly belongs. Careful inquiry will be made as to the qualifications, habits and experience of all the officers of the ill-fated steamer, and everything pertaining to her, from the time of her last inspection to her destruction, minutely reported to the department as soon as practicable after the investigation has been concluded. Very respectfully,
JOSEPH BELKNAP,
Supervising Inspector General.

Inspectors Moffett, of New Orleans, and Youman, of Mobile, were to-day ordered to constitute themselves an investigating committee and will at once commence a rigid examination into the causes which led to the disaster to the Ocean Wave. Now that nearly two hundred lives have been sacrificed within a month past by defective boilers it is time the Secretary of the Treasury should turn his attention from finances to a matter of vital interest to every citizen of the country, regardless of their wealth, and it is expected he will promptly approve the recommendation of Supervising Inspector General Belknap and condemn every boiler that has been in use seven years.

THE OCEAN WAVE DISASTER.

The List of Killed Reaches Thirty-Five—Others Yet Supposed To Be Under the Wreck—Partial List of the Dead.

MOBILE, Ala., August 29, 1871.

The steamer Fountain brought over eleven dead bodies this morning from the wreck. This makes a total of thirty-five bodies recovered so far. It is feared that many more are still under the wreck. The excursionists were mainly composed of the working class, with their families. No well known citizens are among the killed except Willis G. Merriwether, the cotton weigher. The following are among the killed:—

Captain William Eaton.
Mary and Ellen Quinlan.
George Crosswell.
J. Peterson, pilot.
W. J. Prevost.
Mrs. Mary Hannon.
Mrs. Annie Ellward.
Cornelia Dubroco.
Jacob Gussett.
M. Powers.
Eliza and Agnes Nicholas.
Alexander Nicholas.
Oscar Larwendine.
Octavia Bernard.
Robert Anderson.
M. E. Homer.
Mrs. Picket and son.
William F. Courson.
Joseph L. Orient,
Sarah McDonald.

The submarine diver has thoroughly explored the sunken wreck of the steamer Ocean Wave, but failed to discover any bodies. He reports the boat terribly shattered by the explosion. The community is still terribly excited, and an investigation will be made to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the explosion. So far the casualties are fifty-five—killed, 29; wounded, 26. Many persons, believed to have been on board the Ocean Wave at the time of the explosion, are still missing. Three more of those wounded died this afternoon. The report of the death of Willis Merriwether is incorrect.

THE LOSS OF THE LODONA.

Twenty-one Lives Known to Have Been Lost—Only Twelve of Those on Board Saved—The Vessel a Total Wreck.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 29, 1871.

Captain Hovey's son, the first and second officers, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, chief cook, one fireman and five seamen have been saved from the Lodona. There were thirty-three souls on board; the captain, purser and nineteen others have been drowned. The Lodona's bow is partly out of water, but the vessel is considered a total wreck. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo.

F. W. BROWN, Master of Brig Pomona.

THE MORMON MURDERER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, August 29, 1871.

William Hickman, who was brought to town yesterday, charged with the murder of a Spaniard last fall, was at one time a Mormon in good fellowship, but to-day was condemned as a bad man by the Mormon journals. It is said by the Gentiles that the arrest of Hickman will lead to disclosures implicating the Church authorities in other crimes.

OBITUARY.

William Seaver, of Batavia.

This venerable gentleman, who died on the 25th inst., at the age of eighty-two, was one of the pioneer settlers of Western New York, and for upwards of sixty years prominently identified with its physical and social progress. He discharged with honor and fidelity the duties of many public stations, and was conspicuous in works of a public and benevolent character. Appointed postmaster of Batavia by General Jackson, he continued to occupy that position during the administrations of Presidents Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated President Polk. For thirty years he was connected with the press, and for many years editor and proprietor of the Batavia *Spirit of the Times*. At the time of his decease Colonel Seaver was senior warden of St. James' church, to which place he had been unanimously elected for forty consecutive years—a length of time that is probably without parallel in the history of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Throughout his long and useful life he enjoyed in an unusual degree the confidence and honor of all who knew him.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

AUGUST 30.

1870—Battle of Beaumont (France); the Crown Prince's army attacked the French under General De Failly, and after severe fighting drove them across the Meuse River.

1862—Battle (second) of Bull Run; Stonewall Jackson's forces, reinforced by General Lee's, attacked and beat the Union army under Generals Pope and McDowell.

1826—A great fire occurred in Constantinople, Turkey; about six thousand buildings were destroyed.

A.—Barry's Tricopherous, the Sovereign remedy for all diseases of the scalp, positively removes Scurf and Dandruff.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

All Entries to Races at Grand Military Festival, at Fashion Course, should be made before September 10, at Manager's office, 29 Beekman street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Kelty & Co., 724 Broadway, Have a Great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere, also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tambourd, French Guipure and English Nottingham Curtains. New designs just imported on exhibition at KELTY'S, 724 Broadway.

Robert Cumberland, Tailor and Habit Maker, 49 Maddox street, Bond street, West, London, and No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris. R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

The Furniture Department at Kelty's, 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture, unequalled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

The New Disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless and harmless, contains no poison, and being largely diluted when used, is cheaper than other articles. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings and Surgical Appliances of every kind. Dr. GLOVER, 19 Ann street, adjoining Herald office.

We Should Not Suffer from a Cough, Which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure, time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.