

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third and... THE DWARF'S DUEL... NILES'S GARDEN... MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE... WALLACK'S THEATRE... OLYMPIA THEATRE... GLOBE THEATRE... METROPOLITAN THEATRE... THEATRE COMIQUE... BOOTH'S THEATRE... CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, August 19, 1874.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The NEW YORK HERALD will run a special train between New York, Saratoga and Lake George, leaving New York every Sunday during the season at half-past three o'clock A. M. and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear and cool.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were firm, with increased activity. Gold was steady at 109 1/2.

THE SARATOGA RACES yesterday were excellent and the weather was lovely. Nothing more could be desired for a good day's sport.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The resolutions adopted at the joint meeting of the Police Board and the Board of Health yesterday were excellent. The strict enforcement of the rules suggested by the resolutions will be better still.

THE CARLISTS have gained another victory over the republican troops, and with it some decided advantages in the capture of stores and arms. Aside from this, however, the fall of Seo de Urgel is not likely to prove of great political significance.

THE SWIMMING MATCH at Long Branch is attracting a great deal of attention. This is partly due to the interest that is manifested in many sports of every kind, and our letter this morning detailing the preparations for the match between Johnson and Trautze will be found a valuable addition to the literature of a peculiar branch of aquatics.

THE ULTRAMONTANISMS in Europe are becoming very active and a general conference of leading Catholics is to be held at Geneva. As there is more religious liberty in Switzerland than anywhere on the Continent the choice of Geneva for the meeting of this conference is suggestive. The end of all these bickerings and discussions must be universal toleration, and this, we believe, will be promoted by a Catholic Congress like the one contemplated.

WARDEN HUBBELL, of the Sing Sing State Prison, has been removed by the Inspectors and James Williamson appointed in his place. It makes little difference who is Warden of the prison so long as discipline is maintained, but we have little doubt that the recent opinions of Mr. Hubbell in regard to the management hastened his removal. Let it now be understood that under Mr. Williamson's administration a stricter policy is to be pursued, and, as a first step, let there be new and more conscientious and efficient keepers appointed. Up to this time the keepers have been the agents and servants of the convicts, especially of the richer and more desperate ones.

THE NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS in this morning's HERALD is particularly interesting. The details of the march of the Japanese expedition into the interior of the island of Formosa, together with the graphic description of the famous defence of the "Stone Gate" form a chapter of unusual import. It is a first glimpse at the military spirit of the Japanese. Our letter from Sydney, Australia, is of interest to most of our readers, in view of the recent efforts for the transportation of criminals to this country. The opposition of the better class of citizens to a scheme so unprincipled is something for which they deserve great credit. And then our Honolulu letter brings some valuable information regarding Hawaiian politics. The King and the Ministry of the Sandwich Islands possess an interest not unlike that which attaches to Florestan, Prince of Monaco, and his ill-fated government, but Kalakau and his Ministers are realities, whatever we may think of Prince Florestan and M. Blanc.

Germany, Spain and Porto Rico.

There never was a government since the world began so little under the inspiration of what can properly be called generous motives as the government of Germany. It has no relations with other Powers which are in any sense gentle. There is no sympathy for it in its neighbors, and it has so little of anything like sympathy for these respectively that it cannot be pictured by the imagination as stopping to consider any reasons but those of the danger and the convenience in case it should be tempted to seize any State within its reach. Hard, cold, resolute, its own interest and its own advantage are its law and its gospel to a degree not recently known between European nations. Its diplomatic negotiations are bargains pure and simple, and, as we saw in the case of France, it is a sharp and relentless trader.

Yet this Power has lately come before the world as the "friend" of the Spanish Republic. If there was one thing less likely than that the Berlin government should go out of its way to serve a republic, it was that it should go out of its way to serve Spain. There was, to be sure, the chance to pique and annoy the French, and startle them with the notion that the understanding between these two Powers must necessarily be based in a common enmity to themselves. Could Germany be moved to aid Spain by such a consideration? No! It is a mere sentimental motive; and, as Germany is not moved to anybody's favor by sentiment, so sentiment could not inspire her even with malice. That is a notion calculated to occupy the French and titillate anew their sometime neglected vanity. Could it be the killing of Captain Schmidt? He was not in the army when killed, though he was, of course, still a Prussian subject; and his murder on Spanish territory might give Prussia a good claim for indemnity against the government at Madrid, but is no reason for her taking an important political action against the insurrection. Neither William nor Bismarck sets such value on the life of an isolated German subject. In the notion that whatever is done against the Carlists is done against ultramontanism there is more weight; yet Bismarck seems too much an adept in diplomatic economies to waste in Spain efforts that would call down as much opprobrium as if they were applied in Germany, but which, if applied in Germany, are more likely to be effective in purging that realm of Jesuits and Jesuitry, and in otherwise giving effect to the vigorous campaign against the political consequences of Papal assumptions.

But the fact is before the world that Germany assumed a vigorous initiative for the recognition of the Republic, and by her meritorious to the other Powers has made the recognition well nigh general. What was her motive? What equivalent for this service did she receive from Spain? Prussia's part of the bargain is before the world. What is the other part? What price has been paid to move a Power that never moves save where it sees its own direct and definite advantage?

It is alleged as a fact that the cession of Porto Rico to Germany has been treated upon between these Powers in the present year, and a fragment of a despatch is given in which the Spanish representative at Washington is directed to ascertain how the United States would regard "the cession of the island of Porto Rico temporarily or definitively to the government of His Majesty the Emperor." It is circumstantially reported that the Spanish representative indulged himself in the usual national rhodomontade on the subject of the alienation of territory, and proceeded to instruct his superiors at home on their duty and on the true instincts of an exalted patriotism; and this detail gives the picture a wonderful air of reality. The fact thus presented of a negotiation for the transfer to Germany of Spanish territory in this hemisphere is in full agreement with what we have hitherto said on this subject, arguing from the mere possibilities and diplomatic likelihoods of the case. Germany has a maritime ambition, and she is in the market, and has been this long while, an eager customer for colonies or seaports or feasible sites for naval stations in frequented seas, and the temptation of the colony named is the one thing above nearly all others that could induce her to take up the case of Spain as she is reported to have done. Porto Rico, to save the name of things to Spanish honor, was to be "a pledge" in the hands of Germany for Spain's fulfillment of a compact; but this compact involved a loan of money. Germany was to take up and cash a Spanish loan then on the London market, and Porto Rico was to be the security to Germany. Germany, therefore, would merely occupy Porto Rico so long as Spain paid her interest, and when the interest was in default Germany would assume formal possession. Nothing could be more certain than that Spain would soon fail to pay the interest. Not one of our own reconstructed States or a new Western railroad could be counted upon for such a result with more certainty. Germany, therefore, would get the colony cheaply enough.

What was the course of our government with regard to this negotiation? For though Admiral Polo refused to lay the subject before Mr. Fish, and was recalled it cannot for a moment be doubted that the subject was laid before him, since Germany would not venture her money in such a bargain without the security of a formal declaration from this government, and Spain, anxious to get her share of the bargain, ravenous for the money and greatly needing the moral support of recognition, would not be apt to spare any effort to send to Wilhelmstrasse the fervid assurance that the answers from Washington were satisfactory. In the light of the documents that passed in that negotiation Mr. Fish would be an interesting figure for the contemplation of the American people. Already on many other points we know his incomprehensible subserviency to Spanish ideas. Will this record only make one more paragraph in the same humiliating chapter of our history? No one yet understands how or why it is that we have so long tolerated the Spanish antics in Cuba, nor why we permitted to slip through our fingers the opportunity which the Virginia case offered for ousting Spain absolutely from our side the ocean; and now there is another added to the number of the mysteries that will be made clear when the history of Mr. Fish's relations to the Spanish authorities becomes known, as it must one of these days.

Were there also any expressions on this

subject exchanged between Washington and Berlin, that is to say between Mr. George Bancroft at the Prussian capital and his nephew in the State Department? Here is another fact of which it would be interesting to have the whole dimensions. Mr. George Bancroft as our representative at Berlin was, it scarcely needs to be said, not our representative at all, but only a deliquescent old gentleman verging toward drivell, and so saturated with Prusso-mania that the adroit diplomats in Berlin gave his mind any shape they pleased, and readily made him believe that their thoughts were his thoughts. Did he write to Washington while under these influences on the subject of the cession, and was the answer written by his nephew and to what effect was it?

Irregularities in the Postal Service.

During the last few months our exchange list has been very irregularly served at this office. The HERALD is regularly sent to a large number of newspapers on very liberal terms, and we naturally expect an exchange in return. While we are willing to give our cotemporaries all the advantages of an early exchange we expect that equal promptness will be observed by them in forwarding us their papers, as it is not only by the consultation of their views but by a regular interchange can an intelligent and thorough acquaintance with local events be had. This desire naturally led us to call the attention of the publishers of the newspapers which most frequently failed to reach the HERALD office to the fact, and we have since received a great many letters, all of them of pretty much the same tenor, besides which many of the journals have referred to the subject in their editorial columns. As a specimen of the responses we extract the following from the Elton (Md.) Democrat:—

We are in receipt of a notice from the office of the New York Herald complaining that the Democrat is not regularly received at that office, and threatening us with the loss of the HERALD's exchange. We sincerely regret that the Democrat fails to reach any of our exchanges; but we are glad its non-arrival in the office of the HERALD is noticed. We can assure our great cotemporary that it is regularly mailed from this office. It would cost us more labor to leave it out than to mail it. We trust the HERALD will see that it is plainly our interest to exchange with it on its exceptionally liberal terms. We cannot afford to lose the HERALD from our office, for what would an editor's table be without it?

We have no doubt that most of the papers on our exchange list are regularly mailed. Their failure to reach this office is to be attributed, in consequence, to the carelessness of the postal agents. The postmasters in the inland towns and cities or the route agents upon the railroads may be responsible, and the responsibility may rest in the office in this city. There is a disposition among post office officials to regard the delivery of newspapers as a matter of little importance, and to this cause much of the irregularity may be due; but if the fault is in the New York office we are sure Postmaster James will correct the abuse as soon as his attention is called to the matter. We are inclined to think, however, that the abuse is mostly outside of New York; and for this reason we hope the acting Postmaster General will take the subject under consideration and endeavor to remedy the evil.

Antiseptic and Disease-Destroying Tree Culture.

The climatic influence of tree planting has been felt so beneficially in many parts of the globe that scientific inquiry has been raised as to its sanitary effects. Just now, in many sections of the United States, the malarial diseases are rife, and it may well excite general interest whether certain plantings will not prove an effectual antiseptic to fever-laden air. Among imported trees for which health-giving properties are claimed the public is somewhat familiar with the Eucalyptus or blue gum of Australia. Although its merits have, perhaps, been exaggerated, there can be no doubt that where it will thrive it fulfills the admirable office of absorbing the excessive moisture of marshy localities. It is said to be capable of absorbing ten times its weight of water and of emitting a powerful febrifuge in the shape of camphorous effluvia. The Medical Times, an English periodical, asserts this and more of the value of the famous transplant, and adds that marshy spots are speedily reduced to solidity by its absorptive action. The English experiments with this tree at the Cape of Good Hope, the same authority asserts, completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of the colony, and in the vicinity of Algiers a similar revolution was effected when the trees had been set out only four months and had attained only a height of ten feet. Whether these sanitary results were due to qualities possessed peculiarly by the Eucalyptus may be questioned. We believe that any extensive tree planting will prove a corrective of atmosphere in which deleterious elements are found.

It is well known to botanists that the quantity of nitrogen contained in crops exceeds in enormous proportion that supplied by the soil and its artificial fertilizers, the excess, undoubtedly, being derived from the air. Nitrogen, present in large proportions in the air, is a prolific source of disease, and all air-filters should be capable of removing nitrogenized matter. Besides absorbing nitrogen, vegetation is an absorbent of the moisture, by means of its leaves, certain plants maintaining a healthy condition without any contact with the soil. M. Cailletet found, in one instance, a plant which had considerably increased in size, though suspended in the air by a wire, and the inference is unavoidable that the leaves acted as filters to cleanse the air of any organic or inorganic impurities.

The indifference to general experiments for purifying the atmosphere by tree planting and other expedients arises from ignoring the fact that a very small alteration of its constituents works an immense difference. To withdraw .03 or .04 of carbonic acid from the air is sufficient to change it from that which is breathed in the crowded pit of a theatre to that breathed in Central Park, and we perceive by the senses a very small alteration. The difference between Manchester and its suburban districts is observed by the senses, though chemical tests show it is only .003 per cent. Considering the amount of air inhaled in a day by a single pair of lungs—from one thousand to one thousand two hundred gallons—it is evident, if only a very small particle of deleterious matter is inhaled each hour, the amount rapidly accumulates in the system. And this circumstance, so little suspected, should stimulate the most unpar-

efforts to secure a pure air in crowded cities and marshy rural neighborhoods.

The experimental researches in this vital field of sanitary science are sufficiently conclusive to warrant some outlay to secure the desired ends. It is, as yet, uncertain how far the Eucalyptus may succeed as a disease-destroying tree in this country, but it is worth the fullest and fairest experiment.

President Grant's Summer Residence.

We notice that the opposition journals continue their invectives against the President for his absence from Washington during the summer, representing him as receiving a heavy compensation for duties he does not perform. Such carping is not only illiberal in spirit but self-defeating as strategy. The President can be effectively assailed only for grave mistakes of policy, corrupt administration, or serious and real neglect of his public functions. By raising and magnifying slight objections his assailants destroy confidence in themselves, not in the object of their attacks. General Grant's keenest foes have not been able to point to specific instances wherein any public interest has suffered in consequence of his passing his summers at Long Branch.

Our earlier Presidents were in the habit of spending their summers away from the seat of government; Washington at Mount Vernon, John Adams at Quincy, Jefferson at Monticello and Poplar Forest. In those days there was no telegraph to keep the President promptly informed, nor railroads for the swift conveyance of documents; yet even then the despatch of public business was never seriously impeded by the absence of the President during the recesses of Congress. In looking into the works of John Adams we find that in the year 1800 he began to write official letters from Quincy on the 11th of July and continued them from the same place until October 9. In the preceding year, Congress having adjourned on the 4th of March, we find him dating from Quincy as early as May 13. On that day, in reply to the letter of a friend telling him that his absence from the seat of government was criticised, President Adams wrote:—"The people elected me to administer the government, it is true, and I do administer it here at Quincy as really as I could do at Philadelphia. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and the Attorney General transmit me daily by post all the business of consequence, and nothing is done without my advice and direction when I am here more than when I am in the same city with them. The post goes very rapidly, and I answer by the return of it, so that nothing suffers or is lost." In these absences during the recess of Congress President Adams followed the example of Washington. Jefferson and Madison continued the same practice, but their summer absences were shorter. An amusing story is told by Randall, Jefferson's biographer, of the way in which he made one of these summer sojourns contributory to his public duties. He had not yet built a house at Poplar Forest, and was confined there for three days during a heavy rain storm in one of the two rooms of his overseer's cottage. Finding nothing to read but an almanac, his restless mental activity set him at work to compute how long it would take to pay the national debt. Not having with him the pocket table of logarithms which he usually carried the computation was prolix and tedious; but after going through an almost interminable mass of figures he finally ascertained to his satisfaction that the internal taxes could be abolished and the debt still paid in eighteen years. The result was a paragraph on this subject in his next annual message which provoked Hamilton's fiercest criticisms.

When Congress is not in session, when the foreign Ministers are all away on their summer vacations, when the business of the great commercial cities is at a stand by the holiday absence of the men who transact it, and few questions arise between them and the government, in this annual ebb of public business, there is no reason why the President should not seek health and recreation for himself and his family in some cool retreat from which he can maintain supervision over the diminished activity of the government at this season of the year. Our politics will be in a most fortunate condition when nothing worse can be urged against the President than that he takes advantage of the summer lull to retire with his private secretary from the heat of Washington and discharge his public duties in a more salubrious place.

A FEARFUL CLERICAL CRIME.

It is a very pathetic story which is told in our news columns this morning of the death of Miss Pomeroy, of Jersey City. The heartrending details need not be repeated here; but the lesson which is taught by the brutal villainy of the poor girl's seducer is one that cannot be lightly passed over. There is not a case in the annals of crime where the mitigating circumstances were so few, the "Rev." Mr. Glendenning appearing in every aspect as one of those beings described in the Scriptures as wolves in sheep's clothing. Literally he used the livery of heaven that he might the more fully serve the devil. Artfully using his pastoral office to gain the confidence of a young girl and her guardians, he next employed it to rob her of her honor, and then even denied her the poor reparation of the marriage he had previously professed her. Such infamy is amazing. If the clerical office is no safeguard against libertinism where are we to look for safety? The Beecher scandal was bad enough, but this is infinitely worse.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, as is his wont, talked very freely and frankly with a HERALD representative yesterday on the political questions of the day. Among our public men there are few who have shown more political sagacity than the Vice President, and his opinions upon the third term question cannot fail to have great weight. While not believing that President Grant has any aspirations for another nomination, Mr. Wilson believes that if he was again nominated by the republican party he would be badly beaten. The Vice President even goes so far as to say that he would not support General Grant for another term. Such opposition in the republican party can scarcely fail to be fatal to the third term idea. In naming Mr. Washburne as a fit candidate for the next Presidency the Vice President indicates a choice which will be seconded by many active republicans, and the feeling in favor of our Minister to France is likely to increase rather than diminish.

Protection to Bathers.

The many deaths by drowning that have occurred within the last few days have directed public attention to the necessity of providing some means of rescue at our bathing places. Poor Schilling, who went down within sight and almost within reach of scores of horrified people, could have been saved with very little assistance if the right sort had been at hand. Officer McGrath and Kate McGuire would not have lost their lives at Coney Island if there had been life ropes or boats ready to be used for their rescue. When such distressing accidents occur we recognize the folly of neglecting these precautions, but unfortunately we are all too apt to forget them in a few days and to cease our demand for protection.

The Coroner's jury at Long Branch censured the bathing-house keeper of the Mansion Hotel for neglecting to have a boat or some other means of rescue at his command. The only way in which he could have saved Schilling was by venturing in himself, and this he did not dare to do without attaching a rope to his body, by which he might be pulled ashore as soon as he had seized the drowning man. Before he could procure the rope Schilling had gone down and been carried out by the receding waves. This accident has suggested a plan by which some little chance of escape from such a death may easily be afforded at Long Branch. Schilling, like almost all who have lost their lives while bathing in the surf at the Branch, was drowned only a few feet from the outer post to which the ropes are attached. It is proposed that two or three loose ropes or strong cords, about one hundred and fifty feet each in length, shall be attached securely to each outer post, the other end of the cord being fastened to a float similar to those used to buoy up the fishermen's nets. This float could be thrown from the post, if necessary, toward a man in danger, and he could be pulled in to within reach of the post. Schilling was drowned, probably, less than thirty feet from the outer post, and could certainly have been rescued in this simple manner. But the best safeguards against accident are boats, which should be kept plying just outside the breakers during the whole bathing hours. There is no reason why these boats should not be provided, even if the bathers should be charged a trifle for the expense—a tax they would cheerfully pay. The Long Branch hotel keepers should adopt this protection at once, and they should also require that every bathing-house keeper and his assistants should be good swimmers. Which hotel at the Branch will win the credit of moving first in this matter?

Monsieur Tesson Come Again.

Here we are again, Mr. Merriman! The time approaches for the meeting of party conventions, the nomination of candidates for office and the opening of the political campaign; so "here we are again," with the old joke of "a vigorous prosecution of the suits" designed to "recover several millions of public money abstracted from the public treasury" by the "old ring." This time we are told the conduct of these famous suits has been "delegated to two or three lawyers distinguished for their ability and earnestness in the cause of Reform," with a capital R. This means, we presume, that the legal gentlemen who have heretofore been drawing large incomes from the people's pockets for former "vigorous prosecutions" are to step aside and make room for new luminaries of law and reform. The robbery of the treasury by the old ring and their associates was discovered in 1871, and the "vigorous prosecution" has continued through the years 1872, 1873 and 1874. It has cost the city an enormous amount of money. That it has had no success may possibly be due to the fact that it commences just before election time and ceases with the close of the polls. During the balance of the year the "vigor" is confined to the collection of the reform lawyers' bills. It is time this fraudulent trick should be properly understood. The people who were robbed by the old ring feel that the plunderers should long since have been compelled to disgorge, and they would have been if there had been any honest desire on the part of the prosecutors of the suits to bring them to an end. But the political schemers who have held control of the legal proceedings have had no intention that such a result should be reached. The "storm raised in 1871" must be kept alive. It serves as capital in the annual elections and it diverts attention from the dishonest practices of the new ring. It helped to give us Havemeyer, with Charlick, Gardner, Matsell, Stern and the rest of the municipal ruffian at his heels.

The suits against the dishonest Tammany officials for restitution are not dead and will not be suffered to die. The people will take care of that. The bogus reformers who have made political capital out of the "vigorous prosecution" cry and who have used the suits as a pretence for drawing large annual fees out of the public purse will soon be disposed of, and then the power of the law will be invoked not only to recover the money appropriated by the "old ring" plunderers but to expose and punish the dishonest practices of the "new ring."

Died for His King.

The republican Icelanders have experienced the danger of coming in contact with a king. The simple-minded self-reliance of their ancestors seems to have forsaken at least one member of the community, who happened to be delegated to express the happiness of his fellow citizens at the presence of royalty. The poor Amptmann, or Mayor, of Thorshavn, was so overcome by the presence of a king that instead of reading an address of welcome he forgot his good manners and dropped down dead. It is difficult to understand why the Mayor, who was probably a useful member of society, should be so awed in the presence of a man whose only claim to distinction rested on his occupation of a throne. This king is not clever nor illustrious either in war or peace. Had he been born in the ranks of the people his intellectual qualities might never have raised him to the rank of alderman, and yet because he happens to be called a king a man drops dead in his presence as though he were a divinity. We suppose this must be accounted for by the inborn stupidity of the human race, which countless ages of progression still leaves in a mental condition not so very far removed from the ape as the well-wishers of the human kind could desire.

A Rising Politician.

There is an amount of ability and energy wasted on insignificant offices in this city which is astonishing, but the waste of the same qualities in the effort to obtain office is even more astounding. Twenty years ago an alderman was a very great man, indeed, and there was fame in store for whoever got the place by the most ingenious device. That the good old times have not passed away forever is evident from the success of Mr. Charles F. Matthias, who was a candidate for dog-catcher in the Twenty-second Assembly district. Mr. Matthias sprang into greatness and into office at a single bound. He is not particular about his conjurations, but he had made up his mind to become a dog-catcher, there being a vacancy in his district, and so he at once began to collect all the dogs he could find. In his own elegant language he has now about sixty of the canine race on hand. Mayor Havemeyer was not so prompt in filling the vacancy, however, as he was in the cases of Gardner and Charlick, and this gave Matthias an opportunity for the display of his genius. After informing the Mayor that unless he was appointed at once he would be compelled to let the dogs loose upon the community, he gently intimated that he had been starving the animals, and some of them were already showing signs of hydrophobia. The amiable gentleman was at once appointed, and we expect to hear from him again in the Alderman's Chamber or at Albany.

AN INDICATION.—Jack Brown, of Amerious, Ga., "believing in the immutable right of every man to ask for an office when he desires it," flings his name to the breeze as a candidate for Congress. His reasons for this course are given distinctly. He is a candidate "first, because he wants the office." He says it is "a ground hog case," as to the meaning of which our perceptions are not clear, but we should judge the term to be nearly equivalent to "root little pig or die." If Brown cannot draw a little cash from the public treasury he does not know where else he shall get any. Another of his reasons is more significant. He believes he will represent the people of his district "more satisfactorily and effectually" than any other candidate, because he has "an inordinate and uncontrollable desire to see General Grant his own successor for the next decade of years." From which it may be inferred that "the third term folly" is not unpopular in Jack Brown's neighborhood. There is one more reason which completes the picture. His final reason is that, as he has made a failure of everything else he has undertaken since the war, he knows that he is totally unfit for anything but to be a Congressman. By such supporters the third term thrives.

THE WATERING PLACES afford us material for some pleasant summer letters. A dreamy correspondent gives us an idea of the lymphatic enjoyments at Narragansett Pier, the newest of the seaside resorts. Then we have some gossip from Saratoga—the place which agreeable gossip makes its chosen home—and another correspondent recalls the memories of Bedford Springs, away off among the mountains of Pennsylvania. Interesting as all this must prove even to the confined denizens of the city it will not impel many of us to wish to fly to the sea side or the mountains these exceptionally delicious August mornings.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S ESCAPE has been made the subject of an official investigation, and the romantic story about Mme. Bazaine is rather badly spoiled. General Lemon finds that the guards were guilty of connivance, and that Bazaine quietly went "through the open door."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Isabella of Spain is at Vichy. Auber will have a statue at Caen. Marquis de Noailles will spend his vacation at Biarritz. Vice President Wilson left this city last evening for Boston. Major Gray, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House. Sir W. E. Logan, of Montreal, is residing at the Astor House. MacMahon sent an aide-de-camp to Toulon to receive the Khedive. Congressman L. A. Sheldon, of Louisiana, is staying at the Gelsey House. Many of the arms in the hands of the Carlists were shipped from Hamburg. England is infected with that dreadful malady known as "The National Game." Mr. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, is sojourning at the Brevoort House. Captain O. E. Michaelis, of the United States Ordnance Corps, is in Boston on temporary duty. Commodore Hugh V. Purviance, United States Navy, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Assistant Adjutant General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, has quarters at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. W. T. Kelly, Minister from Guatemala to New York, has apartments at the New York Hotel. One man dropped dead before the King of Denmark, but many men have fallen before Ulysses L. Professor C. S. Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey, has arrived at the Brevoort House. Pay Director James H. Wasmouth, of the Navy Department, is registered at the Albemarle Hotel. Mr. W. D. Howell is wrestling with Sampson, and we are afraid he will fare worse than the Pullitines did. Bergh objects to the practice that has lately become common of plugging the claws of dogs as if they were lobsters. Robeson claimed to be the best read man in the Cabinet, and that's why Robeson crow so; but it wasn't much to crow about. Earl Russell has taken Tennyson's house for the season. He regrets the failure of the Southern Confederacy as bitterly as ever. Preparations were made in France to receive the Khedive on the 29th inst., but he has changed his mind and will stay at home. Don't kill the toads. Watch one of them in your garden if you want to know how useful they are and how destructive to the gardener's enemies. William Thompson, United States Consul at Southampton, recently home on leave of absence, has returned to his post. He sailed in the Britannic. Attached to his tabernacle Spurgeon has a college for the education of ministers, a missionary staff, and an orphan asylum. There is no T. T. on the premises. Thirty-six thousand dollars was the little ransom paid to the Carlists by Señor Rortorillo, a Spanish banker, for the privilege of going to France from Navarre. Secretary Bristow arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and is at the Brevoort House. He will leave for Long Branch this morning, and will start thence to-night for Washington. The French Department of Foreign Affairs will shortly publish an "important and peremptory" note to annihilate everybody who has charged the French government with a disposition to help Don Carlos.