THE BAYONET IN THE SOUTH.

Available Military Force to Protect Colored Voters.

One-Seventh of the Army After Sitting Bull and One-Seventh in the Reconstructed States.

EIGHT THOUSAND TROOPS READY FOR ACTION.

The Gulf States to Receive Special Attention.

NEW YORK IN THE PROGRAMME.

The orders issued to General Sherman to hold all the available force of the army ready for prompt service in the Southern States, in view of the approaching Presidential election, gives rise to the interesting inquiry as to what number of men are actually at his disposal for that purpose. General Sheridan has stated that he was obliged to strip every post from the line of Manitoba to Texas in order to reinforce Terry and Crook. Even troops have been ordered from California to the Yellowstone, and they have no doubt by this time reached the theatre of hostilities. The Southern States, excepting Texas, have quartered in them two regiments of artillery and five of infantry, aggregating 3,500 men, and in Texas, principally along the Rio Grande frontier, are three regiments of cavalry, seven companies of artillery and four regiments of infantry (two of the latter being colored), aggregating 3,300 men. The garrisons in the reconstructed States have not been disturbed in consequence of the war against the Sioux. They remain at the strength above stated. On the Pacific coast there are one regiment and two troops of cavalry, eight companies of artillery and two regiments of infantry, and in Arizona the Sixth cavalry and Eighth infantry. It may be stated that the presence of a considerable military force is necessary in Texas to protect the people against Mexicans and Indian marauders; and there is, also, a necessity for occupying at all times several forts and posts in the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific. The total number of men in the organization of the army, including staff corps of engineers, ordnance department, Military Academy, men not attached to regiments, hospital stewards, &c., is about 28,200; but the organization, by regiments and companies, is only 25,000. General Sheridan, after the greatest exertions has been able, according to his own statement, to give Terry and Crook 3,500 men, which General Sherman thinks are "quite as many as can be maintained on the Big Horn."

GARRISONS IN THE SOUTH.

Comprehending the value of the figures just mentioned, an estimate can be formed of the available force of the army "not now engaged in subduing the savages on the Western frontier," "for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote." The appended exhibit explains itself:—

Strength of regular army	25,000
Stationed in reconstructed States	3,500
Stationed in Texas	3,300
Stationed in Pacific States	2,200
Stationed in Arizona	1,000
Operating against Sioux	3,500—13,600
Distributed in other localities	11,400

General Sherman has, it appears, a considerable force to draw upon in the event of it being deemed proper to increase the Southern garrisons. It is admitted that there will be no occasion for keeping troops in Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas or even Alabama. These States are certain for the democracy; but Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina are to receive special attention. Indeed General Sherman has already commenced to remove soldiers from Georgia into South Carolina. On the 17th inst. (two days after the issue of the order to distribute and station troops) a company of the Eighteenth infantry was transferred by his direction from Atlanta, Ga., to Edgefield, S. C. The interesting matter is that with over 10,000 men not engaged in serious military work it has been found necessary to increase the army; and, still further, that it is within the power of the General-in-Chief to concentrate within the boundaries of four or five States of the Union, prior to an important election, from 7,000 to 8,000 regular troops for the avowed purpose of meddling with the people in the exercise of their right of voting.

AVAILABLE CAVALRY.

Commencing with the cavalry, it will be found that General Sherman has available "to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law" in the Southern States the First regiment, stationed in California, one troop of which is now *en route* toward the Atlantic; three companies of the Second, also on the Pacific slope, the other nine troops being now in the field against the Sioux; two troops of the Third in Nebraska; nearly the entire Fourth, whose place in the Indian Territory has been very recently supplied by seven companies of artillery from the Eastern States, and its commander, General McKenzie, ordered North, and the Ninth cavalry (colored), stationed in New Mexico and Kansas. The transportation of a considerable portion of this force to the reconstructed States could be very speedily effected, and as there are no mounted troops in that locality there would seem to be some probability that a transfer will be made. The Sixth regiment, serving in Arizona, could not be safely removed; the Apaches are still dangerous, but men could be temporarily withdrawn from other posts on the Pacific coast without much risk to the public safety in that quarter. Over 1,000 cavalry might be easily concentrated at Columbia, Baton Rouge, Holly Springs, St. Augustine or Charleston, within a month.

AVAILABLE ARTILLERY.

Three of the five artillery regiments are stationed in Northern States. Recently, however, four companies of the First, from Newport, R. I., and three of the Third, from New York harbor, were transferred to Fort Sill, I. T., and four companies of the Fourth, from San Francisco, were sent to join Crook on the Yellowstone. It has to be borne in mind that an artillery regiment consists of twelve companies, only two of which are mounted and provided with batteries; the others are equipped and act as infantry. One battery of each regiment is stationed permanently at Fortress Monroe, which constitutes the school of artillery and which is also an excellent point to have distributed and stationed for operation if necessary in North Carolina a highly trained and effective body of soldiers.

The headquarters and two companies (B and K) of the First artillery are at Fort Adams, R. I.; one company (I) at Fort Warren, Mass.; one company (M), Fort Trumbull, Conn.; one company (D), Plattsburg, N. Y.; one company (H), Fort Preble, Me.; one company (L), Fort Independence, Mass.

The headquarters and two companies, C and I, of the Third Artillery, are at Fort Hamilton, in this harbor; one company, B, Fort Niagara, New York; one company, H, Madison barracks, New York; one company, F, Fort Ontario, New York; one company, K, Fort Woodin, this harbor; one company, M, Centennial grounds, Philadelphia; two companies, G and L, Fort Reno, I. T., and two companies, D and E, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

As stated above, four companies of the Fourth Artillery are *en route* to join General Crook; two companies of the regiment are stationed at Sitka, Alaska, and three companies occupy the fortifications in the bay of San Francisco. Outside of the two artillery regiments distributed in the South, about 700 men from this army are available under Secretary Cameron's letter to General Sherman of the 15th instant.

That portion of the infantry which may be considered available is scattered over the country from the confines of Iowa and Missouri, through Kansas, Colorado and Utah. No Indian disturbances exist in this region and the troops have little else to do than guard public property. A very considerable portion of the infantry stationed this side of the Rocky Mountains, not engaged in the Sioux war, could, with no great effort, be poured into a given locality such as contemplated by General Grant in his recent instructions to Sherman. The location of the several regiments, with exceptions before stated, are given according to their numerical designation.

The First infantry is stationed in Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Randall, close to the Iowa boundary line.

Three companies of the Fourth are with General Crook. The headquarters with two companies are at Fort Bridger, near Salt Lake. The remaining five companies are in Wyoming Territory.

Four companies of the Sixth infantry are with General Terry. A strong column of this regiment is at Fort Buford, at which point a depot for the Yellowstone River has been established.

Five companies of the Ninth are stationed in Nebraska. The other five companies are with Crook.

The Fourteenth garrisons the posts in Utah. Six companies, with headquarters, are at Camp Douglas. The Fifteenth infantry is stationed in New Mexico, far removed from the scene of Sioux hostilities.

Three companies of the Seventeenth form a portion of Terry's force. Seven companies occupy forts in Dakota.

The headquarters and two companies of the Nineteenth infantry are at Fort Lyon, Col., and one company at each of the following posts in Kansas:—Fort Dodge, Fort Larned, Fort Wallace and Fort Hays. Two companies are at Camp Supply, I. T., and one at Fort Elliott, Texas.

The headquarters of the Twentieth is at Fort Snelling, Minn. One company is at Fort Ripley, two at Pembina, three at Fort Abraham Lincoln, one at Fort Seward and one at Fort Abercrombie. No part of this regiment is engaged in the operations against Sitting Bull.

Six companies of the Twenty-second infantry are with General Terry. The headquarters remain at Fort Wayne, Mich. One company, B, is at Fort Porter, N. Y.; one company, K, at Fort Brady, Mich., and one company, C, at Fort Mackinac, Mich.

The headquarters of the Twenty-third infantry is at Omaha, Neb. Six companies are stationed at that point. One company is at each of the following points:—Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne depot, Wy. T., and Fort Russell. The regiment expects to receive orders for the Yellowstone, but none have yet been issued.

EXHIBIT IN DETAIL.

The following is an exhibit in detail of the troops "not now engaged in subduing the savages on the Western frontier." The statement does not include the forces at present stationed in the reconstructed States or on the Rio Grande frontier, nor does it embrace the soldiers of the regular army serving on the Pacific coast or in Arizona:—

Regiments.	*Companies.*	*Men.*
First cavalry	12	850
Second cavalry	3	210
Third cavalry	2	150
Fourth cavalry	7	450
Ninth cavalry	12	800
First artillery	7	380
Third artillery	11	520
First infantry	10	475
Fourth infantry	7	315
Sixth infantry	6	270
Seventh infantry	3	144
Ninth infantry	7	315
Fourteenth infantry	10	450
Fifteenth infantry	10	450
Seventeenth infantry	7	280
Nineteenth infantry	10	450
Twentieth infantry	10	460
Twenty-second infantry	4	180
Twenty-third infantry	10	450
Total		7,539
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments		263
Enlisted men unattached to regiments (including permanent party on Governor's Island)		650
Corps of engineers		309
Ordnance department		450
Total		9,211

When the regiments are recruited up to the full standard, as established by law, the number given above would be increased by several thousand. As it is, General Sherman can, if so disposed, reinforce the troops now stationed in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida by half a dozen regiments, and as their withdrawal from the West would be only temporary, there would be nothing surprising if such a course should be pursued. He has full authority in the premises. In fact, the entire army, with the exception of 3,500 in the Yellowstone country in search of Sitting Bull, is placed at his disposal for political purposes during the Presidential campaign, and there are indications that the city of New York is to have the benefit of military aid in the matter of registering before and voting on the day of election.

BANCROFT DAVIS.

HIS ARRIVAL IN THE CITY YESTERDAY FROM GERMANY.

Yesterday afternoon the Hamburg steamship Frisia arrived in this port, bringing home United States Minister to Germany Bancroft Davis. The Minister was met by a HERALD reporter as he was stepping on to the wharf from the steamship.

REPORTER—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has published a long account of the refusal of our Consul at Frankfort, and subsequently your own, to receive a friendly Fourth of July address from the Frankfort Democratic Association. Some American papers have alluded to the affair as a direct insult to Germany, and I have to beg that you will let the HERALD have your ideas on the subject.

Minister DAVIS—The whole story is a very simple and a very short one. An election is to take place in Germany, and the Consul General at Frankfort was presented with an address which bore, in his opinion, upon local politics. As a Consul his duty is to steer clear of any connection with foreign politics. He did so, and firmly and courteously refused to accept the address of the Frankfort Democratic Association. He, being on the spot, was better able to judge of the import of said address than I was, and I subsequently indorsed his decision. That is all there is to the story, which has been magnified for political purposes. I really have no further explanation to make on the subject.

As the Minister was stepping into his carriage, which was to take him to Weehawken, he stated, in reply to a question put by the reporter respecting his visit to this country, "that he expected to remain in the United States a short time.

WORK OR BREAD.

Much interest is felt by the idle workingmen of Newark in the issue between the workingmen of the metropolis and the authorities touching the question of supplying work. So it is in Elizabeth and other leading centres of the State. The workingmen of Elizabeth have addressed to the authorities a petition which was as follows:—"The undersigned, citizens of the city of Elizabeth, and the most of us with families dependent upon us for support, earnestly and respectfully ask your honorable body to take some action that will provide us with work. Should the Common Council, in their wisdom, resolve in favor of some public improvements, the city authorities can give labor to many of our number who are now not only out of work, but actually in want of the necessaries of life. Hoping our humble petition may be favorably received, we shall ever pray, &c." Accompanying the petition was another from property owners, urging that in the interests of humanity the request of the workingmen be complied with. Consideration of the petition will be had next Monday. Both in Elizabeth and Newark the authorities could find work for a large force of men repairing and improving rotten and dilapidated streets. In Newark particularly the main streets are now, as they have been for years past, in a shocking condition, a disgrace as well as an injury to the city. It is considered strange in the extreme that the authorities do not yield to public need and demand and seriously consider the matter of properly paving Broad and Market streets.

CARLISTS AND ALFONSISTS.

SINGULAR SCENE AT BOOTH'S THEATRE—HOW AN ALFONSIST FOUND HIMSELF OUTSIDE THE DOOR.

The partisan feeling among Spaniards relative to Don Carlos and Don Alfonso was manifested last evening at Booth's Theatre, on the occasion of the visit of the former gentleman. It appears that when Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer learned that Don Carlos and his suite intended to witness the performance of "Sardanapalus" they decided to tender him the use of a box, and, to make the event more memorable, ordered it to be decorated with the Spanish colors. The order was given the janitor at so late an hour in the day that he was unable to procure the necessary flags in time to put them in position before the theatre doors were opened. While he was at work in sight of the audience a man rushed over and attempted to tear the flags down, exclaiming, in imperfect English, "This is for no true man or Spaniard."

Mr Boyd, the janitor, tried to induce the man to desist and take his seat, but finding that he persisted decided to take him to Mr. Booker. When the latter gentleman heard the facts he ordered the Alfonsist to be ejected from the theatre, the scene being an exciting one. The proprietors indorsed Mr. Booker's action, as Don Carlos was their guest and must be protected. A few minutes after the occurrence Don Carlos entered the theatre, and was received with a good deal of applause which he gracefully acknowledged, as also the compliment paid him by Signor Operti's orchestra playing the Spanish national air.

TRUE TO EACH OTHER.

Yesterday morning Edward Kenny, aged twenty-eight, of No. 419 East Fourteenth street, while in the saloon of Thomas Reilly, at No. 218 First avenue, quarrelled with a stranger and a desperate fight ensued. The bartender, Patrick Hannerty, endeavored to separate the parties, when Kenny, wrenching a leg from the table, struck him over the head, wounding him severely. Hannerty, thoroughly infuriated, rushed behind the bar and, snatching a large Smith & Wesson revolver, fired at Kenny, wounding him slightly in the head. Both men were arrested by Detective Robinson, of the Seventeenth precinct, but on their being arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Court yesterday, they refused to make any complaint against each other.

A BURGLARY IN READE STREET.

Captain Caffrey, of the Fifth precinct, yesterday reported that burglars had stolen from the store of Fisher & Rittenbaus, No. 96 Reade street, $1,000 worth of rep goods. From the investigation made by him it appears that the burglars effected an entrance from the front by means of false keys. They then forced open a door on the second floor and selected their goods. Six hundred dollars' worth of lace curtains and a bundle of reps worth $100 were found on the stairs, having been left behind by the thieves. The store was found securely fastened by the officer on post at six A. M., and an hour later the burglary was discovered. The police have no clew to the thieves.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.

At half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a rickety wooden building on Henderson street, near Railroad avenue, Jersey City. The lower floor is used as a blacksmith shop by John Stanley and the upper as a carpenter shop by an old man named Michael Duggan. Mr. Thomas Stratford rushed into the burning building, and saw old Duggan lying on a wretched bed enveloped in flames. He snatched him up and carried him down stairs into the street, but the unfortunate man was so burned that the skin peeled off and adhered to Stratford's clothing. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died at noon. The loss by fire will not exceed $200.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

This is positively the last week of "Dundreary" at Mr. Daly's charming theatre, and on Monday next "David Garrick" will be revived, in compliance with numerous requests at the box office, with Mr. Sothern in his original *rôle*. Miss Alice Wyndham and Miss Annie Deland will then make their first appearance this season. We hope for a revival of "Home," in which Mr. Sothern has never played his original part in New York, before the close of his very successful engagement.

THE NEW LEADING ACTOR AT DALY'S.

Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, the new leading actor engaged by Mr. Daly for the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is expected to arrive to-day in the steamer L'Amerique. He will make his début here on the 12th of September, and Mr. Daly is hard at work upon a new play in which Mr. Coghlan will appear as the hero. Mr. Coghlan is, beyond question, the leading juvenile actor in England, occupying the same artistic position upon the London stage which Mr. Lester Wallack has so long held here. He is about thirty-five years of age, tall, elegantly built, with dark eyes and hair and an expressive face, full of intellect and animation. His career does not disappoint the expectations raised by his appearance, for Mr. Coghlan is an author as well as an actor. His petite comedy, "A Game at Whist," has run the entire season at the Court Theatre, London, and the same house will reopen with an original comedy from his pen in October. The artistic successes of Mr. Coghlan date from the year 1867, when he appeared at the St. James' Theatre, London, as Charles Surface, in "The School for Scandal," and was instantly recognized as an actor of the first rank. At the Lyceum Theatre he subsequently distinguished himself during a brief season, and was then transferred to the Prince of Wales', where he has since reigned preeminent, acting not only all the Robertsonian comedies, but also such contrasted characters as Charles Surface, Shylock and Alfred Evelyn in "Money," in which he was pronounced equal to Macready. With every confidence that he will be perfectly fitted with the new part which Mr. Daly is constructing for him, we still hope that the New York public will be permitted to see Mr. Coghlan in some of those legitimate *rôles* in which he has won fame and fortune in London.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The recent Balfe festival in London was a great success.

The Union Square Theatre opens for the season on Monday, with Bret Harte's new play.

Carvalho is the new lessee of the Paris Opéra Comique, and the subvention of the theatre has been increased to $58,000.

A telegram from London to the management of Niblo's Garden announces that the ballet company for "Baba" will leave for New York on the 23d inst., the first performance of the grand spectacle taking place on September 18.

On Thursday evening every selection to be given by Gilmore's Band at the Garden will be played by them for the first time in public. The overture, "Consecration of the House," by Beethoven, will be the leading attraction.

"Brünhilde," the heroine of the "Nibelungen Lied," will be the principal feature in Mme. Janauschek's *repertoire* this season. Wagner will arrange some selections from his great music drama to accompany Mme. Janauschek's impersonation of the heroine. She will commence an engagement at the Boston Theatre on the 30th of October.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL OGLE R. GOWAN.

The death of Lieutenant Colonel Gowan is announced as having taken place late on Tuesday night at Toronto, Canada. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1800. He received an excellent education, and was for some years editor of the *Antidote*, a political newspaper in Dublin, and was the author of several political pamphlets. In Ireland Colonel Gowan was a leading member of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution. In 1829 he emigrated to Canada, and settled at Escott's Park, Leeds county, Ontario. He was the father and founder of Orangeism in America, and first Supreme Grand Master and Sovereign of the Loyal Orange Institution of British America, and for twenty years was Grand Master of the Orange Lodge. He served as a member of the Canadian Parliament from 1834 to 1861, and since that time has been Post Office Inspector of the money department for Upper Canada. During the Canadian insurrection of 1837-8 he was in command of the Ninth Provincial battalion of volunteers, and was subsequently appointed colonel of the Second regiment of Leeds militia.

GEORGE ROBERTS PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins was born in Otsego county, New York, on May 3, 1812. He was a self-educated man, and at the age of eighteen was employed in the slack water survey of the Susquehanna River. He was a teacher of mathematics in the Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y., from 1831 to 1838, when he became principal of the Utica Academy. In 1844, at the opening of the State Normal School, he was chosen Professor of Mathematics, and four years later was elected principal. In 1852 he resigned and superintended the erection of the Dudley Observatory. He has published a series of mathematical works from 1840 to 1854:—"Treatise on Algebra," "Elements of Algebra," "Elements of Geometry," "Trigonometry and Surveying" and "Plane and Solid Geometry." He died suddenly yesterday, at New Hartford.

JOHN E. ALEXANDER.

John E. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Ill., who has long been known as the most extensive cattle dealer in the Mississippi Valley, died on Monday night. He was possessed of an extensive business and social acquaintance, and his death is universally deplored. Deceased left life insurance policies amounting in the aggregate to $80,000.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN.

William H. Chapman, democratic Member of Assembly from the First Oneida district in 1868, died at his residence in Washington Mills, yesterday, aged fifty-six years.

AUGUSTE NEFFTZER, JOURNALIST.

M. Nefftzer, whose death is announced by cable telegram from Paris, was born at Colmar (Haut Rhin) in 1820. He studied theology under the Protestant Faculty at Strasbourg, and went to Paris after having devoted some time to provincial journalism. He became attached to *La Presse* in 1844, and during many years he signed that sheet in the character of manager. It was to this title that, in 1851, he was prosecuted and condemned to a year's imprisonment for one of the most curious tricks that is recorded in political literature. While the last message of the President of the Republic was awaited with anxiety *La Presse* anticipated it, and gave at the heads of its columns, with all the appearances of an official article, several extracts from the works of Louis Napoleon. This apocryphal message, which was of the most pronounced democratic color, affected differently all opinions. The Bourse was disturbed, and received it with loud hisses, for it alarmed the different parties hostile to the Republic. The articles of M. Nefftzer, in the journal of M. de Girardin, ran in general on the subjects of foreign policy and philosophy. As a philosopher he showed a preference for religious questions. He was editor-in-chief of *La Presse* from 1856 to November, 1857. He resumed in 1859, and edited almost constantly the daily political bulletin of the paper. In January, 1861, he finally left *La Presse*, to which he had been attached nearly sixteen years, to found *Le Temps*, which has taken a prominent place in the ranks of the liberal press. In 1868 M. Nefftzer and M. Ch. Dollfus founded the *Revue Germanique*, of which he remained one of the chief writers, and in which he chiefly printed historical works and religious criticisms.

M. TOCQUEVILLE, SENATOR.

The ranks of the republicans in the French Senate have been weakened by the death of M. Tocqueville, a prominent member of that body, whose death is reported by cable telegram from Paris.

M. ARBILLEUR, SENATOR.

The death of another French republican Senator is announced. M. Arbilleur, who was elected to the Senate by the republican party, and who formed in that representative capacity one of the bulwarks against the aggressions of the monarchists, has died. A vacancy is thus created which his party may not easily fill.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY L. TALBOT, R. A.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lynch Talbot, of the Royal Artillery, dropped dead yesterday, at his residence in Halifax, N. S.

MURDEROUS THIEVES.

An attempted robbery in West Fourth street yesterday morning was followed by a desperate attempt at assassination by one of the thieves engaged. The saloon at No. 34 West Fourth street is kept by Guiseppe Belmasconi, alias "Garibaldi." He has in his employ two bartenders, Stefano Garetano and Pina Pisquone. Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a man subsequently ascertained to be John Paine, of No. 18 Chrystie street, entered the saloon, called for a drink, and while Garetano was preparing it attempted to rob the money drawers. On being discovered by the bartender he endeavored to escape by means of the door opening on Fourth street. "Garibaldi," however, seized him and threw him down on the sidewalk. While in this position Phillip King, who says he lives at No. 220 East Twentieth street and is a stone cutter, drew a heavy navy revolver and fired two shots at "Garibaldi," one of which glanced by the latter's head. The noise of the firing brought Officer Warren, of the Fifteenth precinct, to the scene, and he arrested King. Both King and Paine, on being arraigned before Judge Duffy, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, were fully committed for trial, King for felonious assault and Paine for attempted larceny.

THE GARBAGE WAR.

The hotel keepers at Coney Island are still loud in their complaints against the methods of the New York Street Cleaning Department, whose servants dump the offal when the tide is coming in, and the filth is therefore strewn along the beach. Yesterday papers in answer were prepared by W. C. Whitney, counsel for defendants in the suit brought by the Mayor and Commonality of New York against Shore Inspector Cornelius Fergusson and others. Mr. Britton, District Attorney of Kings county, also caused his answer to be served on the plaintiffs. He denies that he has caused, or threatened to do, any of the acts alleged in the complaint. He alleges that as District Attorney it is his sworn duty to prosecute all violations of law made by criminals, which he has done to the best of his ability. No court has the authority to enjoin him from causing the arrest of any person committing a crime over which the law courts held in Kings county have jurisdiction.

Shore Inspector Fergusson admits that he arrested New York officers while they were engaged in dumping garbage in the bay, but he denies that they were arrested on the high seas.

It is the intention of defendants to move for a change of venue in the argument of the case from New York to Kings county.

DROWNED WHILE BOATING.

At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning Henry Rhodes and William Bell, aged respectively twenty-one and twenty-three years, were drowned while rowing on the Harlem River. It appears that the boat was opposite the foot of 115th street, near the shore, when it struck a rock and overturned, throwing its occupants in the river. They struggled for a short time and then sank. Efforts were made to find the bodies, but up to the present writing without success. Rhodes lived at No. 159 East 114th street and Bell at No. 119 East 113th street.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination*	*Office.*
Scythia	Aug 23	Liverpool	14 Bowling Green
State of Penns'ly'a	Aug 24	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Wieland	Aug 24	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Richmond	Aug 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Adler	Aug 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Bolivia	Aug 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Holland	Aug 26	London	39 Broadway
Anglia	Aug 26	London	7 Bowling Green
England	Aug 26	Liverpool	53 Broadway
Canada	Aug 30	Havre	55 Broadway
Algeria	Aug 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Frisia	Aug 31	Hamburg	61 Broadway
W A Scholten	Aug 31	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Alsatia	Sept 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Egypt	Sept 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Main	Sept 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ethiopia	Sept 2	London	7 Bowling Green
Britannic	Sept 2	Liverpool	47 Broadway
Amerique	Sept 2	Havre	55 Broadway
Idaho	Sept 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bohemia	Sept 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Sept 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Virginia	Sept 7	Glasgow	72 Broadway
City of Berlin	Sept 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St Laurent	Sept 9	Havre	55 Broadway
Anchoria	Sept 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	Sept 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Italy	Sept 9	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Nevada	Sept 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Abyssinia	Sept 12	Liverpool	2 Bowling Green
Cellert	Sept 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Nevada	Sept 14	Glasgow	72 Broadway
California	Sept 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	Sept 16	London	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Sept 16	Liverpool	39 Broadway
Germanic	Sept 16	Liverpool	7 Broadway
Mosel	Sept 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Pommerania	Sept 21	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Chester	Sept 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Celtic	Sept 23	Liverpool	47 Broadway
Elysia	Sept 23	London	7 Bowling Green
Montana	Sept 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	5 18		Gov. Island	eve	11 19
Sun sets	6 47		Sandy Hook	eve	10 34
Moon sets	eve	8 47	Hell Gate	morn	1 04

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 22, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Algeria (Br), Watson, Liverpool Aug 12, via Queenstown 13, with mdse and 250 passengers to C G Francklyn.

Steamer Alsatia (Br), Campbell, Glasgow, Aug 12, via Moville 13th, with mdse and 131 passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug 18, lat 47 15, lon 47 30, passed six large icebergs, with several detached pieces floating about; 9 PM, passed a large iceberg; Aug 21, lat 42, lon 64, passed bark Weymouth, of Weymouth, bound east; also French steamer Labrador, bound east; lat 41 10, lon 66, passed bark Camelia, bound west.

Steamer Frisia (Ger), Meyer, Hamburg Aug 9 and Havre 12th, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had very strong westerly winds and rough weather, in lat 46 54, lon 47 05, passed two icebergs; Aug 17, 4 30 PM, fell in with Spanish schooner Iodquina, from St Domingo for Havre, sent a boat to her and found five of the crew starved to death, the only ones on board alive were the captain, Buenza Palau, a seaman and one passenger, all of whom were taken on board the Frisia and brought to this port; 18th, no lat, &c, spoke an Austrian bark showing signals, J P BD, from Bristol for New York.

Steamer De Ruyter (Belg), Gaik, Antwerp Aug 6, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer City of Mexico, Sherwood, New Orleans July 30, Tampico Aug 2, Tuxpan 3d, Vera Cruz 9th, Campeche 14th, Progreso 12th and Havana 17th, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons. Aug 20, 50 miles south of Hatteras, passed bark Wm H Genn, hence for Brunswick; same day, Diego de Rojas, a Spaniard, 35 years of age, first class passenger, disappeared in the afternoon between 2 30 (when last seen) and 4 o'clock; a thorough search was made for him when missed, but without success; he is supposed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Steamer City of Dallas, Chester, Fernandina Aug 17, Brunswick, Ga, 18th and Port Royal, SC, 19th, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co. Aug 20, 6 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamer City of Vera Cruz, hence for Havana.

Steamer City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Aug 19, with mdse to J W Quintard & Co. Aug 20, 50 miles NE of Frying Pan Lightship, spoke brig Three Sisters (Br), from Bristol for Charleston; same day, Hatteras Light bearing WSW, steamer City of Mexico, hence for Havana.

Steamer Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London 49 days, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light baffling winds the entire passage.

Ship Grecian (new, 1684 tons), Dunbar, Kennebunkport, in ballast to Sutton & Co.

Bark Graf Moltke (Ger), Ohlf, Stettin 63 days, with empty barrels to C Tobias & Co.

Bark Perlew (Nor), Ledien, Arendal 63 days, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Meier (Nor), Pedersen, Bordeaux 50 days, in ballast to Beckman, Oerlein & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Johanna Margaretha (Nor), Svendsen, Stockton, E, 48 days, in ballast to Joshua S Tucker & Co.

Brig Maria C (Ital), Romano, Catania, 30 days, with sulphur to Davis & Taylor; vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 19.

Brig Peri, Stevenson, Kingston, Ja, 18 days, with logwood and sugar to A H Solomon; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Matilda B (Br), Wright, Antigua 15 days, with molasses to Jones and Lenzh.

Schr Velwa, Plunkett, Cape Haytien 17 days, with logwood to H. Baker & Co; vessel to J R Staples.

Schr Magnet, Blackwood, Two Rivers, NS, 9 days, with spars to A Richardson.

Schr Florida West, Jacksonville 16 days, with lumber to Drew & Buckle; vessel to master.

Schr Joseph G Stover, Clay, Brunswick, Ga, 10 days, with lumber to W A Parks & Co; vessel to R P Buck & Co.

Schr J W Vanamun, Sharp, St Marys, with lumber to Souder & Adams; vessel to E D Hurlburt & Co.

Schr Eva J Smith, Hearon, Savannah 10 days, with lumber to E Bussell; vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Frances, Patterson, Georgetown, SC, 7 days, with naval stores to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr W N Gressner, Egbert, Richmond, Va.

Schr Carrie, Johnson, Richmond, Va.

Schr Snow Flake, Cahill, Richmond. Is bound to Poughkeepsie.

Schr Althea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr W S Simmons, Simmons, Virginia.

Schr Zephyr, Milligan, Virginia.

Schr Wm McGee, Sheldon, Virginia.

Schr N R Godfrey, Gluff, Virginia.

Schr A H Bailey, Reeves, Virginia.

Schr Maria & Elizabeth, Tole, Georgetown, DC.

Schr F Nickerson, Haskell, Georgetown, DC.

Schr R G Wheldon, Heath, Georgetown, DC, for Norwalk.

Schr Jamestown, Hyer, Philadelphia for Hudson.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Pinney, Philadelphia for Bucksport.

Schr Amos Falkenberg, Burnie, Philadelphia for Bristol, RI.

Schr Island City, Allen, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr J T Ingraham, Smith, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr Morelight, Allen, Calais 6 days, with timber to John Boynton Son & Co.

Schr Lucy Wheatley, Wallace, Kennebec, 3 days with ice to D Dettinger; vessel to master.

Schr Union Flag, Frisbee, Kennebec 4 days, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co; vessel to H W Loud & Co.

Schr Hamberg, Libby, Kennebec 4 days, with ice to A Birch; vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Pearl, Robinson, Portland, 3 days with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company; vessel to master.

Schr Battle Paige, Godfrey, Boston 3 days, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co; vessel to master.

☞ Ship British America (Br); barks Romance (Br), and Zenobia (Nor), which were anchored in the lower bay came up to the city 22d AM.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, Boston for New York.

Steamer City of New Bedford, Fish, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Walden, Providence for New York.

Schr Guiding Star (Br), Cotton, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Silver Spray, Nye, Tenney, NB, for New York.

Schr Rival, Brinton, Gardiner for New York.

Schr David Torry, Jameson, Bath for New York.

Schr Ann F Whitney, Kinney, Bath for New York.

Schr Mary E Amsden, Crowell, Bath for New York.

Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Wm McCobb, Cleveland, Somerset for New York.

Schr M W Griffing, Stocking, New Haven for New York.

Schr J P Robinson, Gloucester for New York.

Schr Annie V Bergen, Jarvis, Providence for New York.

Schr C S Luxarus, Young, Providence for New York.

Schr G W Baldwin, Providence for New York.

Schr Frances Eden, Oliver, Providence for New York.

Schr Stephen Woodbury, Hayden, Kennebec for New York.

Schr Clara Smith, Haskell, Rockland for New York.

Schr Mary Natt, Parker, Stonington for New York.

Schr Charles Dennis, Youmans, Kennebec for New York.

Schr Millie Frank, Jones, Northport for New York.

Schr Anna, Hawkins, Kennebec for New York.

Schr Samuel F Godwin, Williams, Stamford for New York.

Schr Hester, Davis, Portchester for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer George Cromwell, Bacon, New York for Halifax, NS, and St Johns, NF.

Steamer Neptune, Berry, New York for Boston.

Bark Catalpa, Anthony, New York for New Bedford.

Brig Arabell (Br), Harvey, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr J H Barnett, Lawson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Robert Center, Huss, New York for Hartford.

Schr K M Wells, Wells, Jersey City for Madison, Ct.

Schr B F Woolsey, Tyrrel, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Leanora, New York for New London.

Schr Lucy, Jones, New York for New Haven.

Schr Geo Gurney, Garney, Port Johnson for Pawtucket.

Schr John Snow, Leary, New York for Nahant.

Schr Mediator, Davis, Hoboken for