

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sunday excepted). Ten dollars per year, or five dollars for six months, in advance.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT. BROADWAY THEATRE—DANIELS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—KERRY GOW.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for one dollar per month.

The Herald special newspaper train to Saratoga, Sharon and Elkhart Springs, Lake Luzerne and Lake George and all intermediate points.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be fair or partly cloudy and warm, followed by increasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active; at the opening fairly strong, but later in the day it developed a good deal of weakness.

THE PRICE OF COAL has been put up by the Pennsylvania Company. Now let it put up the wages of its starving miners.

NEW YORK will enjoy the distinction of having a colored cadet at West Point. Where is Boston, with all her love for the man and brother?

To those who were not well up in medieval history the Swabian games yesterday were incomprehensible as Howard's Indian campaign.

THE ALDERMEN may succeed in bringing Tweed before them, but can they make him tell what he knows? Why not call Mr. Fairchild?

THE EXPERIMENT of steam was successfully tried on one of the city railroads in Brooklyn yesterday. What has become of the Third Avenue project?

A LETTER FROM CAIRO throws some light on the dark dominions of the Khedive and the underhand work of the British government in that part of the world.

THERE IS A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION between the Brooklyn and Cincinnati detectives in regard to Mackey. The former think it was murder and the latter suicide.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS, elsewhere printed, of the eight trust companies of the city will furnish some interesting and perhaps instructive reading to their stockholders and depositors.

WHEN TWO CITIZENS complain before a justice about barking dogs it is his duty to order them to be killed. Only when the justice fails to do so complaints to the Herald are in order.

A FAILURE to distinguish between the decimal and the centesimal scale has brought a five thousand dollar suit for damages to an uptown druggist, and came very near bringing death to his unfortunate victim.

THE TIME MADE on the Saratoga course yesterday was excellent, and all the races were well contested. A good deal of credit is due to the association for the attractive programme it has furnished from day to day.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE WEIGHTS have been weighed at Washington and found very deficient indeed. They know next to nothing about the business they are paid for, but are thoroughly up in political weights and measures.

OUR PRESSURE CORRESPONDENT at Brelia gives a picturesque account of life at the Czar's headquarters and some insight into Bulgarian manners and customs. The Bulgarians and Wallachians appear to be a sad lot. The women are not only uninteresting, but positively ugly, and the least said about the men the better.

Few PERSONS will blame the Central and Hudson River Railroad companies for discharging those who a few weeks ago were ready to destroy its property. The best thing the unfortunate men who have been dismissed can do is to accept the situation and not make their condition, as they foolishly threaten, worse by running the risk of the State Prison.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure has risen on the Atlantic coast in advance of a depression now central in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The pressure is low in the Gulf, where rains have fallen along the coast. East of the Alleghenies the winds are southeasterly, and west of the Mississippi are northwesterly and variable in the central States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Northwest. It has risen in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys is stationary in the South and on the Atlantic coast. The winds attending the depression in the West are very brisk, but elsewhere they are moderate. The weather in New York to-day will be fair or partly cloudy and warm, followed by increasing cloudiness.

The Cuban Struggle from Spanish Points of View.

The letter from Spain, printed in other columns, gives a copious account of a debate in the Cortes which throws valuable light on the state of Spanish feeling respecting the insurrection which has so long baffled the authorities in Cuba. We do not attach as much importance to the intrepid opposition of General Salamanca to the conduct of the war as our correspondent seems to do. His vigorous assault made a great sensation only because of its boldness and because it required so much moral and political courage to make it. General Salamanca fought his battle single handed, having not a single ally in the Cortes nor any supporters in the press or public opinion of the country, and yet the Ministry so dreaded him and the disclosures he was prepared to make that they were forced into a great deal of parliamentary twisting and squirming to avoid facing his demand for information. It was his purpose to call the government to account for its mode of conducting the war which has been waged against the Cuban insurgents for eight or nine years at enormous expense with no perceptible success. Instead of meeting him with frank explanations, as the government would naturally have done if it felt it had a good case, it resorted to frivolous excuses for postponing the subject and parrying General Salamanca's inquiries. The fact that one man could put a whole Ministry supported by the nearly unanimous Cortes into such a flutter betrayed their consciousness that he was able to state facts which they were not prepared to face.

But before drawing inferences we must consider what it was that General Salamanca professed his ability to prove. It was not by any means that the insurrection which has stood its ground since 1869 is too strong to be subdued, although the vain sacrifices of life and treasure for so long a period tend to that conclusion, but that the management of the war has been a tissue of blunders tainted with corruption. If this opinion of General Salamanca is correct it is a ground of hope for Spain as well as of reproach for her rulers. The whole texture of General Salamanca's charges imply that the war might have been successful if honestly and skillfully conducted, and that all that is needed is a better organized system of operations. He does, indeed, hint that if the imbecility and corruption of the last eight years are to continue Cuba will go the way of the South American colonies; but he does not think this disgraceful mismanagement past remedy. He maintains that in any other government such a uniform succession of failures would have led to a parliamentary scrutiny of the conduct of the war, and the professed object of his inquiry is to reform abuses and thereby insure success. Even from General Salamanca's point of view there would be no justification for abandoning Cuba to the insurgents. In the whole Spanish mind there is a vigorous, passionate unanimity as to the necessity of retaining the island, and so long as this feeling prevails the struggle is not likely to end, except by the subjugation of the insurgents.

The chief significance of this remarkable debate, as we estimate it, does not lie in the boldness of General Salamanca's arraignment of the government, but in the expectations held forth by the Ministry as to the success of this year's campaign. They object to an inquiry now, and refuse explanations now, on the ground that they would be ill-timed and premature in the midst of operations which are expected to result in decisive success. General Salamanca replied, with annoying pertinence, that precisely the same expectation had been held out in connection with the campaign of every season, and that all those successive vaults had been falsified by events.

There is no reason to doubt the statement of the Ministry that a strong and formidable effort is to be made in the campaign of the approaching autumn. In addition to the Spanish army already in Cuba a fresh force of fifteen thousand troops is to be sent over in September, and there are ample funds for the occasion, as the last loan is yet untouched. Strong confidence is expressed in the skill of the generals now in command, and the Ministry is apparently ready to stake its reputation on the success of the immediate campaign. To outsiders this expectation does not seem quite absurd, notwithstanding the ignominious failure of so many similar predictions. Since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection Spain has had two revolutions and a formidable civil war at home. She is at length free from those internal troubles and the drain on her resources which they entailed, and after the short period of repose and recuperation which has intervened she ought to be in a better position to deal efficiently with Cuba than at any previous time since the breaking out of the insurrection. The strong confidence of the Ministry that they will end it this year ought not then, perhaps, to be classed with former Spanish boasts of the same kind. But General Salamanca, who has collected a great fund of information, and by some surreptitious means has obtained copies of all the government telegrams, thinks everything is still going on in the old blundering way, and that the present campaign will be as abortive and wasteful as the many which have preceded it.

What he charges is that there are persons of influence, both in Spain and Cuba, that have an interest in protracting the war; that the profits of transporting and supplying large armies seduce the patriotism of speculators; that Cuban cliques have political interests adverse to those of the government; that nepotism or personal favoritism has controlled the appointment of commanders; that the ill success of officers thus selected has furnished their rivals with pretext for urging their early recall; that each successive officer has complained that he was not allowed time enough to carry his plans into effect; that the government, instead of having a carefully matured plan of its own and requiring it to be consistently followed, has left every general free to pursue his own crotchets, and that the result has been mere inconsistency and military chaos. General Salamanca thinks that all

these evil influences are still at work; that the campaign of the present year is thus far rather worse than better than the abortive ones of former years, and that success can never come without a thorough change of system. If this opinion should be borne out by events General Salamanca will be able to compel attention to his views and may have an important voice in determining the future conduct of the war. But if, on the other hand, the brilliant success predicted by the Ministry should be realized this fall General Salamanca will sink out of sight as a carper, however just his opinion may be of the past conduct of the war.

But even in his view Spain has no reason to despair of Cuba. If the failure to subdue the insurrection is justly attributable to corruption, imbecility and mismanagement Spain has only to reform her methods in order to insure success. The sentiments expressed in this debate on both sides make it clear enough that she will not abandon the contest. Until the situation greatly changes she has no reason to fear outside intervention. No foreign government will think of recognizing the insurgents so long as Spain holds all the chief cities, all the ports and all the fortifications of the island. Her cruisers in the Cuban waters will prevent filibusters from rendering important aid to the rebels, and her domestic tranquillity at home enables her to concentrate her whole military resources upon the rebellion. We accordingly anticipate no early change in the Cuban situation unless the fall campaign shall verify the sanguine predictions of the Spanish Ministry.

The Latest War News.

Strange to say, the most important news from the seat of war is the absence of news from Osman Pacha at Plevna. Considerable uneasiness prevails at Constantinople regarding his position. It is feared that his communications may be entirely cut with Sofia and Widdin and that himself and his army are "bottled up." Should the fears of the Turks prove well founded we may look for warm work on the banks of the Vid before long, for Osman's great army cannot afford to wait at Plevna until the last biscuit is distributed. We also learn that the Russian staff recommends the commander-in-chief to assume a vigorous offensive, and not to yield a position already occupied. We hope that this advice is well considered, because the Russian army, strong as it is, cannot afford to waste its strength on operations that have no other object than being merely offensive. Even the shutting up of Osman Pacha in Plevna would not justify the weakening of any part of the Russian line facing westward in order to reinforce the Army of the Jantna and Lom. The safest policy that the Russians could now adopt would be to assume such a defensive attitude as would enable them to take an offensive one the moment the opportunity presented itself. This chance of striking a telling blow will be afforded by some blunder of the Turks, who above all things must fight, as such are the orders from Constantinople. If the conditions had been reversed at Plevna and the Russians were the victorious defenders little would now be left of the defeated attacking army, for a vigorous pursuit would have followed the repulse. Could the Russians but win such a battle their position, even south of the Balkans, would be re-established.

Senator Blaine's Compliments to the President.

Mr. Blaine's telegraphic invitation to President Hayes to visit the capital of Maine and accept the hospitalities of his own house is as matchless in its way as was Mr. Seward's offer to Lord Palmerston of a friendly passage through the territory of Maine for the British troops sent to Canada at the time of the Mason and Slidell difficulty. All the world was amused, and Mr. Seward himself laughed in his sleeve at the magnanimous audacity of his offer, which, however, Lord Palmerston did not accept. But the British government had no more reason to fear that Mr. Seward was preparing an ambush for its army than the President has to suspect that Mr. Blaine intended an ambush for the civil service reform Cabinet. We do not suppose that either invitation was made with an expectation that it would be accepted. Mr. Blaine knew well enough that the President's arrangements for his journey were fixed, and he was only anxious to advertise the fact that he does not intend to push his opposition to extremities. After this graceful act of courtesy he is as certain to surrender as Mr. Seward was to give up Mason and Slidell after his singular offer to let the British troops pass through our territory. It is a good-humored stroke of courteous audacity, intended to smooth the way to more friendly relations. Mr. Blaine is a keen, quick observer of the drift of public sentiment, and the President's triumphal journey has convinced him of his invincible popularity. So he adroitly prepares to make up by a neat and surprising courtesy, which excites a pleasant laugh. Blaine is no Achilles to go away and sulk in his tent.

An Inventor's Tragedy.

An inventor who tries his fire escape on himself and ventures his own life on the wire that he wishes to sell to others is at least honest in his conviction that his apparatus is as good as he pretends; and this thorough honesty of the man who perished at the Astor House yesterday, his daring faith in his machine and the terrible tragedy that his exhibition became, make this strange incident of a day in the city more intensely dramatic and thrilling than all that is imagined in the romances. Evidently the failure to put a cushion under the wire where it fretted on the sharp edge of the stone window sill was an oversight, and from his actions just before he fell it is probable that the way the wire was acting had caught the inventor's eye; but it was an oversight that it was then too late to remedy, and the life staked on the efficiency of the contrivance was forfeited. It is a pity this city is not well enough governed to prevent the perpetration of horrors like this in the street at midday.

The Telegraph Consolidation.

The protracted quarrel between the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Company has been terminated by an arrangement which is for the obvious advantage of the stockholders of both. Though nominally retaining their separate organizations and corporate names they are brought under one management, and are hereafter to work in concert and not in rivalry. By a mutual exchange of stock at stipulated reductions the control of both companies is brought into the same hands, and it is arranged that seven-eighths of the joint earnings shall go to the Western Union and the other eighth to the Atlantic and Pacific. This settlement will be followed by a considerable curtailment of expenses and a moderate enhancement of rates. In all the smaller towns where there are two telegraphic offices there will hereafter be but one, which will be attended with a considerable saving of expense in rent and operators. The consolidated property is more valuable than the two separate properties by a reduction of running expenses and an expected increase of income, and is, therefore, a good thing for both parties to the compact.

But the public will not be a gainer. Competition being removed the rates will be whatever the interests of the consolidated companies may lead them to charge. It is their true interest to be moderate, since with high rates would prevent people from telegraphing except in matters of urgency, and would lead to the organization of another rival company. The public has as little reason as the owners of the lines to desire the establishment of new companies, so long as messages are transmitted at moderate rates. Competition is of no advantage unless it is permanent, because a company which is organized in order to be bought off only increases the capital stock of the combination and makes telegraphing more expensive by the necessity of reimbursing the losses entailed by the transient rivalry. If the Western Union were wise it would not raise its rates and thereby dissatisfy the public and tempt a new rival into the field. It will have a perfectly secure hold of its monopoly so long as the public is satisfied with its charges. In guarding against future competition an ounce of prevention will save a pound of cure.

Outdoor Sports at Newport.

The remark is made by a keen historian that no people can long maintain their political existence, or even their liberties, who are indifferent to athletic sports and exercises. This truth is illustrated by the history of every country with which we are intimately acquainted, from the days of Greece and Rome, a thousand years ago, down to the present time. Athletic exercises are in fact a gauge of civilization, and in proportion as they are practised and cultivated by a nation in exact ratio is that nation strong and powerful. An English statesman some years ago made the shrewd observation that Great Britain possessed one great source of strength which was worth more to her than an army, but which was unknown to those who did not look very far below the surface—namely, the large number of her gentry who, as sportsmen, are trained to the use of the gun almost from childhood. The discipline, the experience, the endurance acquired on the moors and the mountains in the pursuit of game form the best training in the world for a military life. And the excellence of the British army is perhaps due in no small degree to the fact that its officers mainly come from this very class of her people. Until within a very recent period it has been too much the fashion among us to sneer at outdoor sports of all descriptions as a mere profitless waste of time and energy. There was a painful poverty of physical exercises, and the neglect to do something for our outward development was beginning to have its influence on our character as a people. But all this has been fortunately changed, and now there is hardly a people in the world who take a keener interest in that which we hitherto despised. The cosmopolitan character of our nationality has introduced to us the games of nearly all the world, as it were, and making them part of our social life. Take, for instance, the games and sports to be played at Newport during the next eight or ten days. Tomorrow and Friday two teams of Indians come down from Canada to play lacrosse, an old Indian game full of interest and excitement. The following Saturday Buffalo sends her polo club, with their own ponies. Next week, at the same place, there will be the game of pallone, borrowed from Italy and played for the first time in America a couple of months ago. This is a very interesting programme, and serves to mark the progress we are making as a people in matters which form no small part of a people's civilization.

Swimming the English Channel.

For a second time the "strip of silver sea" that parts England from France has been passed by a swimmer, with no other aid than his own strength and buoyancy. This is a great achievement in an athletic sense, and beyond its mere athletic aspects it implies a wonderful vital power, for we have no doubt that the greatest obstacle to its successful performance is not the fatigue, but the refrigerating influence of the sea operating for so many hours. The men who can endure that and have also the requisite skill as swimmers for such a performance are not numerous. Captain Webb's success in swimming the Channel brought him a rich reward from the admiration of his countrymen, and that fact can scarcely remain out of sight in considering the motives of the present swimmer. In fact, unless a man can get upward of twenty thousand dollars, as Webb did, for swimming over, he had better get by the steamboat. But if people get in the habit of swimming the Channel—which is about twenty-eight miles wide—we shall perhaps get rid of that great bore, the reference to Leander and Lord Byron and the Hellespont when swimmers are discussed, though we shall still have those horrid South Sea Islanders who swim around outgoing ships for the first or second day of the voyage, like so many sharks.

Gallipoli.

Some time since, when a few thousand soldiers were sent from England to some remote point in Her Majesty's dominions, the Ministerial "semi-official" press insisted that it knew a great deal more about the destination of this force than was given out by any of the recognized organs of the government. The mysterious reticence of the official world rather encouraged the people in putting faith in that declaration, and so it came to be believed that the troops were not going to Malta or India or any other place where they might justly and properly have gone; but that they were going to Gallipoli to hold at least one point of Turkish territory for England, so that even if Turkey went down civilization might not utterly perish in that part of the world. But the troops were not going to Gallipoli, and for a very good reason. Turkey does not want them there and will not have them. "The Porte will not make any exception in favor of any foreign Power in regard to the passage of the Dardanelles." It will not permit English troops to enter any more than it would permit Russian troops, unless the English troops come as the acknowledged allies and upholders of Turkish barbarity, and if they come in that character it wants them on the Danube and not on the Sea of Marmora. This is plain, and all the world can understand it. Turkey does not mean that English force shall subserve an English purpose on Turkish territory unless that purpose is incidental to some important Turkish purpose. It would be interesting to know whether the force referred to was really intended for Gallipoli, and whether the Turkish declaration quoted was brought out by a demand for their admission. Did the Porte brutally snub its British friends?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Clark Bell arrived in the Russia. Archbishop Bayley has arrived from Europe. Sir Tatton Sykes and Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, of England, are at the Brunswick. Moody thinks that he will preach in small New England towns rather than in large Western cities. Leverrier, the astronomer, has recovered enough to point to the North star and ask, "How is that for high?" Every man who is hanged for some brutal crime always says he is sure to go to heaven. We suppose he roaps in. Longfellow has John Owen to revise his poems, punctuate them, correct the spelling and suggest changes. Captain the Hon. Charles C. Byss, of London, and Hon. Bernard E. B. Fitzpatrick, of Ireland, arrived from Liverpool in the steamship Russia yesterday, and are at the Broadway. Whittier likes the "Pickwick Papers," and he was early influenced by Barna. The ambition of his life is to buy the old family homestead, now occupied by an Irish laborer, but he is too poor to do so. A private letter received yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, reports Bishop Rosecrans recovered entirely from his recent illness and sojourning in Brown county, where his niece still lies dangerously sick. Two tramps, according to our despatch, fought each other over the question whether the better meal was to be kicked in Boston or in New Orleans. The Boston man killed the other, and beans and brains are ahead. The Boston Post, not thinking that we ever did in Boston, says:—"The New York Herald says the lighter color of the beans in your soups the less sodden and the more highly flavored it will be. Never suspect the New York Herald knew beans before." When Secretary Everett is at home in Vermont he sleeps on his left side. When he is at home in New York he sleeps on his right side. When he is at home in Washington he sleeps on his back." When he has cold in any one of his nostrils he sleeps on his side. When he has cold in both he sleeps on his back. "He never produced anything useful or ornamental. He has from time to time accumulated a library he could not read, pictures and statues he could not enjoy, and built tasteless monuments to his own worthless memory." Last night the moon deeply glaucous the sky and a little miller fluttered under the hedgerow, bathing his white wings in the soft, gold mist. Then he flew madly indoors and fell, scorched by the candle. Here is a lesson for sentimental politicians who want office. Washington Capital:—"To accumulate property does not call for an intellectual process. It is a mere instinct. As the hog gathers his bed before the coming storm (and no human being can forestall, as the goat does his tail to the unseen sun felt approaching wind, so a man of keen instincts, but a low order of intellect gets rich in worldly possessions. He has no taste to gratify, no ambition to feed, no affections to satisfy. He gathers and hoards." In exquisite handwriting comes the following note (one of scores) from a lady. What gallant physician will send us a reply? You were good enough to inform your "lady readers" a few days ago how to manage in listing the brims of bonnets so as to prevent frizzles, &c., and now if you will give them a good recipe for removing the same substance which they are unfortunately in having to mar the beauty of face and hands, and print the same in the column of "Personal Intelligence," which we so eagerly devour, you will confer a great boon on such unfortunate ladies in general and one in particular. Very respectfully, A. CONSTANT READER.

ART NOTES.

Mr. John Addington Symonds' volume on "Renaissance in Italy" is very highly spoken of by the London critics. It is said that Germany has succeeded in buying their art treasures from the D'Arberg family. This gallery contains some fine examples of the old Dutch masters, among them William Van der Velde, Vouvrermans, Jan Steen, Rembrandt, Nicholas Maas, Van der Meer, or Deilt; De Hooghe and Paul Potter. The gallery is well known to visitors in Brussels. M. Brunet Desbarines is about to make a series of etchings of old London and whatever there is picturesque in the new city. The products of the national manufactures of St. Yves, Douarnenez and the Gobelins will be shown together in a large hall at the French Exhibition of 1878. M. Daloz is at work on a terra cotta statuette, a commission from M. Louisa. Mr. Whistler, the American artist who has made such a favorable impression abroad, has just finished a full length portrait of Mrs. Jopling. M. Ch. Clement has nearly completed a biographical and critical study on his friend Gleyre, the late artist. The Amsterdam exhibition of paintings is pronounced a success. Dore has lately been engaged in illustrating Ariosto. Miss Clara Montalbo, who has returned to Venice for the winter, is engaged to make a series of water color drawings, which are to be reproduced for the Illustrated London News. The coming Rubens centenary is exciting two towns, which claim his birth five hundred years since in San Francisco in October with his last picture, "A Boarding School Alarmed." San Francisco papers complain of the art department of the Mechanics' Institute Fair. They say that few local artists contribute, and those not to any great extent. A man locked up in the Allegheny County (Md.) Jail for horse stealing has amused himself by drawing on the walls of his cell in colored crayon, and his sketches are very much admired by the local press. Lancaster, Pa., is rejoicing in a loan exhibition. Mrs. Kellogg, mother of the prima donna, has turned her vocation to account and brought down from New Hartford several beautifully decorated vases, besides adding a number of sketches to her portfolio. A San Francisco photographer has got his art down to so fine a point that he can photograph a horse going at the rate of a mile in 2.27. There will be some five hundred pictures, in oil and water color, at the Chicago art exhibition, which are executed from the artists and not loaned from private galleries.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION

Another Successful Attempt to Swim the English Channel.

MACMAHON AND REPUBLICANISM.

Unpopularity of the New American Loan.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, August 22, 1877.

The sales of four per cent bonds of the Seven Hundred Million loan are slow. Baron Rothschild expects to revive the interest in these securities in November, when the investors return from the Continent.

EXTRADITION TREATY.

The Gazette announces the appointment of a royal commission to examine the law and treaties relative to extradition. The following are the members: Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lords Selborne and Blackburn, Sir Richard Bagallay, Sir William Brett, Sir John Ross, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. McHugh-Torrans, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Sir James Fitzjames Stephens.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

A Bombay despatch says:—"The outlook is now desperate in Goojerat and Kattywar and seriously threatening in Central India, Rajpootana, Panjab and Burmah," the latter in consequence of heavy exports of grain. The Council of Bombay have determined to construct or extend several railways as a relief work.

RUSSIAN AND THE KAISER.

Prince Bismarck received Ministers Von Blow and Rodewich at Berlin on Monday night, and proceeded to Bismarck yesterday morning to submit a report to the Emperor.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

As President MacMahon was leaving Cherbourg on Sunday evening a republican demonstration occurred. He was greeted with shouts of "Vive la Republique! Vive Thiers!" and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

SELECTING THE COUNCIL GENERAL.

The elections for members of the Councils General will be held at the beginning of November. A special session of the Councils will be ordered at the end of that month, so that they can appertain among the arrangements direct taxes for 1878, which the new Chamber of Deputies will then have had time to vote. This announcement, which appears in a Ministerial paper, indicates that there is no idea of attempting a second dissolution, and which would show the assessment and collection of direct taxes without out of gear.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S SUCCESSFUL RIVAL.

Mr. Frederick Child started at twenty minutes to four o'clock on Monday afternoon, from Cape Griznes, to swim across the English Channel. In this attempt he succeeded, having arrived within fifty yards of the English coast, near Dover, at quarter to four o'clock yesterday morning. He was then taken into a boat, because the sea being rough and the breakers high, it was considered unsafe for him to land.

THE WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather in London on Monday was very hot. Yesterday it was bolaterous and unsettled. In Scotland during the week past there have been copious, heavy rains, doing much harm to standing and root crops. They are said to have been the heaviest summer rains in forty years.

MORE LIBEL SUITS.

The Times' Paris correspondent says it is understood that General Duros has applied to the Minister of War for permission to sue the *Apostrophe* for defamation. The intention is that he denies the charges of instigating the Pjetrov's attacks on Ministers Berthaut and De Broglie.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Emperor and members of the government have cordially received ex-Minister Washburne, who is now in Berlin.

BERLIN RECEIVES MOGAR AND PARRELL.

A great meeting was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, last night. Messrs. Biggar and Parrell were enthusiastically received. Both members strongly condemned the inactivity of the Home Rule party generally. A resolution was passed that this meeting takes occasion to offer its hearty thanks to those Irish representatives who, in honorable contrast to the tame and spiritless conduct of the mass of the home rule members, supported Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parrell.

RIO GRANDE.

CAPTURE OF RUDOLPHO ESPINOSA, ONE OF THE ESCAPED PRISONERS—THE OTHER'S HIDING PLACE KNOWN.

[SAN-TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, August 21, 1877.

Receipts in receipt of a despatch from General Bressand which says that Rudolpho Espinosa, one of the released Rio Grande City Jail prisoners has been captured and the other, Segundo Garcia, will soon be, as his hiding place is known. It is thought that both escaped prisoners are Mexican citizens, in which event the United States authorities cannot demand their extradition. The tone of the Texas press is bitterly hostile and the Governor has ordered on Hon. J. H. McLeary, of this city, the authority to raise a regiment, should the Mexicans show a hostile disposition.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, August 21, 1877. About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper story of James McDougall & Co.'s large grain elevator, adjoining their flour mills, on the canal bank, Wellington Bridge. The whole Fire Brigade was summoned after some delay, and when it arrived the fire had made considerable progress. In a short time the elevator and the whole of the two upper floors of the storehouse facing the river were given to the flame, the fire having a very strong hold of the structure. The quadrangle which forms a portion of the mill, in this part a large quantity of wheat was stored. The fire burned from the top of the elevator down to the lower floor. About half past three the wall between McDougall's elevator and Peck, Benny & Co.'s factory fell in. Owing to the substantial stone walls around Peck, Benny & Co.'s foundry it escaped with little more damage than a part of a wall falling. The fire, notwithstanding all the efforts of the firemen, spread rapidly, and the neighborhood being covered with mills and factories, the flames caught the extensive flour mills of Ira Gould & Sons, known as the City Mills.

INSURANCES.

McDougall's premises were insured in the Stadacona for \$5,000, the Queen for \$5,000, the National for \$5,000, the Citizens for \$5,000, the Royal, of London, \$5,000, the Lancashire for \$5,000, the London Assurance, not definitely ascertained, but for more than \$5,000, the Royal Canadian, \$12,000, \$4,000 of which is insured in the North British and Mercantile and \$2,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe. Peck, Benny & Co. are insured in the Royal Canadian and the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$2,000 each. McDougall's loss on the elevator and storehouse, including the stock of wheat, will not exceed \$50,000. Ira Gould & Sons' loss on their flouring mill is light, the damage being confined to the roof; \$2,000 will amply cover it. Peck, Benny & Co.'s damage will probably not exceed \$3,000.

WALLIKE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, August 21, 1877.

A further supply of war stores, including rifles and shells of the latest pattern, is being dragged from transports and transferred to the citadel.

A CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE.

QUEBEC, August 21, 1877. Twenty-five hundred people from St. Hyacinthe and the surrounding parishes arrived here this morning on a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre. Bishop Moisan and fifty priests accompanied them.