THE COMMUNISTS.

Megy Denounced as Being Unfaithful to His Party.

CITIZEN HANSER DEFIANT.

Robinet's Expulsion Declared To Be an Act of Tyranny.

The expulsion of Messrs. Hanser and Robinet from the Society of the Refugees of the Commune throws considerable light on the inner workings of the revolutionary propaganda and shows clearly enough that the extreme democrats are not a whit more fraternal in their treatment of one another than are ordinary politicians. The two citizens upon whose devoted heads Mégy's guillotine has fallen have hitherto been regarded as two of the most advanced of the reddest section of the red republican party. There are men who claim that the regenerators of humanity should make no truce with constituted society, and, though they do not use the violent language of Kearneyism, their programme of reconstructing the world's social fabric is so much in advance of the sand lot orator's views that they might make even Kearney call a halt. Citizen Robinet is the editor of a French paper called *La Centralisation*, of which Citizen Hanser is the proprietor and director, and the views which are expressed in this publication are sufficiently advanced, one would imagine, to secure for the writers Communistic canonization when they shall have "shuffled off the mortal coil." But the Citizen Mégy is one who believes "that deeds are better things than words are," and looks back with self-complacency to the morning when he protested against Napoleonic tyranny as exercised by Policeman Meurot, and made his protest through the medium of a chassepot, thereby telling the man of December, in a language not to be misinterpreted, that the workingmen of Paris had not yet abandoned all hope of pulling down the Second Empire and making a bonfire of the imperial throne.

MÉGY'S AMBITION.

For some time Mégy has been acting as though he were the real chief and head of the Communistic party or "the proscription," as they term themselves. Now this pretence on the part of the rude and energetic Mégy gave profound dissatisfaction to Citizens Hanser, Robinet and their friends, who by education and intellectual superiority consider themselves better fitted to guide the revolutionary propaganda than a man whose only claim to importance lies in the possession of physical courage. These bickerings and misunderstanding led to an open outbreak of hostilities between the parties, which was intensified by Citizen Hanser addressing a letter to the Committee of the Refugees, in which very grave charges are made against Mégy and damaging suspicions against his faithfulness to the Communistic cause are insinuated.

BONNET DUVERDIER'S GIFTS.

Among the more serious charges are the acceptance of aid in money from Bonnet Duverdier, who was not long since expelled from his place on the Paris Municipal Council and his seat in the Corps Législatif on account of his failure to account for the disappearance of a certain sum of money which was destined to the school and library fund, but which, it was charged, stopped on its way while passing through Bonnet Duverdier's hands. This charge was investigated by a "*jury d'honneur*," composed of members of the Paris Municipal Council and Republican Deputies, the result being that Citizen Bonnet Duverdier was ignominiously sent about his business. Mégy is also charged by Citizen Hanser with knowingly frequenting the society of suspected persons and well known police spies during his residence in London.

SUSPECTED BY THE CHIEF OF THE REDS.

This charge is said to be made on the authority of Citizen Vaillant, who resides in London, and is regarded as the chief of the extreme Communistic movement. He is the leader of the faction known in France as the "Blanquists." General Eudes, who was concerned in the attack on the Caserne of La Villette, under the Empire, is associated with Vaillant and Martin, and all three are said to regard Mégy with suspicion. Citizen Hanser states that during Mégy's residence in London he called on Vaillant, but that the latter would not give him his hand until he could offer some sufficient explanation of his relations with men known to be *mouchards*. Notwithstanding the warnings received from the chiefs of the party, it is alleged that Mégy still keeps up his communications with the suspected parties in London.

When accused of these acts before a meeting of the refugees Mégy did not attempt to adduce proofs of their falsity and confined himself to such exclamations as "*C'est faux, c'est un mensonge.*" Citizen Hanser thereupon stated that he was willing to produce material proof of the correctness of this statement. Megy replied, "*Vous avez menti!*"—"You have lied."

WILL NOT BE JUDGED BY MÉGY'S BAND.

This is the account of the quarrel given yesterday by Citizen Hanser to a HERALD reporter, who found him in his workshop, No. 17 South Fifth avenue, where he carries on the business of sign painting. In reply to the reporter's question as to whether he had received any official notice of the business to be transacted at the meeting which Mégy called in order to expel him from the society, Citizen Hanser replied that the only notification he had of the meeting was the announcement which appeared in the French papers. This notice stated that the meeting was called for the discussion of "a grave question relating to the proscription."

"Why did not your friends attend?"

"Our friends abstained from attendance because it was generally known that we had sent in our resignation, and they also knew that the principal attendants would be Mégy's band, who were prepared to condemn us without a hearing."

"What caused you to resign?

"When I preferred the charges against Mégy, in the meeting held on the 26th of August, no attention was paid to them. The meeting passed on to the order of the day. Now there was either an accused or a calumniated person in the case, and the charges should, therefore, in justice to all parties, have been investigated and either the accused or the calumniator been expelled. Holding these views I decided to resign from the body, and with this intention wrote to the committee the following letter:—

HANSER'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, 2d Sept. 1878.

TO THE REFUGEE CITIZENS OF THE PARIS COMMUNE:—

CITIZENS—In virtue of formal accusations made by me against Edmond Mégy at the last session of the Society of Refugees of the Commune, held on the 26th of August, and considering those accusations excessively grave, from a political point of view; first the confession made by Mégy before Olivier and myself that he had received aid in money from Mr. Bonnet Duverdier; second, his equivocal conduct with a reporter whom he received in his house, and with whom he held a long conversation, in which he called attention principally to his alleged feats of arms (the execution of the policeman Meurot, and the Archbishop of Paris, and in which he showed no care for the principles of our party, but purely and simply strove to make himself important; third, his conduct on the 24th of June at the Germania Assembly Rooms, where he permitted it to be said that the party was not subversive and that he only wished to employ legal and peaceful means; fourth, all the silly boastings of Mégy on several occasions; his foolish pride in wishing to compare himself with Blanqui a savant, him whom I only consider as a vulgar and ignorant fellow, on account of the political blunders he has made and the coarse expressions he has used, considering that the meeting declared its intention to pass to the order of the day and so smother an affair where two citizens are involved (*en cause*), while it was its duty to have taken into consideration, as there was an accused or a calumniated person upon whom it was necessary to come to some decision, and the meeting adopted no measures except to maintain Mégy at its head and to name me a member of the commission of inquiry into the destination of the fund raised for the prisoners of the Commune in New Caledonia—considering, therefore, that the majority have decided not to allow any one to attack its master in the presence of the coterie that Mégy has formed to-night to judge me, I abstain from being present, and I offer you my resignation as a member of the Society of the Refugees in New York.

In the meanwhile, if the chief-major of Citizen Mégy—this debris, this waif of the society, to which he clings to indemnify him for the fiasco which he experienced in London—wishes to name a *jury d'honneur*, I undertake to explain myself in a categorical manner before a general revision of the whole Communistic party. I regret that Citizen Mégy, who did not find any means of convening the society when it was a question of aiding our unfortunate brothers in New Caledonia, finds it possible to bring it together now, when it suits his personal purposes.

17 SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE. G. HANSER.

CITIZEN ROBINET'S VIEWS.

The reporter next called on Citizen Robinet, whom he found seriously ill, but willing to impart all he knew of his own and his friend's expulsion. He said:—"We knew nothing of the action taken until it was announced in the papers this morning. It was unexpected, because we had already sent in our resignations. This act does not interfere with our standing in the general organization. It has cut Mégy off from the 'Blanquist' party, with which he has hitherto been working. He is now merely an individual, with a small band of personal followers, made up of persons of no political importance."

DOES HUGO SYMPATHIZE?

[From the London Examiner.]

The Vienna *Figaro* publishes a letter, purporting to be addressed by Victor Hugo to the Bosnians, which imitates very happily the style of the energetic politician. It runs thus:—

Brave fellow beings, Paris is the centre of the world and Hadji Lodja is the heart of the Commune of Paris. Hadji Lodja is Allah and Christ at the same time. Property is robbery, and the robber is the most honest and frankest enemy of legally usurped property. Humanity is nothing better than a band of civilized brigands, and you are the quintessence of all bandits. * * * Attila and the plague is one. The old Trinity is abolished, and *Fra Diavolo*, Rozza Sandor and Hadji Lodja take its place. Cordial salutation,

VICTOR HUGO.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

THEY ARE ALL FOR BONNER.

[From yesterday's Mail.]

The HERALD continues its campaign for Mr. Bonner with its usual energy, and shows that "the Bonner movement" is extending rapidly among those citizens who by their ability and standing are best qualified to act as leaders of public opinion in behalf of an independent candidate for the chief magistracy of this politician cursed and badly ruled metropolis. The HERALD says:—

We reproduce on this page a number of expressions of prominent business men showing the favor with which Mr. Bonner is regarded as a candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Moses Taylor, who knows much of the city's sufferings under political Mayors, and who also has demonstrated unusual ability as a judge of men, pronounces Mr. Bonner a first rate nominee and would be glad to hear of his election. President Wheelock, of the Central National Bank, pronounces himself decidedly in favor of Mr. Bonner for Mayor, because he is a capital business man and has the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mr. Wright, cashier of the Park Bank, says "none better." President Hill, of the Metropolitan, considers Mr. Bonner a man of great executive ability, which is, next to honesty, the quality most needed in the Mayor of the American metropolis. Mr. Hatch believes Mr. Bonner as Mayor would suit the whole business community, which practically consists of everybody outside of politics. Many other bankers speak in similar terms. Such a mass of confidence from men who are themselves the trusted custodians of large business interests should not only persuade Mr. Bonner that it is his duty to accept the nomination if tendered him by Mr. Kelly, but it should show the Tammany leader how unavoidable the nomination is if democratic principles are really respected by the party.

All of which is important evidence of the fact that "the Bonner movement" is something more than a mere journalistic sensation. But we anticipated even the HERALD in procuring the expressions of prominent citizens on this question, for last Saturday we gave the substance of what was said to our own representative by leading bankers, merchants and others. Among those who expressed themselves decidedly in favor of Mr. Bonner's candidacy we may mention Mr. Fiske, of Fiske & Hatch, who said:—"I am acquainted with Mr. Bonner. He is a great business man, with thorough executive ability. We are not political people, but would favor Mr. Bonner for Mayor."

Mr. John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, said:—"I would vote for any good business man for Mayor rather than a politician. Mr. Bonner, I have no doubt, would make an excellent Mayor of this city." Mr. E. S. Jaffray, of E. S. Jaffray & Co., said:—"It requires a great and powerful man to make a good Mayor of this city. A man of business, who is acquainted with the wants of the people. I do not know enough of Mr. Bonner personally to say whether he would make a good Mayor or not. He has been a most successful man in business. I favor him." Mr. Cutter, of George C. Richardson & Co., said:—"It seems almost useless to fight against the slums of this city who hold the power in their hands. I am in favor of any good, energetic business man. I would like to say a great deal on this subject, but suffice it to say, that Mr. Bonner or any good man will receive my support."

These are but a few of the expressions of our business men, as reported by our representative. The HERALD's reports to-day extend the list considerably and present conclusive evidence that the best practical brains in the city are fast coming to the conviction that the election of such a man as Mr. Bonner to the Mayoralty is the most direct, sensible and practical way of getting at a beginning of municipal reform and efficient municipal administration.

PAT RILEY, DENNIS M'SHANE AND PAT DUFFY TO THE FORE.

[From yesterday's Commercial Advertiser.]

The HERALD has been interviewing the leading bankers and business men of the city on the subject of Mayor. The universal reply to the inquiry, "What do you think of Mr. Bonner for Mayor?" is "Mr. Bonner is a man of great executive ability. Mr. Bonner would make an excellent Mayor." These leading bankers and business men, we regret to say, have precious little to do with making Mayors, Governors or Presidents. Many of them do not even hall the time take the trouble to go to the polls to vote. Besides, our bankers and business men are generally gentlemen of large humanity and prefer to please rather than offend a representative of the press. Hence their responses to the HERALD'S interviewer. All of them, no doubt, if asked, "What kind of a Mayor does Mr. Ely make?" would answer, "An excellent one; he is a man of great executive ability, and is a book." But we friend of Mayor Ely is going about asking questions of this kind. Now, let the HERALD man go down among the voters who roll up 50,000 democratic majority in this city and inquire of Pat Riley, Dennis McShane, Mark Lanigan and the 10,000 red-eyed and short-haired sentinels of democracy found on ninety-five out of every hundred corners of the city, bearing aloft the well known democratic banner, "Pure spirits and genuine Dublin whiskey sold here"—we say let the HERALD interviewer go down among these sovereigns whose votes are potential in electing Mayors, Governors and Presidents and learn something of public sentiment on the Mayoralty question. Let the HERALD be practical. It should not fool its time away asking silly questions of bankers and business men who rarely mix up in politics. Let us know what the man from Sligo, Pat Duffy, has to say about the next Mayor.

MR. BONNER'S FITNESS FOR THE OFFICE DISCUSSED—WHAT BUSINESS MEN THINK OF HIM—JUST THE KIND OF CHIEF MAGISTRATE THE CITY NEEDS.

That the New York merchants, whose business depends so much upon the manner in which the municipal government is administered, favor a reform in the mode of nominating a local chief magistrate, and are utterly opposed to a "machine made" Mayor, as a Pearl street merchant termed it, was evidenced yesterday by the following interviews had with HERALD reporters:—

At F. Alexandre & Sons, shipping merchants, having charge of the Havana steamship line, Mr. John Alexandre, who had just returned to the city from a yachting cruise, said:—"Mr. Bonner is just the man to elect. He would not be a man easily managed by Tammany or any other hall; not at all the kind of a man that John Kelly could use. I am very glad to see the movement go on and hope it will succeed. I see that Mr. Grace, a personal friend of mine, has been mentioned; but in so far as Mr. Bonner appears to have the inside track I shall be glad to support any movement for his independent nomination."

A WISHED-FOR MILLENNIUM.

Mr. R. J. Cortis, agent of the White Star line of steamers, and a gentleman who for more than twenty-five years has been prominently connected with New York's vast shipping interests, said:—"I can hardly believe it possible to elect an independent candidate Mayor of New York. The idea strikes me as so utterly utopian that I can hardly place faith in it. Has the millennium really come, that we can elect an independent Mayor in New York? If the movement be successful it will be a godsend to all of us. I don't know Mr. Bonner personally, but it all I hear is true he is just the man we want. As a man of integrity and economy he is just the one the city of New York requires for its chief magistrate. There is magnetism in his name and he is sure to win."

A GOOD MAN.

John G. Dale, of the Inman line of steamships, said:—"As far as I know, Mr. Bonner is a representative, excellent man. It would do the shipping interest great good to have an independent man elected Mayor of New York. Not only would the shipping but all other business be benefited."

E. R. Durkee & Co., of Water street, one of the leading wholesale drug houses in New York, said:—"If the idea is to elect Mr. Bonner regardless of party influence we will support him quicker than any man we know of."

Mr. Kemp, of the firm of Lapman & Kemp, in William street, said:—"Mr. Bonner's election would be a great triumph."

AN EXCELLENT MAYOR.

Mr. Robbins, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists in Fulton street, said:—"Mr. Bonner would make an excellent Mayor; just the one we want. I have full confidence in him and am satisfied that he will administer the affairs of the city correctly."

GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY.

The members of the State Committee of the national greenback-labor party, representing the several Congressional districts of New York city, have issued an address to the citizens of New York, which sets forth that the business of the metropolis, which is fast losing its prestige, is languishing. The leaders of both parties, it continues, are identified with the great corporations which for years have controlled the Legislature. The workingmen, therefore, must unite. To the German citizens the address says the labor party holds out the right hand of fellowship and congratulates them on their escape from the despotism of their native country.

Colored voters are invited to join the national party, which upholds the right of free labor and advocates the doctrine of free soil.

Merchants, manufacturers and small real estate owners are asked to protect their interests at the ballot box and make common cause with the workingmen.

The address counsels the citizens to refrain from acts of violence, which would give the country's enemies the opportunities they were waiting for to revolutionize the country by a military *coup d'état*. It disparages dissensions in the ranks of the party, advocates the enactment of laws regulating the hours of labor, providing for the better protection of laboring minors and for the better security of laborers' wages. The Assemblymen to be elected at the coming elections in the several districts of this city, it goes on to say might hold the balance of power on joint ballot for United States Senator and thereby secure a representative in the United States Senate pledged to the advocacy of greenback-labor principles.

The paper concludes by exhorting all to "support none but true men for Congress, pledged to vote for the repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of legal tender greenbacks for national bank notes, representatives who will provide a safe place of deposit for the people's surplus savings by enacting a law for the establishment of a postal banking system."

LOOKING AFTER THEIR INTERESTS.

A committee of the Brooklyn greenback-labor party waited upon the Board of Elections yesterday to urge the appointment of one inspector and a canvasser of election in each ward to look after the interests of that party. There are two rival factions of greenbackers in Brooklyn, both claiming to be the "true and only expounders" of the principles of that party. President Gilbertson said that the Board of Elections would consider the subject, and would give their decision next week.

A GREENBACK TRIUMPH.

RENOMINATION OF J. RANDOLPH TUCKER IN THE SIXTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT—APPROVAL OF THE DANIEL RESOLUTIONS FORCED ON THE NOMINEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 4, 1878.

The greenback cause triumphed in the Conservative Convention of the Sixth district to-day in a remarkable manner. J. Randolph Tucker had no opposition for the nomination for Congress, but intense interest was felt as to whether he would be required to accept a greenback platform embodied in resolutions known throughout the State as the Daniel resolutions, and adopted at a public meeting in Lynchburg some weeks ago. Some of Tucker's friends declared he would not be forced into an extreme greenback policy, but on his arrival last night he expressed his entire approval of the Daniel resolutions, and though a struggle was made not to instruct the nominee nor commit the party, the convention adopted a platform adverse to national banks and to any further contraction. The resolutions also demand an expansion of the currency. Tucker, in accepting the nomination, declared that these were also his sentiments.

GENERAL BUTLER.

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE IN AN UNFRIENDLY LOCALITY—MORE ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER HE PREVENTED AND THE EVILS HE DESIRES TO REMEDY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4, 1878.

In coming to Pittsfield to-night to open his campaign in Berkshire, General Butler found, perhaps, the most unfavorable field in Massachusetts. All the town leaders, high and low, of both parties, have pronounced emphatically against him, and his following generally is meagre in both character and quantity. In northern Berkshire he has more favor. Being compelled to go to Boston from Springfield and return to-day he did not arrive until near nine o'clock. Still the streets were thronged by eight o'clock, and the Academy of Music was filled as soon as opened. A band and procession escorted the speaker, who was introduced by Colonel Wheldon, a member of the General's personal staff and Provost Judge at New Orleans during Butler's occupation of that city.

THE ADDRESS.

General Butler, alluding gracefully to the memories of his previous visit to Pittsfield, during the war, when he authorized the organization by Colonel Wheldon of his regiment, which became the Thirty-first Massachusetts. It landed with him at New Orleans, and from it he chose his body guard and he felt safe. Bullets, however, were less to be feared than pestilence. The rebels hoped that yellow fever would sweep the Yankees from the land, but he had so governed that yellow fever never put its foot where he forbade it. He did this, he added, with seeming regret, although he was compelled at the same time to save the lives of thousands of his enemies. This was seventeen years ago, or more than half a generation, and now he came with another purpose, if he knew his own heart, equally patriotic and equally necessary for the good of his State. What remained for him now at his age but the ambition to do some good for old Massachusetts? Now he finds this commonwealth in a state which desperately needs that somebody should attend to its good. Your town, so grandly built up in the years from 1866 to 1873, will not now sell for half what it cost you. What is the reason? There is no pestilence as at the South, where it could as easily have been repelled or prevented as the present financial distress could have been averted.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

General Butler went on to discuss the financial question in his usual strain. Gold and silver, he said, have no intrinsic value. Kings impress them with their image so that they may demand interest of their subjects and make them bondslaves. There never was any such thing as specie payment. If you don't want specie you can have it; if you do you cannot, and the remedy is suspension of specie payment. He would have the remedy made perpetual.

About ten o'clock he got down from national to State issues, of which he spoke to the same effect as in Springfield. The audience were largely workingmen, but the applause was moderate except when bloated bondholders or some similar object of chronic dislike called it out. The greenback argument fell completely flat. He spoke an hour and a half.

SENATOR BLAINE'S RETURN.

OVATION BY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS ON THE WAY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4, 1878.

Senator Blaine reached this city from Minnesota at four o'clock this afternoon and started East at a quarter-past five. He returned through Wisconsin by the Northwestern, and at nearly all the stations he was received by large and enthusiastic crowds. At Madison, the capital of the State, he made some brief remarks to a large assemblage, and at Beloit he addressed an audience of some thousands at the railway station, while President Hayes, who had come up from Chicago, was being received in another part of the town. At Harvard, Ill., he was introduced to a crowd of many thousands by General Hurlbert, and responded in a manner that pleased his audience.

The Senator's journey from Chicago to Minneapolis and return on the two great trunk lines has been one continued ovation.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4, 1878.

The returns for Governor from this section of the State indicate that Proctor (rep.) is elected by about the usual majority for off years.

On the Congressional ticket, Joyce (rep.) in the First district, is elected with about the same large majority as last election, although the vote is smaller.

In the Second district the returns indicate that Tyler (rep.) runs ahead of his ticket.

In the Third district returns from fifty-two towns give Barlow (bolting rep.) 7,969; Grout (rep.), 5,296, and Waterman (dem.), 2,781. This would indicate no choice in this district.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4, 1878.

Returns from sixty towns indicate a majority of 17,000 or 18,000 for Proctor and the republican state ticket on a light vote.

In the First and Second Congressional districts Joyce and Tyler (republicans) are respectively probably elected by the usual majorities for off years.

There is probably no election in the Third district. In thirty-two towns Barlow (greenbacker and bolting republican) has 4,998; Grout (regular republican), 3,503, and Waterman (democrat), 1,952.

Burlington elects a democratic representative.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 4, 1878.

In the Third district, 63 towns give Barlow 8,795, Grant 5,895, Waterman 3,164—fourteen towns to hear from—two in Orleans, three in Chittenden, and nine in Essex.

Franklin county elects to the House of Representatives seven democrats, six republicans, and one greenbacker.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4, 1878.

The national greenback labor party of the Second Congressional district, comprising the counties of Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean, met at Mount Holly to-day and nominated Hezekiah B. Smith, of Smithville, Burlington county, to represent them in the next Congress. Smith was the democratic candidate two years ago and was defeated by Dr. J. Howard Pugh by a small majority. It is generally conceded that the democracy will also nominate him at their convention to be held at Bordentown on Wednesday, September 11.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 4, 1878.

The Congressional Democratic Convention for the Sixteenth district renominated W. A. J. Banks today.

MACON, Ga. Sept. 4, 1878.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional district renominated General Philip Cook on the first ballot.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Sept. 4, 1878.

Charles E. Hooker has been renominated in the Fifth Congressional district.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 4, 1878.

The democrats of the First Congressional district in Convention here to-day nominated Judge J. K. McClure for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4, 1878.

The republicans of the Third Congressional district have renominated George C. Hazelton by acclamation.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 4, 1878.

D. M. Henry was to-day unanimously nominated for Congress by the democrats of the First district.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4, 1878.

The State Prohibition Convention yesterday nominated Congressmen as follows:—First district, G. W. Grier; Second district, J. C. Stearns.

The Third district was referred to a committee.

CANISTEO, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1878.

Ralph Beaumont, of Elmira, has been nominated for Congress by the greenbackers of the Twenty-ninth district.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 4, 1878.

The prohibitionists of the second district have nominated Dr. C. A. Baker, of Florence, for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1878.

The republicans made nominations for Congress today, as follows:—In the Third district, Robert Turner; in the Fourth district, John C. Holland; in the Fifth district, J. Parron Crane, of St. Marys. Turner and Holland had been previously nominated by the independent republicans.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4, 1878.

Gabriel Bouck was renominated to-day by the democrats of the Sixth Congressional district.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4, 1878.

The greenbackers of the Seventh district of this State to-day nominated James A. Boyd for Congress.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 4, 1878.

The Democratic Convention met in Milledgeville today and unanimously nominated James H. Blount to Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1878.

The democrats of the Fifth Congressional district to-day renominated Eli J. Henkle for Congress.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 4, 1878.

The republicans of the First Maryland district unanimously nominated Samuel A. Graham, of Wicomico, for Congress to-day.

JEALOUSY AND BULLETS.

A SCION OF A REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY HELD TO ANSWER A CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Captain Stephen Calhoun Smith, aide to General Wade Hampton in the days of the Confederacy, and of late broker in Louisville and business man in New York, stood in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with felonious assault. The tall-shapely woman with light hair and handsome, expressive face who appeared as complainant was Mrs. Josephine Tisdale, of No. 14 East Thirty-first street. On Monday night, she formally alleged, Smith entered the parlor where she was sitting with a gentleman friend and discharged a pistol at the latter's head. He then, she alleged, threatened to take her life. This was the complaint on which Judge Kasmire, in spite of the prisoner's denial, locked him up in default of $1,000 bail. Underneath it, however, lie details of a somewhat melodramatic nature which were revealed in the course of the examination.

Captain Smith, a native of Charleston, is the scion of a Revolutionary family and a gentleman of some culture. In the South years ago he met Mrs. Tisdale and was at the time impressed by her appearance. A more intimate acquaintance is said to have brought about a betrothal between them, though the Captain now denies it. Troublous times and unlooked for occurrences separated them and they saw no more of each other. Smith in the Confederate service acquitted himself with credit and at the close of the war engaged in various business enterprises which carried him to different parts of the country, and at last he found himself at a recent date in New York.

FORTUNE'S REVERSES.

Chance brought him in contact with Mrs. Tisdale—married, with a grown up daughter and the mistress of a fashionable boarding house. On coming North at the outbreak of the Rebellion she married a Philadelphia physician, Dr. Downing, who at his death several years ago left her a house in that city and what means he had to support her and his daughter. Some time since she met Mr. Edward Tisdale, of San Francisco, then a wealthy stock operator, who married her and enabled her to figure to advantage in fashionable society. His means dwindled, however, and after several unhappy ventures he became associated in the management of the Palace Hotel at San Francisco. Mrs. Tisdale was no longer able to live as she had, and at the solicitation of her uncle, a moneyed gentleman, named John W. Briggs, she came to this city. Regular remittances from her husband and the revenues of the house in Philadelphia, he believed, would be sufficient to maintain her, but to better her circumstances she opened the boarding house in East Thirty-first street. The venture was not favorable and her means were somewhat reduced when Captain Smith appeared.

The sight of his idol of years gone by awakened his old love for her, and to be near her he came to live at the house. Mrs. Tisdale before long inferred from his attentions the nature of his feelings and at once gave him to understand that her responsibilities as a married lady and a mother would forever preclude the realization of his hopes. He was persistent though, but had the tact to conceal the extent of his infatuation till Monday evening, when, it is alleged, jealousy forced him from his reserve to make the homicidal demonstration with which he is charged.

A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.

On that occasion Mr. J. R. Stockwell, a downtown broker, called at the house. He had been Mr. Tisdale's agent in New York when that gentleman engaged in speculation, and of late has been an intermediary between him and his wife in conveying her remittances. He called on Monday to arrange some business, and invited Mrs. Tisdale and her daughter to the theatre. On their return they sat in the parlor conversing about the merits of the play, when various demonstrations on the staircase left the lady to believe that her boarder and admirer was trying to attract her attention. In courtesy to her visitor, however, she pretended not to notice them. But Smith would not contain himself long. The suspicion that the woman he loved was giving her time to another maddened him and brought him stalking into the parlor in a fury. When the folding doors were thrown back the stock broker was astonished by the apparition of Captain Smith with a pistol in his hand and a scowl upon his face. "Begone, sir," the intruder ordered, motioning the visitor from the house. "That woman is my affianced wife."

WILD SHOOTING.

Stockwell was in a quandary and hesitated. That was too much for Smith. He strode about in a towering rage, and sent a couple of pistol balls in the other's direction. One entered the wall, another flattened in the mantlepiece, and the broker, indisposed to be a target any longer, bolted from the room, cleared the stoop and ran for his life, leaving both his hat and hackman behind. Captain Smith then went calmly to bed.

Next morning, however, he was found to have gone away, but had left an explanatory note behind. Mrs. Tisdale consulted her uncle, Mr. Briggs, about the affair, and he advised that Smith be summarily dealt with. A man who had behaved like a madman, he said, without provocation, might resort to other intemperate actions.

THE ARREST.

On Tuesday night they waited for Smith with an officer within call. The Captain came to the house with a friend, was confronted by Briggs and given the alternative of leaving the city or submitting to arrest. "I'll remain," he observed to Mrs. Tisdale. Then he insulted Mr. Briggs and had fully bent himself upon a quarrel with him when the officer came along and arrested him. That is the version of the affair submitted by the complainant.

THE CHARGE DENIED.

Captain Smith flatly denies most of it. He says he was lying in bed when he heard a noise down stairs, and fancying burglars might be in the house he stole down to the parlor. The light was low in the room and he noticed no one but a man hurrying out of the door. To intimidate him he twice discharged his revolver, but took care to do the stranger no harm. Then he saw that Mrs. Tisdale was in the room and discovered his mistake. "She feared that she was compromised," said Captain Smith, "and that is why this story has been trumped up about me."

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Last evening Mrs. Philip Friederich, whose husband keeps a small saloon on the corner of Belmont avenue and Waverley place, Newark, visited the First Precinct Police Court and made complaint before Judge Otto against one August Walburg, a farm laborer, charging him with assaulting her husband and injuring him so that he is likey to die. It appears that about half-past five o'clock yesterday Walburg entered Friederich's saloon and obtained four drinks, but refused to pay for them. Then Friederich ordered him out of the place. He retired reluctantly followed by Friederich. The latter is a feeble cripple, about fifty years of age, and is known in the neighborhood as "Hunchback Philip." When the sidewalk was reached Walburg, as alleged, dealt Friederich several violent blows in the face, breaking his nose and smashing in his teeth. He then knocked him down, and Frederick fell on the stone step, causing concussion of the brain. It is feared that his injuries are fatal. Walburg fled and the officers are now on the lookout for him. He is a young man, single, and has no residence.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

District Attorney A. T. McGill, of Jersey City, yesterday brought to the notice of the Hudson county Grand Jury the murder of Police Officer Richard Harrison Smith at his house, No. 133 Pacific avenue, on the morning of the 1st ult. Witnesses were summoned and the jury will begin hearing the evidence to-day. Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett, the officer's widow and her supposed accomplice in Smith's murder, were yesterday placed in cells on the second tier of the County Jail. A number of county officials passed through the jail during the day to see them, but as each refused to talk the visitors remained at the door staring for a considerable length of time at the prisoners.

BITING HIS WIFE.

Richard Tredwell, a colored man, twenty-eight years of age, residing at No. 358 Gold street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Roddy, of the Second precinct, on a charge of biting his wife, Jane, on the cheek during a quarrel. He was held to await examination.

MYSTERIOUS STABBING.

Richard Lawrence, twenty-eight years of age, and John Dalton, twenty-six years of age, both residing at No. 22 Luquer street, Brooklyn, were before Judge Ferry, of that city, yesterday, on suspicion of stabbing Patrick Garvey, fifty years of age, a resident of the same house, during a drunken quarrel on Monday night last. Garvey, who is a widower, was found on Tuesday morning lying in his room, covered with blood, which flowed from a knife wound in the chest. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where his condition is considered critical. The injured man is unable to inform the police who stabbed him. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were held to await examination.

CLEANER STREETS.

Marked Improvement in the Condition of Many Wards.

THE GOOD WORK PROGRESSES.

Localities in Which Sweepers Can Find Profitable Employment.

The marked improvement that has taken place not only in certain streets but in entire wards, since the HERALD began its task of directing official attention to the uncleanliness of the metropolis, is the theme of universal comment. Many people appear to be as greatly astonished by the work of reform now going on as was the frank spoken German grocer in avenue A, who, putting on his spectacles and bending downward to examine the novelty more closely, exclaimed, "Mein Gott in Himmel! is dat so, dat dose sdreets are covered mit stones?" In the Second, Fourth and Sixth wards the department had really got down to hard pan, and it is but fair to say that at the present time there are miles of streets in these wards where the pavement is almost as free from dirt as are the sidewalks. As the HERALD has been forced, in the interest of public decency, to stir up, as it were, the negligent officials of the Street Cleaning Department, it is but just now to acknowledge the thoroughness with which the long delayed process of sweeping has been entered upon. Evidences of the good work may be seen all through the Second ward, bounded by Liberty street, Maiden lane, the East River, Peck slip, Ferry and Spruce streets, Park row and Broadway. Garbage boxes and barrels have become almost extinct in all this section, and the streets are in a marvellous state of cleanliness. The adjacent Fourth ward was in a nauseating condition throughout its length and breadth when the HERALD inspectors first entered the field, but a wonderful transformation has been effected within its boundaries, which are represented by Chatham street, Catharine street, the East River, Peck slip, Ferry and Spruce streets.

Even Oak street, once the synonym for muck and mire, is comparatively free from filth. Another banner ward for dirt was the Sixth when the HERALD began its investigations, but the same excellent results are noticeable here as in the wards above mentioned. The Sixth ward encompasses the Five Points, and includes such forbidding streets as Mott, Mulberry, Baxter, Bayard, Little Water and Park. It forms almost a triangle, marked by Park Row, Chatham street and the Bowery on the east side, Canal street on the north and Broadway on the west side, from Canal street to the HERALD building. It is now demonstrated that Baxter street is paved with trap block or Russ pavement, a fact that nobody along that highway of crime and misery suspected until the well plied shovel and pick laid it bare. Moreover, the authorities have succeeded in purifying miles of hitherto filthy gutters in all this section, as in some others. This was the most difficult task imposed upon the bureau, for the teeming rivulets and pools of slimy liquid were not to be drained without extra labor. But after hoeing and sweeping them the Croton mains were tapped, and a liberal flooding left those former fertile sources of disease absolutely wholesome.

THE EIGHTH WARD.

The HERALD yesterday invited attention to the unsightly and unsavory features of prominent streets in the Eighth ward, comprising the district lying between Sullivan street and the Hudson River and Canal street and West Houston. There is a large population in this section, partly negro. In the afternoon a reporter visited the locality for the purpose of noting what steps had been taken to remove and abate the nuisances set forth in the HERALD of the same date. The second inspection was not begun until a late hour, so as to give the Street Cleaning Department ample time to improve the appearance of the several thoroughfares.

Sullivan street, from Canal to Houston, has not fully recovered from its debauched aspect, though something has been done toward uncovering the pavement. The gutters are still in a highly objectionable state, and the residents have not given up the habit of ridging the curbstones with cold victuals and refuse in open packages. In this, as in other neighborhoods, a family is known by its garbage, and some families seem to take special pride in displaying their latest stock of the uninviting accumulation. A box of household refuse stands before No. 69, and a gutter too foul to "move on" sickens the air of the same premises. Barrels of muck are kept on view at Nos. 111 and 115. The block from Prince to Houston street, in which is situated the Italian Church of St. Anthony, is still disgracefully soiled. The gutters "smell to heaven," and the invoices of old and new styles of garbage are more numerous than tempting. At Nos. 5 and 7 Ludlow place were boxes of ashes and garbage. No. 156 West Houston street merits attention for its one barrel of surplus matter, while No. 165 is rich in the possession of two.

Houston street was discovered by the sweepers an hour or two before the HERALD reporter commenced his review of the district. Where they had worked good results were shown, with some exceptions, as for instance, the space before the alleyway adjoining No. 205, to which the HERALD yesterday drew particular attention. This gutter needs all the disinfecting appliances at the command of the Board.

According to the residents Houston street, between Sullivan street and the North River, had not been swept for a fortnight. The burden of cleaning it was yesterday imposed upon one old man, who had no trouble in securing a cartload of dirt at intervals of a few yards.

Congress street, a little byway permanently ignored by the department, but which was not overlooked by the HERALD inspector on Monday, had not been visited. The description accorded it in these columns yesterday might be duplicated for to-day.

King street is not given over to traffic and hence is at all times rather better looking than other streets in its vicinity, but its gutters are as green as frog ponds. The unsightly condition of the pavement and gutters at the intersection of Houston and Greenwich streets, commented on in yesterday's HERALD, was found to be in no degree remedied.

"Hudson street has not been swept since Saturday," said a storekeeper in answer to