LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PLAIN WORDS FOR THE RAILROADS.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN TO BLAME FOR THE RECENT TROUBLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Mr. Beecher has had his say, and said some very good things to the workingmen of the country during the late labor strike, and it is well for every one to try and calm the ruffled sea of discontent as much as possible; but is it not a sad thing to hear this mournful outcry from one end of the country to the other of poverty, want, and unrequited toil. The workingmen uttered a great truth the other day, when they said that they were always counseled "to let the natural law of supply and demand regulate the value of labor, but capital always finds ready and willing instruments, when it gets into a pinch, to legislate it out of the difficulty by other than natural causes." Let us consider the jobbery and corruption which have been going on in our State and National legislatures—the land grabs and salary grabs—for the past fifteen years, and deny the statement if we can. Now it will not do to talk to workingmen any longer about obeying natural laws, while scheming and wealthy monopolists are besieging our legislative halls (often with bribes in their hands) to obtain power and privileges which the masses of the people do not enjoy. The fact is, we have been cursed with too much special legislation, and have got to retrace our steps and undo all this wrong before we shall see prosperity or a contented people.

Take the railroads, for instance. Their charters were first granted for the purpose of conveying freight and passengers from point to point, but for the past twenty years they have been usurping other branches of business which of right belong to the people in their individual capacity, and by steady encroachment have finally obtained in their corporate capacity almost the entire control of all the anthracite coal fields in the country; are manufacturing nearly all the railroad iron, passenger cars, locomotives, keeping nearly all the hotels along our great thoroughfares, and in many other ways driving private enterprise to the wall. Now, if any one supposes that the people of this country are going to quietly see all their individual industries drift into the hands of monopolies and corporations, he had better get rid of the delusion at once. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions, dangerous to our liberties, and destructive of the inalienable right of every individual in a free country to a fair and equal opportunity to benefit his condition, secure a livelihood, or acquire wealth. This state of things began to take shape at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. When the Secretary of War began to speculate in contracts for supplies for the army, from that day to this the current of fraud, peculation and jobbery has gone forward. Huge corporations have sprung up all over the country, and the halls of legislation have been befouled by the presence of a lobby working in their interest, endeavoring in every way possible to wrench from the masses of the people the control of the industries of the country, perverting the functions of government to the uses and for the benefit of incorporated capital against the labor of the country in individual hands. And to-day what do we see as the result of this class legislation? Let Mr. Vanderbilt of the New-York Central, Mr. Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Mr. Scott of the Pennsylvania Central and branches, and about half a dozen other managers say the word, and down go the wages, not only of the engineers, firemen and brakemen, but of the coal miners and iron smelters as well, together with every kindred industry dependent thereon. Do you or does Mr. Beecher undertake to tell the workingmen of this country that this is the result of natural causes? I tell you nay. Is it not rather the result of years of covert and partial legislation in favor of these giant monopolies, which have assumed the control of industries which the people never intended for them, and have placed the individual interests of the people at a great disadvantage in the contest for existence as against these concentrated and powerful combinations of capital.

Now if the foregoing statement is true, the next thing is to point out the remedy, which I will undertake very briefly to do, as I view it. *First*—Let the commercial classes, workingmen, and all who favor a fair and equitable adjustment of our present troubles, unite together and demand that no more dividends be decared on watered stocks, and that railroad corporations be remanded to their original position as simple carriers of freight and passengers, leaving mining, manufacturing, boring, etc., where they properly belong, in the hands of the people. *Second*—Declare that all charters granted to corporations for specific purposes shall be strictly adhered to, and where any attempt is made to usurp power not granted, such charter and all the privileges growing out of them shall be forfeited to the State or General Government. *Third*—Let the people set their faces as a flint against any further land grants, subsidies or favors to corporations to aid them in their business, that may not be properly granted to individuals in their business associations. Doubtless many other remedies will suggest themselves to the people before this conflict is ended, but I can assure you it will be the part of wisdom for corporations, loobyists, and all others who are seeking special favors by legislation, to keep in the background for some more favorable opportunity than the present; for the people are not to be humbugged any longer by the cry of "natural causes" which control and govern labor, and leave capital and greed to dominate our halls of legislation, seeking by corrupt means to rob the people of their just and fair share of the benefits growing out of our Governmental policy, destroying that principle of equality which should govern legislation in this country above all others, and which, if not maintained, will soon make the mournful couplet of the English poet as applicable to the condition of the people in this country as it was in his own:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Now a word with the preachers in this country. You do well to counsel peace, and to set before the laboring classes their duties when sorely pressed with want and poverty, but don't fail to be equally frank and earnest in your advice and reproofs to these railway kings and coal barons,

"Whose ten thousand slaves
Sicken in Scranton mines"

Then your duties as public teachers will be better done, and a word now and then against partial and unequal legislation will do no harm. Very respectfully,

New-York, Aug. 3, 1877. LANCET.

THE BANKS AND THEIR TAX BURDENS.

WHAT THE BANKS ARE TAXED IN THIS STATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your ingenious Cincinnati correspondent, J. A. G., has made several bad blunders. In common, I dare say, with others, I thought he was rather too hardly used by "A Prominent Banker." But the letter printed in THE TRIBUNE to-day shows that I was wrong, and that a fair measure of justice had been dealt out to your Cincinnati critic. This prominent young gentleman has two or three defects fatal to his success as a financial writer. First, he does not understand his own language and imagines that there is a difference between the words "rate" and "ratio," as used in the last report of the Controller of the currency. On page 56 of that document the two words are very properly used as synonymous. Secondly, J. A. G. cannot quote correctly, either from his ignorance of decimal fractions, or from some still more humiliating cause. He says that the Controller, on page 57 of his last report, gives *"a table showing that the rate of taxation, National and State, in New-York was, in 1875, one-eighth per cent, New-York, and two-ninths per cent, State."* What the Controller does says is, that the New-York banks pay one and eight-tenths per cent of taxation to the United States Government, and two and nine-tenths per cent to the State Government. The Controller's words and figures are as follows:

"The rates of taxation—National, State and total—upon National bank capital in those States in which the taxation has been highest, will be found, from the tables for 1874 and 1875, to have been as follows:

	1874.			1875.		
	U. S.	State.	Total.	U. S.	State.	Total.
New-York	1.9	2.9	4.8	1.9	2.9	4.7
New-Jersey	1.5	2.3	3.8	1.5	2.1	3.6
Ohio	1.4	2.2	3.6	1.4	2.4	3.8
Indiana	1.2	2.6	3.8	1.2	2.6	3.8
Illinois	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.2
Wisconsin	1.8	2.3	4.1	1.7	2.1	3.8
Kansas	1.5	3.3	4.8	1.4	3.2	4.6
Nebraska	2.0	3.3	5.3	2.2	2.3	4.5
South Carolina	1.1	3.6	4.7	1.1	3.8	4.9
Tennessee	1.5	2.2	3.7	1.4	2.3	3.7

I have not yet done with J. A. G. To the two faults above-mentioned he superadds others more serious still. The more conspicuous of them I may sum up in the phrase "bad manners." Not content with misrepresenting the arguments of opponents, he accuses them of bad faith, of an intent "to deceive," of being "uncandid and unfair," and of entertaining "a purpose of which the public cannot be too jealous." I think, however, that J. A. G. possesses some good qualities, and with a little less juvenility, more knowledge, and a riper experience, he may perhaps grow up into a tolerable writer, if he will only apply himself without delay to correct his three chief faults. With respect to the enormous mischiefs inflicted by bank taxation, the public are too well informed to be mislead, either by the banks or by their enemies.

Long Branch, July 17, 1877. CINCINNATUS.

A TRAINED ARMY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Without rehearsing the elements of political economy or, what every strike has ever taught, that it strikes the striker himself the hardest in the end, we can now at least see another effect of the "Long Congress's" penny-wise frugality in leaving us without a body of trained soldiers large enough to crush violence. If the Government, instead of having to depend on the Philadelphia parade boys, could have hurled a thousand regulars on the mob at once and thereby have nipped the riot epidemic in the bud, the country might have been spared the present horrors and the destroyed millions. For it is the consciousness of intimidation and the first flush of victory, and not any inherent strength or, as many think, previous organization, which has made this like other riots, formidable and has given it life and a chance to spread. There may be no harm in dreaming of a Utopia of perfect citizens where a standing army is unnecessary even as a police force, but it is in fact an absurdity so long as there is an ignorant rabble with hungry maws and greedy hands, and half educated demagogues and visionary citizen communists to inflame their passions and urge them on to violence. It is simply confounding liberty with licence and a gross slur on free government to hold that it is of the essence of the Republic that we should be exposed to the fury of every mob, without the restraining influence of a thoroughly drilled and trained police power, such as can be supplied only in a body of men who make arms and discipline their profession, and whose officers are schooled from boyhood on, to command and to exact obedience, and above all, to keep cool in an emergency. THEORTUS.

New-York, July 25, 1877.

DANGER FROM HOT BOXES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An investigation should be instituted, and the public be protected against loss of life by the careless manner in which trains are run. How often you hear it said, especially on the through lines, "we were detained by a hot box." Few realize what that means, or understand its danger. One reason why there are so many hot "journals" is that, times being hard, railroads think to economize by buying poor grease that will fuse at a low temperature, afflicting the passengers with its sickening odor, and the result is bearings destroyed, "journals" melted and burnt off and the train perhaps thrown from the track, unless the wheel is so situated as to be kept in position by the brake or dragged along by being between two other wheels on the other side. The matter should not be left to purchasing agents, as they are not usually practical men. There is too much temptation to buy of those that will pay the largest commission for the trade, and the more inferior the article, the larger is the percentage. The railroad that can insure the least number of hot "journals" will insure success. A TRAVELLER.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1877.

A FOOLISH STRIKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In connection with the complaint of the workingmen being ground down and kept under by a rate of wages on which they can not live, comes many a tale within my personal knowledge of extravagance utterly beyond the means of those who indulged in them. It is not the frugal and careful who complain. I would undertake to keep many of them alive on the money spent for rum and beer and tobacco. It reminds me of the story of the Quaker hatter, "As I live," said he, "I cannot afford to sell it for less." "Well, then, live differently, and be hanged to you," says the irreverent customer. "Friend, thou hast learned my secret. Thou shalt have the hat." "As I live," says the workingman, "I cannot exist on my wages." But the main question with me just now is, how can these men complain, when such enormous sums are spent by them in strikes? It must be the taxes, paid by them to their Unions, which support so many idle managers and upholders, and which help to keep them impoverished. They may be taxed weekly, monthly, in small sums; let any sensible workingman look now much he pays in the year to these organizations and see if he could not use it to better advantage. That is all. A WOMAN AND A WORKER.

New York, July 30, 1877.

GOOD ADVICE FOR WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: I am very much pleased with your article in yesterday's TRIBUNE, "The Spirit of Trades-Unionism," and it has occurred to me that it would be invaluable (or something similar) as a tract to circulate among workmen and laborers who never see your paper, or papers of that kind. By this means they might become instructed and enlightened as to the true relations which should subsist between labor and capital, and I take the liberty of expressing the hope that something may be done in the direction indicated. A READER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1877.

RIVER PIRATES.

DEPREDATIONS ON PIERS AND VESSELS.

A DESPERATE AND BOLD CLASS OF THIEVES—DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM.

Infesting the tide-waters of New-York, New-Jersey and Brooklyn are perhaps the most desperate set of men in the country—the river thieves. Familiar with crime from birth and hardened by association with criminals, they know no law, and in the execution of their purpose will shoot down a man like a dog. For many years the Harbor Police have seen on their tracks, but notwithstanding the utmost vigilance properly valued at many thousands of dollars has been stolen from lighters, barges and docks. Many of these thieves have fallen into the hands of the law from time to time, but as soon as some severe penalty, meted out to an old offender, has led the authorities to hope for temporary relief, a new depredation more daring than previous robberies has occurred, calling for increased watchfulness on the part of the police.

At present the harbor is guarded by a single patrolling boat during the day, and by one at night, and the thieves appreciate their advantage. After the patrolling-boat has passed, they are able to accomplish a great many things before its return. It is often only by "doubling," or suddenly rowing back on them, that they are caught in the act of robbery. Then they will throw their plunder in the river, in order to destroy all evidence against themselves. The majority of the river thieves are old offenders, and well-known to the police. When raw sugar is stolen from a vessel, it is put by the thieves in their own bags, and as nearly all raw sugar is the same in appearance, it would be a remarkable person who could swear to his own property. Usually a loaded lighter is watched carefully during the day, if there is any probability of its remaining untouched all night. Then in the morning, early, when the watchman perhaps is somewhat drowsy, they rob at their pleasure. They usually do their work in gangs of three. Sometimes, in order to steal cotton from the piers, they row under the wharves and cut into the flooring until the bales fall through. One Witter they carried off property valued at $10,000. The steamship and railroad companies are especial sufferers.

Roundsman Jones, who has distinguished himself by ten years' efficient service on the Harbor Police, gave a TRIBUNE reporter the following description of the most notorious of the river thieves. Just in order of rumber of those who have their head-quarters in Charlton st., is Michael Shanahan, 345 Greenwich st. Shanahan, however, he is under indictment, having been implicated in the silk robbery from the White Star line, with "Billy O'Day," who is now serving out a five years' sentence. His robberies have been numerous, and his oldest neighbor cannot recollect a time when he was not engaged in some criminal proceeding. As soon as he was able to run the streets, he obtained a record for stealing and general rascality. Michael Fennel, who shot O'Baldwin, the pugilist, accumulated considerable money, before the murder, by plying his thievish trade on the river. After his release he worked in an iron yard, but he soon returned to his old vocation. His brother is almost as notorious as himself for criminal deeds. Joan sneen claims to be a lighter boatman, but the police are well aware that he is a river pirate. "Dutch Harry" has been following the river eight years. Recently, in company with Michael Fennel, he visited a Jersey pier in broad daylight, and stole a boat loaded with pig iron. The thieves were chased by the police-boat to the Canal-st. dock. The Jersey City authorities obtained the boat and iron. Michael Cassidy, William Seamion, "Dinnie" Grady; "Con" Mahony, now on Blackwell's Island for two months; "English Dick," who is sentenced for six months and who has served five years for river thieving; and Peter Gough, a longshoreman who was recently joined the ranks of the thieves and who has been sentenced for two months on Blackwell's Island, are other members of the gang. Owing to want of work, it is feared that many of the longshoremen may join the band; some have already done so.

An exciting chase took place on the North River on the night of May 18. Roundsman Back, with Officers Seiner, Skuse and Farrell, pursued some suspected thieves up the rue river, and four shots were fired before the men surrendered. Michael Shanahan who, with John Fennell was arrested, said two shots whistled close to his head, and then he thought it prudent to give up. Nothing was found in the boat, and as no evidence existed against them, they were discharged. John Fennell on the day of his release, claimed the boat in which he was arrested, and it was at once delivered to him. Roundsman Jones and officers Rhodes and Warnun, while patrolling the North River on July 9, discovered a boat under Pier No. 46, with 26 pigs of lead in it. The boat proves to be the same one formerly captured, and is now at police headquarters. No one has appeared to claim it. As an instance of the difficulty of obtaining evidence against the river thieves, Roundsman Jones related the following story: On the morning of July 12, about 2 o'clock Roundsman Jones discovered John Fennell, Michael Shanahan and Michael Fennell under the stern of the steamship City of Atlanta, at Pier No. 27, and under the bow, Henry Cornelius, John Sheen and Michael Cavanagh. On the pier were many bags of coffee, which the thieves undoubtedly were intending to steal. The police-boat, for which the thieves were watching, passed by, but suddenly "doubled," and the boats of the thieves were discovered between piers No. 27 and 28. They were arrested, but nothing was found on them, and although they contradicted each other on the witness stand, and were well known as river thieves, they were discharged for "want of evidence."

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A Naval Court-martial convened at the Navy-Yard in this city yesterday, for the trial of Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher, late Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer Huron, charged with connect unbecoming an officer. The following officers compose the Court: Commodores A. Bryson and J. C. Beaumont; Captains J. C. P. Dekraft, O. C. Badger, and A. W. Weaver; Commanders James S. Skerrett and F. M. Baker; Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, Judge Advocate.

Commander Alfred Hopkins has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C. Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford is ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn. Midshipman Charles C. Rogers is detached from the Plymouth, and Midshipman J. C. Gilmore is detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Monongahela. Boatswain T. Bennett has been ordered to the receiving ship Wabash at Boston, in place of Boatswain Charles E. Rich, detached and ordered to the Swatara at Washington. Boatswain William A. Cooper is detached from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders. Sailmaker Alexander W. Stephens is ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va., in place of Sailmaker John C. Herbert, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE suggests that Mr. Tilden struck at once for Cork when he landed on the other side, "because he yearned for communion with the aboriginal Democrat in his native bog." No, he went there because Cork is the "political capital" of his party. It's a capital they are more apt to take out than put in.—[Detroit Post.

THE COURTS.

A WIFE'S PECULIAR SUIT.

Patience M. Gardner has brought a suit against her husband, James Gardner, to declare her husband her debtor to the extent of $24,000, and to have his property put in the hands of a receiver until he pays that sum. They were married in 1849, and have no children. Mrs. Sarah Hancock, a widow with considerable property and the aunt of the plaintiff, came to live with her. She hired the house of the defendant, paid various expenses of the household, received the defendant's money, and advanced him money when he required it in his business, and all this without any strict account between them. She left all her property to her niece, the plaintiff in this action. Mrs. Gardner now claims that her husband owed her aunt $13,000, and owed her 11,000, and that by threats of leaving her he induced her to surrender the security which she held for the $11,000, and to take a mortgage, payable at his death, on the house in which they live and which was intended for her. She charges that her husband is parting with his property to his sister in order to cheat her. She asks an accounting, and that the mortgage be changed so as to make it payable at once.

The case came up yesterday on a motion to discharge an injunction restraining the husband from parting with his property. This was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court Chambers. The husband says he used no threats to his wife, that she is properly secured by the $11,000 mortgage, and that he owes nothing to the aunt's estate represented by his wife.

CIVIL NOTES.

James King, an aged counsellor, won a case yesterday in the Harlem Civil Court. He was so much elated that he began to berate his opponent in open Court. Justice McGown interrupted, and warned the venerable lawyer not to repeat the offence. King then apologized to the Court. Fifty years ago Mr. King was a New-York constable, under High Constable Jacob Hays.

Judge Sanford, in Superior Court, Special Term, granted yesterday a decree of absolute divorce in the suit of John D. Sullivan against Mary Ann Sullivan. The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1862, and have one child, ten years old.

Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted yesterday an order of reference to Alfred Taylor in the divorce suit of Genevieve E. Murray against Henry E. Murray. They were married in 1871, and the wife now sues for an absolute divorce. The same Judge referred the suit of Clara A. Bulkley against Henry B. Bulkley to H. F. Farrell. The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1859, and have four children.

Judge Westbrook granted yesterday an order, at the suit of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association, that William O'Connell show cause, on Tuesday next, why he not be punished for contempt. It is charged that he and one Foley, since dead, in defiance of an order of the Court, drew out from two banks $2,000 belonging to the Society, and endeavored to draw a larger sum from a third bank.

In the divorce suit of Seicht against Seicht, in which H. Stiefel has made an earnest fight for his client and his fees, Mr. Stiefel has succeeded in obtaining from Judge Van Hoesen an order for the release of the defendant from arrest upon paying to the counsel for the plaintiff his counsel fee of $50, and $5.00, twenty-five weeks alimony, to the wife.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Charles O'Neill, a stone-cutter, age 24, was brought up on a charge of entering the tobacco store of Giebel & Van Randohr, at No. 176 Watts-st., on Wednesday night, by forcing a cellar-door, and stealing leaf tobacco valued at $25c. He was detained for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail.

A descent was made on the disorderly house No. 138 West Twenty-seventh-st., kept by Mary Lee, Thursday night, and she, with two men and four women, found in place, were arrested. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, the proprietress was held in $500 bail to answer, the inmates and the four women were fined $10 each, and the other man was fined $10 and sent to the Island for one month. Charles Hannon of No. 71 Sullivan-st., and Hugh Mellen of the Revere House, attempted to rescue their dogs from Michael Mallon and George Nielsen, two deputy dog-catchers, yesterday morning. Hannon was discharged and Mellen was fined $10 and sent to the Island for one month.

DECISIONS—AUGUST 3.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Westbrook.—*In the matter* of Wallace; in the matter of Moneypenny; in the matter of Sanders; in the matter of Mott; in the matter of St. John.—Orders granted. Low agt. Ramsey.—Extra allowance $100. Tyson agt. Smith.—Granted on default. Sprague agt. Olcott.—Order entered as Field. Matthews Ass. Co.—Motion granted. Hardenbrook agt. Schaner.—Granted; no action to be brought for arrest.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Van Hoesen.—*In the matter* of Cassidy.—See memorandum. Schenck agt. Rowell.—See opinion. Hamburger agt. Reich.—Order granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.—Schlamp agt. Peters.—Findings resettled.

Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge McAdam.—Stewart agt. Collins, opinion filed. Sayers agt. Mellen. Motion granted without costs. Hoffman agt. Benning (2 cases).—Motions to vacate attachments denied. Doherty agt. Garvey.—Sheriff's return to taxation on $97. Schibek agt. Gilardi.—Action filed. Donnelly agt. Speidel.—Action filed and defendant discharged from arrest. Raimond agt. Mecklenburg.—Judgment. Lowenthal agt. Korn, Hildreth agt. Kruse, Seckler agt. Basch, Schmutzler agt. Burbank, King agt. Rock, Steinbrenner agt. Lach.—Complaints dismissed, unless within ten days plaintiff files note of issue and puts case on calendar. Kerrigan agt. Bonce.—Defendant must pay $7 costs to clerk of Court. Hart agt. Hart.—Plaintiff's inability to costs considered. Blatchelt agt. Parker.—Judgment vacated. Rogers agt. Long.—Motion for commission granted. Fillmore agt. Desmond.—Complaint dismissed, unless within thirty days the plaintiff puts the action upon the calendar and pays $10 costs. Weber agt. Weber.—The parties will appear for oral examination on 4th inst., at 9 o. m. Koch agt. Peterson.—Default opened, on payment of costs. Judgment vacated. Dealy agt. Proceedings dismissed. Board of Commissioners of Charities, &c. agt. Whitney.—Motion denied. Parsons agt. Hawn.—Record amended. Farley agt. Lyddy.—Taxation affirmed. Williams agt. Cesaar.—Default opened on terms. Rode agt. Dommert.—Arrest vacated for irregularity in understanding upon stipulating not to sue; no costs. Hopkins agt. Newark Insurance Co.—Delay granted on order to put on calendar. Hoffman agt. Stiger.—Arrest vacated on giving bail in sum of $600, $10 costs to abide event. Brueslavagt. Gilsdorf.—Offset allowed. Mendelsohn agt. Foos.—$90 allowance granted. Van Pruuling agt. Goldsmith.—Proceedings dismissed. O'Connor agt. Blake.—Last motion dismissed.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM GALVESTON—*In steamship Rio Grande*—J. H. Shipp, W. Walsh, R. R. Kelly, E. Lovall, Geo. H. Boyson, J. M. Matthews, Mrs. Grubbon, 4 children and servant, C. Berkman, Miss M. Beckman, Miss L. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jeffery, Miss P. Livingston, C. A. Drake, Mrs. A. E. Parsons, Mrs. Lesbe.

FROM HAVANA—*In steamship Andes*—Louis Felipe Ogliosure, Mrs. Margret Varran, Stephen W. D. Jackson, Ernest Cerruti, Frederick Day, Carlos L. Borie, Juan Garcia, Joseph M. Rascano, Albert J. Scherrer, Pascal Zapa.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises	5:0	Sun sets	7:12
Moon rises	12:30	Length of day	14:12
Clock fast	5:47		
Moon's age, days	29		

HIGH WATER TO-DAY—A. M.

Sandy Hook	2:26	Gov. Island	2:50
Hell Gate	4:39		

HIGH WATER TO-DAY—P. M.

Sandy Hook	2:59	Gov. Island	3:19
Hell Gate	5:08		

HIGH WATER SUNDAY—A. M.

Sandy Hook	3:36	Gov. Island	3:56
Hell Gate	5:45		

HIGH WATER SUNDAY—P. M.

Sandy Hook	4:12	Gov. Island	4:27
Hell Gate	6:16		

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....AUGUST 3

CLEARED.

Steamship Germanic (Br.), Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. P. Cotton.

Steamship Enmore (Br.), Hopkins, Liverpool, Eng., J. S. Tucker.

Steamship Paloro (Ital.), Dilliberta, Bristol and Cardiff, John C. Seager.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Salyer, Providence, Josiah J. White.

Steamship City of Austin, Chester, Fernandina via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Steamship W. Woodland, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Brig Wm. Phipps, Brandtlerz, Cayes, Hayti, Young, Smith & Co.

Brig Neva (Br.), Smelzer, Belfast, Ireland, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Plod (Aust.), Tarabochia, Cork or Halifax, John C. Seager.

Bark Unanima (Br.), Cann., Cork, Ireland, James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Lizzie Iredale, Mosego, Liverpool or Birkenhead, Geo. F. Bailey.

Bark Inasestra (Ital.), Schiaffino, Cork or Halifax, Slocovich & Co.

Bark Giuseppe Capurro (Ital.), Capurro, Cork or Halifax, John C. Seager.

Bark Gerhon (Nor.), Borgessen, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Chimoa (Nor.), Hazy, Bergen, Norway, C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Neptune (Aust.), Johannsen, Elsinore, Benham & Boyesen.

Bark American Eagle, Johnstone, Rio de Janeiro, Thos. Norton & Co.

Schr. Victor, Crocker, Port Lyman, Costa Rica, B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Venture (Br.), Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Helen, Pitts, Providence, Cartwright & Doyle.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Tashets, Machias, Me., H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Chilion (Br.), Bahn, Montego Bay, J. Wessels.

Schr. Wm. R. Knighton, Hegeman, St. Johns, James W. Elwell & Co.

Sloop Emperor, Denick, Saybrook, Conn., Low & Littlefield.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Andes (Br.), Hughes, Santa Martha, July 13, Savanilla, July 18, Carthagena, July 21, Aspinwall, July 25, and Navassa, July 28, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Left at Navassa schr. Louisa Ehrman, for Port Royal, loading; brig Romance, for Baltimore, sailed July 27.

Steamship Rhein (Ger.), Franke, Bremen, July 21, and Southampton, July 24, with mdse. and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Vigilante (Nor.), Mathiasen, Rotterdam, 46 days, with mdse., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Saga (Nor.), Olsen, Havre, 38 days, with mdse., to order.

Ship N. B. Palmer (Nor.), Larsen, Antwerp, 32 days, in ballast, to C. Tobias & Co. Aug. 2, lat. 41, lon. 53, passed a bark waterlogged and abandoned; had a jury mast standing forward and part of the mainmast; appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Georgie (of Windsor, N. S.), McBride, Bremen, 28 days in ballast, to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Rissolo (Ital.), Lipari, Cadiz, 42 days, with mdse. to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Agnes Campbell (of Weymouth, N. S.), Thomas, Lynn, June 13, in ballast, to James W. Elwell & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Fulda (Ger.), Bassan, Dublin, June 16, in ballast, to Chas. Luling & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

SAILED.

Steamship Albermarle, for Lewes; barks John Bunyan, for Genoa; Anastatia, for Santander; Lavinia, for Bordeaux; Chasseur, for Elsinore; Saturn, for Denmark; Limerick Lass and Antoinette, for Hamburg; Agnes, for Havre; Neptune, for Glasgow; Lizzie Iredale, for Liverpool; Hebe, for Bristol; Alma, for Queenstown; Golden Fleece, for Barbadoes; Bertha Holl, for Baltimore; Bondvenen, for ——; brigs Neva, for Belfast; Starlight and Pearl, for Port Spain; Galeonda, for Richmond; Ealerna, for Portland; Kathadin, for ——; schrs. Carrie M. Richardson, for Gran; Rosa Eppinger, for Ponce, P. R.; C. B. Wood, A. C. Buckley, Timothy Field, Alethea, and Lizzie Love, for ——.

SAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

U. S. frigate Constellation, for New-Bedford; steamships Glaucus, for Boston; brigs Carrie Winslow, for Montevideo; Martha J. Brady, for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Vesta, for Dorchester, N. B.; Venture, for Windsor, N. S.; Mott Haven, for Ca'ais; J. M. Kennedy, Darius Eddy, Lizzie Cochran, Charles Heath, and A. T. Boardman, for Easton; Medford, for Bangor; Abbie E. Willard and Ida and Anna, for Portland; Modesty, for Plymouth; Theodore Dean, for Fall River; Red Jacket and Ida, for Rockland; Kate Rommell, for Portsmouth; Hastings, Isabel Alberto, and Almon Bacon, for New-Bedford; Speedwell, for Salem; J. H. Gould, Anson Brown, and W. M. Voorhis, for Providence; W. H. Mitchell, for Machias.

SUNSET—Wind, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S. S. W., hazy; at City Island light, S. W., clear.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool, Aug. 2, left here for New-York at 3 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sailed, July 5, Gilbert Thompson; July 14, Perseverance, Capt. Morice, and Jan Van Brakel, both from St. Helena; Aug. 1, Bombay and Marie, Capt. Brummer. Aug. 3, Pacific, Capt. Petersen, latter two for New-York; Plymouth Rock. Arrived, July 3, Borneo, at Table bay; July 22, St. Bede; July 25, Vansen; July 30, Bremerhehe, Constantia, Capt. Knechlen, Athena, Sijenson, Wm. Hunter, Grosvar, Marianne, Janet and Sator; July 31, Betty, Capt. Scheepsma, and Ganymedes; Aug. 1, Paul, Capt. Klatt, latter at Dungeness; Marie, Capt. Jansen, Princessen, Rosna, Capt. Zuleta; Aug. 2, Columbia, Capt. Schumacher, Jupiter, Capt. Lienke, latter at Beachy Head; steamships Mass and Edith, Capt. Homer; Aug. 3, Concepcion, Talboi, Othello and Sunny South.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 3.—Sailed, steamship City of Dallas, Hines, for New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Arrived, bark Hiawatha (Br.), Little from Londonderry; schrs. Louisa Birdsall, Steelman, from Boston; Maggie A. Falt, Matthias, from Boston. Cleared, ship Canopa Amelia (Ital.), Cocusillo, for Antwerp; bark Licuria (Ital.), Caputo, for Dublin; Louise (Nor.), Dekly, for Elsinore; schr. S. R. Prentice, Prentice, for Jacksonville, Fla.

[For other Ship News see Fifth Page.]

Proposals

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Flour, Corn," &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, care Major W. B. Hughes, U. S. A., Sioux City, Iowa, will be received until 12 m. of Wednesday August 22, 1877, for furnishing at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Sioux City, St. Paul, or Yankton, the following supplies for the Indian Service, viz.:

2,670,000 pounds of Flour,
1,400,000 pounds of Corn,
20,000 pounds of Oats,
90,000 pounds of Salt,
250,000 pounds of Sugar.

Also a variety of other articles, consisting of carpenter's and smith's supplies, hardware, stationery, farming implements, means of transportation, wood, hay, etc., etc., lists of which can be had on application to E. M. Kinsler, 30 Clinton Place, New-York; M. Joe Hughes, Sioux City; Captain W. H. Nash, Cheyenne; Captain Edward Ball, St. Paul; Major John P. Hawkins, Omaha, and the Indian Office.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and read publicly, beginning at the hour above named. Bidders are invited to be present.

Each bid must give the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and must have a copy of this advertisement attached. No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected, if deemed for the best interests of the Government.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be held by him until the execution of the contract, upon some U. S. Depository, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum of the amount of the proposal; and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to promptly enter into contract, or to furnish a sufficient bond therewith; otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

The Flour must be fresh ground, of sound wheat, equal to the best New-York XX qualify, and delivered in strong double sacks. Samples of not less than 5 pounds must accompany each bid, said samples to be distinctly marked with the name of the bidder, and number, if more than one sample is submitted.

The Corn must be sound, dry and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel, and delivered in strong gunnies, re-sewed.

The Wheat must be of the Fall crop, sound, dry and clean, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and delivered in strong gunnies, re-sewed.

The Sugar must be packed in barrels, full head-lined.

The Salt must be dry, and packed in barrels ready for shipment.

The prices named must be "net." In no case will any allowance be made for sacks, boxes or barrels.

All articles furnished under contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, and will be subject to strict inspection.

In executing the contract, the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule; and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent.

A joint and several bond, in the full amount of the contract, duly executed, with two or more sureties, and indorsed "Bond for Proposals," in the corner of the envelope in all its particulars, must accompany the same. The sufficiency of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidavit as to the value of their property.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to the sub-let or assigned to, or filled by, any other party, without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.—The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States Mail Steamer leave Pier 53 N. R.

WYOMING.....SUNDAY, August 5, at 9 a. m.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, August 28, at 8