FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, August 26, 1866.

The speculation for a rise on the Stock Exchange continued rather active last week, but the market fluctuated at intervals rather spasmodically. The general tendency of prices is unmistakably upward, and this will be still more strengthened by the extreme monetary ease resulting from the heavy disbursements of the Treasury in redemption of the temporary loan. On Saturday the supply of capital was largely in excess of the demand at four per cent, and this condition of monetary affairs is likely to be prolonged. The speculation in government securities closed buoyant; but these have already advanced so far that they invite a reaction.

The stock market closed firm on Saturday, and the quotations at five o'clock were as under:—New York Central 102⅞ a 103, Erie 73⅛ a ¼ (after previously selling as high as 74⅞), Reading 115½ a ⅝, Michigan Southern 85⅛ a ¼, Illinois Central 123⅛ a ¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg 87 a ⅛, Cleveland and Toledo 115¾ a 116, Rock Island 109⅛ a ¼, Northwestern 36⅞ a 37—preferred 68¼ a ½, Fort Wayne 105 a ⅛, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 29⅛ a ⅝, Cumberland 47¼ a ¾, Quicksilver 50½ a ¾, Mariposa preferred 26½ a 27.

The effect of the disbursements in redemption of the five per cent temporary loan—the interest on which ceases to-day—will be felt all over the country; as, according to a despatch from Washington, they will aggregate more than sixty-eight millions, while only thirty-four millions of the amount will be payable at the Sub-Treasury in this city. Thus, the Western money markets will be largely supplied at the same time that the glut here is increased. During the last week the demand for money at the Western centres to move the crops has been quickening, and a light drain from the East has set in. At Chicago first class paper is discounted freely at ten per cent, but inferior grades are not in favor at the banks, which are pursuing a conservative policy in order the better to prepare themselves to meet the drafts of their country depositors during the next thirty days. These are already checking to a considerable extent upon their balances there. Exchange on New York varied at the close of the week from 50c. to $1 10 discount, buying, with exceptions at par, and 50c. a $1 10 premium, selling with exceptions also at par to good customers. If we add to the amount to be disbursed on account of the temporary loan the interest ($10,950,000) due on the 1st instant on the seven-thirty loan, we find that the total amount of currency payable by the Treasury this month is about eighty millions. A portion of this will be in national bank notes; but these will occasion no inconvenience, as they can be as readily employed in the West as legal tenders.

The gold market was unsettled and somewhat excited during the week in consequence of the operations of a clique formed to make gold scarce and run the price up three or four per cent. The *modus operandi* was obvious enough. A few firms agreed among each other to buy gold and not to lend it for a certain time. They also borrowed gold largely, and locked it up in the same manner. Gold as a natural result became scarce in the street, and the rate for loans advanced as high as one per cent per diem. In many cases the "shorts" paid this difference in default of delivery without borrowing the gold at all. The price touched 151, but beyond this there was no attempt made to enforce it. The bull clique began to lend a portion of their gold at ½ a 1 per cent per diem, and this continued until Friday morning, when the "corner" turned, the clique having sold out, and on Saturday coin was so abundant that loans were made without interest and the price declined to 147, the late bulls having meanwhile accelerated the fall to the best of their ability, with a view to buying in again and repeating the performance. The daily range of the market is thus shown:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	148¾	148¼
Tuesday	148¼	147½
Wednesday	149⅞	147⅜
Thursday	151	149½
Friday	150⅞	150⅜
Saturday	147¾	147

The demand for customs duties at this port amounted to $3,167,000. The export of three-quarters of a million was chiefly in gold and silver bars. The telegraph has advised us of the shipment from England to this country of £100,000 in specie by the Allemannia and £110 000 by the Scotia, but these importations are probably made for speculative effect by the bears in gold and are not likely to continue, for the reason that they are not justified by the actual condition of our foreign trade. Moreover, the drain would very soon receive a check on the other side by the refusal of the banks to discount for houses engaged in shipping specie, or if it threatened to become serious by an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. The abnormally low rates of exchange, resulting mainly from the heavy speculative export of five-twenties, render importations of specie profitable to the extent of nearly two per cent, there being that much difference between the price of bills and gold, and the telegraph facilitates operations on a trifling margin for profit between the two countries. This condition of things can hardly be of long continuance, and the more gold we import and the more bonds we export, the greater will be the subsequent drain of specie to which we shall be liable. The export of our securities on so large a scale is rife with elements of danger, which should not be overlooked.

For bills on England at sixty days the leading drawers asked at the end of the week 107⅝, and for those at short sight 108; but second hand good bills were quoted at 106½ a 107 and 107 a ⅛, respectively.

A sensational cable despatch from Paris to the Associated Press was received yesterday stating that "an immense demand has sprung up in this city for United States five-twenties, and heavy orders for supplies have been telegraphed to American agents," &c. This is clearly a telegram in the interest of speculators for a rise in government securities on this side, and probably of some who are also desirous of making a market for them in France, and of selling out their stock in consequence to better advantage. The slender foundation which the telegram has in truth may be judged from the fact that five-twenties have not yet been admitted to the Paris Bourse, and such is the present condition of affairs there now that if they were "an immense demand" would hardly be likely to arise at the instant of their introduction. Probably dealings in our bonds will be allowed on the Paris Bourse before long, but this affords no excuse for misleading the public here, especially when the motive is obviously one of personal profit. No sooner had the telegram reached the city on Saturday than five-twenties advanced from 111⅞, the price at which they sold at the regular board, to 112 a ⅛, apparently under the influence of parties whose agent in Europe had caused the telegram in question to be sent, and who are sanguine that prices can be stimulated still higher. At the present price of the bonds here and in London, however, their export would be unprofitable, and they must either advance abroad or decline at home or gold must rise before it can be made profitable.

The Bank of Montreal, according to a Montreal journal, has consented to accept the conditions of the Canada national currency act, and will assume the whole of the issue of $8,000,000 of notes authorized by that act, and also take a further sum of $1,000,000 in debentures should the government need such. By this arrangement it is expected that an end will be put to the crisis.

The national debts of the principal countries of the world, our own excepted, and the proportion of debt per head of the population, are thus shown:—

Countries.	*National Debt.*	*Population.*	*Per Head.*		
United Kingdom	£790,000,000	29,000,000	£27	5	0
Netherlands	93,000,000	3,500,000	26	11	3
Hamburg	4,600,000	222,000	20	18	7
France	400,000,000	36,500,000	11	0	6
Portugal	30,000,000	4,000,000	7	10	0
Spain	107,000,000	16,000,000	6	13	0
Austria	224,000,000	35,000,000	6	8	0
Belgium	26,200,000	4,500,000	5	15	9
Bavaria	26,000,000	4,600,000	5	14	0
Hanover	7,000,000	1,800,000	3	15	6
Brunswick	1,500,000	273,000	5	5	8
Saxony	9,500,000	2,100,000	4	10	0
Denmark	12,000,000	2,600,000	4	9	0
Greece	4,000,000	1,070,000	3	14	0
Russia	231,000,000	75,000,000	3	1	3
Prussia	42,000,000	18,000,000	2	7	0
Wurtemburg	5,000,000	1,700,000	2	19	0
Oldenburg	600,000	294,000	2	0	2
Brazil	15,500,000	7,700,000	1	19	2
Chile	1,500,000	1,400,000	1	2	9
Norway	1,500,000	1,500,000	1	0	0
Sweden	1,700,000	3,700,000	0	9	2

The Agra & Masterman's Bank, according to the estimates made up to the 7th of June, the date of the failure, had liabilities to the amount of £7,900,000, but from this may be deducted £200,000, estimated to have been drawn out by depositors at Calcutta just before the stoppage, and £200,000 which was paid to French creditors by the Paris branch, making the present total £7,500,000, on which a dividend of 5s. in the pound will probably be paid 17th September. The entire number of creditors is about 10,000, of whom more than 6,000 will take dividends in London.

The prices of the leading stocks sold at the first session of the Exchange on each Saturday of the last four weeks were as follows:—

Stocks.	*Aug. 4.*	*Aug. 11.*	*Aug. 18.*	*Aug. 25.*
Atlantic Mail	112	—	—	114
Alton & Terre Haute RR.	34½	35	36½	39½
Alton & Terre Haute pref.	67	67	69	71½
American Coal	58	60	59	62½
Boston Water Power	32½	30	33	31½
Canton Company	53½	52	52½	—
Cleveland & Pittsburg	86¾	87¼	86½	87
Cleveland & Toledo	116½	116¼	116½	116¼
Central Coal	47¾	50½	53	53½
Chicago & Rock Island	104½	105⅞	106½	109
Chicago & Northwestern	37	36	36	36⅞
Chicago & Northwestern pf	67¾	67⅛	67	68
Cumberland Coal	47½	47½	47¾	47¾
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	111	111½	111	111½
Delaware & Hudson Canal	152	—	155	—
Hudson River	121½	120	119½	119
Illinois Central	122½	123	122½	123
Michigan Central	110½	110	110	113¾
Michigan Southern	84¾	85¾	84⅞	85¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	57½	56	56	55
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	71½	71	71½	70½
Mariposa Mining	12	11½	—	11
Mariposa preferred	27	27¾	—	27¼
New York Central RR.	104½	105½	104¾	103¾
New York & Erie RR.	69	69¾	70	72⅝
New York & Erie pref.	74½	76	77	77
Ohio & Mississippi cer.	30½	30	29⅝	29⅝
Pacific Mail	225	225	222	227
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	104	104½	104⅞	104⅞
Quicksilver Mining	50¾	50	51½	50⅞
Reading RR.	112	112¾	115⅜	115½
Toledo and Wabash	39½	42	41¾	46½
Western Union Telegraph	56	56½	59	57½

Government securities were quoted on each Saturday of the past four weeks as follows:—

	Aug. 4.	*Aug. 11*	*Aug. 18.*	*Aug. 25.*
Sixes of 1881	109¾	110⅝	111½	112
Sixes of 1867	129½	130½	131	130
Sixes of 1868	124	125	128	128
Ten-forties	99½	99⅞	102	102½
Five-twenties of 1862	108½	109⅝	110½	111½
Five-twenties of 1864	106½	107¼	108¾	108⅝
Five-twenties of 1865	106½	107¼	108¾	108⅝
7 and 3-10ths, 1st series	104¾	105½	106⅜	106½
7 and 3-10ths, 2d series	104¾	105½	106½	106⅜
7 and 3-10ths, 3d series	104¼	105	106½	106⅝

The total imports at New York for the week ending August 24 compare as follows with the two weeks previously:—

Week ending	*Aug. 10.*	*Aug. 17.*	*Aug. 24.*
Dry goods	$2,267,108	$3,857,157	$2,071,161
General mdse.	2,291,031	3,480,415	2,193,303
Total	$4,558,139	$7,347,572	$4,264,464

The imports of dry goods compare with former returns as follows:—

For the Week.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered at the port.	$1,093,337	$2,632,703	$1,071,161
Thrown on market.	1,146,526	2,891,812	3,040,798
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port.	58,051,530	40,468,206	88,647,751
Thrown on market.	50,421,871	45,342,826	83,965,346

The business transacted at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday was as follows:—

Receipts	$1,853,141	For customs	$545,000
Payments	1,401,817	Gold notes	376,000
Balance	96,007,229		

The Tennessee National Bank of Memphis proposes to increase its capital $400,000, books for subscription to which amount are to be opened in this city.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 25—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts none. Pot continued scarce and firm at $8 50 a $8 75; pearl were dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 6,984 bbls. flour, 2,105 do. and 1,500 bags corn meal, 31,807 bushels wheat, 120,824 do. corn, 14,852 do. oats and 20,161 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour continued quiet, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the trade, and a decline of 10c. a 15c. on the common grades was accepted. Sound qualities, which are scarce, were unaltered in value, the market closing quiet at our revised quotations, at which 6,500 bbls. were disposed of. Southern flour, though without decided change in value, favored the buyer. Sales 300 bbls. Canada flour continued dull, and in the absence of sales prices were entirely nominal. Rye flour was firm and moderately active, with sales of 300 bbls. at $5 40 a $6 50. Of corn meal we notice sales of 250 bbls. Brandywine at $5. We quote:—

Superfine and Western	$5 70	a $7 75
Extra State	6 50	a 8 80
Choice State	8 90	a 10 00
Common to medium extra Western	7 00	a 9 50
Extra round hoop Ohio	8 75	a 10 00
Western trade brands	10 10	a 12 00
Common Southern	10 00	a 11 65
Fancy and extra do.	11 70	a 15 75
Common Canada		nominal.
Good to choice and extra		nominal.
Rye flour (superfine)	5 75	a 6 50
Corn meal, Jersey	4 50	a 4 60
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90	a 5 00
Corn meal, puncheons	25 00	a —

—There was only a moderate business transacted in the wheat market, and prices of inferior qualities were scarcely so firm, while prime grades, however, ruled quite firm. The transactions were 25,000 bushels at $2 80 a $2 85 for new amber State, $2 25 a $2 33 for No. 1 Milwaukee and $2 75 for fair white Southern. Corn was in moderate demand, and a decline of 1c. was conceded, with sales of 70,000 bushels at 82c. a 83½c. for mixed Western, 83c. for high mixed and 79c. a 80½c. for inferior. Oats were in limited demand at unchanged quotations. Sales 40,000 bushels at 60c. for State, 40c. a 48c. for Chicago, 59c. a 60c. for Jersey, 47c. a 52c for Milwaukee and 54c. a 56c. for Iowa. Rye being scarce and in fair demand ruled firmer. Sales $8,500 bushels at $1 12½ for Canada and 92c. a 95c. for Wisconsin. Barley and malt were dull and nominal.

COTTON continued in active export and good home demand at full prices. The sales comprise 3,150 bales. Receipts only 4 bales. The bale of new middling upland cotton from Memphis was sold to-day at 45c. per lb. to be shipped for Havre. We quote:—

	Upland.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N.O.&T.*
Ordinary	27	27	28	28
Low middling	31	31	32	32½
Middling	33	33	34	35
Good middling	36	36	37	38

COFFEE was steady but quiet. No sales of any description were heard of outside the usual trade in small lots.

FREIGHTS were dull but unchanged. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 220 bales cotton at 3-16d., 7,000 bushels corn at 4½d., and per steamer 2,200 bales cotton at 7-16d. a ½d. The charters are:—A bark to Genoa, tobacco 32s. 6d.; two ships from Philadelphia to Mare Island, Cal., coal $18; one from Chincha Islands to Cork for orders, or a direct port in the United Kingdom, guano £3 10s.; a brig to Jacksonville and back, lumber $18; a schooner to Brazos, $2 per bbl.; two brigs to Bridgeport, C. B., and back, coal, $4 87½; a schooner to Savannah, railroad iron, $4 50; two ships to New Orleans, and a bark from Pensacola to Sagua, lumber, on private terms.

MOLASSES was nominally unchanged in every respect. No cargo sales.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was without decided change, though lots in bond were sold at a slight decline, 62c. having been accepted for about 250 bbls. Moderate sales were made on the spot at 67½c. Of rosins, sales were made of 1,200 bbls. at $3 for common, $3 25 a $4 for strained, and No. 2 and No. 1 at $5. Tar was quiet at our last quotations.

OILS.—American linseed continued firm at $1 85 for jobbing lots. English was moderately active and firm. Sales 40 tuns, to arrive per sailing vessel, $1 15, gold.

PETROLEUM.—The demand was tolerably active, and full prices were realized for all kinds. The sales were 3,800 bbls., at 28c. for crude, and 44c. a 46c. for bonded, the latter price for standard white.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 175 bbls. beef and 31 do. lard. There was but little activity in the pork market, but prices were without essential change, new mess closing steady at $32 87 regular. The sales on the spot were 5,000 bbls. at $32 75 a $33 for new mess, $30 50 a $31 for old do., and $28 50 a $28 75 for prime; also, for future delivery, 3,500 bbls. new mess for October and all the year, at $29 a $33, sellers' and buyers' option. Beef was in moderate demand and firm at $16 a $20 for new plain mess, and $20 a $24 for new extra do., with sales of 350 bbls., within the range. Beef hams were dull and nominally unchanged. Of bacon we have no sales to report. Prices, however, were unchanged. Cut meats were steady. Sales 300 packages at 19½c. a 21½c. for hams, and 14½c. a 15c. for shoulders. The lard market continued dull and heavy. Sales 400 bbls. at 18½c. a 20¾c. Butter continued quiet at 20c. a 33c. for Western, and 30c. a 45c. for State. Cheese was in moderate demand at 15c. a 19c. for common dairy to choice factory made.

SUGAR was in fairly active demand, and prices ruled a shade firmer, though not quotably higher, closing steady on a basis of 10¾c. a 11c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 1,400 hogsheads Cuba at from 10½c. a 12¼c., 148 hogsheads Porto Rico at 13c. a 14¾c. and 280 boxes Havana, mostly No. 13, at 13c. Refined sugar was steady.

STEARINE continued steady. Sales 25,000 lbs. at 17½c. a 21c.. Also 15,000 lbs. grease at 10½c. a 12c.

TALLOW was without decided change. Sales 90,000 lbs. at 12¼c. a 12⅜.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 10 bbls. The market continued quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[From the Argus, August 25.]

The cattle market opened somewhat better than it closed this week. It was evident that the supply would be lighter than last week, and the bulk of the receipts being then light stock, the demand for first quality and extra beeves was comparatively sharp, and these brought an average advance of ¼c. per lb., live weight, as compared with last week. This circumstance helped the poorer grades to some extent, but the advance on that class settled down to about ⅛c. per lb., and towards the close sales were slow at that. Most of the sellers paid high prices for their stock in the West, and but few of them admit such an advance as we quote; but we think that, taking quality into consideration, our figures are within bounds.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 17 to the car:—

	This Week.	*Week.*
Beeves	4,800	5,000
Sheep	5,000	5,500

	Average Weekly Receipts Last Year.	*Total Since January 1.*
Beeves	4,045	168,750
Sheep	5,500	196,900

The following were the ruling quotations at the close:—

	This Week.	*Last Week.*
Extra	$9 25 a $10 00	$9 a $9 60
First quality	8 25 a 8 90	8 a 8 50
Second quality	7 25 a 7 75	7 a 7 50
Third quality	6 15 a 6 50	6 a 6 50
Inferior	5 00 a 5 20	5 00

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Atlantic vs. Gotham—Muffin Match.

On Friday last the muffins of the Atlantic Club played their first match with the muffins of the Gotham Club and were defeated in a fine muffin game of five innings. Muffin matches are becoming more popular this season than they have been heretofore, and it is but right that they should, for it is in the muffin matches that the weighty men *par excellence* of the several clubs are brought out. First nine matches may serve to show the fancy players and sharp points of the game, but the muffin nines number among them those who have been most instrumental in fostering and forwarding the national game, and who, when they join a club, are ready to help it by word and deed, whom neither capital nor caprice can swerve, but who stand by their organizations in weal or woe, through good report and through evil report, watching the progress and popularity of the game, and advancing it in every possible way. The men opposed to each other on Friday, at Hoboken, were genuine muffs, and the game played, although not abounding in splendid points, was characterized by unalloyed good feeling. The following is the score of the game:—

ATLANTIC.			GOTHAM.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
Thatcher, 3d b	2	1	Schwenke, s. s.	2	5
Geddings, 1st b	0	3	Bolin, 1st b	3	3
Phelps, 2d b	1	1	Horton, p	1	4
Tassie, c	1	2	Kelly, 2d b	2	5
Smith, s. s	2	1	Atherton, r. s.	1	4
Depew, l. f	2	1	Duggan, c	3	4
Cohen, c. f	2	0	Osborne, 3d b	2	4
Dickens, p	3	0	Mulligan, c. f	0	5
Faron, r. f	1	1	Milligan, l. f	1	5
J. Smith, r. s	1	1	Brown, r. f	0	6
Total	15	11	Total	15	46

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	*Totals.*
Atlantic	3	2	3	0	3	11
Gotham	3	3	5	16	19	46

Home runs—Thatcher 1, Geddings 1, Atherton 1, Osborne 1, Mulligan 1, Milligan 2, Brown 1.
Fly catch—Atherton, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Gavigan, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Powers and Whiteside.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Enterprise vs. Peconic.

The match between these clubs, played on Saturday afternoon at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, was a very fine and well played game. The fielding on both sides, with few exceptions, was first class; but the batting of the Enterprise excelled that of the Peconics. Of the Enterprise, Cook, Hall, Richards, Patterson and Murtha deserve notice; and on the Peconic, Chapman, Wilcox, Hartman and Wright. The score is as follows:—

ENTERPRISE.			PECONIC.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
Murtha, r. f	4	5	Chapman, 3d b	5	2
Patterson, l. f	4	4	Kiers, c	4	3
Edwards, s. s	4	3	Hartman, p	3	4
Cook, l. f	2	7	Davis, r. f	2	5
Jewell, p	4	4	Wilcox, l. f	4	1
Cornwell, 3d b	1	7	Thorp, s. s	2	4
Hall, 1st b	2	6	Hall, 2d b	2	5
Richards, c	4	4	Wright, 1st b	2	6
Pinkham, 2d b	2	6	Dikeman, l. f	3	3
Total	27	46	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	*Totals.*
Enterprise	3	8	6	0	4	10	4	11	0	46
Peconic	1	2	4	3	7	4	1	7	4	33

Fly catches—Enterprise, 15; Peconic, 6.
Out on fouls—Enterprise, 5; Peconic, 5. Passed balls, Kiers, 12; Richards, 15.
Time of game—Three hours.
Umpire—Mr. Derby, of the Excelsior Club.

Eureka, Jr., vs. Carroll.

A match was played between the above named clubs on Friday afternoon, on the Star grounds, Brooklyn, which resulted in a victory for the Carroll Club, after a game of eight innings. The score is as follows:—

EUREKA, JR.			CARROLL.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
Speights, p	3	0	Brady, c	2	4
Pike, r. f	3	1	Stone, p	2	3
Jones, c	2	2	Hamilton, 3d b	3	2
Ammerman, s. s	3	0	Kenney, 2d b	2	5
Reilley, 3d b	0	4	Nelson, l. f	2	4
Seaman, c. f	4	0	Dowling, 1st b	3	3
Smith, 2d b	2	1	Tieman, c. f	1	5
Drew, 1st b	2	1	Lerine, r. f	3	3
Finley, l. f	2	1	Mckeney, s. s	3	3
Total	21	10	Total	21	32

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	*Total.*
Eureka Jr	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	10
Carroll	3	1	8	3	8	2	7	32

Umpire—Wm. Hagerty, of the Franklin Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Wilson and Coles.

Greenburg vs. Athlete.

The Greenburg Base Ball Club, of Dobb's Ferry, and the Athlete, of White Plains, played a match game on the grounds of the latter on Wednesday, August 22. Owing to some delay the game was not began until half-past four, and only seven innings were played. The following is the score:—

GREENBURG.			ATHLETE.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
James Coffin, p	2	5	H. C. Beggs, 2d b	2	4
F. P. Terry, 2d b	3	5	S. C. Miller, s. s	3	4
Joseph Coffin, 1st b	1	6	C. C. Beggs, 1st b	2	4
J. K. Myers, c	3	4	W. Fowler, p	2	3
A. Adams, r. f	2	5	J. Boyd, 3d b	2	3
C. Randall, s. s	3	4	G. Dusenbury, r. f	3	2
Edmund Coffin, l. f	2	5	W. Maynard, l. f	3	1
O. L. Tweedy, c. f	3	4	W. Kennedy, c. f	2	1
Joseph Tweedy, 3d b	3	4	T. De Foe, c	2	3
Total	21	42	Total	21	24

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	*Total.*
Greenburg	3	9	1	13	4	2	10	42
Athlete	5	11	1	3	4	0	0	24

Umpire—Townsend, of Friendship Base Ball Club.
Scorers—Mr. Watkins for Athlete, Mr. De Witt for Greenburg.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Greenburg vs. Palisade.

The Palisade Base Ball Club of Yonkers visited the Greenburgs of Dobb's Ferry, on Friday, August 24, and played a match game, resulting in a victory for the Greenburgs.

The following is the score:

GREENBURG.			PALISADE.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
James Coffin, c	0	4	Guernsey, 1st	1	2
F. P. Terry, 2d	4	1	Myers, c	2	1
Jos. Coffin, 1st	3	2	G. Chapin, 2d	2	1
J. K. Myers, l	4	1	Borland, p	2	2
T. Cochran, s	3	1	C. Chapin, l	2	2
C. Randall, p	1	3	Corsa, m	2	1
E. Coffin, r	3	1	Cole, r	3	0
R. Terry, m	0	4	Cornell, s	2	2
W. James, 3d	0	4	Lloyd, 3d	2	2
Total	18	21	Total	18	13

Umpire—C. Horton, of Athletes.
Scorers—Messrs. Tweedy & Fawcett.
Fly catches—Greenburg, 8; Palisade, 7.
Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

Mutual vs. Harlem.

The match between the above named clubs, postponed from Thursday, was played on Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the Harlem Club, at Mount Morris square, Harlem, and resulted in the success of the Mutual Club. The playing of Waterman, on the part of the Mutual, and of McKellar, of the Harlem, deserves notice.

The following is the score:—

MUTUAL.			HARLEM.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
Zeller, l. f	2	5	McKellar, s. s	4	2
R. Hunt, s. s	1	5	Robbins, r. f	4	2
Goldie, 1st b	4	2	J. James, 3d b	5	2
Ward, r. f	5	2	Force, c	3	1
Hatfield, 2d b	2	5	H. Brown, 2d b	1	3
Jewett, c	2	5	Thompson, p	3	2
C. Hunt, c. f	2	4	Marsh, 1st b	3	2
Martin, p	6	2	De Forest, l. f	2	3
Waterman	3	4	R. Brown, c. f	2	3
Total	27	34	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	*Total.*
Harlem	0	1	1	0	5	6	0	7	0	20
Mutual	0	6	3	1	0	8	9	2	5	34

Home runs—Harlem, 3; Mutual, 2.
Fly-catches—Harlem, 11; Mutual, 16.
Outs on foul—Harlem, 9; Mutual, 4.
Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Humphrey, of the Eclectic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. D. M. Doughty and W. H. Dongan.

Pioneers vs. Eagle.

A match game between the above named clubs came off on the grounds of the former at Englewood, N. J., on the 24th, which resulted in a well earned victory for the Pioneers, with the following score:—

PIONEER.			EAGLE.		
Players.	O.	R.	*Players.*	O.	R.
Humphry, p	0	9	Sage, p	1	4
Jones, 1st b	0	9	Jones, c	3	4
Van Buskirk, J., c	0	9	Vero, 1st b	2	3
Van Buskirk, C., l. f	5	7	Jones, 2d b	3	1
Smith, 3d b	2	7	Prosh, s. s	4	1
Ransom, 2d b	3	7	Burns, 3d b	5	1
Demott, c. f	6	3	Green, c. f	2	3
Demerest, r. f	7	3	Whittaker, l. f	4	3
Miller, s. s	4	6	Prest, T., r. f	3	2
Total	27	60	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	*Total.*
Pioneers	3	7	3	6	9	7	9	7	9	60
Eagles	1	1	3	1	2	0	4	5	5	22

Scorers—Messrs. Humphry and Green.
Umpire—Mr. C. Demerest, of the Palisade Base Ball Club.

Excelsior vs. Independent.

The game between these clubs, played on Friday last, resulted in a victory for the Excelsiors, after eight innings, by a score of 30 to 11.

Cedar vs. Keystone.

These two junior clubs played a well contested match at Hoboken on Wednesday last, which resulted in a victory for the Keystones, in a game of five innings, by a score of 50 to 39.

Banner vs. Venture.

A match was played between the above named clubs on Wednesday last at Hoboken, which resulted in a victory for the Banner Club by a score of 45 to 28.

Yankee Notions vs. Hardware.

A match game was played on Saturday between the employes of J. Henry Smith & Payne and Willis, Cornell & Carey, on the grounds at Meserole's orchard, Greenpoint, which resulted, after a game of seven innings, in the success of the J. H. S. & P. clerks, by a score of 28 to 24.

A Negro Woman named Sarah Miller died in Columbus, Ga., on the 5th instant. The deceased was five feet eight inches in height, and measured five feet across the chest. Her weight was seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds, and it required the efforts of six strong men to remove the body from the upper floor of the tenement in which she died to the hallway where she was coffined.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL ITEMS.

The National Convention.—The National Executive Committee will print and circulate five hundred thousand copies of the official report of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

Massachusetts Supreme Court.—The names of Judge John Wells, of Chicopee; Dwight Foster, of Worcester, and Ex-Governor Clifford are mentioned in connection with the vacancies upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

Third Massachusetts District.—Wm. Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, is mentioned as the probable successor of A. H. Rice in Congress.

Cincinnati.—L. A. Harris, Mayor of Cincinnati, resigned the office on the 17th inst., and the City Council elected Chas. F. Wilstach Mayor in his place.

The Missouri Troubles.—The fearful state of affairs in Missouri has called for the interference of General Sherman, who recently had a long interview with Governor Fletcher. Subsequently the Governor issued his proclamation, asserting that the combined power of the national and State forces will be used to enforce obedience to national and State laws, until they are constitutionally repealed or modified, forbiding armed and organized bands to appear at the polls or any peaceable assembly except by his order, and invoking all order-loving citizens to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining tranquility.

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.—The City Executive Committee of Philadelpia has called a meeting of the people of the city on September 17, to ratify the proceedings of the late convention.

Wendell Phillips for Congress.—There is a clique in Boston which just now is strongly urging Wendell Phillips for Congress, to succeed A. H. Rice.

The Jack Hamilton Convention.—The Massachusetts Radical State Central Committee has appointed one hundred delegates, led by Governor Bullock, to attend the Jack Hamilton Convention at Philadelphia.

Vermont.—The Congressional nominations are complete. First district—Frederick E. Woodbridge, republican; Samuel Wells, democrat. Second—Luke F. Poland, republican; Charles M. Chase, democrat. Third—Portus Baxter, republican; Waldo Brigham, democrat. There is a dispute about the nomination of Portus Baxter, in the Third district. He was opposed in convention by a Mr. Hoyt, whose supporters charge the adherents of Mr. Baxter with voting more than once. Several articles have appeared in the Burlington papers, stating in pretty plain terms that Mr. Baxter's nomination was dishonorably secured, and members of his own party do not hesitate to style him "the whiskey and corruption candidate."

The Natural Consequence.—The Boston *Evening Commercial* reports the following story:—

About a year ago two clergymen went down South to preach—and to better their condition. How one has prospered we learn by a letter from the other to a friend in this city. His brother, it seems, has been afflicted by a softening of the brain, whereupon the sympathizing friend writes:—"Brother —— has a softening of the brain. Really, poor fellow, I sympathize with him, and by no means would I care to laugh at his calamity; but no one could expect to carry 'nigger on the brain' so heavily and persistently as he has done without a softening, that is, supposing him to have been endowed with a brain."

Michigan.—Radical Congressional Conventions have been called at the following times and places:—Second district, Niles, September 5; Third district, Jackson, August 29; Fourth district, Grand Rapids, August 28; Fifth district, Pontiac, August 29; Sixth district, Flint, August 28.

Michigan Gubernatorial Contest.—Henry P. Baldwin refuses to allow his name to be used in the republican convention in opposition to the re-nomination of Governor Crapo.

South Carolina.—The Governor of South Carolina has been called upon by a public meeting in Sumter to convene the Legislature in extra session to devise measures for the relief of the prevalent distress, and the Camden *Journal* says that an extra session will be called in a few weeks.

Illinois.—William H. Logan, brother of the General and a democratic member of the State Legislature, has pronounced in favor of the constitutional amendment.

William O'Brien is mentioned as a probable candidate of the democrats for Congressman at large.

A Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says:—

Responsible and well known citizens of Cairo offer the following wagers to General John A. Logan's friends:—$10 that John A. Logan cannot name three revolutionary generals; $10 that he cannot give the names of three revolutionary battle fields; $10 that he cannot name the thirteen original colonies; $10 that he cannot name the present States in the Union; $10 that he cannot name a single battle in which General Washington personally participated; $10 that he cannot name the three most populous cities in the world; $10 that he cannot name the capitals of ten States of the Union; $10 that he cannot compute the interest at seven per cent on $165 for six weeks; $10 that he cannot give the date, birth and death of General Washington; $10 that he cannot correctly punctuate his own signature, and $10 more that no man who is intimately acquainted with Logan dare accept any two of the above propositions.

New Jersey.—The Newark *Advertiser* gives the names of the following prominent New Jersey politicians who attended the Philadelphia Convention, only four of whom—Messrs. Crowell, Kemble, Swayze and Wilson—have heretofore been known as friends of the administration:—

Ex-Governor Parker, General Runyon, General Mott, A. K. Hay, A. J. Rogers, Alexander Wurts, John P. Stockton, Theodore F. Randolph, N. T. Stratton, Robert Hamilton, I. S. Allison, C. Meyer Zulick, Joseph T. Crowell, Daniel M. Wilson, Jacob K. Swayze, M. R. Kemble.

Alabama.—General Clanton declines the candidacy for Congress in the Montgomery (Alabama) district.

Kentucky.—A Covington correspondent, alluding to the Kentucky election, says:—

There is one point connected with it which clearly shows that oppression never succeeds in the long run among an intelligent people; it is this:—Some two years back Judge Duvall was nominated for an office; but the General (in command at that time) ordered his (Duvall's) name to be stricken off the tickets, and that no votes should be received in his favor. This was done, and of course Duvall was not elected then; but now Duvall runs for another and better office, and his competitor proves to be the general who ordered his name to be stricken off the tickets at the former election, and Duvall is now elected by a majority ranging between fifty and sixty thousand, not ten to twenty thousand, as the radical correspondent of the press in Cincinnati despatched to New York. Every Congressional district in Kentucky has gone democratic by immense majorities. So the McKees, &c., will have to quit at next election.

Pennsylvania.—A mass convention of radicals is to meet at Pittsburg August 27. General James S. Negley will be chief marshal.

Ohio.—The radical Congressional convention of the Seventeenth district passed a resolution condemning the increase of pay for Congressmen, and requiring the candidate E. R. Eckley to pledge himself to use all legitimate efforts for the repeal of the act authorizing it.

Wisconsin.—Walter D. McIndoe (radical) of the Sixth Wisconsin district declines being a candidate for re-election.

THE SOAP BOILING AND FAT MELTING NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Can you inform us, of the west side of the city, if we have a Board of Health among us? If so, is it purely an ornamental body? In the early part of the season we learned daily of its existence, in its spasmodic efforts in getting rid of injunctions issued by the courts restraining the Board from interfering with the soap boiling and fat melting nuisances which abound between the Eleventh avenue and the North river; but since the courts have dissolved all of these injunctions and have thus left the field wide open for the Board to exercise the powers with which it is clothed by law for the extirpation of these pests, the Board seems suddenly to have gone to sleep and to have forgotten the duties it owes to the suffering population of the west side, thus leaving the proprietors of these vile establishments clear masters of the situation. Indeed, the matter seems worse than before the Board commenced operations, for then the wretches who conduct this business well knowing that it amounted to a public nuisance, and as such gave every citizen the clear right to abate it, and fearing the just indignation of the population, graduated and subdued to a limited extent the offensive character of the business; but having worried out the Board of Health, or having administered to it an anodyne, and naturally emboldened by the immunity thus far enjoyed, these same men now perfectly deluge that part of the city with the vile and loathsome odors which arise from their business. The Board of Health has already adjudged these establishments to be public nuisances and ordered their suppression or removal from the city limits, and the courts, which for a time seemed inclined to take the side of the cholera in this contest, finally returned to a recognition of the duties they owed to the community, and promptly vacated the injunctions which had been unwittingly granted, and left the Board of Health, with the police force of the city at its command, free to carry out its own adjudications.

Now permit me to inquire why the Board of Health does not abate these nuisances, and why it permits the population of a large district of the city to be thus afflicted?

I assure the Board the people have waited long enough for the fulfilment of their just expectations and that their patience is becoming exhausted, and that if the Board do not act soon the people will. Every man who enters into society surrenders some of his natural rights and among them is the right to create public nuisances and introduce an epidemic into my premises; and if, in defiance of public right, he do either of these things, I have the right to correct the mischief. This is common sense as it is the common law of the country, as clearly laid down in the opinion of Judge Brady, recently published, and the public health and the public voice demand the demolition of these pestiferous establishments, and I entreat the Board of Health to act promptly in the premises; and if it will do nothing, then I propose that a public meeting be held in the section where these nuisances exist to strongly protest against them. Who will second this proposition?

LEX.

AWFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

Detailed Account of the Terrible Privations Endured by the Survivors of the Ship Hornet.

[From an account in the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, by Mark Twain.]

I have said that in the few minutes time allowed him, Captain Mitchell was only able to seize upon the few articles of food and other necessaries that happened to lie about the cabin. Here is the list:—Four hams, seven pieces of salt pork (each piece weighed about four pounds), one box of raisins, one hundred pounds of bread (about one barrel), twelve two pound cans of oysters, clams and assorted meats; six buckets of raw potatoes (which rotted so fast they got but little benefit from them), a keg with four pounds of butter in it, twelve gallons of water in a forty gallon tierce or "scuttle butt," four one gallon demijohns full of water, three bottles of brandy, the property of passengers; some pipes, matches, and a hundred pounds of tobacco; had no medicines. That was all these poor fellows had to live on for forty-three days—the whole thirty-one of them.

Each boat had a compass, a quadrant, a copy of Bowditch's Navigator, and a nautical almanac, and the captain's and chief mate's boats had chronometers.

RATIONS.

Of course all hands were put on short allowance at once. The day they set sail from the ship each man was allowed a small morsel of salt pork—or a little piece of potato, if he preferred it—and half a sea biscuit three times a day. To understand how very light this ration of bread was, it is only necessary to know that it takes seven of these sea biscuits to weigh a pound. The first two days they only allowed one gill of water a day to each man; but for nearly a fortnight after that the weather was lowering and stormy, and frequent rain squalls occurred. The rain was caught in canvas, and whenever there was a shower the forty gallon cask and every other vessel that would hold water was filled—even all the boots that were water-tight were pressed into this service, except such as the matches and tobacco were deposited in to keep dry. So for fourteen days. There were luxurious occasions when there was plenty of water to drink. But after that how they suffered the agonies of thirst for four long weeks!

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

For seven days the boats sailed on, and the starving men eat their fragment of biscuit and their morsel of raw pork in the morning, and hungrily counted the tedious hours until noon and night should bring their repetitions of it. And in the long intervals they looked mutely into each other's faces, or turned their wistful eyes across the wild sea in search of the succoring sail that was never to come

"Didn't you talk?" I asked one of the men.

"No; we were too down-hearted—that is, the first week or more. We didn't talk; we only looked at each other and over the ocean."

And thought, I suppose; thought of home, of shelter from storms, of food, and drink, and rest.

The hope of being picked up hung to them constantly; was ever present to them, and in their thoughts, like hunger. And in the captain's mind was the hope of making the Clarion Islands, and he clung to it many a day.

The nights were very dark. They had no lantern and could not see the compass, and there were no stars to steer by. Thomas said of the boat, "She handled easy, and we steered by the feel of the wind in our faces and the heave of the sea." Dark, and dismal, and lonesome work was that! Sometimes they got a fleeting glimpse of the sailor's friend, the north star, and then they lighted a match and hastened anxiously to see if their compass was faithful to them, for it had to be placed close to an iron ringbolt in the stern, and they were afraid, during those first nights, that this might cause it to vary. It proved true to them, however.

SUMPTUOUS FARE.

On the fifth day a notable incident occurred. They caught a dolphin, and while their enthusiasm was still at its highest over this stroke of good fortune, they captured another. They made a trifling fire in a tin plate and warmed the prizes—to cook them was not possible—and divided them equally among all hands and eat them.

On the sixth day two more dolphins were caught.

Two more were caught on the seventh day, and also a small bonita, and they began to believe they were always going to live in this extravagant way; but it was not to be; these were their last dolphins, and they never could get another bonita, though they saw them and longed for them often afterward.

RATIONS REDUCED.

On the eighth day the rations were reduced about one-half. Thus—breakfast, one fourth of a biscuit, an ounce of ham and a gill of water to each man; dinner, same quantity of bread and water, and four oysters or clams; supper, water and bread the same, and twelve large raisins or fourteen small ones to a man. Also, during the first twelve or fifteen days, each man had one spoonful of brandy a day; then it gave out.

This day, as one of the men was gazing across the dull waste of waters as usual, he saw a small, dark object rising and falling upon the waves. He called attention to it, and in a moment every eye was bent upon it in intensest interest. When the boat had approached a little nearer it was discovered that it was a small green turtle, fast asleep. Every noise was hushed as they crept upon the unconscious slumberer. Directions were given and hopes and fears expressed in guarded whispers. At the fateful moment—a moment of tremendous consequence to these famishing men—the expert selected for the high and responsible office stretched forth his hand, while his excited comrades bated their breath and trembled for the success of the enterprise, and seized the turtle by the hind leg and hauled him aboard. His delicate flesh was carefully divided among the party and eagerly devoured, after being "warmed," like the dolphins, which went before him.

THE BOATS SEPARATE.

The eighteenth day was a memorable one to the wanderers on the lonely sea. On that day the boats parted company. The captain said that separate from each other there were three chances for the saving of some of the party, where there could be but one chance if they kept together.

The captain told the mates he was still going to try to make the Clarion Isles, and that they could imitate his example if they thought best, but he wished them to freely follow the dictates of their own judgment in the matter. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the boats were all cast loose from each other, and then, as friends part from friends whom they expect to meet no more in life, all hands hailed with a fervent "God bless you, boys; good-by!" and the two cherished sails drifted away and disappeared from the longing gaze that followed them so sorrowfully.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

On the afternoon of this eventful day two "boobies" were caught—a bird about as large as a duck, but all bones and feathers—not as much meat as there is on a pigeon; not nearly so much, the men say. They eat them raw, bones, entrails and everything; no single morsel was wasted; they were carefully apportioned among the fifteen men. No fire could be built for cooking purposes; the wind was so strong and the sea ran so high that it was all a man could do to light his pipe.

AN INCIDENT.

On the morning of the twenty-first day, while some of the crew were dozing on the thwarts and others were buried in reflection, one of the men suddenly sprang to his feet and cried, "A sail! a sail!" Of course, sluggish blood bounded then and eager eyes were turned to seek the welcome vision. But disappointment was their portion, as usual. It was only the chief mate's boat drifting across their path after three days' absence. In a short time the two parties were abreast of each other and in hailing distance. They talked twenty minutes; the mated reported "all well" and then sailed away, and they never saw him afterward.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF RATIONS.

On the twenty-fourth day Captain Mitchell took an observation, and found that he was in latitude 16 degrees north, and longitude 117 degrees west—about 1,000 miles from where his vessel was burned. The hope he had cherished so long that he would be able to make the Clarion Isles deserted him at last; he could only go before the wind, and he was now obliged to attempt the best thing the southeast trades could do for him—blow him to the "American group" or to the Sandwich Islands—and therefore he reluctantly and with many misgivings turned his prow towards those distant archipelagoes.

What these men suffered during the next three weeks no mortal man may hope to describe. Their stomachs and intestines felt to the grasp like a couple of small tough balls, and the gnawing hunger pains and the dreadful thirst that was consuming them in those burning latitudes became almost insupportable. And yet, as the men say, the captain said funny things and talked cheerful talk until he got them to converse freely, and then they used to spend hours together describing delicious dinners they had eaten at home, and earnestly planning interminable and preposterous bills of fare for dinners they were going to eat on shore, if they ever lived through their troubles to do it, poor fellows. The captain said plain bread and butter would be good enough for him all the days of his life, if he could only get it.

But the saddest things were the dreams they had. An unusually intelligent young sailor named Cox said:—"In those long days and nights we dreamed all the time—not that we ever slept, I don't mean—no, we only sort of dozed, three-fourths of the faculties awake and the other fourth benumbed into the counterfeit of a slumber; oh, no—some of us never slept for twenty-three days, and no man ever saw the captain asleep for upwards of thirty. But we barely dozed that way and dreamed—and always of such feasts! bread, and fowls, and meat—everything a man could think of, piled upon long tables, and smoking hot! And we sat down and seized upon the first dish in our reach, like ravenous wolves, and carried it to our lips—and then we awoke and found the same starving comrades about us, and the vacant sky and the desolate sea!"

These things are terrible even to think of.

RATIONS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.

It even startles me to come across that significant heading so often in my note-book, notwithstanding I have grown so familiar with its sound by talking so much with these unfortunate men.

On the twenty-eighth day the rations were:—One teaspoonful of bread crumbs and about an ounce of ham for the morning meal; a spoonful of bread crumbs alone for the evening meal, and one gill of water three times a day. A kitten would perish eventually under such sustenance.

THEY CAPTURE A PRIZE.

Four little flying fish, the size of the sardines of these latter days, flew into the boat on the night of the twenty-eighth day. They were divided among the hands and devoured raw. On the twenty-ninth day they caught another, and divided it into fifteen pieces—less than a teaspoonful apiece.

On the thirtieth day they caught a third flying fish and gave it to the revered old captain—a fish of the same poor little proportions as the others, four inches long—a present a king might be proud of under such circumstances, a present whose value, in the eyes of the men who offered it, was not to be found in the Bank of England—yea, whose vaults were not able to contain it! The old captain refused to take it; the men insisted; the captain said no—he would take his fifteenth—they must take the remainder. They said in substance, though not in words, that they would see him in Jericho first! So the captain had to eat the fish.

THE LAST RATION.

On Monday, the thirty-eighth day after the disaster, "we had nothing left," said the third mate, "but a pound and a half of ham—the bone was a good deal the heaviest part of it—and one soup-and-bully tin." These things were divided among the fifteen men, and they ate it all—two ounces of food to each man. I do not count the ham bone, as that was saved for next day. For some time now the poor wretches had been cutting their boots into small pieces and eating them. They w also pound wet rags to a sort of pulp and eat them.

STARVATION FARE.

On the thirty-ninth day the ham bone was divi into rations, and scraped with knives and eaten. I said "You say the two sick men remained sick all throu and after awhile two or three had to be relieved f standing watch; how did you get along without m cines?"

The reply was:—"Oh! we couldn't have kept them we'd had them; if we'd had boxes of pills, or anythi like that, we'd have eaten them. It was just as w we couldn't have kept them, and we couldn't ha given them to the sick men alone; we'd have shar them around all alike, I guess." It was said rather jest, but it was a pretty true jest, no doubt."

After apportioning the ham bone the captain cut t canvas cover that had been around the ham into fifte equal pieces, and each man took his portion. This w the last division of food the captain made. The m broke up the small oaken butter tub and divided t staves among themselves and gnawed them up. T shell of the little green turtle, heretofore mention was scraped with knives and eaten to the last shavin The third mate chewed pieces of boots and spit th out, but eat nothing except the soft straps of two pa of boots—eat three on the thirty-ninth day and sav one for the fortieth.

THE AWFUL ALTERNATIVE.

The men seem to have thought in their own minds the shipwrecked mariner's last dreadful resort—cannib ism; but they do not appear to have conversed about They only thought of casting lots and killing one of th number as a possibility; but even when they were eati rags, and bone, and boots, and shell, and hard oak woo they seem to have still had a notion that it was remo They felt that some one of the company must die soo which one they well knew; and during the last three four days of their terrible voyage they were patien but hungrily waiting for him. I wonder if the subject these anticipations knew what they were thinking o He must have known it—he must have felt it. They h even calculated how long he would last; they said themselves, but not to each other, I think they sa "He will die Saturday—and then!"

LAND HO!

At eleven o'clock on the 15th of June, after sufferi all that men may suffer and live for forty-three days, an open boat, on a scorching tropical sea, one of the m feebly shouted the glad tidings "Land ho!" T "watch below" were lying in [illegible] bottom of the bo What do you suppose they did? They said they b been cruelly disappointed over and over again, and th dreaded to risk another experience of the kind—th could not bear it—they lay still where they were. Th said they would not trust to an appearance that mig not be land after all. They would wait.

Shortly it was proven beyond question that they w almost to land. Then there was joy in the party. One m is said to have swooned away. Another said the sight the green hills was better to him than a day's rations strange figure for a man to use who had been fasting forty days and forty nights.

SAD CALAMITY AT HOLYYOKE, MASS.

A Boat with Three Men Carried Over t Holyoke Dam—One Man Saves His Life a Fearful Leap.

[From the Springfield Republican, August 22.]

The calamity which occurred at the Holyoke dam Monday, by which two men were killed and anot severely injured, was by far the most serious accid that has ever occurred there during the seventeen ye since its construction. The men had been at work so ten or twelve days, repairing the iron combing along t crest and wooden planked surface just at the extre limit of the dam, and had nearly finished it before t accident befell them.

The work had been prosecuted with an unusual de of water flowing over the dam, and the men fully alized the danger they incurred, and on Saturday of l week Mr. Hadley spoke particularly of the need of speedy completion on account of the rising wat On Monday they went out for the last time, as th expected, and too truly, as the fatal result prov They fastened their boat, which was a large, flat-b tomed punt, directly on the crest of the dam in ab twenty-two inches of water, by an anchor attached ab sixty feet up the stream, and proceeded favorably w their labor till shortly before eleven o'clock, when, j as they were removing the last of the flash boards a preparing to go ashore, they made the appalling disc ery that their hold on the river bottom had given w and that they must go over the dam, down the fea thirty feet leap, among the rocks and seething water its foot. Mr. Brown had the presence of mind to spr for the stern of the boat. The others, who were in bow, clutched the sides convulsively for safety. No a word was spoken by either of the three men, and more than a minute elapsed before the boat went ov As the forward part of the boat went down the fall Brown jumped for life and cleared the sheet of wa Mr. Brown says that his last sight of his two compani was of their bodies thrown headlong several feet in air, and the next moment he fell senseless on the roc and was unconscious til nearly an hour afterwards, wh he was rescued from a ledge some thirty rods below.

The leap of the boat was witnessed from Frink's velope factory by Mr. H K. Pierce and another man work near by. They immediately gave the alarm, as soon as possible a boat was procured, and manned Joseph Ely and Mosely Smith who proceeded to the le where Mr. Brown was lying and brought him to sho They then returned and secured the body of Mr. Hadl which had lodged some fifteen rods further down. neck had probably instantly been broken by the fall upon the rocks, and there were no evidences of de by drowning. No signs of the third body were disc ered, and a searching party were exploring the river vain for it yesterday.

Mr. Brown's injuries, though severe, will not be lik to be of serious ill consequences. Both wrists w broken, and he received a severe contusion in the he He went over the dam at ten minutes before ele o'clock, and it was fifty-five minutes after before he rescued. To the spectators on shore there seemed difference in the two men, one living the other dead they were rolled along down the rocks by the curr

It is a singular coincidence that several years si three Irishmen went over the dam in a boat, and w all rescued after several hours' labor by Mr. Hadley Mr. Ely, the latter of whom was the man to remove Hadley's dead body from the rocks on Monday.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

A Building in Troy Haunted with Stran and Bloody Spectres, who Appear to its mates and Float Away Mysteriously out the Windows.

[From the Albany Argus.]

A house on Ida Hill, Troy, has for many years bo the reputation of being haunted, and as the past f weeks have brought out new developments, we lay th before our readers.

The house in question stands on Fourteenth street little distance from Christie, and is a plain two st brick house with back basement, and enclosed stoops each story. Two families occupy the house, both whom testify to many strange things, both concurren and diverse. No buildings adjoin it on the south, but the north two new ones, recently erected by Mr. Wal Cary, are within a distance of a few feet. A good lo is on the front door, and the same on the back, and t or three doors, always locked in the night time, must passed through to go from one part to the other.

The owner of the building is a well known tanner, l ing on the Hollow Road, and he has owned the build for about eight years, purchasing it far below its va on account of the reputation it then had. The neig borhood is very quiet and orderly, and very few d turbances ever took place there, and as the families not rich it is scarcely probable that any burg would take the trouble to enter, even if he knew way was clear. The original owner of the place, it said, was killed in some unknown manner, and for th or four years after the erection of the building famil could not be got to stop in it for more than a month two at a time.

The mother of the family up stairs, Mrs. X., has kno the reputation of the house for a long time, and has times observed strange things which could not be counted for, but has kept the information from family. The family down stairs, that of Mrs. Y., ha also known these things for a long time, but have co sidered these disadvantages counterbalanced by the co sideration of cheap rent.

The most remarkable manifestation they have witn sed was three weeks ago. Theodore X., who was in health, had gone to Saratoga to spend a short time. usually slept at home in a small bedroom, off the ba piazza, in a bed with his brother, Smith. The former about twenty-two years of age, and the latter abo eighteen, and Smith is moreover a stout and active bo allowing his mind to dwell on no nonsense.

On Sunday evening, when all but himself and moth were at church, he went to his bedroom, and turn back, saying:—"Mother, I don't want to sleep in the to-night." She, knowing no reason for his action, beg ridiculing him, and he went again to his room, soon r turning, however. She inquired what the matter w and he said he shouldn't sleep in that apartment. dint of persuasion, she induced him again to go to t dormitory, but on his return the third time said:—"Mother, I didn't want to tell you before why don't want to sleep there. The first time I went out met Theodore face to face; the second he was just goi into our room, and the third he was lying down on t bed." In accordance with his request, although l mother did not believe it, and tried to dissuade hi from the belief, a bed was made in another part of t house, and he soon went to sleep.

At the conclusion of the church services the you ladies of the house came home and went to bed, witho seeing Smith. About midnight, the heat being ov powering, they got up and made their bed on t floor of the kitchen, and between twelve and o o'clock, both being awake and looking in the sam direction, the door opened, and a man walk in with a slow and solemn tread. Turning aroun after he entered the room, he walked to the f of the bed and put his hand on both of them. This did very quietly and slowly, with an abstracted lo One of the girls said he had a gash in the side of h face, and the blood was flowing from it down his shou der; but the other, who had a better view, declared th the blood ran down to his feet. On his touching the they screamed simultaneously, having been too muc frightened before, and the figure raised up from t floor and floated out of the window, at a point som eighteen feet above ground.

In another room the mother, who was alone, had h bed moved and set down again. The bed occupied b the brothers was examined in the morning, and no a pearance of any one lying down there was discoverab All the doors were locked as usual, and no marks any visitor were to be seen. The apparition seen by t girls did not resemble that viewed by the brother, as was of a man much taller and of a different figure.

The same night, at Saratoga, between twelve and o o'clock, the brother there saw a black form, but eithe distinguishable shape, move out of the window witho apparent effort, and the window being a considerable di stance above ground.

It is proper to state that this family is a well know one in Troy, of undoubted veracity, and their word is good as their oath. The mother is a member of the Co gress street church, and has been for many years, a the whole family bears the highest character. They a personally known to the writer of this, and their nam will be given to any one desiring to gratify a legitima curiosity. If any further developments are given w shall not fail to acquaint our readers.