#### THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

#### A Leaf from the Log of the Congress.

Reading at Twilight Amid Icebergs-The Grand Displays of Aurora Borealis-Meteoric Lights Assuming Every Shape - Magnificent Arches, Columns and Spiral Stairways-The Summer Fisheries in Newfoundland and Labrador.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 10, 1871. I have procured the report made by the United States ship Congress on arriving at Disco on the 10th of August, where she met with Captain Hall's exploring expedition. The following is a correct

HUNDREDS OF ICEBERGS, but encountered no pack ice. As we advanced day became perpetual. The sun sank behind the nori-zon but a short time, and the twilight was sufficient to read by all night. The displays of the aurora borealls were extremely grand; meteoric lights, assum ing magnificent arches, columns, scrolls and spiral stairways. We found the Polaris at Disco but six days in advance. Captain Hall with eighty Esquimans boarded us a mile from the harbor. Captain Hall and his men are in good spirits and sure of success. Some trouble had arisen between Captain Hall and his scientific associates as to the special object of the the judicious and firm interposition of Captain Da-venport, who laid down the naval law and stated that the paramount object was getting that the paramount object was getting to the North Pole, harmony was restored, The Polaris sailed August 17, in the on, amid cheers from the Congress. Captain Hall instead of going via Jones' Sound will keep to the west side of Smith's Sound, as there are ice drifts southwesterly, which delayed Kane's advance and, as the season is open, he nopes to get through this year. The Congress remained eight days at Disco and found the regular summer in Greenland. Disco is the official residence of Inspector General Smith, of North Greenland, and who received the presented Secretary Robeson's letter, stating the object of our visit and soliciting the co-operation of the Danish authorities, it was cheerfully accorded. The stores which the Polaris could not take were

WOMEN WEAR BREECHES and high top boots, the men are industrious, the children attend school, and all are Lutherans. On Sunday the Inspector and wife, Captain Hall and crew, and 100 Esquimaux, in holiday attire, attended divine service on board the Congress. Dr. Newman

left in Inspector Smith's care at Disco. The Esqui-

maux at Disco live comfortably. The

preached."
The cheerful spirits of the Newfoundlanders this fall evince the return of the "good old times," when their island was a Golconda of the North Atlantic. Many years had elapsed before we again enjoyed the almost legendary annual regatta upon the beautiful lake, Luidi Vidl. This year the old custom was resumed, and the graceful slopes that surround the lake and the familiar pond itself were full of the festivity and uproar of the races. As none but local crews engaged in the aquatic contest its details are not sufficiently important to communicate.

NEWS FROM LABRADOR. The steamship ospray, which returned to St. Johns from her trip to Labrador, brings news from that region to August 14. The catch of fish had been unusually abundant and the weather continued unusually favorable. In some settlements the fisher men averaged from sixty to seventy quintals a man. in others from twenty-five to thirty quintals. As a quintal of codnsh is generally worth a pound sterling or \$6 currency, the fishermen were, even at that date, amply remunerated for their toil; but the "voyage" will not close until the end of October, when the crafts engaged along the coast of Labrador will bear up for their respective destinations. Those fortunate enough to possess cod seines—nugnets employed to draw shoals of cod—have taken from five hundred to six hundred quintals each. Shortly before the departure of the Ospray from Labrador herring in large quantities and of a valuable quality struck in on all sides. For the first time in very many years mackered, which had deserted our waters and migrated to Nova Scotia, reappeared this season; and in Little liarbor, on Labrador, one man took 200 barrels of that marketable fish. ling or \$6 currency, the fishermen were, even at

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Chamber of Commerce in Newtoundland is its most consequential establishment. They recently held their annual meeting at 51. Johns, and drew up a full report of the condition of the island, showing a marveilous increase in its agricultural, mineral and fishery resources. The chief point discussed by the Chamber of Commerce, and the most interesting to transmit to the Herallo, was the right of the Manuferlike an Australia and Proposer to the Commerce of the Commerc the Chamber of Commerce, and the most interesting to transmit to the Herall, was the right of the Monticello, an American steamer, to prosecute the seal fishery on the coast of Newfoundiand. This is a revival of the old leud of which you were informed last spring. It is maintained by the Chamber that an American vessel has no right to make an outift in any of our ports and avail herself of our invaluable seal fishery to the detriment of our commerce with the United States; for she may bring her cargo into any port of the United States duty free, whereas we are compelled to pay a tax of twenty per cent upon all commodities exported thither. One of the members of the Chamber suggested that the Washington Treaty provided that all "ish oils" should be exempt from duty. Then arose an ienthyological discussion on the genus phoca, or the condition of seals, which puzzled the chamber exceedingly. Some thought that seals were fish because they were found in the water; others that seas were of the mammalia order because they were frequently discovered on rocks and leebergs. As no lavorable scientific conclusion was alrived at the intricate question was adjourned.

and icebergs. As no favorable scientific concussion was arrived at the intricate question was adjourned.

You must understand that those men who unnecessarily seek to involve the owners of the Monticello in trouble are English merchants, wholly guided by prejudice and matice in their process against an American claim, rather than governed by their good feeling for the welfare of Newfoundiand. The sentiment of the people of the Island toward the owners of the Monticello is unantimously in favor of her right to engage in our seal fishery. You have never been aware, perhaps, that our seal hunters suffer incredible deprivations and actual cruelities at the hands of British and native skippers during the tollsome seal voyage. Their food is almost unexceptionally randed and pestiferous. The room allotted them for sleep and snelter forbids even a distant approach of sensitive olfactory nerves. They are huddled together so compactly that they are degrived of air as well as an opportunity of changing clothes during an entire spring. After taking a cargo of seals, even the squalid pen I refer to is filled with seals and the li-lated crew—sometimes a hundred in number—are compelled to ferret out places of rest upon an unsheltered deck, in all sorts of weather. So much for the vessel supervised by the men of the Chamber of Commerce, who would deprive the Monticello of the opportunity of doing good for Newfoundiand and the Newfoundianders. I have procured from an intelligent and liberal native here a description of the manner in which the "Yankee steamer" treated her crew, which is highly commendable, and affords a salutary example to the merchant princes for man intelligent and liberal native here a description of the manner in which the "Yankee steamer" treated her crew, which is highly commendable, and affords a salutary example to the merchant princes here, who for the sake of a little more gain comive at gross cruelites inflicted on our genial and hardy fisherman during a voyage which brings gold and luxury to their do

## KURTZ ON CLOTHING.

An enterprising genius named Samuel F. Kurtz was a raigned before Judge Ledwith at Essex Market yesterday morning charged with obtaining a suit of clothes from N. Doll, tailor, No. 6 Beekman street, by means of false pretences. Kurtz represented himself as an intimate friend of Mr. Thomas Fardrew, 21 Park row, and showed the following letter, which is alleged to be a forgery:—

Mn. N. Doll., Present:

Dran Siz.—The bearer of this is connected with me in my business, and it gives me pressure to recommend tim as a gentleman of interity. I am willing to be responsible for the payment of the purchase he makes at your place.

THOMAS FARDIKEW, 21 Park Row.

Kurtz obtained the suit of clothes and donaed them immediately. Mr. Fardrew denies all knowl-edge of Kurtz. He was locked up for examination.

## BERGH IN HOBOKEN.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Jersey has appointed Ralph Thomas, a citizen of Hoboken, to further the objects of the association in that town. The Police Commissioners have ordered the officers to aid Mr. Thomas in detecting all persons found maitreating animals. The initial all persons found maitreating animals. The initial and initials in the initial and in the form of the critical and initial and initial and initial animals in the ferry company may also see to the aboust ment of the cruelty of allowing rational animals to be packed so closely in the terryhouse in the morning, what the boats are "laying over."

#### A SOUTHERN SCARE.

North Carolina Negroes Arming for the Ku Klux-An Apprehended Raid on the Charlotte Jali-The Murderer Duniap Expecting to be Lynched-Incendiary Language-The Ringlender Arrested and Bound Over to

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16, 1871. CHARLOTTS, N. C., Sept. 16, 1871.

For three or four days past the citizens of this place have been apprehensive of trouble on account of the threatening attitude of the negroes. It is said that since the recent apparent victory of the republicans on the convention question the colored population of Charlotte and of the State generally have assumed a bolder and more defiant demeanor toward the whites; but it was not until last Saturday night that any fears were entertained that this day night that any fears were entertained that this display of ill feeling world culminate in a serious dimculty. The bitterness of the freedmen against the whites, brought about by Ku Klux outrages, real and reported, needed but a little additional irri-tation to fan the spark into a flame. And of course could not long be wanting. On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, it was rumored that the negroes were arming with guns, pistols and knives, and were congregating in large numbers in the neigh-borhood of the county jail. It was soon ascertained that this rumor was based on substantial fact. Large crowds of freedmen of both sexes and all ages had assembled in that part of the city in which the prison is situated, and being armed and under the influence of great excitement their demonstrations were violent and alarming. The police, however, were not long in coming to the scene of ex-pected danger, and, after some delay and parley, found out that the cause of this threatened outbreak was the report among the negroes of a

on the jall for the purpose of lynching the mur-derer, Lee Dunlap. It is probable that this rumor had no foundation in fact. If the whites here had

on the jail for the purpose of lynching the murderer, Lee Dunlap. It is probable that this rumor had no foundation in fact. If the whites here had any knowledge of the anticipated raid—and I cannot believe that they had—they certainly succeeded marvellously in convincing one of their ignorance and innocence of any such design.

The instigators of this mob, after being reached by the police officers, seemed willing, though somewhat reluctant, to listen to reason; and on being assured that the jail should be thoroughly guarded and their triend Dunlap property protected, they addressed a few words to their followers, and the crowd was slowly dispersed. At midnight all was quiet. The murderer was undisturbed.

The following day being Sunday more persons than usual were on the streets, and the occurrences of last night, as might be expected, formed the principal topic of conversation. The citizens are naturally very uneasy, and they deprecate anything that would tend to

CAUSE AN OUTBREAK

on the part of the negroes. The latter, proverbially reticent on matters of this kind, seemed determined not to tell anything whatever about their source of information. "How did you learn that the Ku Kluz were coming for Dunlap?" I asked several negro men on Sunday morning, and this was a specimen of the answers returned:—"We knows it, and dat's enough;" "Niggers ain't all fools; what dey knows dey knows," &c. This is actually all that could be obtained from them respecting the why and wherefore of this great uprising. The day passed with the hope on the part of the whites that there would be no further cause for a disturbance. In this, however, they were doomed to be disappointed. About midnight, or between that hour and one o'clock on Monday morning, the citizens were aroused by the rouse. Taking into consideration the lateness of the hour, the upparent frenzy of the blacks and the long-continued uncashess and depression of the whites it is not to be wondered at that the latter should enfertain great alarm. In a short time near

peared.

The negroes attribute this second uprising to the same cause which produced the first. They say that they did it to prevent the Ku Klux from breaking into the jail, seizing and

they did it to prevent the Ku Klux from breaking into the jail, seizing and LYNCHING LEE DUNLAP, a man of whom the Herallo had some account in 1869. He is the negro who shot and killed a white man by the name of Gleason during a political disturbance at the Mayor's office in Charlo te some time in the spring of 1869. It is said that Gleason had offered no provocation whatever, and that the killing was downright murder. And to justify these reports I need only say that Dunlap has been tried three different times, in three different contest, before three different juries, all of his own selection, and has three limes been found guilty and three times been sentenced to be hanged; and yet, owing to political influence and favoritism, something has been interposed each time to prevent him from suffering this righteous judgment. It is said and believed here that if he has been a white man he would have been hanged long ago.

would have been hanged long ago.

The United States Court is now in session at Raleigh for the express purpose of investigating the Ku Kiux outrages, and a jury has been empanelled, to whom Judge Bond has delivered an explicit and impartial charge, requesting that none but the guitty shall suffer.

impartial charge, requesting that none but the guity shall suffer.

AN INCENDIARY MENACE.

Quiet again reigns here. At the trial before the justices on Monday morning it was proven that Emanuel Lord, the ringleader of the disturbances on Saturday and Sunday nights, had been guilty of using violent and incendiary language, one of his threats being that in case of a certain event happening he would burn the whole city to ashes. He was bound over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace, and in \$500 additional for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court. It is not yet known on what information the negroes acted in getting up these riotous assemblages, and many of the citizens think the report was started by designing demagogues for the purpose of inciting a collision between whites and blacks, thereby precipitating the impending declaration of martial law. This, most likely, is a correct view.

## CAUTION TO IRISH CATHOLICS.

Father Corrigan Righted. NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald;—
I read with great pain your introductory remarks in the HERALD of Tuesday last to a libel by Rev. Mr. Buckley upon myself. His very unfriendly and unprincipled attack upon me was such a terrible violation of charity and truthfulness of religion that I cannot leave him to the fling which he seems to enjoy from the dictates of conscience in spewing his venom around me, and I claim an opportunity to defend myself from his malignant calumny. I am, sir, fully authorized by the Most Rev. Father General and Provincial of my order to collect moneys, in the language of the authority by virtue of which I do so "for the erection of a new church of our order in Dublin, and for the completion of the church at Cork known as Father Matthew's." I can produce

As a priest of a mendicant and religious order the vouchers of my superiors are as sufficient for my come out here for that duty and I have transmitted

mission as that of His Holiness the Pope. I have come out here for that duty and I have transmitted the moneys I collected to the Very Reverend Provincial of my order in Ireland, whose receipts I possess and which receipts I will produce when necessary. Rev. Mr. Buckley has my reply in these words, as to his statement that I am "a swindler and impostor." I have my authorization, as I stated octore, to collect money by the General of my order, as good an authorization as that which Rev. Mr. Buckley noils himself from my esteemed and very kind friend his own reverend and delever Bishop, and I possess the receipts of my Provincial, the only proper recipient of all moneys for our order in Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Buckley is well aware that I held this valid authorization, and he knew well that I have forwarded to Ireland the moneys clotected by me in this country. As to the paragraph from the Cork Ezaminer, that no moneys from America have been received by the Local Superior for the works executed thus far since my departure from the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, I have to state that the moneys from America are disbursed in Ireland as their nands are now full of the business of the erection of their splendid new church in the Irish metropolis—emphatically the church of the poor—they exercise their own judgment in postponing the progress with that of Cork. No one can question their wisdom in pushing forward their most important work—least of all, can I, their subject, dort.

To the local superior at Cork I could send no money, as he is only the subject of the Provincial. In conclusion I beg to state that I am authorized to collect, as you have seen in my quotations from the General's letter, money for the completion of the Church of the Most Holy Trimity, Cork, just as well as I am authorized to collect if for the building of the church of the Most Holy Trimity, Cork, just as well as a man authorized to collect if for the building of the church of the Most Holy Trimity, Cork, just as well as a man authorized to collect

POLITICAL POLLUTION IN THE PELICAN

Au Outsider Deflues Warmoth and Packard's Hostilities-Where Warmoth "Might Have Put His Foot In It" and When Packard Did-A New Party Hostile to Both Being Organized.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -SIR-Since the smoke of the memorable 9th has cleared away and the great impartial (1) committee have spoken their little piece to the President in the cottage by the sea, a disinterested outsider by careful gleaning might, perchance, gather a sheaf or two which may at once be both instructive and

Let us premise by stating that Governor Warmoth and United States Marshal Packard are rival candidates within the republican party for the next them being men of anything but the very common est taient and ability, they have allowed them-selves to do many durty little tricks for the purpose

of annoyance and spite toward each other.

Warmoth has a great habit of saying of himself that he is in the hands of his friends," and the truth of this assertion I have often seen verified while in his office or elsewhere with him. His weak continual and constant endeavor to impress upon every one he meets that he is but "twenty-seven years old," and he is never so extremely happy as when his companion replies, "that really he looks younger than that." When he entered the volunteer gervice, ten years since, he placed his age, as it appears on the muster roll, at thirty-one; but he is appears on the muster roll, at thirty-one; but he is now four years younger, and has been twenty-seven trom the day of his inauguration until the present moment. He appears, in reality, to be about forty-five years of age to every one except the Dibbles et al. satellites whom he has made ju iges. &c., from the ranks of police court pettiloggers. The last time Judge Dibble met him was in my presence, and he saluted him thus:—

— "Why, good moming, Governor; how young and fresh you look this morning. One wouldn't take you to be over twenty years old this morning, and how wonderful to trick that one so young should be the Governor of a great State like this! By —, it shows that you are one of the most taleated men in the world."

Other office-seeking and office holding cormorants

men in the world."

Other office-seeking and office holding cormorants approach him in the same way, and, as Lieutenant Governor Dunn (colored) withly says, they are all engaged in sucking the life-blood from the breast of the Felican State.

approach him in the same way, and, as Licutenant Governor Dunn (colored) withly says they are all engaged in sucking the life-blood from the breast of the Pelican State.

Marshal Packard and Postmaster Lowell have to shoulder all blame for caling out the troops and closing the Cusiom House on the 9th of Angust, and it is but right and just that they should; but let us see how near Governor Warmoth came to putting his foot into it. At a meeting held at No. 32 Royal street he said that he and all his ritends mast go "fixed" to the Custom House Convention. "Fixed" is the term always employed here by the "roughs" to signify, that one is thoroughly armed with pistols knives, &c. That his friends need not fear that ne would carry his point, and as an evidence of it he referred them to the great number of converts he had recently pardoned from the Pententiary, "all of wnom would be there to take a hand." A reserve force of two thousand men had been employed ostensibly to mend the levce on the canal, which was not broken or even in danger, but really for the purpose of cleaning out Packard & Co. Add to this live hundred extra police, "and you see, my friends, we've got 'em just where we want 'cm."

Well, the Convention met at the Custom House and Warmoth's peniteutary birds flocked around the granite building thick at leaves at Valambrosa. Warmoth got a ticket from Postmaster Lowell and entered the building, when he found he was completely checkmated by the presence of United States troops. At first he bit his lip, frowned the blackness of darkness, stormed a little at the doorkeeper, but presently, finding himself near a window overlooking list flock of pardoned convicts, he attempted, 't ta Mark Antony, to raise a mutiny, but was promptly and effectively prevented by the provided and entered the building when he found he was completely checkmated by the presence of United States troops present he would have been solely responsible for instigating an outrageous and cowardly mob, and ere this ne would have been given b

pointees—than even Packard himself.

A movement is already secretly on foot by republicans who do not hold office or appointment from ether of these factious adventurers to take the lead, direction and control of the party in their own hands, and which bids fair to be a complete success, as nineteen-twentieths of the true republicans of the State of Louisana do not sympathize with or uphold the course of either Warmoth or Packard. Last night, accidentally, I saw one of the little jokers of this 'new departure,' which had printed on its face this somewhat significant question and reply:

"Are none but republicans on guard?" "Nous verrone."

CLINCHER.

## VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

Address of the Virginia Conservative State Committee-Severe Arraigmment of the Radicals-Virginia's Prosperity Due to Conservative Rule.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20, 1871.

The Conservative State Committee will issue an address to-morrow to the people of Virginia, which is declared to be one of the ablest political documents which have been lately published. It reviews ments which have been lately published. It reviews the history of radicalism down to the enactment of the Election and Ku Kiux laws by Congress, which give the President a bitrary power, and render the authority of the Stites and the will of the people nugatory to a great extent; it refers to the condition of affairs and congratulates the people on the prevalence of law and order; glancing at the complaints of the Virginia radicals and in relutation of the charge of class legislation against the Legislature; it points to the fact that the "Funding bill," which that party now opposes, might have been rejected or passed as they determined, but that they chose to pass it; it adverts to the large appropriations by the Legislature for free schools and the internal local expenditures for the same purpose; alluding to the enormous debt pried up in the States of the South that have been under carpet-bag rule; it rejoices that Virginia's revenues are honestly applied, that its internal affairs are well managed, and that prosperity reigns in all its borders, and claims that all of these advantages and many more not touched upon are derived from the political power of the State being in the hands of the conservatives, and adjures the people to use all of their efforts to retain this supremacy, and with this view to origanize themselves thoroughly, according to the pian furnished them by this means they will realize the advantages that a disciplined army has over the desultory and scattered efforts of a mob. the history of radicalism down to the enactment of

## RUNNING NOTES -- POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

"Everything is placed around the City Hall." says morning paper. A sort of Tweed plaza'd !

The Boston Advertiser states that Senators Wilson and Sumper both deplore the extraordinary canvass which General Butler has precipitated upon the Commonwealth. Both those gentlemen owe most of their greatness to Butler, and his equanimity is not likely to be disturbed on account of their opinions, be they one way or another. They had better be looking after themselves before Butler

gets after them.

We would inform an Eastern exchange that it is William S. Groesbeck, not "Greenbuck," who is stumping Obio for the democrats.

## BURGLARIES IN JEESEY.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a bold burglary was perpetrated in the village of Franklin, N. J. The residence of Mrs. James Ackerman, a widow lady, was entered by a brace of burglars, who adroitly abstracted from under the very pillow on which rested the head of the sombolent lady and her daughter her purse, containing \$60, and ghided out unnoileed. The thieves next entered the bedroom of Mrs. Ackermar's bephew, a young man named M. Kiesler. A few days ago he received a present of \$150 from his father, off it he spent \$15; the balance he placed in his wallet and that under his head. With him siepi a little boy. Neither were disturbed by the thieves, who succeeded in "totang" off the \$135. In the morning a waterproof cloak, enveloping a large quantity of plate and other valuables, was found in the garden. The thieves were frightened and doubtless dropped it.

In Newark, yesterday morning, the residence of James F. Bond, a well-known citizen, was entered and robbed of considerable clothing, &c.

The fancy store of W. S. Heddenberg was entered by two men and between three hundred and four hundred dollars worth of sliks and other goods stolen. adroitiy abstracted from under the very pillow on

#### DISASTER IN THE BAY.

The Steamer Fort Lee Run Down by the Steamer Moreus, of the Boston and New York Line-No Lives Lost.

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Nereus, of the Metropolitan Outside Line, between this city and Boston, ran into and sunk the steamer Fort Lee, just off pier No. 1 North River. Schuyler, from whence she was to convey a party of ladies and gentlemen over the course of the Williamsburg Yacht Club regatta, which took place yesterday. Immediately after she was struck her pilot ran her ashore between pier No. 1 and Castle Garden, where she filled with water in about two minutes. For the purpose of ascertaining the full particulars of the occurrence a representative of the HERALD was despatched to

THE S ENE OF THE DISASTER about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, but finding nothing of the Lee above water but her pilot house and smokestack, and none of her crew in the vicinhe found the Nereus moored. Going on board, he was shown into the presence of Captain Bearse, her captain to give his version of the collision, that he might lay it before the public.
"Well, what do you want me to say about it?"

was the commander's first response to the report-

"I merely wish you to give your version of the ac-cident—tell me, in as brief a manner as possible, how it occurred and upon whom the responsibility must fall."

"Well, sir, the Lee was clearly at fault. I was coming from the East River around into the North River, and he was going from the North River into the East. When I first saw him I blew my whistle once, which of course meant that I should pass him on the port side, as the law requires. We were

once, which of course meant that I should pass him on the port side, as the law requires. We were going in directly opposite directions, and I having blown my whistle first had the right of way. To my surprise he blew two whistles and at once PROCEEDED TO CROSS MY BOW.

I again sounded my whistle once and stopped my engine. Seeing that the Lee kept on her course across my bow I rang the bell for the engineer to back her, which he did promptly, but before our headway could be checked we struck the Lee near the forward gangway on the starboard side, cutting her nearly in two. Her pilot at once headed her for the shore and ran her aground, where you saw her, near Castle Garden. The damage to my vessel is very slight indeed, owing to the fact that she is about five times as large as the Fort Lee and is very strongly built. Now you have all I know about the affair."

Thanking Captain Bearse for his kindness the reporter withdrew and again wended his way to the scene of the disaster, in hopes of finding some one there who could give

The OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

After long and dingent search and inquiry an intelligent appearing litheroian was found, who said he was one of the first who could give

The OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

After long and dingent search and inquiry an intelligent appearing litheroian was found, who said he was one of the first and that, as a matter of course, he had the right of way. He said he knew nothing of the accident until after it had occurred, as he was below; but he heard his captain say that he blew two whistles before the Nereus blew any. They had no particular difficulty in getting off, he said, as there were any number of tugs alongside almost as soon as the vessel was struck. They were, however, unable to save anything but themselves, and all their personal effects were carried down with the boat. As for the captain, he said he was the last man to leave his craft, and as it was only quit her when it had become utterly impossible to save anything or to do any good by staying.

From a

### COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

A collision occurred about four o'clock yesterday iternoon off the Jersey City ferry between the ferryboat Jersey City and the Andrew Fletcher, Dr. Carnochan's boat. The Fletcher was so badly amaged that it will have to be laid up for repairs. A large hole six feet in diameter was made in the bow, while the ferryboat was uninjured. There was some excitement among the pasengers as the boats approached each other, and the grinding noise of the timbers when the collision took place caused some of the ladies to scream. The ferryboat was moving towards the Jersey City slip at the time.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Orders-Officers Detached for Duty-Disposition of the Asiatle Squadron-Accident to the Colorado.

Commander Collins is ordered as Lighthouse Inspector in the Tenth district; Lieutenant Carter to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco; Surgeon McMaster to the Boston Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Taylor as President of the Board of Examiners at Washington on the 2d of October next; Commo-Messersmith and Lewis J. Williams as members of the Board of Examiners at Washington on the 2d of October; Pay Inspector John S. Cunningham as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at the Washington

The following officers have been detached:-Captain Creighton from special duty and ordered to command the Guerriere and to bring that vessel to the United States; Captain Bryson from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to command the Brookiva: Captain Guest from the command of the Brooklyn, at his own request, and ordered to return home Captain Whiting from duty at the Naval Observa cory, and placed on waiting orders; Medical Doctor Bache from the Naval Laboratory at New York and placed on waiting orders; Medical Director Henderson, from the boston Navy Yard and ordered in charge of the Naval Laboratory at New York; Medical Director Johnson as a member of the Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders; Medical Director Edwards as senior officer of the Board of Examiners and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Schoffeld from the Chelsea Naval Hospital and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital; Passed Assistant Surgeon Parker from the receiving snip Potomac and ordered to the Chelsea Naval Hospital; Passed Assistant Surgeon Parker from the President of the Examining Board at Philadelphia and placed on waiting orders; Pay Director Pettil as President of the Examining Board at Philadelphia and placed on waiting orders; Pay Director H. Bridge as Chief Provisions at the Washington Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Paymaster Calnoun as Recorder of the Examining Board at Philadelphia and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board and placed on waiting orders; Rear Admiral Board on Waiting orders; Rear Admiral Shubrick as Charman of the Lighthouse Board; Rear Admiral Bailey from special duty and ordered to duty as member of the Lighthouse Board; Rear Admiral Powell as President, Rear Admiral Harwood as Judge Advocate, and Admiral Badord from special duty and placed on waiting orders; Commodore Scott as Inspector of the Tenth Lighthouse district and waits orders; Commodore B tory, and placed on waiting orders; Medical Doctor Bache from the Naval Laboratory at New York

The Herald special correspondent in Yokohama, Japan, reports from that port, under date of August 21, as follows:—The Colorado, fagship of the Asiatic squadron, arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 20th. While passing through the Straits of Simonoseki, the entrance to the inland Sea, she struck on a rock and scraped some of the copper off of her before. The Admiral intends docking her at Yokorka, the Japanese Imperial Dock Yard, where she is to be thoroughly overhauled. Mr. Low, United States Minister to Unina, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived at Yokohama in the Colorado. Mr. Low merely intends making a brief stay in Japan, but Mrs. Low and daughter take their departure to morrow via Pacific mail steamer for America. The disposition of the other vessels of the fleet is as follows:—

Alaska, Commander Blake, is at Nagasaki; Benicia, Commander Kimberly, at Cheroe; Palos at Nèw-Chang; Monocacy and Ashuelot at Shanghae.

## BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW JERSEY.

SALEM, N. J., Sept. 20, 1871. Yesterday afternoon, while Ephraim Cole, Jr., was engaged in threshing out grain for Amos Peterson, near Woodstown, N. J., the boiler exploded, killing Mr. Cole instantly and throwing a portion of the boller through the barn, setting it on fire. Mrs. Peterson was looking on at the time and was slightly injured about the neck and face.

# PERTH AMEOY AS A COAL DEPOT.

Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., purchased lately 300 acres of land at Perth Amboy for \$150,000. with the intention, as is reported, of making that city the great depot for the supply of vessels with Pennsylvania cost. The land is situated on the hore and is one half salt meadow.

### YACHTING.

eise there still remain unsolved difficulties and possibly more nitches than one in the carrying out of Mr. Ashbury's programme.

In the first place, we imagine that the New York Yacht Club have not the slightest intention of allowing him to make tweive attempts to win the cap, each time saling only against one vessel, for such an arrangement would be virtually giving the cup to the Livonia. We have heard or no rule, old or new, which makes any mention of the cup going to the winner of a majority of races; and in the absence of any such rule it appears to us that if sho could win but once out of twelve times she would carry off the prize. Now, supposing the Americans were clever enough to select their very fastest yacht, and supposing even she could sail round the Livonia would win once out of twelve times; surely there is no vessel affoat that can always win, certain elements of luck being ever present to a greater or less degree. And supposing a fresh vessel were entered against her each time, these, or some of them, would necessarily be inferior vessels, and the Livonia's chance would be again increased. But this is reducing the affair to an absurdity. It is inconceivable that the Americans would allow it; and, moreover, it is ovidently not a part of hir. Ashbury's programme to pick the cup up in this way, for he concludes his letter by saying, \* \* "If the Livonia should win the majority of races the cup would then go to the club under whose flag I sailed the last and final race," &c. But where or when any such rule was made we are unable to inform our readers, not knowing ourselves.

Another difficulty seems to be suggested in the

Mr. Ashbury's Monopoly.

The Coming Yacht Race

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

First Day of the Academic Venr-Improvements in the University - Instruction Adapted to Life in New York.

The academic year at the New York University.

Washington square, opened yesterday with a large

attendance of students. At half-past nine A. M. the professors were in their places. Only such prelimi-

naries, however, as were necessary for a first day's

business were gone through, and classes were over

before eleven o'clock A. M., and were not resumed

again for the day. On Tuesday the examinations

The Challenge Cup of the New York Yacks

Club.

[From Land and Water, August 28.]

With the object of enabling us to explain to-our readers the conditions on which Mr. Ashbury is shortly going to New York, that gentleman has been so kind as to give us a copy of his last letter to the Commodore and members of the New York Yacht Club. It is dated London, August 12.

This letter recapitulates some particulars regarding last year's challenge, and the writer relates his impressions at the time as to what he was then going to sail against, and sketches the discussion on the "deed of gill" and the terms on which the cup was then offered for competition. It appears that as long as these terms remained unaltered Mr. Ashbury saw but little chance of being able to win the cup in one solitary race, when, besides having to sail against a large fleet of competitors, lack might be against him; and so he accepted the representation of no less than twelve different clubs, intending by this means to sail as many matenes as he held certificates of representation. In this letter he zenos these twelve certificates, and quotes the telegraphic messages by means of which his challenge was sent and accepted. The New York Yacht Club, however, have altered the original conditions of the race, apparently just as Mr. Ashbury wanted, and now they are only going to enter one vessel against him.

Thus far all would seem smooth enough; but we must either coniess to being densely stupid and unable to understand, what is inteligible enough, or elies there still remain unsolved difficulties and possibly more nitches than one in the carrying out of Mr. Ashbury's programme.

In the first place, we imagine that the New York Yacht Club have not the stetcer textor the procession of the carry in the carrying out of Mr. Ashbury's programme. The Challenge Cup of the New York Yacht

Wrong Made Right-The Shosmaker's End-Story of His Life-The Maligned Dead-A Double Difficulty-Louis Long's Lagacy-More Mystery.

BROWNE'S BONES.

THE WESTCHESTER M RDER MYSTERY

During some alterations which were being made on a farm in Westchester county, which had be-longed to Mr. Epuraim Jones, about ten days ago, a human skeleton was dug up by one of the lal and it was supposed the remains had been buried on the spot where they were discovered nearly

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

The first theory that jumped into the minds of the rustics was that a murder had been committed, and they began to cast around for a likely man to do such a deed. Whether matice suggested the name or that it came prompted by dislike cannot now be easily guessed; but in a short time from the un-earthing of the bones from their unhallowed resting place the name of old Mr. Jones was associated with the disappearance of the man whose skeleton now came forth grinning in the broad light of day. A number of sensation mongers seized upon the oc-currence, and the thing at once assumed the mag-

A STUPENDOUS HORROR.

The story was that at one time, some twenty-three years ago, Mr. Jones, who was a shoemaker and carried on an extensive trads in that line, had a workman named Thomas Browne, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from that part of the country. People often wondered what had become of him and how he had disposed of himself; but nothing satisfactory was arrived at. It was well known that his emplojer and he had frequent quarrels, and Jones had on one occasion knocked down Browne for dinging a knife at his (Jones') wife. 'These things were all public property, and not by any means contradicted by Jones; but a suspicion of his having been the cause of Browne's exit from itfe race," &c. But where or when any such rule was made we are unable to inform our readers, not knowing ourselves.

Another difficulty seems to be suggested in the wording of the telegraphic message, in which the Commodore of the New York Club accepted the English challenge. It ran thus:—"New York Yacht Club consents to waive the six months' notice, and accepts your challenge, as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacut Club, to race for America's Cup next October." There may have been eleven other similar telegrams, but that is not likely; or there may have been one other telegram conveying the missing information as to whether the members of the American club accepted more than one challenge from this one vessel, the Livonia. On this point we are ignorant; and the letter which Mr. Asbury has been kimi enough to send us does not throw any light on it, any more than it does upon that other question as to whether there is a new rule which admits of the cup being sailed for in a series of matches, and won by the winner of the majority. To be in the dark is to be nervous; and we certainly are both; we are in the dark as to the conditions of the coming competition, and nervous lest some unforeseen hitch should occur to spoil the fair race for the cup which every one has been taught to look out for.

One man, deeply versed in mathematics, to whom we have communicated our fears on the subject, pretended to see a Iresh difficulty, for, said he, it was possible that tweive matches might be sailed, and a majority be won by neither side; but with all his ngures he failed to prove that this was at all a probable resuit. was never entertained until the skeleton was found. and them all the old history was gone over, and the heavy-headed joskins at once leaped at the conclusion that Jones was the murderer of his whilom assistant. The first point once concluded upon, the disingenuous country mind was not slow to add another brick to the edifice it had so suddenly raised, and

disingenuous country mind was not slow to add another brick to the ediace it had so suddenly raised, and

ROBBERY WAS ADDED TO THE BUTCHERY.

It was known that Browne had the wages of several months due to him from his employer, amounting to \$117. This was paid to him before he left, and the sensation manufacturers at once started with the tale that to regain possession of this money, and pay back Browne for old scores, Jones had killed him and brivel his body. This version obtained a wide circulation and brought terrible dismay into a large and respectable household. A detective was engaged to work up the case, and is shif at it, but he with now find out that he is laboring industriously in the dark. The son of Ephraim Jones, seeing that a cloud of blood was hanging over his lamity, at once set himself to unravel the dark story and bring out the truth. Being satisfied that he had gained some important information he communicated it to Roundsman McCarthy, of the Broadway squad, who brought him to the Headquartersof Police on the night before last. He said that

THE SKELETON FOUND

was not that of Thomas Browne, and could not possibly be, as Thomas Browne, and could not possibly be, as Thomas Browne, and could not possibly be, as Thomas Browne died in the city of New York and was buried by his friends. When asked how he obtained this information he said he had found a step-grandson of Browne's, named Louis Long, who was a sergeant of police, and he had given all the lacts. A HERALD reporter went yesteray to the Twelith precinct station house for the purpose of seeing Serg-ant Long and getting from him what he knew of the matter. Mr. Long said that more then a week ago two gentlemen came into the station house while he was on duty, and on going away left a copy of a morning paper on the desk. Looking at the journal he saw a heading that attracted his attention, and on reading the report he was amazed to find that an old manufering and robbing another man whom he saw dietancity as if it only took place yesterday,

Mr. Ashbury's Monepoly.

To the Editor of Land and Water:

Sir—I have seen a letter from Mr. Ashbury, of which an extract appeared in the Daily News, setting forth his proposed rules for saling twelve matches with one American vessel next October. There is a certain vagueness about Mr. Ashbury's programme, and it appears that some unnecessary emphasis is laid by him upon the supposed twelve chances which he expects to have of securing a victory over the American champion. It is quite clear that Mr. Gordon Bennett, Jr., has accepted the challenge of the Harwich representative, but it does not clearly appear that this is but one of a dozen similar acceptances, although so much is assumed by Mr. Ashbury. Can you inform me whether the number of these acceptances is unlimited? If that is so, it will surely be a shame to leave this unfortunate gentleman under so heavy a responsibility, and I have some thoughts of entering the firsts as his rival in this great tournament. Doubtless the amitable, Americans will waive all notice in my case, and I shall have a reasonable prospect of inherting one of the numerous chances of distinction so generously showered, according to his own account, on Mr. Ashbury. Your obedient servant.

P. S.—As mine is a square-sterned vessel, I leed certain that no American yacutsman will be so unsportsmanike as to enter against me with a round or elliptical taffrail.

The Coming Yacht Race. Mr. Jones and Browne, together with a number of the other inhabitants of the neighborhood. He also kept

A DISTINCT RECOLLECTION

of Mr. Jones in his initid. He gave a detailed account of Browne's coming home from Westchester and being on a spree for several months, which spree finally killed him, as he died from delirium tremens. He went minutely into the circumstances attending the death, which he saw, and added:—"That story of the money is the most suppid of the whole thing; for I myself counted that money for Browne in Cortlandt street when he came back from Jones. He would trust me when no one eise could come near him." The Sergeant also gave a number of milior tests of the truth of his statement, and said Browne was buried in the Methodist cemetery in Williamsburg, and there are one or two other people now alive who can tell you something more about it than I now remember. Mr. Long being asked if he would make anildavic to the fact of his having seen Browne expire, answered readily that he would, and also to the additional fact that he was the same Browne who had worked for Mr. Jones. From the station house the reporter went to the residence of Mrs. Thomas, on Third avenue, at the corner of Twenty-first street. This lady said she lived in Greenwich street at the time of Browne's death, and the rear of the house almost joined on to that of Mrs. Browne's. She remembers distinctly THE MAN'S DEATH, and made the statement more weighly still by the additional fact that her brother, Morris, had set up with the body all night, and there could not be the slightest doubt about it. She remembered the funeral, the burial and all the circumstances connected with it.

This, then, breaks down the theory of the Jones afair, and the police will have to begin anew to work up this gloomy mystery. Although this evidence fully proves that Mr. Jones had no complicity with the death of Browne's that he and all this atroctous suspicion was east died suddenly of heart disease on the day following the publication of the reports in [From the London Dally News.] corated America Challenge Cup, which was ay in triumph from the Solent twenty years most powerful English yacht afloat, she deserves, no doubt, the confidence of the clubs which have certified her right to represent them on the other side of the Atlantic. Between Mr. Ashbury and his yachting brethren at New York the preliminaries of the encounter appear to have been arranged with perfect mutual courtesy and cordinity. The Americans have consented to fix the event for a day in October in order to meet the convenience of the Englishman, and the contest will on this occasion be decided between a single American and a single English champion, instead of between one English and several American yachts, as last year. This is evidently a far more reasonable and sportsmanlike arrangement. Mr. Ashbury asks, we believe, for some alteration of the salling conditions as to the direction and extent of the course. As a general principle we think it would be simpler that English yachts should sail according to the American yachts should sail according to English rules in English waters. On the other hand, it is right and fair that a yacht which has sailed a thousand leagues to sail a match should be treated with some degree of exceptional consideration, provided always that the conditions of the race are such as to secure that, barring accidents, the best shall win. We must confess that we should be glad to see the "America" Cup brought back to England, and, among other reasons, because it would be a fresh inducement to our enterprising kinsmen to pay a visit to our waters, and a stimulus to the competition of yacht owners and builders on both sides.

## INSTALLATION.

The Rev. S. H. Graham was installed last evening as pastor of the Seventh avenue Presbyterian before eleven o'clock A. M., and were not resumed again for the day. On Tuesday the examinations for matriculation were held, and about forty "freshmen" went through the ordeal preparatory to admission.

The University has never been on so solid a footing as it is at present. Its staff of professors in every department are of great experience and profound learning, while some of them have added lustic to the University by the fame they have carned for themseives. Since the installation of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby as Chancellor many marked improvements have been made in some of the departpartments, and new arrangements introduced which are intended to meet better the enucational requirements of a mercantile city like New York. The Department of Science has been more fully developed and some additional professors appointed. The old Department of Science and Letters has been divided into two distinct departments, known as the Department of Aris and the Department of Science; but this change does not interfere with the full course of instruction as established in what was before called the course of science and letters. The two other departments are those of medicine and law. The general improvements that have been made will, the council believe, enable students entering the University to science such parts of the courses as may best suit the professions in life to which they mean to apply themselves, and this has been the chief aim in making them. For a considerable time past the University has been gradually coming to this point, but now the desired object is attained, in all the departments every appliance which can best help the student in his studies is supplied. Especially is care bestowed in the medical schools, the medical student being enabled. In he so chooses, to receive instruction throughout the year; though, for graduation, it is only necessary to attend the regular winter session. Opportunities for dissection are abundant, and there are clinics in the college building as well as in the hospital. Th church with appropriate services. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Henry, of the Eleventh street Presbyterian church. The charge to the candidate was given by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Paterson, and the charge to the congregation by Rev. Dr. Harper, the former pastor of the church. The installation sermon was concentrated orthodoxy, from the text in Romans— "I am not asnamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God tion." The speaker gave the plan of salvation from the fall of Adam up to the present time, with full directions for the cure of every variety of sin. He showed how man, being guilty, can yet be innocent, since there has been a mediator, and concluded by recommending

been a mediator, and concluded by recommending the congregation to accept the Gospel that was to be preached by their new pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Paterson, then addressed the candidate upon the responsibility that he assumed in taking charge of the church. He advised him to preach the Gospel and avoid sensational sermons that please the multitude. I charge you, said he, to preach the Gospel, or you will fail as a pastor and a minister. You will have persons of different ages, of different intellects, and you are to be instant in season and out of season. Preach to the children, to the aged, to the middle aged. There is a disposition to bring the ministry into disrepute. You are to be an ensample in your doctrine and in your life and conversation, lest any should take advantage of any mistep of yours. Various questions were proposed to pastor and period and present and period and present and period and present and period and period

## SAFE ROBBERIES IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20, 1871. A safe in the counting room of the Harris Manufacturing Company, in Phenix village, was blown open with gunpowder last night and robbed of its contents, chiefly papers. Subsequently the safe in the office of the Lamphear Machine Company, in the same village, was blown onen. The noise aroused a citizen, who fired on the robbers. They returned the are and ded without securing any boots.