PROPRIETOR. Letters and packages should be properly

sealed.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -NEW YORK Ex-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-MERCHANT GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third at and Eighth

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue. -The Bells: OR. The Poulsu Jaw.

BOWERY THEATRE, HOWERY.—BERTHA, THE SEWING WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.-NEGRO MIN-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broad-way.—San Francisco Minstrikla in Farce, &c. 720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS,-GRAND

JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS, corner of NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Washington street corner of Court, Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

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The Livingstone-Stanley Mystery: Dr. Livingstone's Relations with the British Government and the Royal Geographical Society—A Devil and Her Deeds—The Revision of Postal Rates—Les Trois Tetons: The United States Geological Surveying Expedition in the Rocky Mountains—Trotting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Hall's Driving Park and Fleetwood Park—Newark's New Police Departure.

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THE CONGRESS OF THE EMPERORS. -The erlin demonstration has been grand in its yay. It has been a great triumph, in the list place, for autocratic as contrasted with democratic rule. The Emperors enjoy the show. It has been a great triumph, in the cond place, for Germany. The German peoole the wide world over enjoy the occasion, ecause they know that it is the first demonstration of the kind which glorifies the German race. All this is good and intelligible. But even the sun has its shadow. The shadow in this case comes through the London Times. The Times expects that when the conference at Berlin is over a circular note will be issued xplaining its pacific nature. When the deed done, or rather when the compact is made, at is well enough to speak of peace. Has it come to this, that the world, the commercial world particularly, is at the mercy of the three Emperors? Not yet, we think; but proud people will in moments of enthusiasm let out.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CURIOUS WISH. -The Prince Premier of Germany has been complimented by the municipality of Berlin with the freedom, or honorary citizenship, of the Prussian capital. His reply to the Mayor, after receiving the corporate honor, was characteristic of the man. He averred that the meeting of the Emperors strengthened confidence in peace, which was "almost as valuaable as peace itself." The precise meaning which may attach to the concluding words is very equivocal, particularly so to people who have imagined that the German Empire, as at present constituted, is a dominion aggregation of the peace principle conquered by war.
"Almost as valuable as peace itself!" Does this denote that smouldering embers of the late war with France remain on the battle fields from Searbruck to Sedan? The famous Prussian expressed a most curious aspiration next. He id "he wished history could now remain at a standstill for a while." Why so? It should be, we think, that he would be only too happy for the busy pen of the chronicler of current events to be still more busy in noting down he brilliant facts which must have transpired during the Congress of the Crowns. But it may be that Bismarck does not consider the facts as brilliant. Perhaps they are displeasing to him-despite the consolation of the Austro-Hungarian Cross-and hence his anxiety for silence in the future.' History does not stand still. It has been forced to do so, however, and at a very remarkable epoch. The British government and Parliament declared, after the restoration of the Monarchy, that the period of the protectorate of Cromwell "was and shall be a blank in history." It remains so officially in Britain at this bour. But, perhaps, the German Prince Statesman has been misreported.

NEW YORK HERALD | The Financial Condition of the Coun-Providential Contests.

> In each recurring period of a Presidential campaign the American people are awakened to a discussion of the issues upon which rests the prosperity of the country. This is wholesome in the main, although working som interruption of business, as through the agitation of thought thus occasioned American citizens are educated in the principles of political economy. It is largely because of this distraction from the cares of business to the cares of State once in every four years that our Republic exists with such promise of vitality. Our people, in their knowledge and interest in the welfare of the country, are not sovereigns merely in name, but intelligent rulers. In the present campaign the condition of our finances has assumed a prominence greater than almost any of the other points at issue between the two parties. This is to some extent unfortunate, as, owing to the reckless antagonism of party organs, many misstatements are made and circulated, to the direct injury of legitimate business interests. We propose here to correct some of these false impressions that have gained credence through an imperfect knowledge of the conditions which influence trade and finance. It is true, the country has suffered from mistaken as well as partisan legislation on the part of Congress, much of which, through a persistent ignorance, scarcely to be accounted for, of the commonest principles which govern commercial movements, has been detrimental. Mr. Boutwell's numerous blunders have also been hurtful; but neither his experimental efforts at political economy, nor the usual cry of politicians that we are on the verge of ruin, have been sufficient to arrest the onward march of the country to commercial greatness. Further, whether Grant or Greeley be President during the next four years, or whatever may be the chances of one or the other during the canvass, is an item which only affects speculators The credit of the United States rests on a more secure basis than the accidental occupant of the White House. Mr. Boutwell may endeavor to demonstrate Adam Smith to be "all wrong," or Mr. Greeley may apply his knowledge of farming to the Treasury Department and try some deep-soil ploughing in a financial way; but the country exists, and neither Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Grant nor Mr. Greeley can hurt it much.

In all civilized nations the foreign commerce of a country is the method by which its commercial standing is measured. In this respect Great Britain is, and has been, preeminently the first nation. Her foreign commerce has steadily increased, until the enormous figure of three thousand millions of dollars has been reached. This result has been accomplished by wise statesmanship and the most liberal support by the government of all enterprise looking to the extension of British commerce. Besides, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is in constant and daily communication with the leading trades people and representative commercial men, attentive to their wants and suggestions, open to instruction and never attempts to force a policy upon the country against the protest of the commercial body. France in point of foreign commerce is the second nation of the world, the annual value of her foreign commerce being now about one thousand five hundred millions of dollars.

The United States has made rapid strides in foreign commerce during the last two decades, notwithstanding the interruption caused by the rebellion, and our improvement in this respect is remarkable. Our total foreign commerce in 1852 was four hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars, which was increased in 1860, at the outbreak of the rebel-From that period to the close of the war our toreign commerce passed through many vicissitudes, and one year ran down as low as four hundred and thirty-five millions. After the close of the rebellion there was a rapid improvement, until, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, our foreign commerce reached a total of eleven hundred millions. For the fiscal year which closed last June the official figures have not yet been made out, but it is estimated the total will reach twelve hundred millions—the largest in the history of the country. When we consider that this result has been accomplished in the face of virtually hostile legislation, it presents an evidence of commercial progress and greatness of which any people may be proud. It shows, also, the remarkable recuperative qualities of the country which from the ashes of such dire destruction which our civil war brought upon us could so soon raise such a magnificent monument of financial strength.

But another and still stronger indication of a country's prosperity is its internal commerce; and no country in the world can present such a striking increase in this respect as the United States. This rapid growth in internal commerce is the natural result of the extension of our system of internal improvements, more especially railroads. It is interesting in this connection to note the steady increase of railroad mileage here. In 1830 there were twenty-three miles of railroad in operation in the United States. In 1845 there were 2,218 miles; in 1850, 9,021 miles; in 1860, 30,635 miles, and in 1871, 60,852 miles. The gross value of the internal commerce of our railroads during the fiscal year ending June, 1871, is stated in round numbers at \$15,000,000,000-greater than the entire foreign commerce of the whole world.

All this vast commerce and its consequen wealth has been created by the extension of our railroad system, which has progressed more rapidly here than in any other country in the world. Here comes in one large item of our foreign indebtedness, about which we hear so much in connection with that much-quoted but misunderstood expression, "the balance of trade." A large proportion of our imports which go to make up that horrid bête noire of a balance of trade against us is nothing more than an investment. which not only pays for itself in a few years. but gives new wealth to the country. Take, for instance, the railfond iron imported. By its aid we have tapped within the past few years new mineral regions never before accessible to commerce, and largely increased the area of our cereal productions. In the use of raw material like this there is no balance of

trade against us. Concerning our immediate condition, late

advices give assurance that, while the cotton | crop this year is less than the average of previous years, it is greater than last year, and a fair crop. We have grain enough to supply any deficiency that may occur elsewhere, and market an exceptionally large clip of wool. The Fall business has opened actively in the Atlantic cities, and large amounts of goods are now being sent to the interior for Owing to the financial consumption. controversy which has grown out of the Presidential campaign there is a strong disposition towards conservatism isiness men. This is not hurtful in a general sense, but, on the contrary, may serve as an opportunity for more thoughtful action on the part of many of our business men.

We have heard a good deal during this campaign as far as it has progressed, and will doubtless hear a great deal more, concerning the enormous amount of American securities held abroad and the great drain upon us for interest, with the possible danger of a sudden return upon us of a large amount of these securities. This is altogether political claptrap. As a young country we are naturally borrowers. We could not borrow if there were not a solid basis to our credit. European confidence in our bonds takes no account of Presidential changes, but is based upon the steady increase of our commerce, foreign and domestic, as shown above; the development of our mineral resources, such as gold, silver, coal, iron, &c., and the constant tide of emigration hither, which is continually adding

to our national wealth. A great cloud which threatened to settle down upon us as though we were involved in the besom of destruction has fortunately lifted, giving assurance after its threatening aspect that fair daylight will prevail. Georgia recently threatened repudiation. It is stated now she has reconsidered her purpose. We take no account of the justific for such an act; but when, as the result of this Presidential canvass, no matter who is elected, we clasp hands across the bloody chasm and welcome our wayward sisters into full association with the family of States that make up our blessed Union, they must come free of all suspicion of defalcation, that the credit of a reunited country may stand unquestioned before the world.

The Board of Aldermen and the Underground Railroad.

Much as New York needs the means of rapid transit in the direction of the length of the island, and gladly as the Vanderbilt plan has been hailed by the general public as offering it, there are obstacles to its operations. By the resolution of Alderman Conover, adopted in the Board on Monday, the Corporation Counsel is directed to take legal measures to prevent the appropriation of any real estate of the city for the use of the proposed underground railway until the value thereof shall be fixed and its payment secured for the benefit of the sinking fund pledged to redeem the city debt. This action, if successful, will stop the excavation for the initial station in the City Hall Park, opposite the new Post Office, which, if proceeded with according to the published plan, would encroach upon the unfinished fountain and totally destroy its beauty and effect. The Board of Aldermen are bound to protect the credit of the city and sedulously guard her estate for the safety of bondholders and the municipal credit, and in that view are sanctioned in this action; yet they should bear in mind that they must also consider the public interest and the prosperity of the metropolis, which will be jeoparded by any obstruction of rapid transit. Liberty to use public property is one of the valuable franchises given to the Vanderbilt company, and one of the inducements to it to undertake a great work for the public converapid growth of the metropolis. We cannot afford to hinder the Vanderbilt tunnel. We must pay the sinking fund for the land the tunnel uses. How can the two necessities be

The Investigation of the Metis Disnater.

So far the facts elicited by the investigating inspectors are far from satisfactory. If we are to accept the testimony of the officers of the steamer no one was at all to blame for the collision or the subsequent loss of life that followed. Every one was as cool as a cucumber, and every one did exactly what every one ought to have done. Unfortunately for our faith in this couleur de rose picture, no sufficient reason has been given why the life, boats and the liferaft were not launched in time and with that order and precision which might not unreasonably be looked for where every one was so admirably cool. This is the weak point of the official story. Had there been only a little of the steady seamanship which we have a right to expect from men in the garb and position of sailors many valuable lives might have been saved. It is clear, even from the captain's own story, that the majority of the passengers owe their lives to the accidental separation of the hurricane deck from the hull of the vessel and the number of cotton bales in the cargo. Had the passengers nothing to rely upon but the coolness and steady conduct of the crew of the Metis we feel compelled to record our opinion that very few of them would have escaped death.

The points upon which the chief attention of the investigation ought to rest are, undoubtedly, the careless examination of the injuries sustained by the vessel, the rash signalling away of the Nereus when that vessel could have rendered involuable assistance, the failure to fre gun or rocket to recall her or attract other vessels when the sinking state of the Metis was discovered, and the utter absence of anything like an organized attempt to launch the lifeboats. These are points that require close and exact answers. Such platitudes as everybody doing his best for the safety of the passengers, in face of facts that prove that the most ordinary precautions against loss of life were neglected, will not be accepted by the public. Either the points we have called attention to are untrue or exaggerated or they are wholly false. So far the officers have not attempted to disprove them except by general statements, which are matters of opinion. If they can prove that they did make proper efforts to launch the boats and secure the safety of the women and children, let them do so, or show good reason why they failed. So with

all the main points; we want them answered distinctly, not vaguely and generally. This Metis affair is the culmination of a series of so-called accidents, and an example must be made of the guilty parties, it there be any, that will act as a warning to the steamboating fraternity. We should be happy if it can be proved that no one was to blame, but there must be satisfactory reasons shown for such a conclusion. The officers of the Metis more than others are concerned in having such an investigation conducted in the strictest and most searching manner if their conduct has been beyond reproach, in order that their innocence may be satisfactorily established. But, whether they are innocent or guilty, the public want the investigation to be rigid, as a proof that such accidents will not be lightly passed over in future.

The Yellowstone Commissioners-Government Geological Expedition in the Rocky Mountains-Our Special Reporter's Latest Report.

General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and head of the Peace Commission to the Sioux Indians, with the other Commissioners and some Indian hostages, have reached Chicago en route to Washington. The Commissioners did not visit the Yellowstone, as originally intended, on account of the belligerent attitude of the Indians in that quarter, those indignant red men having organized for war to resist the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their hunting grounds. The Commissioners, however, pushed into the heart of the Indian country on the Upper Missouri, where they had some powwows with the savages; but from Corinne, Utah, to Helena, in Montana, they had a rough and dangerous trip. They were attacked by the Indians; they found it difficult to get transportation, as the mosquitoes (the real Rocky Mountain mosquitoes) had driven away horses and cattle. In fact, they say that in crossing the Northern Pacific Railway route, on the Upper Missouri, two of the mules of the commission were attacked by swarms of mosquitoes and killed. And these are the mosquitoes which they have, too, in the valley of the Yellowstone, so that hereafter the traveller to the natural wonders of those Plutonic regions will do well to provide good strong mosquito nets, not only for his own safety, but for the protection of his mules.

But while by belligerent redskins and fero cious mosquitoes General Cowen and his Peace Commissioners were deterred from visiting the valley of the Upper Yellowstone, we have a different story to report of the United States Surveying Expedition among that lofty mass of the Rocky Mountains, from which the waters are drained on the east by the Yellowstone and the other head streams of the Missouri into the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Colorado into the Gulf of California, and by the Snake River into the Columbia, and thence into the North Pacific Ocean. From a HERALD commissioner on the west flank of this elevated Rocky Mountain, attending the United States Geological Surveying Expedition in that quarter, we publish this morning a graphic and fascinating description of "Les Trois Tetons" rising from twelve to thirteen thousand feet above the sea, and of the wild and wonderful scenery of those mountains, with their enormous snow drifts and glaciers in July, from which they may well be called the Alps of the United States. These Alps of ours, however, extend over an area which reduces that of the European Alps to a small corner in the comparison, although we have only here and there a peak which rises to the dignity of Mont Blanc. Our correspondent of "Les Trois Tetons" tells us of his passage (28th of July) up a canyon by perpendicular walls of granite rising two thousand feet from the stream, and of roaring cascades, and chasms filled with snow and ice, and then of a view in which, as far as he could see, huge fields of snow glistened under the rising sun; and then of a mountain lake, ten thousand two hundred feet above the sea, covered with ice, of a dark green color, fifteen feet thick, and so on to the end of his story. Such scenes as these of ice and snow are still refreshing to read of, though we have passed the ordeal of an equatorial Summer which we had feared had melted all the snow even in the Rocky Mountains. But our correspondent removes all doubts upon this point in his report of the boundless fields of snow in and around "Les Trots Tétons."

Billy Forrester-Is He the Nathan Murderer 1

Superintendent Kelso's cage at the Central Police station confines Billy Forrester, a convicted criminal, for whom a reward has long been offered. Perhaps this prisoner is an elephant of whom our police would gladly be rid. More than two years ago a fearful struggle in the Nathan mansion left its venerable owner lying dead upon the floor of a second story front room, his skull crushed by repeated blows with a blunt iron weapon and his silver locks bathed in his own blood, which saturated the carpet and had been tracked by the murderer down the stairs to the street door. This door and the windows of the room in which the murder was committed were commanded by scores of windows in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A police patrol passed the house frequently during the night. On a prominent thoroughfare, it was almost constantly under the eyes of passengers. Two sons of Mr. Nathan slept on the next floor above their father. Two servants were also in the house, one of them, a middle-aged woman. sleeping in the back room of the same floor as Ms Nathan. The death conflict was a long and noisy one; it was lighted by a burning gas jet; it deranged the furniture in two rooms, and on its conclusion the assassin entered the adjoining bathroom and later descended the main stairway to the front door, which he left open. Yet no witness saw or heard the struggle, nor was the criminal heard or seen in his retreat by any one of the hundreds who were within sight and earshot when the bloody tragedy was enacted. Many articles of value were taken from the room. One of the sons, rising long after daylight, and after the servant woman had gone down to the basement, was the first to make the horrible discovery and give the alarm. A most thorough and diligent examination by the authorities, the official detectives and the whole public, stimulated by the offer of very large rewards for the conviction of the murderer, as well as for the discovery of any evi-

mystery, utterly failed to fix the guilt upon any one. A professional detective of the highest rank is believed to have grieved himself to death over his inability to ferret out the murderer of Benjamin Nathan. Pretended discoveries of evidence have appeared in many directions, but they have vanished on nvestigation. Among other matters bearing on the case was a suggestion from a convict that Billy Forrester was the assassin, and an assertion that he had on a previous occasion conspired with others to rob the Nathan house, but had been prevented from making the attempt. It was not proved that Forrester had been in this vicinity at the date of the murder. He was, however, wanted at the Illinois Penitentiary. His picture was engraved and handbills bearing it, with the offer of a reward for his arrest, were circulated through all the States and Territories. For all that he had managed to evade arrest till a few days ago, when he was secured at Washington. He appears entirely confident of his ability to disprove the murder charge, affirming that he was thousands of niles distant. Though he is an acknowledged convict we should not prejudge him on this terrible accusation. To give a dog a bad name is equivalent to procuring his death. Billy Forrester, like every other person, is entitled to the presumption of innocence till his guilt is proved by adequate evidence. He is not to be condemned on the mere assertion of an inmate of State Prison. The bloodhounds of the police would pocket a large sum if he should be convicted, but to do that they must establish more than a fancied connection between Forrester and the bloody "dog" which prostrated the vicorous old man as he resisted the robbery of his safe. Let even Billy Forrester have fair play and all legal rights.

Reciprocal Trade with Japan. Japan has taken a great stride in the way of

ree trade as well as in other reforms. Though

one of the oldest nations in the world, it is the last that has come into the family of modern commercial countries. The proclamation of President Grant, which we published yesterday, abolishing discriminating duties on Japanese vessels entering the ports of the United States, and on the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in such vessels, by way of reciprocating a like act on the part of Japan toward the vessels and cargoes of this country, shows that the Japanese are leading us even in liberal commercial measures. The President had been officially informed that no other or higher duties of tonnage or impost are levied in the ports of the Empire of Japan upon vessels or their cargoes belonging wholly citizens of the United States than are levied on Japanese vessels and their cargoes in the same ports of the Empire, and he promptly made this declaration of reciprocity under the authority of an act of Congress empowering him to do so. It appears that this action was taken just now in consequence of the arrival of a Japanese vessel at San Francisco, the exact standing of which was not known, and which it was necessary the government should define. The United States will derive the greatest advantage from this step toward free trade with Japan, because the tonnage of our vessels trading with that Empire is and will be much larger than Japanese tonnage entering our ports. Here is an example given by Japan and followed by the United States which older and other commercial nations would do well to follow.

Return of the Fashionables-A Brilliant Season Anticipated.

The month of September is essentially a bustling one in this city. The gay birds of passage that plume their wings in the realms of fashion abroad and at the watering places are in full flight homeward. Every steamer brings its quota of the wanderers, and the mountains and seaside. On the Avenue and the fashionable squares domestics are scrubbing and cleaning away for dear life, and making preparations for the return of the family. But while the harpies of the watering places are counting over their season's spoils their brethren across the ocean have greater reason to congratulate their good fortune in having the plucking of the most valuable of the aforesaid birds of passage. A trip to Europe every Summer is fast becoming de riqueur with New Yorkers whose bank account balances satisfactorily, and the large neet of ocean steamers that icave or arrive at this port weekly does not suffice to accommodate all the applicants for staterooms. Europe sends us a host of emigrants annually, and a goodly supply of hard cash with them. We return the compliment with interest by a delegation of Summer tourists who scatter money without stint on their travels. When the sun points his darts in the merry month of May, or the balmy days of June, the hegira commences, and every European steamer is filled to its utmost

Few of the tourists have any definite course shaped out for their visit to the "Old Country," except, perhaps, the facile one of getting rid of as much money as possible in a short space of time. During the civil war here a crop of million aires sprang up of the shoddy species, and as they made fortunes easily they spent them with the same facility. This class of people effected quite a revolution in their travels in Europe. Their extravagance enriched all the needy landlords and la zaroni of the cities and spas, and transformed them from humble, obsequious Bonifaces to supercilious disobliging caravansary keepers. In some parts of Europe it is almost as expensive to travel or reside at present as in this country, which is saying a gread deal. Uncle Sam was such an excellent customer when the war was in progress that the shoddy leeches cared little for expense on the other side of the Atlantic. They took the place of the English milords. and the sight of an American visitor had the same effect upon a French, Italian or German hotel proprietor as that of gold "signs" on a miner. For a couple of years after the war those who had money to spare were too busy in posting their books and finding out the exact relation existing between their assets and liabilities. But now extravagance has resumed its power,"and millions are annually spent in Entope by American tourists.

But with the return of the fashionables let it not be supposed that there is the slightest retrenchment in their expenditures. On the contrary, the thousand and one brilliant announcements in opera, drama and society dence tending to throw light upon the terrible show that the season will be one of exceptional

lustre. The most fascinating song bird of Europe is here, surrounded by a bouquet of artists such as would grace any opera house, and London, Berlin and St. Petersburg mourn even the temporary loss of their Luces. Esger admirers of art throng to the Acades Music, many of them still in travelling of to learn all about the coming season, and the subscription list daily increases. The directors of the Opera House have also bestirred themselves, and have done much towards putting the building in order and gilding the cage in which the fascinating little songstress will warble this Winter. Then we are promised at Steinway Hall one of the most remarkable of modern musicians, Rubinstein, who, with Wagner and Liszt, forms the great triumvirate of art in Europe at present. Carlotta Patti will sing her wonderful roulades and skyrocket notes with the veteran tenor, Mario, at the same hall; and the vivacious Aimée introduces a new opéra bouffe company at the

Olympic. No less are the attractions on the dramatic stage. The standard temple of art, Wallack's, er a brilliant opening with one of the best of the London plays, "Pygmalion and Galatea," will be enlivened with the artistic humor and brilliant talents of Mr. Sothern, whose Dundreary has passed into a provert. Year after year this theatre has maintained its high reputation and kept its host of patrons to their allegiance by an unwavering course of first class entertainments.

Weddings, receptions and balls will keep society in a flutter all Winter. The gorgeous ness of the events of the hymeneal order has attained such proportions of late years that a marriage en règle cannot be thought of unless with a colossal fortune at one's back, and the soirées, breakfasts, Germans and balls that take place every week during the season on the Avenue or other fashionable resorts would astonish even the noblesse of Belgravia. On all sides the hum of preparation is heard, and there is little pause between the extravagance of a tour on the Continent in the other hemisphere and the whirlpool of attractions promised here for the Winter.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. T. Owens, of Philadelphia, is at the

General Terry and General Tarbuil, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge A. F. Perry, of Cincinnati, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel. General A. A. Humphrey and General E. Hatch, of

the United States Army; General James A. Hall, of Maine, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, are all quartered at the Hoffman House. Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, of New York, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, has arrived at the Astor House.

Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts, and Governor Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, are among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor Silliman, of Yale College, is stopping at the Brevoort House. Mr. Hugh Anderson, of Coleraine, Ireland, is solourning at the New York Hotel.

Judge F. Farwell, of Illinois, is dwelling at the Governor John T. Hoffman and family are domiciled at the Clarendon Hotel.

Francis Kernan, of Utica, the democratic and liberal republican nominee for Governor, arrived yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
August Rubinstein, the pianist, and Henry Wieniawski, the violinist, of St. Petersburg, have taken

quarters at the Clarendon.

Edmund Yates, the celebrated English author,

for a few days at the Brevoort House. Colonel Steele, of the British Army, is quartered

Dr. A. Crane, of New Orleans, is at the Albemarie Hotel.

C. A. Von de Abeale and August A. Wumberrin, from Rotterdam, are sojourning at the Clarendon The Rev. J. P. Gulliver, D. D., late President of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., has accepted a manimons call to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Binghamton

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS. Madame Pauline Lucca and Other Song

The steamship Cuba, which arrived at Quarantine at a late hour on Tuesday night, dropped quietly into her dock in Jersey City yesterday morning. Among her passengers were the follow-ing distinguished people:—Mådame Pauline Lucca (Baroness Von Raden), Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Herr Anton Rubinstein, the renowned pianist; Herr Wieniawski, the violinist; Miss Clara Doria, formerly connected with the Parepa-Rosa troupe; Mr. Mark Smith, the actor; Mr. Edmund Yates, the author, and Mr. Henry Jarrett, of the Italian Opera. Before the steamer reached the dock she was boarded by Mr. Max Maretzek and a commit tee of welcome from the Arcadian Club, who had left Whitehall sup in the revenue cutter Uno. Madame Lucca, notwithstanding the fatigue of her first voyage across the Atlantic, was in the best o spirits, and expressed herself delighted to reach the land of the West. She is a petite, bright and vivacious lady, fascinating in person and manner, and one calculated to win the esteem and admiration of every one who has the honor of her acquaintance. She entered a carriage upon leaving the steamer, and was driven to the house engaged for her in this city, 17 East Fourteenth street. She remained indoors during the day and retired early, the voyage having considerably taxed her strength. None o the pictures which have been given of her do her full justice, as in conversation there is an indescribable charm and sprightly vivacity about her that dely the efforts of the best artists to limn. She speaks the English lauguage very fluently, with a slight foreign field that adds to the charm of her voice. A grand serenade is contem-

lated in all its appointments to be satisfactory to even the pet artist of London, Berlin and St. Pe-Miss Kellogg will reside at 114 East Twenty-fifth strees, with her parents. Messrs. Rubinstein & Wiendawski have taken rooms at the Clarendon Yates at the Brevoort. The first of a series of grand receptions arranged by the Arcadian Club will be given in honor of Miss Kellogg, on Tuesday next, at the Club House, 52 Union place. The arrival of the artists of the Italian Opera has created quite an excitement in musical circles, and there were many applications at the Academy of Music yesterday relative to the opening of the season. The indications are that every seat will

plated to welcome such a surpassing artist to ou

shores. Madame Lucca was accompanied by her parents and suite of servants. To judge from the

steamer, her toilets must be bewildering in variety.

Her house is magnificently furnished, and calcu

untain of luggage brought to her house from the

be sold long before the opening night. NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1872. Medical Inspector Turner as member of the Medical Board of Examiners at Washington; Pay-Medical Board of Examiners at Washington; Paymaster Caswell as Fleet Paymaster of the South Pacific station; Paymaster Pritchard to the Saranac; Passed Assistant Paymaster Whitehouse to the Portsmouth. Detached—Commander Ramsey from the Bureau of Ordnance; Lieutenant Miller from the Shawmut and placed on waiting orders; Medical Director Jackson from the New York Naval Hospital and ordered to the Norfolk Naval Hospital; Surgeon Dean as member of the Medical Board of Examiners and ordered to resume his duties in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Paymaster Cosby from the Saranac and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts.