FIRST EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

EXECUTION AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

BRIDGET DURGAN HUNG

The Culprit's Behavior, in Prison and at the Gallows.

HER CONFESSION OF THE CRIME.

How Mrs. Coriell Was Murdered.

THE FINAL SCENE.

LAST WORDS OF THE MURDERESS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. FRELING AMONG THE POPULACE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 30 .- The excitement which has pervaded this ordinarily quiet community for months, in consequence of the murder of Mrs. Coriell by Bridget Durgan, cuiminated to-day in the execution of the unfortunate woman.

BRIDGET DURGAN'S PRISON LIFE. The few days preceding her melancholy fate differed but little from the earlier portion of her prison life, with which the public has been made fully acquainted from time to time. She continued to rise at 7 or half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, and breakfast at 8. She ate heartily, though not excessively and was regularly furnished by the Sheriff with all the little delicacies of the season, whenever she demanded them. Towards the Sheriff and his family, and Mr. Randolph, the prison-keeper, indeed, she has exhibited a kind and grateful disposition, giving them much less trouble than might have been anticipated under the cir-

CURIOSITY TO SEE THE CULPRIT.

The curiosity to see her remained unabated until the end of her career. It is said by the prison officials that at least thirty thousand persons visited the jail for that purpose during the period of her incarceration. Many of these she condescended to notice, and some to converse with; but during the last few days she appeared so averse to seeing strangers that an order prohibiting their admission was posted on the entrance to the prison, and at least two hundred were turned away unsatisfied yesterday. With those whom she received, she was un willing to converse concerning the crime of which she had been convicted, always changing the subject when that unpleasant topic was

Those who conversed with her yesterday found her somewhat more dejected than she was a short time before, although now and then she would rally herself and brighten up When the subject of her approaching execution was touched upon, she continued to express her entire willingness and readiness to die, asserting that she was quite tired of remaining alone

THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSORS.

Early yesterday morning she received a visit from Father Dugan, the assistant of Father Roogers, and later in the day the latter clergy-man passed some time with her in religious man passed some time with her in religious conversation and exhortation. During the afternoon she likewise received a two-hours' visit from Miss Sullivan, a teacher in the Catholic school, who, at the request of Father Rodgers, had been paying her daily visits for some time past. Towards evening she had another welcome visitor in the person of a woman who lived near her in Ireland, and who has been in this country but a short time. In this quiet way, with the companionship of friends and the exclusion of curious strangers, the last day of the unfortunate woman passed. VISITORS TO THE PRISON TO-DAY.

Although nearly all visitors were excluded from the precincts of the prison proper, they were still able to penetrate as far as the office of J. Manning Clarkson, Esq., the Sheriff of Middlesex county, on whom devolved the unpleasant duty of carrying out the sentence of the Court. This was the second execution at which Mr. Clarkson has been called upon to officiate, and between his first case and the next preceding a period of twelve or fifteen years elapsed. The applicants for admission to the prison on the morning of the execution were numbered by the thousand, and they come from all parts of the country, and presented all imaginable pretexts as grounds for the favor they demanded. It was at first determined to limit the number to two hundred; but before the fatal day strived, the total had swelled to five hundred.

As the law of the State requires all executions to be in private, and prohibits the presence of all persons except the Sheriff and his Deputies, and other specified officials, it was necessary to constitute each and every one of the five hun-dred witnesses of the execution a Deputy Sheriff, and this course was accordingly

THE MILITARY QUARD.

In addition to this large force, who could be called upon to preserve order, if need be, the Sheriff issued a requisition to Colonel Uriah De Hart, commanding the 3d Regiment of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, to order the presence of two companies of his command, which were accordingly present, surrounding the prison and Court House, and keeping at a distance all who were not provided with tickets by the Sheriff.

[Second Despatch.]

New Brunswick, August 30.—The excitement attending the execution was even greater than had been anticipated.

The crowd commenced to collect outside of the prison at an early hour, and by ten o'clock amounted to more than two thousand. Every available point on neighboring trees and housetops was taken possession of. Five hundred who were furnished tickets by the Bheriff filled the prison yard, anxious to get a view of the gallows. get a view of the gallows.

They climbed up trees, and on walls and out-houses, in a noisy manner, exhibiting a desire

to witness a sad scene that was absolutely dis A FAREWELL INTERVIEW.

Last evening the Proscenting Attorney, Charles M. Herbert, had a farewell interview with the prisoner, and communicated to the representatives of the press the substance of the confession made by Bridget to the prison-keeper, Mr. Randolph, which will be found elsewhere. THE LAST REPORE.

Bridget went to sleep at 1 o'clock this morning, sleeping three hours under the guard of the Prison-keeper and two ladies.

CONDITION THIS MORNING. At 8 o'clock this morning, Mr. Adrain, her counsel, visited her, finding her much dejected and in tears.

THE SHERIFF ENTERS THE OELL. At 10 o'clock everything was ready, and the Sheriff waited on her in her cell. When he told her that the time had come, she exclaimed

"God help us." ON THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At five minutes after ten she was led out and into the prison yard, accompanied by the Sheriff and Fathers Rodgers, Dugan, and Misdziol, She was dressed in a brown frock, narrow white She was dressed in a brown frock, narrow white collar, and white gloves.

As she appeared there was a loud cry of "Hats off!" and "Down in front!" The crowd surged back and forth, and acted in the most unseemly manner. As Bridget walked to the fatal spot

her face was down-cast, though composed, and

her step firm. The religious exercises at the gallows were very short, and as the priests were holding the crucifix before her, and wnispering words of consolation, she exclaimed, "Don't let any Protestant hear what I say."

THE DEATH. At fifteen minutes past 10, while the priests were whispering in her ear, the rope was cut, and, after an almost imperceptible quiver, Bridget Durgan was no more!

THE REMAINS. Her remains were subsequently consigned to the care of Father Rodgers for burial. Later-Confession of Bridget Durgau-A Horrible Story.

Horrible Story.

New Brunswick, N. J., August 30.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney, called upon Bridget at the jail, to bid her good by. She said that she had no feeling against him whatever, that he had done what he thought was his duty, and then added:—"You must let Mary Gilroy go," Mr. Herbert assured her that he would only do what was his duty in the case. Bridget replied that Mary Gilroy was "entirely innocent." In answer to a question from Mr. Herbert, if Mary did not know that something was going on, she said that Mary did not know any more about the murder than the rest of the people of Newmarket, and upon being asked why Mary Gilroy should say to her room mate, Delia Coyne, that "Bridget must be murdering Mrs. Coriell," answered that it must have come from Coriel," answered that it must have come from her ugly temper. Mr. Herbert then asked her if Mary Gilroy was not there that night, and Bridget repiled, "Not at that time." She further stated that she did not know Mary Gilroy until she came to Newmarket, and that the story of the Policeman Desnitt on the trial about see. the Policeman Dennitt on the trial, about seeing her in New York with Mary Gilroy, was not true. During this conversation she remarked that she would do her best to save

BRIDGET'S CONFESSION.

In regard to Bridget's confession, her state-In regard to Bridget's confession, her statements made from time to time to the jailor, and by him detailed to Mr. Herbert, the District Attordey, are substantially as follows:—
Bridget denies that her motive in committing the murder was robbery, but says, in effect, that she wished to attain a place in the household that she could not reach while Mrs. Coriell lived; and to succeed in her wishes, she determined to remove her. With the purpose fixed in her mind, she heard that the Doctor was going away that pight, and would not rewas going away that night, and would not return until morning. In the evening she got the butcher-knife and placed it in a convenient spot on the table, and then sat down to talk with Mrs. Coriell, who changed her clean dress with Mrs. Coriell, who changed her clean dress for the old one she had on during the day, and threw herself on to the lounge. After conversing for a while, Mrs. corieli fell asleep. Bridget then got up and seized the small chair and hit her over the nead. Mrs. Corieli jumped up from the lounge, took up a large chair to defend herself and struck at Bridget, breaking a piece off the top of the chair, which was afterwards found; Bridget then grasped the knife and rushed upon her; Mrs. Corieli ran to the door to escape, and succeeded in getting outside, but Bridget caught her and drew her back, and as she came into the room she saw her little child, and stooping and Rissing it. cried out, "Oh my poor baby!" In the strugale the knife had been drawn through her hand, and when Bridget forced her through the sitting-room door she seized hold of the jamb, and also of the door she selzed hold of the jamb, and also of the knob, leaving the bloody marks of her hands, which were noticed the following day. Bridget then succeeded in forcing her into the bed-room, and there stabbed her with a knife, and beat her with a chair until she supposed she was dead. She then poured the contents of the lamp over Mrs. Coriell and the hed and set fire to the over Mrs. Coriell and the bed, and set fire to the over Mrs. Coriell and the bed, and set drs to the latter, using as a torch a baby's cauco frock wrapped up in paper. She then went and changed her clothing, and the baby's, up stairs, and tipped over and rummaged the bureau, to lead the neighbors to believe that a robbery had been committed. Coming down into the sitting-room, she heard Mrs. Coriell raise the bed-room window and open the shutters, and running round outside of the house, saw her standing in front of the window. She dashed standing in front of the window. She dashed her back into the burning building, closed the blind, and left with the child. The knife she

secreted in the outhouse in the morning.

Executions of Women in New Jersey The first woman executed in New Jersey, of whom we have any record, was Mary Cole, a young married woman, who was hanged at Newton, Sussex county, on the 26th of July, 1812, fifty-five years ago. Mary, with her husband and mother, had, but a year or two before, come to that county from Paterson, and the mother had purchased a small place year la mother had purchased a small place near La-fayette, upon which they lived as one family. Early in February the mother suddenly disap-Early in February the mother suddenly disappeared and, soon after, the place was sold by the Coles at a sacrifice, and they removed to another place a few miles distant. The purchaser of the Coles' property soon became so annoyed by a sickening stench, that he caused the floor of the house to be taken up; and there discovered the dead body of Mary's mother, bearing such marks as left no doubt in the minds of all who saw it that she had been murdered. The county authorities were imdered. The county authorities were immediately informed, and Mary and her husband were arrested and imprisoned. At the April term of the County Courts, they were placed on trial, and Mary (having confessed that, to get possession of her mother's property, she had murdered her by first knocking her down with an axe and then cutting her throat was found anily of murder cutting her throat) was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and her husband was conin the first degree, and her dusband was con-victed as an accessory after the fact, she being sentenced to be hanged, and he to confinement in the State Prison for three years. The execu-tion took place in public, upon the spot where the Sussex Railroad now stands, and the doomed woman was driven under the scaffold upon a cart, which, after the rope was adjusted about her neck, was driven from under her, and her body left swinging in the air. The spot still bears the name of the "Mary Cole Hollow."

bears the name of the "Mary Cole Hollow."
The second case was that of Eliza Freeman, who was hanged at Mount Holly in 1832 for the murder of her husband, Thomas Freeman; and the third and last was that of a colored servant, named Rosa Keen, who was hanged at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, April 25, 1844, for the murder, by poison, of her master, the Hon. Enos Seeley, who had at one time been acting Governor of the State.

New Jersey Election.

Senators will have to be elected next fall in the counties of Burlington, Cape May, Hunter-don, Middlesex, Passaic, and Sussex. In Mon-mouth county a Sheriff, Surrogate, and three Coroners are to be elected on general ticket, and three members of the Legislature by dis-

-The lineal descendant of Dermot M'Morough, the last Irish king, is now working as a stonemason at buildings at Toxteth Park, Liverpool. He is known by the name of D-The undoubted representative of the celebrated Karl of Ulster who flourished in the time of Elizabeth, and who gave that monarch a good deal of trouble in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool police force. The grandson of one of the most eminent members of the Irish Parliament, who was not only distinguished as an orator and a beautiful lyric poet, but also for his patriotism and opposition to the Union, is now a barman in a spirit vault near the Liverpool Exchange.

-Hon. G. A. Grew, of Pennsylvania, is at Long Branch.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Trouble Between General Grant and the President—The Executive Order Relieving General Sheridan—General Grant's Powers Under the Reconstruc-tion Acts—He has no Voice in the Exe-

Washington, August 28.—The feeling in Washington has settled down into almost the usual state of dog-day quietude. There have been no developments to-day of any character, and the fever heat of the past lew days has greatly abated. The chief topic of discussion is the discovery of the fact, fully alluded to tast night, that Congress has not given General Grant the necessary powers to effectually checkmate the efforts of the President. The latter's position is that, under the Reconstruction act, he has the right to remove district cution of the Laws. tion act, be has the right to remove district commanders, which is admitted; that, despite the terms of the Reconstruction act, he has the power inherent in him, under the Conthe terms of the Reconstruction act, he has the power inherent in him, under the Constitution, to execute those acts; that General Grant has no original power under them, and that his powers are simply supervisory, and Hmited to certain well-defined action. As pertinent to this, when General Grant issued paragraph five of his instructions to General Thomas, the President told him he had no authority under the Reconstruction acts to originate such instructions. General Grant replied that if it was not conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts, it certainly was by army regulations and well-established custom; for whenever an officer is relieved of a command, the officer who succeeds him is always directed to continue the orders he finds in force until modified or at builed by proper authority. General Grant holds that the President's authority under the acts of Congress is expressly limited by the acts themselves; that beyond this the President has no original authority; that the District Commanders are invested by the laws with the sole responsibility of their execution, subject to his (General Grant's) approval and disapproval in certain particulars. This is the interpretation of the acts given by Congress itself. The danger of a collision between the President and General Grant depends entirely upon how far the former will dare to proceed. If he confines himself to the removal of district commanders, and a general direction that they execute the laws of Congress according to their provisions, as in General Hancock's case, a collision may be avoided, for General Grant's provisions, as in General Hancock's case, a collision may be avoided, for General Grant's power of revision of the acts of the district compower of revision of the acts of the district com-manders, though seriously and inconsistently limited by the terms of the law, is yet sufficient to prevent much mischlef if any of them are so disposed. If, nowever, the President car-ries out the views which he is known to hold, namely—that under the Constitution he has revisionary power himself, there will certainly be a conflict. Time alone can determine,

Jerry Black and the Cabinet.

Apropos of the recent Cabinet excitements, a good story is told how a little mistake produced a great, not to say a ludicrous commotion in the minds of certain prominent "place-hunters." It seems Mr. Seward wished to see Mr. Blacq.e, the Turkish Minister, and sent for him. By some mistake the message found its way to the office of Hon. Jerry Black, chief among the expectants of Cabinet portfolios. He was out of lown, and the message was opened by his son. As Mr. Seward does not write a very legible hand, the conclusion was arrived at that a break up in the Cabinet was imminent, and that Mr. Black was wanted for consultation. So he was telegraphed for instanter. He received the message all right, and got here next morning, took a carriage with Marshal Lamon, and rode to the State Department, and found Mr. Seward just going to Cabinet meeting, who said, "Walk in, gentlemen, I'll be back soon." The visitors waited three hours, and Mr. Seward didn't come. They thought it curious, but called again next day. "Well, Mr. Black, what can I do for you?" said the band Secretary. "I came in response to your despatch," said Mr. Black. "Despatch?" despatch?" said Mr. Seward; "I sent you no despatch." And tinkling his little bell, he caused inquiry to be made, when the error was discovered. An explosion followed, and Mr. Black disappeared. This was the foundation for the report that Mr. Seward had teletelegraphed for instanter. He received the mesand Mr. Black disappeared. This was the foun dation for the report that Mr. Seward had tele graphed to Jerry Black to come and fix up the broken Cabinet.—N. Y. Times.

General Grant's Po The President has triumphed. General Grant's The President has triumphed. General Grant's protest has been unavailing, and the order assigning Hancock to the place of Sheridan, and ordering Sheridan to proceed at once to the Department of the Missouri, is issued. More than this, Grant has been compelled not only to yield to the removal of Sheridan and Stokles, but surrenders his right to control the District Commanders. In his order of August 19 he directed Sheridan's successor to continue all orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the new order tramed by the President. orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the new order framed by the President, and countersigned by Grant, gives Hancock full authority to revoke all that Sheridan has done. He may replace Throckmorton in the Governor's chair, and make Monroe again the Mayor of New Orleans. The practical point with which the people are concerned is that General Grant admits the right of the President to appul his directions to the District Comto annul his directions to the District Com-manders, and that Mr. Johnson sweeps aside

his interference.

That Congress never intended to give this authority to the President is certain; but the extent of the powers given to the General is another question. The Supplementary Reconstruction act gives the General authority to disapprove the acts of District Commanders, and all the powers of suspension, removal, and appointment which they possess. But it is argued on the side of the President that this right to disapprove does not constitute the right to direct, and the validity of the argument is evidently admitted by General Grant by his withdrawal from his first position, and

his exact obedience to the President's instruc-Admitting this to be the correct view, we do not see that it follows that the District Com-manders are absolutely independent of the General. True, the letter of the law gives him no power to dictate whom they shall appoint or remove, but it does give him all their "powers of suspension, removal, appointment, or detail." Section 4 gives him the power to remove civil officers they have appointed. Section 8 further authorizes him to remove "whenever he shall deem it needed. remove "whenever he shall deem it needful any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead." Unquestionably sppoint another in his stead." Unquestionably it is clear enough that although Grant cannot say to Hancock, "Appoint such a man Governor," he may appoint whomsoever he pleases Governor over Hancock's opposition. If this be not the law, then Congress has legislated directly for a conflict of authority. It cannot give the General identically the power of the control give the General identically the power of sus-pension and removal possessed by the District Commanders. His authority or theirs must be paramount, and we think there is no question but that in any case where the District Combut that in any case where the District Com-mander comes in conflict with the General on a question of appointment or removal, the sub ordinate must yield.—N. Y. Tribune.

The President and General Grant.

General Grant to day issued the order assigning General Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, precisely in accordance with the President's order directing the change. It will be noticed that the Adjutant-General's order, instead of being dated to-day or even yesterday, is dated back to the 25th, the day on which the President issued his order. In view of what has transpired in the meantime it is a which the President issued his order. In view of what has transpired in the meantime, it is a little singular that the order should not be dated to-day, the day of its promulgation. General Grant, however, did not find the Supplemental Reconstruction act passed in July so liberal in conferring authority upon him as he supposed at first, and discovering this, promptly acquiesced, and issued the order. It is not true, as published in the Chronicle here, that the President told General Grant that his letter was insubordinate. Their conference yesterday was as friendly as at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, which the sensation correspondent of a Boston paper represented as stormy. I have to add that General Grant wrote the President a note, withdrawing his letter in which he protested against the form of the Presidential order issued, souding Hancock in place of Sheridan. This letter was promptly returned to him, as requested, and will, of course, never see the light. This ends the third protest.—N. Y. World.

The New Impeachment Movement. From the National Intelligencer, August 29.

Had there been lately a crowd of Baker's de-tectives in Washington, as was the case during the war, under the odious Stanton-Holt ascend-

ancy, there might, probably, be enough brought to light to show that a semi-madman of rank had come to Washington to get up such a grand devotion here to a deposed mal'ary official, that, in connection with affiliated ones of like character, a certain sort of duress or menace of force was to be obtained over the President, and that the executive power was to have substantially passed from his hands. This insane scheme seems to have falled or become suspended, and in its place for a time the exp dient is resorted to of obtaining a c neert of radical presses to suddenly assail the President in the most furious manner, and, in effect, call for his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. It is doubtless supcrimes and misdemeanors. It is doubtless supposed by the contrivers and conspirators in a run mad party policy that he will be paralyzed by fear, and utterly forego the further exercise of his prerogative under the Constitution, which is conspieuously aiding the Democratic and conservative sentiment of the country in the greaters. is conspicuously aiding the Democratic and conservative sentiment of the country in the great battle of the people against demagogues, corruptionists, usurpers, and despots at heart, whether civil or military. Under the circumstances, therefore, we are not surprised to find that the New York Tribune and New York Times are in the new conspiracy for impeachment. It would be the sight of a lifetime to behold the leading editors of those establishments coming from extreme positions of hate as wide as the poles to sink all former differences of opinion at the sacred shrine of "war to the knife, and the knife to the hili," against Andrew Johnson. It is true that heretofore Andrew Johnson. It is true that heretofor neither of these patriotic parties have counted nanced the acts of the reckless partisans who by legal or guilty methods, have sought the official life of the President. Therefore, the question arises, why, upon any rational idea, this sudden change of position? The Congressional measure to that end sadly failed. The Conover-Holt-Ashley conspiracy has been exposed and brought to grief. It is not pretended that the President has violated the Constitution by the removal of Generals Sickles or Sheridan. It it be asserted that such removals are contrary to the action of Congressions. nanced the acts of the reckless partisant who If it be asserted that such removals are con-trary to the action of Congress, and, therefore, he should be impeached, we can easily refute this by so high authority as Mr. Thaddens Stevenshimself.

OBITUARY.

Josiah O. Stearns. Josiah O. Stearns, late Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Raliroad, died at his residence in Elizabeth, yesterday morning of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Stearns was born in New Hampsuire in 1831, He commenced raliroad life as conductor on the Pennsylvania Central road, from which he subsequently transferred his services to the New sequently transferred his services to the New Jersey Central, occupying the position of Assis-tant Superintendent thereon till 1882, when he succeeded his relative, Mr. John O. Stearns, as Superintendent. Mr. Stearns was indefatigable in the discharge or his duties to the Company, and was universally esteemed for his liberality to the poor and his many social virtues. He was a backelor, but, at the time of his demise, was on the eve of marriage. He was a member and officer of Christ's Church, Etizabeth,

Rev. Dr. Basilio Manuel Ariilaga.

The Rev. Dr. Basillo Manuel Arillaga, Superior of the Jesuits in Mexico, and rector of the College of San Ildefenso, died in the prison there of the privations to which he was subjected. Dr. Arillaga was over eighty years of age, and was arrested by the Liberal authorities of the privations of the processor of the contract of the co ties, together with Bishop Ormacchea, of Vera Cruz, He was probably the most crudite scholar that Mexico ever produced, and at some time that Mexico ever produced, and at some time or other had under his tutorship the most prominent and eminent men of his country. In 1865 the Abbe Testory, head chaplain of the French forces, wrote a pamphiet in defense of the nationalization of Church property. In the course of his remarks he characterized the Mexican clergy as ignorant and corrupt. Dr. Arillaga replied to this brochure in three pamphiets, and brought down upon the Abbe Testory the indignation of all uninterested foreigners then in Mexico. The reply of Dr. Arillaga is a masterpiece of learning, statistics, wit, and sarcasm. Perhaps nothing contributed more to the estrangement between the native impethe estrangement between the native imperialists and foreign interventionists, and ultimately to the downfall of the empire, than this pamphlet of the Abbe Testory. The memory of Dr. Arillaga will be revered by all Mexicans, without distinction of party.

Fight Between Barney O'Brien' and Patsy McLaughlin - Patsy Wins in Forty-three Rounds, Lasting Two

Yesterday morning a prize-fight for \$100 a side took place on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers, between Barney O'Brien and Patsy McLaughlin, alias Cockroach, which deserves notice, because it is a perfect type of the brutality of the "ring." For a week both the men have been in training, and attained an excellent condition. O'Brien is about \$5 wars old, at a fear high, and O'Brien is about 35 years old, six feet high, and weighs 150 pounds. His antegonist, McLaugulie, is 32 years of age, stands five feet ten inches, and turns 160 pounds. The arrangements for the recting were kept very close, and none but the friends of the principals and the lights of the fraternity knew when or where it was to come off. At 12 o'clock McLaughlin, his seconds, and friends went on board a small seconds, and friends went on board a small steam-tug, which had been engaged, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, East River. The vessel then proceeded down the river, rounded Cas-tle Garden, and steamed up the North River as far as Yonkers, where O'Brien and about a dozen friends were taken on board. It was about 8 o'clock when the tug rounded to and went down the river again, and in half an hour they put in and landed under the Palisades, and proceeded to the ground selected, which was the same where a fight took place a few weeks since. The preliminaries were soon arranged, and at 5 o'clock the men and their seconds entered the ring and went to work. McLaughlin looked the strongest, but O'Brien and their te have the most skill. The seemed at first to have the most skill. The fight was in Patsy's favor from the start, although Barney was awarded the first knock down, on the eighth round. After that, how-ever, it was all one way, and at the thirtyeighth round Barney's friends saw that there was no chance for him. Nevertheless, the combat was continued five rounds more, when on time being called for the forty-fourth round, O'Brien was senseless, and could not be restored, and his seconds threw up the sponge. The fight lasted nearly two hours, and consisted of forty-three rounds. The party returned safely to the city, most of them landing at Manhattanville.—N. Y. World.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charies Gilpin and John K. Valentine. United States District Attorneys.—In the case of the United States District Attorneys.—In the case of the United States vs. 99.400 cigars and other property. Stahl & Brother, claimants, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the United States.

United States vs. Spirits, etc., Philip Rice, claimant. In this case the United States offered no evidence, and, therefore, a verdict for the claimant.

United States vs. Liquor and other property, Bergdoil & Pootta claimants, This was on information of the seizure of the property of the claimants who carried on brewing at Twenty-ninth and Parish streets, for an alleged violation of the acts of July, 1895, which says that "no person shall use any still, buter, or other vessel, for the purpose of distilling in any building, or on any preniess where beer, lager beer, aie, perter, or other remember of the edition of the acts of the property should be forfeited. Amos J. Michener testified that, in his office of Revenue Inspector, he visited that in his office of head been recently used, and also found a much streets, on the States claimed that the property should be forfeited. Amos J. Michener testified that, in his office of head seals of the day last, and there found a still this had been recently used, and also found a mash set for the distilling of about ten gallons of whisky. These was brewed, Upon this discovery he seized the piace the ext day.

Claimants alleged that in the early part of March.

cere found upon the same remarks as select the place he sext day.

Claimants alleged that in the early part of March as they. Bergdoli & Paotta, gave up the business of making beer, and leased the premises to one Edward Marley; Marley on the Stih of March applied for and bished from the Assessor of the First District a license to carry on a distillery on the premises; he paid the apecial tax of one hundred dollars, and up to the time of the seisure carried on his distillery. The claiments went with him to the Assessor, and were told that they were acting in accordance with the land.

were fold that the head of the law.

Reveral witnesses were examined as to these points. There was really a condemnation of the still, botter, etc., for violation of this 25thection; out this information was not for a violation of this section, as was at first stated by the United States Altorney, but was for an evasion of the duty upon liquor manufactured. There was no evidence of this, and therefore the verdict was for the claimants.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Suicide of a Colored Preacher.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, August 30. - A colored man. name unknown, supposed to have been a preacher, from papers found on him, and about thirty-four years of age, was found drowned in the dock, at Flanagan's wharf, this morning. He had two stones tied to his feet. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

The Republican Union party has now deter mined to make a strong effort to defeat the ne Democratic State Constitution, which, if rafied, places Maryland, soul and body, in th hands of the Rebels and Democrats.

Hop at the Grove House.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. MEDIA, August 30.—The hop of the season came off last night at the Chesnut Grove House, and was in every respect a complete success. It was largely attended by all the families residing at their country-seats in the neighborhood, who, with a number invited from the city, added to the guests of the House, furnished as large a company as could be comfortably accommodated on the floor. An excellent hand was in attendance, and the participants ably accommodated on the floor. An excellent band was in attendance, and the participants separated at an early hour this morning, uni-versally delighted with the entertainment. The grounds were handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

From Montana.

St. Louis, August 30.-About one-half of Reynolds city, Montana, was burned on the 10th The Montana Rangers, under General Been, are expected against the Indians in a scort

time. Five hundred dollars have been paid for three Indian scalps.

No tidings have been received yet of the expedition which left Fort Hayes, Kansas, a few

The wife of Colonel Bankhead and twenty-five men of the 5th Regiment, have died of cholera at Fort Wallace.

The Prize Ring.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—It is understood that the fight between McCool and Jones will take place somewhere in Butler county, Ohio. The trains will leave the depot of the Cincionati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad in this city at 2 o'clock on Saturday morting. The fight will commence between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M.

The Jones and McCoole Fight. St. Louis, August 29.—Large crowds of roughs and others left here this afternoon to witness McCoole and Jones fight. Betting here is all in favor of McCoole. The railroads are running excursion trains at reduced fares. McCoole took \$5000 with him to bet on himself.

Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, August 30.—Arrived, steamer Germania, from Hamburg, with dates to the 17th inst. Also, steamers Achille, from Antwerp, Etna and Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 30. Stocks very dull. Chicago and Bock Island, 1935; Reading, 1935; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 695; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 935; Pitteburg and Fort Wayne, 1954; Michigan Central, 1695; Michigan Southern, 825; New York Central, 165; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virgina Sixes, 49; Missouri Sixes, 193; Hudson River, 1245; U. B. Five-twenties, 1862, 1425; do. 1895, 111; new days, 1984; Ten-forties, 193; Seven-thirties, 1977; Bierling exchange, 1994; Gold, 1425.

Many Fish .- A letter from Argeles, France, says that immense shoals of funny fish have made their appearance off that coast. One day last month the fishermen did not know what to do with the vast quantities they caught The estimate is that twenty thousand kilos (two pounds each) have been taken in all.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, \ The Stock Market opened very duli this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand at an alvance 102# was bid for 10-40s; 111# for 6s of 1881; 107.

and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53], no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for pre-ferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred, and 54 for Phiaadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28g for Spruce and Pine; 13g for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear f no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 57 for Commercial: 100 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 120 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 64 for Union. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 161

was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15) for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 142; 11 A. M. 142; 12 M., 1424; 1 P. M., 1411.

The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money continues easy on call at 465 per cent, ou prime collaterals. A little more demand is noted in some quarters, but it is not sufficient to advance the rates, and the bulk of transactions are made at 4 per cent. The orders for currency for the West continue to be heavy. At the request of the Bauks the Sub-Treasurer is paying a large proportion of the compounds in small notes, and these are being forwarded next."

-The London Economist says of the money market for the week ending the 17th:-"There have been observed during the week trifling indications of a more healthy and active one in the money market. It cannot be said that increased business has been done at the bank, nor that the market rates have varied more than the veriest shade; but there has certainly been an increased degree of willingness to enter into operations, and attended with father more employment for money. The exchanges hold firm; the cotton trade is slightly more changes hold firm; the cotton trade is slightly more active, and it is understood that additional orders for the Baitle have been received on a somewhat larger scale. These circumstances all show that the tendency is towards confidence. As the early part of the week has been most favorable to the harvest operations, and as the appect of political affairs abroad is less unsatisfactory, hope may be reasonably entertained that time is already operating the care of part events, and that a prosperous fators is to be anticipated." "There have been observed during the week triffing

-The Boston Traveller of Wednesday says:-The Boston Traveller of Wednesday says:—
"The most of the city banks are leading money on pledges of Government securities, for short periods of time, at the rate of five per centum; but on recorded collaterain of the first class six is the general charge. At these rates, and on these conditions, there are more is aders than borrowers—the supply of currency being in excess of the damand for its use, both at the institutions and in the opening market. In the day count line there is a fair degree of vitality, and a larger amount of commercial paper is offered for sale than there has been for some weeks past. Fring double names having a faw months to run, were negotiated this foremoon at six and seven per cent, but the rabge for inferior grades extended all the way from eight to twolve per cont, with but a limited

number of transactions reported at the higher figures,"

-The Providence Journal says:-"The Money Market sympathizes with the general condition of business. It is duil, without any movement worthy of notice. Rates range from 64-660% & cent, but the calls for money at the banks have decreased very much within a mouth, and borrowers just now have the advantage."

-The Cincinnati Gazette, of Tuesday, says:-"The Money Market is working easier, as far as the supply of currency is concerned but paper is closely scrutinized, and only first class names pass in bank at 860 in 3 cent. In the open market good paper i more easily placed at 1660 2 pl cent. There is not much of a return flow of currency from the country as yet, and at the same time there is not as much going ont." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern--Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111@111-; old 5-20s, 1141@115; 5-20s, 1864, 1004@1094; do., 1865, 1105@1111; do., July, 108;@1081; do., 1867, 108;@1081; 10-40s, 1021@103; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1071; do., June, 1074@1071; do., June,

107½: do., July, 107½@107½. Gold, 141½@142½.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following raies of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
C. S. 68, 1881, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1864, 1093@109½; do., 1865, 110½@111½; do. new, 108½@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102½@103½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; May, 1865, 116½; August, 1865, 115½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 114½. Gold, 142@142½.

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

1865, 115g; October, 1865, 114g. Gold, 142@142g.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.;—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111g@1111g; do. 1862, 114g@114g; do., 1864, 199g@110g; do., 1865, 110g@1111g; do., 1865, new, 108g@108g; do., 1867, new, 108g@108g; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102g@103; do. 7'30s, Aug., 107@107g; do., June, 107g@107g; do., July, 107g@107g; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do., Aug., 1865, 115g@116g; do., May, 1865, 116g@117g; do., Aug., 1865, 115g@116g; do., September, September, September, September, September, September, September, September, September, S

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 30.—There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is firm at \$43

Cotton is scarce and prices are drooping; small sales of middling uplands at 27@2734c., and New Orleans at 28@2814c. Cloverseed is very quiet but steady at \$8:50@9.

Timothy is in fair request, and 400 bushels sold Timothy is in fair request, and 400 bushels sold at \$2.94@3 % bushel. There is a strong demand for Flaxseed, and it selfs on arrival at \$2.75.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers buy sparingly; small sales to the trade at \$7.25@7.75 % barrel for superfine; \$8@8.75 for old stock extras; \$9.50@10.50 for new wheat do. do.; \$11.50@12.50 for new wheat extra family; and \$13.@14 for fancy lots. Bye Flour is scarce and commands \$9. 6000 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The off-rings of Wheat are small, and good quality is in fair request; sales of 5200 busnels new red at \$2.25@2.40 % busnel; white ranges from \$2.60 to \$2.80. Rye is steady at \$1.60 for new and \$1.70 for old. Corn is quiet, with sales of

and \$1.70 for old. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at \$1.25@1.26, and mixed Western at \$1.21@1.22. Oats are dull at 45@65c., and old at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING,
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Charleston, C. Baker,
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Castner, Stickney
& Weilington.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Cambridgeport,
Schr W. Mason, Mulford, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. Richardson, Crocker, Boston,
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson,
Schr Henry May, Franklin, Boston, W. H. Johns &
Bro. Bro. Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, J. G. & G. S.

Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, J. G. & G. S.
Repplier,
Schr Mary Jane, Jones, Richmond,
Schr Mary Jane, Jones, Richmond,
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Pawincket, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Alexandria, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr A. Bartiett, Bartlett, Washington, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, Biakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Wilmington, Merchant &
Co. Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, Portsmonth, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Norwich, Rommell & Hunter,
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co. Schr Seventy-six, Teal, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon&Co. Schr Sailie B. Bateman, Boston, Borda, Kelier & Nut.

ting. Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Fort Warren, do Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boxoury, Sinnicks Co.
Schr S. I. Russell, Smith, Lynn,
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Wilmington, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Schr G. W. Rawley, Allen, Boston, Captain,
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Captain,
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, Captain,
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Fortress Monroe, Captain,
Schr J. B. Jahnson, Smith, Fortress Monroe, Captain,
Schr Pearl, Adams, Salem, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Josie, Pettigrew, from Boston.

Sehr Hannibal, Cox. 8 days from Bangor, with iumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, from Newport, Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, from Derby, Schr W. Kailahan, Binter, from Georgetown, Schr G. Green, Westcott, from Lynn.

Sehr M. C. Rankin, Crosby, from Cape Cod.

Schr Emma Bacon, Case, from Salem.

Schr Ed. L. Russell, Smith, from Salem.

Schr Pearl, Adams, from Beverly.

Schr M. H. Slockham, Cordery, from Dorchester.

Schr Pearl, Adams, from Beverly.

Schr M. H. Slockham, Cordery, from Dorchester.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Cambridge.

Schr M. Saluders, Carroll, from Newburyport.

Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowers, from New Bedford.

Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowers, from New Bedford.

Schr J. S. Veldon, Hauson, from Fall River.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Fall River.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Providence.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Boston.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludiam, from Boston.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludiam, from Boston.

Schr A. Bartisti, Springer, from Boston.

Schr Ballie B. Bateman, from Boston.

Schr B. B. Beteman, from Boston.

Schr B. B. Emery, Jonn Boston.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.

Schr A. Bartisti, Partiett, from Boston.

Schr M. Paxson, Muliord, from Boston.

Schr E. B. Emery, Young from Boston.

Schr M. Paxson, Muliord, from Boston.

Schr E. B. Emery, Young from Boston.

Schr E. B. Emery, Young from Boston.

Schr F. B. Clair Edwards. Irelan, from Boston.

Schr J. B. Emery, Young from Boston.

Schr J. B. E ABRIVED THIS MORNING.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Erchangs.
Lawies, Del., August 2a.—Erig Gambria, from Philadelphia for London, went to sea to-day. U.S. snip Portsmouth, from New York, on a gruiser ship Chas, Davenport, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, brigs Rolis, do. for Gibraitsr; W.B. Forrest, do. for Manzanlio; B. Young, for Philadelphia for Balem; Mary McKee and Othelle, do. for Galveston: Panamasel, do. for Washington: T. Borden and Dick Williams, do. for Fall River; Hannah Little, do. for Engage, Nellie Potter, do. for Annaquan; and Margaret, do for Portemonth, remained at the Brankwater. Steamer E. W. Colt, with psaches for New York, left this afternoon. Wind S.

Ships Lancaster, Jackson, and L. Skolfield, Skolfield, for Philadelphia, as Liverpool 17th inst.
Barques J. Good, Crowell, and E. A. Sauder, Payne, for Philadelphia, as Loudon 17th ling.
Brig Chiefiain, Courad, homes, at Hallian 22d inst, Brig W. A. Dresser, Halls, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes Hole 27th ling.
Brig Brichard and Targery, Frience, from Lingan for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole 27th lines.