CITY INTELLIGENCE. FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

THE HARDFISTED

A "Bruisers' Hill" at Washington Hall -Pretty "Mills" Between Noted and Un-noted Shoulder-Hitters-A Motley Crew of Lookers-on - Description of the Way in which the Men "Toed the Chalk"-Appearance of England's ex-Champion, Jem Ward-Our Curb-stone "Knucks" out in Force-Rags, Filth, Profauity, Tobacco-A Fancy Evening's Entertainment.

All things, says the poet, turn in cycles -times recur and so do circumstances. Be the truth of this what it may, it is yet certain that of late the press has been flooded and the public edited wi h so many reports of prize-fights and pugilistic encounters that we could readily imagine ourselves back again in the palmy days of quarter staves and square "stand-up and knockdown" mills. Quiet Quaker Philadelphia has not escaped the contagion of this returning appetite for the ring, and within a few months past we have had to chronicle any number of there fisticul meetings. Indeed, we can boast that we have in our midst some of the most notorious and widely famed shoulder-hitters. Philadelphia "knucks" rival the "knucks" of New York, and just as our merchants cherish an inborn grudge against the merchants of the other city, do our bard-disted people nurse the enm ty against those of the same class in the other metropolis. We have them semper para tus-according to the ancient motto—there is no back-down about them, and if any challenge "set-to" within the ropes comes to this city it waits not long for a defiant answer.

Well, our Philadelphia plugs amused them-selves last evening, in a nice little sparring maten, or rather ser es of matches, at Washington Ball. Eighth and Spring Garden streets. By the hugely flaunting posters stuck upon every fence and deso-wall around town, announcing the time and place of the "mill," we learned that it was tendered as a complimentary benefit to the famed Jem Ward, exchampion of the British prize-ring. This same Ward, for some two or three weeks has been sojourning in the city, and the bosts of his kind insisted on bringing him out publicly to a display of some of his peculiar points. He gratified them, as the little show was to gratify his pucket, and hence the pugitistic speciacle of last evening. The bills also said that a "host of talent" would appear, and we went to see them. So much for the cir cumstances.

Long before the hour of eight, at which the exhibition was to begin, the vicinity of the hall was dotted with individuals to whom you would have given a wide berih in a lonely street upoa a dark night. The majority of them, however, appeared to possess pienty of "stamps," and "the man at the hole"—or ticket window—was kept constantly busy exchanging his slips of admission for the ready greenbacks. Tickets were of two kinds and had two prices. The managers of the thing, though, couldn't come down to the modern and genteel fashion of having secured seats. They didn't even allow you the privilege of stating, whether you wished a high or low priced ticket—the fellow inside looked out through his small window, and, upon his own judgment as to your being "big knuck" or 'little knuck," he handed the kind of passport with which you were furnished. We must have been "big knuck," for we got a first class ticket. With this open sesame in our

fingers, up the stairs we went.

Squads of the "nasty" eyed you curiously as
you ascended. You were thronged in the doorway and bustled to your seat. We at once felt for our valuables-not to say that we had many -but our watch was jammed in a tight and secure place-and although we never have much money, what little we had was also sately stowed away. They were all right, and we lett relieved.
D.du't mind our toes or ribs. Fully exocoted to get the first mashed—the second pinched before the show was over—and didn't think it worth while to take any special care of them at this early stage of the performance. We had gotten ourself up in the style of a bona fide rough, hat nonchalantly thrown over one eye, hair pulled down over our brows, hands in pockets, and cheroot in mouth. Felt ugly, and consequently felt safe. By dint of a little trouble and a great deal of hard cheek we managed to plant ourself in an eligible position. and then threw a seemingly careless, but really observant glance around. What a crowd! shivered to our shoes. We imagined we could see innumerable revolvers and unnumerable "bowies" protruding from innumerable hinder pockets and innumerable boot-legs. A nice place for an angel to get into by mistake! The windows upon the public highways were all open, however, though they were curtained, and we remembered noticing, before entering the hall, several huge, blue-coated feilows, carrying the 'municipal locust," keeping the peace within by their presence without. Bolstering ourself up with a sort of theoretical confidence in their protecting care, we endeavored to aliay all fear by a scrutiny of the individuals composing the mingled throng. The entire hall was pretty well filled. It has

already been mentioned that two kinds of admission tickets were issued, and the line of demarcation in the room between the holders of the two was squarely drawn. Nearer the stage were the flush and fency customers—sporting white-top hats, black dress coats, diamonds (?) and dyed moustaches. Further back were the "shrimps," the "great unwashed," the boisterous, and the ragged. The first class, as a general thing, scated themselves decently upon the benches; the second class were piled promiscuously upon the arms and backs of the benches, and upon the window ledges. Hats and coats were worn at pleasure. The heat was overpoweringly sweltering, and unable to keep themselves dry by mopping with handkerchiefs, the great ma-jority of the rear auditors, and many of the "choice" aired themselves in their shirt sleeves. All were either smoking or chewing. Clouds of rank smoke ascended from still ranker pipes and segars, vitiating the sir, and rendering mists the ceiling. The chewers spilt about as much juice

s an ordinary water cart. Small rivers of the nauseous liquid made their way around and under the benches, trickled up your very feet, splashed against your gar-ents and made slippery the floor. The manments, and made slippery the ner in which some of them disdained the aisles in reaching their seats was amusing. They were all acrobats. They played "leap frog" over the benches, and resting their hands and their weight upon the shoulders of a twain of luckiess wights sitting close together, some of the more impudent and re kless would want between them to the bench ahead. Surieks of laughter would follow every such exploit, prompt its repetit on. Others while waiting for the using of the curtain on the stage, whiled away the minutes in a perusal of the Last Sensaor Police News. Their appearance was characteristic; just such a seeming as one would imagine belonged to their tribe. Pug noses, buli necks, heavy chests, square shoulders, cropped heads, massive cheek bones, sturdy Here and there you noticed a chap with black eye, making yet more sinister aiready too repulsive face, ere was one who-e forehead was

beautified with ornamen's in the shape of strips of adhesive plaster—there another, with a gash scross his cheek. Truly they were all pretty. The majority were young, or rather so, but yet many disgraced their boary heads by their presence. It was evident that not a few had visited the place instituted by motives of cuciosity, by a desire to "see lite." These you could easily detect by their nervous, ill-at ease demeanor.

They weren't at home. When we first entered the green curtain of the stage was up, but some half hour before the performance began it was lowered, thus shielding from the gaze of the spectators the operations behind. A pair of the "mittens" hung significantly upon a gas bracket near one of the side doors leading from the stage. They made all the "lools" visible. It could not be supposed that such an audience would long remain quiet, or wast any length of time for the opening of In fact, it did not, Shouts and stamping noises were raised in the rear portion of the ball by the "chesp class," and the echo of their impatience was repeated by the

others. This continued, with rising vigor and not a few oaths, until the curtain finally rolled up and disclosed standing upon the platform two "bruisers" ready stripped for the fray. There was one upon each side of the stage; between them was a manager, or some other sort of an officer. With a grave flourish in the spread-eagle officer. With a grave flourish in the spread-eagle style, he announced them as "Young Heenan" and "Young Brady," both of Philadelphia. Now our men "set-to." They pummeted each other right valorously. They leaped, and lunged, and struck. They gave and took in about equal measure. No question but that it we may an attack. They may be were very sand to set they were very set they were very set they were very sand to set they were sand to set they were very sand to set they were sand to set th evenly matched. Five rounds were fought. By this time the fellows were as rubescent as boiled lobsters, and seemed perfectly willing to relinquish the gloves to the next comers.

The curtain fell. A long interval ensued. The lookers on—heated by the "mill"—could not brook waiting, and manifested their unwilinguess by renewed cries and shouts. The manager again came forward and called for volunteers—said that the stage and gloves were at liberty to be used—that he was waiting for the arrival of two "kentlemen" whom he had expected to be on hand. No one volunteered.

They couldn't see it. The pause was then filled up by an old fellow named "Dad Dewees," who gave an Irish jig and turned a number of somersaults. A "little piece" of poetry, named the "Pen and the Press, was then recited in Cockney lingo, one of its lines being rendered, "The (b)ends of the (b)earth." (b)earth.

A very scientific box between two brothers named Hicken then followed. Their fight was loudly applauded. One of them was appounced as the victor in twenty prize fights. They went through a number of rounds. "Johnny Lazaros" and "Coppersmith" then

sided-all in favor of Lazarus. Several other couples had bouts with the mittens—when the recipient of the benefit himself, the famed "Jem Ward," made his appearance apon the platform. He fought three rounds with a mere lad, his grandson, and di-played no fine or skillul spatring, and evidently disap-

came on with several rounds. It was all one

of his audience. He is a well preserved man of 68 years, hale and hearty, and shows no signs of the rough handling he received during the course of his professional career.

pointed the expectations of the greater portion

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Effect of the Lightning in New Jersey— Two Young Ladies Instantly Killed, and Others Injured.

The thunder storm which passed over our city yesterday afternoon, was appalling in its effects in and about the town of New Egypt, New Jersey. Two daughters of the Hon. Thomas B. Jotes, Associate Judge of Ocean county, were instably killed by a stroke of lightning. They were standing on the front plazza of their resi-dence during the thunder storm, wa'ching a couple of children playing in the rain. The daughters, aged respectively 17 and 12 years, were standing with their arms entwined about each other's necks, and their heads in close contact. About ten feet from them were a couple of buttonwood trees, and back of them an open window In the partor, and near the window, a brother was lying upon the sofa.

About half past two o'clock the storm was terrific, and the thunder almost dealening. A bolt of lightning struck the top of one of the button wood trees, and running down a short distance, glanced off and struck the young ladies, instantly killing them. Continuing in its course it passed into the parlor and struck a m:rror, shattering it, and knocking out a large piece from the corner, discoloring the gilded frame, and then striking the young man who lay upon the so's. The fluid seemed to first touch his breast and then glide down his body, since his arms and breast were badly burned, and an abrased line down his left leg distinctly marked its course. The bolt passed from the body of the young man into the sois, down a back leg which it shattered into pieces, knocking the castor out, and then passing through the floor into the cellar, demolishing a basket of eggs and expending itself in the ground.

The bolt struck the young la lies upon the temples, causing instantaneous and unconscious death. The only marks of its dreadful stroke were a slight abrasion of the skin of the fore-head, and burning the hair. Within a short distance from where they stood sat a cousin, who was stunned by the concussion, but re ceived no other injury. The fluid, in running own the buttonwood tree, ploughed grooves in its bark about an inch deep, and withered the upper boughs.

The young ladies who thus met with such a shocking dea h, were most estimable and respecied persons, the joy of their father's household, and the loved companions of a great number of friends. Their death has caused a deep loom to settle upon the town wherein they lived, which will not for a long time to come be dissipated.
The ligh tning, though doing irretrievable

evil in New Egypt, did not let other localities remain undisturbed from its effects. The large barn upon the premises of the Hon. Job H. Gaskill, State Senator, near Pemberton, was struck and entitely destroyed by fire. Another barn, the property of Jeseph Haines, near

Hainesport was destroyed also.
The Methodist church in New Egypt was damaged to a considerable extent. The freaks of the subtle element in the fletds and orchards were curious. Leaves were embrowned by its touch and fruit deadened, while, in some instances, whole branches were nearly stripped of their foliage. Mr. Daniel L. Miller, who was present at the residence of Judge Jobes soon after the catastrophe, acquainted us with these

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.-Last night, William Schneider and two others entered the restaurant of Mr. Appel. on Callowhill street, below Fifth, and called for beer. Being told they could not obtain any, they assaulted the bar-keeper, Joseph Scholl, who boarded in the house, went to the assistance of the attacked party, and succeeded in ejecting Schneider from the premises. Scholl then went outside and sat on the While there, Schneider taunted him for a time, and then struck him. School returned the blow, when Schneider ran into the house, came back, and again assaulted Scholl who grabbed him. He then pulled out a knife, and plunged it into the side of Scholl, who dropped to the pavement. The assassin then ran away, and going to his boarding-house on Julianna street, changed his hat, and leit. The injured man was taken into the house, and his wound looked after. It was pronounced a dan-gerous one. This morning he was said to be in lying condition. About 10 o'clock, Policeman Miller, of the Seventh District, came across Schneider, and took him into custody. This morning, Alderman Toland committed him to await the result of the injuries sustained by

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District.			201	District.			* **
First .				Fourteentl	1		163
Second				Fifteenth			365
Third .			416	Sixteenth			20
Fourth			223	Seventeen	th		144
Fifth .			420	Eighteentl	1		20
Sixth .	8			Reserve			14/
Seventh	9		169	Schuylkill	Har	bor	23
Eighth	5	- 2		River and			3/
Ninth .	9			Beggar	*****		59
Tenth .	3			Day Serge	ant	-	20
Eeleventh	8	2		Chesnut H		•	
Twelfth			176				
	*						ne i
Thirteenth	9 :		40	Total	*		3/4

Mason. Esq., has been appointed Register in Bankruptey in the Fourth Congressional Dis-trict of this State, in place of J. Hubley Ashton. resigned, who has been appointed assistant Attorney-General.

amendment to the Bankrupt act postponing the operation of the 50 per cent. clause until January 1, 1869, has been approved by the President, and has become a law.

OWNERS WANTED for two batteaux-one eighteen feet iong, parated dark inside and out, and the other sixteen feet long, painted light on the sides and blue on the top. They can be seen by applying at the Station, Front and Nob's streets. Also, for a horse, at the Station, Fifteenth and Locust streets, found last night.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Bold Attempt at Robbery on Third Street This morning a most daring attempt was made to commit a robbery on one of our most prominent thoroughtares, and at an hour when chants were repairing to their places of busi-ness. The time was about a quarter after nine o'clock, and the scene, at the Mechanics' National Bank, or Third street, about midway between Market and Chernut street. It was just at the time that the bankers and brokers obtain their boxes containing their cash from the Bank.

John O. Taxis, a lad sixteen years of age, in the employ of Frederick Steeb, No. 5 South Third street, had repaired to the bank and got the box belonging to that gentleman. He was just making his exit from the alley on to Third street, when he was cracked over the head by s black lack and knocked to the pavement, the box fortunately failing underneath him. He then raised the cry of murder and arose, holding on to the treasure. An attempt was then made to take it from him, but he fought manfully, all the time yelling at the top of his voice. His cries attracted the attention of passers-by, who flocked to the scene. Taxis says tuat he managed to get out of the alley, when two men jumped into a carriage that was standing in front of the alley, and drove off. While on its way a third man got in by jumping on the shafts. The crowd followed after the vehicle, which went up Third street to Market, out Market street to Sixth, up Sixth street to Arch, and out that thoroughfare. Young Taxis also ran up Third street to the office of Mr. Steeb, where he threw his box, and then pursued the

carrage. Notwithstanding the wagon passed along these much frequented streets, with a mob following, the scamps succeeded in making their escape. Thus failed one of the desperate attempts that has been frequently resorted to in New York by villains to obtain money, and it seems a little singular that the perpetrators of the outrage should escape, though they passed several policemen on the way.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Rescuing a Prisoner-Cruelty to Animals -Disorderly Character - A Serious Charge.

-John Boulton, while drunk yesterday, went into a cooper shop on Richmond street, below Front, and annoyed the workmen to such an extent that Policeman Miller, of the Tenth Dis trict, was catled in. He took the disorderly character into custody, but while on the way to the station was assaulted by a crowd of men, and was compelled to release his hold on his prisoner. Obtaining assistance, he returned to the spot and arrested Boutton, Cassin McCay. Thomas Bobinson, and John Farrel. Being given a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, they were held in \$1000 ball for trial.

-John P. Dettra yesterday afternoon hired a horse from the stables at Fifth and Poplar streets, and after being absent for a couple of hours, returned the animal in such a condition that it is thought he will die. Dettra was arrested, and bound over by Alderman Eggleton to answer.

-Ed. McMennamin and Patrick Morris were arrested yesterday at the Drove Yard for tying the mouths of calves. Ald. Mauli imposed the

-A crowd of men entered a tavern at Nineteenth street and Delancey place last night, and while there raised a row. A policeman was called in and he took charge of John Sweeny, John Boner, and William Holmes, who were required to enter bail for their appearance at Court by Alderman Patchel.

- Detective Somers yesterday afternoon ar-rested one George C. Houghton in a store in this city, where he had been but recently employed, on a warrant issued in New York, charged with on a warrant issued in New York, charged with being accessory to the alleged murder of Miss Susan Sattin, aged twenty-one years in that city. The deceased died in a lying-in hospital, kept by a Dr. H. D. Grindle, at No. 6 Amity place, to which place she had gone several weeks since for the purpose of having an abortion produced. Houghton was taken to New York this morning by Police Inspector Foulke.

LIPE INSURANCE has become a recognized institution, which is considered indispensable as a security to the future. When a person invests in a policy in a company of reputation and sta-bility, he has made as safe and produble a disposition of his money as is possible under any circumstances. To-day a new company commences operations in this city under the most favorable and flattering auspices. It is entitled the "United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania," and will transact business under a charter of incorporation, granted by the Legislature at the last session, its capital being placed at the large sum of \$1,000,000, thereby rendering its resources ample to meet all the exigencies of the business. Among the Directors are the follow ing gentlemen, all of them well known to the business community of Philadelphia as reliable and influential:-George H. Stuart, George W Childs, Hon. William A. Porter, F. A. Drexel, Thomas W. Evans, S. H. Horstmann, A. J. Drexel, Joseph Patterson, William V. McKean, William C. Houston, S. J. Solms, Henry E. Rood. Included among the directors are to be found several prominent capitalists of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities. George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, is the Pre-sident, and C. F. Betts, Esq., the Secretary. The Company opened their office for business to-day, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and are now prepared to issue policies on the most approved plans. They attempt to introduce no novelties in the business, but will be content to transact the operations of the Company in the manner which has been found the safest and most reliable by the ablest and best companies in the world.

THE NEW WHISKY LAW .- The following cir The New Whish Law.—The following dircular from Commissioner Rollins is of interest:

Tressury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, August 21, 1888.—By section fifty-eight of the act of July 28, 1888, it is provided that all spirits forselted to the United States, sold by order of the Court, and any distilled spirits condemned before the passage of the act and in possession of the United States shall be subject to tax, and the parchaser shall immediately, before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon.

The spirits seld are subject to tax without regard to the question whether or not the tax has bees previously paid thereon. The tax to be paid is fifty cents per wine galion when above proof. The special tax of \$1 per barrel imposed upon distillers for each barrel is excess of one hundred barrels produced by them is not applicable; nor is the tax of like amount imposed upon spirits in banded warehouses at the time of the parage of the act.

This being substantially a new tax according upon the sale of the spirits, it will be payable in the district where the sale is made. When, therefore, a sale is made by the Marshal, he will require the purchaser to deliver to him the receipt of the collector of the district in which such sale is made for the tax due upon such spirits, which receipt will be executed on form 105 and must also be impad by the assessor or an assistant assessor, who will also enter the amount upon his monthly list.

The barrels must also be marked with the name of the Marshal and his official title, the date of sale and for the iden iffication of such packages.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner. cular from Commissioner Rollins is of interest:

BUILDING PERMITS .- The number of permits

issued by the Building Inspectors for the cree-

Dwellings, Number			Three story.			Two-story		
Brewery			1	Shed		٠		
Banks .		- 5	2	Shops		٠	. 7	13
Dye-houses				Stables		*		1
Engine-hou	se		1	School-	house	3		
Factories				Stores		4		2
Churches				Store-ho				
Coach-hous	es		3	Taverns				
Offices .			3					-

SLIGHT FIRE. - A coal-oil lamp exploded about 4 o'clock, this morning, at a house on Third street, above Catharine, and set fire to some of the furniture. Policeman Pugh and some members of the Franklin Engine Company succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any material damage was sustained,

OBITUARY.

Francis Granger. This prominent politician, one of the last of the "silver Grey Whige" of this State, expired on the 28th ultimo, at the venerable age of sighty-one years. He was a son of Gideon Grauger, Postmaster-General under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and was born in Connecticut in 1787, He received his education at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1811.
His public life is covered by the history of the
State of New York from the year 1826 almost to
the present time. During that period he was a prominent party leader, figuring first in the Whig and Know-Nothing organizations. Unlike Mr. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and others of his early associates, he did not become a member of the Republican party when Whiggery died out. His active, enterptising nature led him to fill a large space in the public mind at all times. He was thrice candidate for Governor of the Van Buren, Throop, and Marcy. He represented his district in Congress from 1835 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. When the Anti masonic party held their national convention at Philadelphia in 1839. delphia in 1836, they nominated Mr. Granger for Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison. The Democrats succeeded in that campaign with Mr. Van Buren at their head; but Mr. Granger received 77 electoral votes for Vice-President, the States of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Onio, and Indiana voting for him, against Colonet Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. Upon the accession of President Harrison, Mr. Granger became Postmaster-General of the United States, a position his father had occupied for twelve years. He was involved in the rupture between President Tyler and his Cabinet, and resigned in consequence of party pressure upon him, though his personal relations with the President were amicable. He held office but six months. Though of late years Mr. Granger occupied no official position, he continued to be an active participant in political affairs. It was only when the weight of years had become a burden that he withdrew to private life. He had been living quietly at his residence in Canaudaigua for the past six years. He was a tall, fine-looking man, and a popular speaker, and had the reputation of being an adroit party manager. in private life he was a cultivated and agrecable gentleman, and commanded the general respect of his fellow-citizens without distinction of party.—N. Y. World.

Matthew James Higgins,

Matthew James Higgins, better known to the reading world as "Jacob Omnium," died recently at his residence in London. Mr. Higgins was for many years an attache of the London Times, and was also a valued contributor to many of the English periodicals. For-merly he wrote over various nommes de plume, but he finally adopted that of "Jacob Omnium." His style was terse and vigorous, and he exercised a decided influence over public opinion. He was a severe satirist. About sixteen years ago he wrote a scathing expose of the abuse of the Palace Court of Westminster, which was the occasion of drawing from Thackeray the following compliment in a political review of that production :-

'His name is Jacob Homnium, Hexquire, And it i'd committed crimes.
Good Lord! I would not nave that man
Attack me in the Times."

The London Star, in alluding to Mr. Higgins' decease, says:-"Jacob Omnium" will not merely be missed in the world of jurnalism, but still more in London society, where he enjoyed high con-sideration and exercised an influence every way beneficial. Many a stranger visiting Botten Row for the first time was pointed out a portly form of a very big man, mounted on a very b g horse. That remarkable figure will no more be seen in the accustomed gathering of London society, and the name of "Jacob omnum," with all its associations of sterling honesty, dauntless courage and geniality of nature, will be remembered only by students of our fugitive literature and of the history of the time. This is to be deplored. Mr. Higgins' writings, not only in the newspapers, but in the Edinburgh Review and the Cornhitt Magazine, were distributed by the control of the tinguished by rich and various ability; and it is no small praise to say of such a man, placed in the midst of social temptations which sew resist, that he kept his faith unspotted through a quarter of a century of public li e, and never turned his back upon the cause of the people,

Hon, David L. Swain. Hon. David Lowry Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, died at Chapel Hill, in that State, on the 28th instant. He was one of the most eminent men of North Carolina, distinguished alike for his ability, erudition, and versatility of attainments. He was born in Buncombe county, in 1801, rose to a high position at the bar, served as Governor of the State from 1832 to 1835, and as President of the University of North Carolina from 1835 to 1867, when the present radical carpet-bag and negro State government ejected him from office and placed the institution he loved and so much adorned under a military guard. Grief and anxiety at the fate of the College are supposed to have ha tened his death.

JAPAN.

Details of the Battle at Oshiu-siracawa

—A Typhoon at Yokohama.

On the 2d day of Japanese month (21st day of June) a great battle was fougat at Oshiu-siracawa, sixty to seventy ri from Yokohana, between the troops of the South and those of Tokugawa. Oshiu-Sirawaca is in the territories of Abisama, a Daimio of 100,000 kokus. Aidzu led the Tokugawa in person. With him were the following nobles as retainers:—Abisama, Bakai-Saimon, Sendai, Nanboo, Tszugaro, Hatchinobe, Nheewe, Tanagura, Nheehsng-matz. The Southerns were completely beaten, nearly 400 of their killed having been removed in boats. The troops engaged on their side were those of Satsuma, Todo, Nabosima, I Kamon no kami. The last named Prince is the descendant of the Regent who was murdered on his way to the Tycoon's palace by the men of Mito's clan in 1860. The present Prince was always faithful to the Tycoon, until Stotsbashi became invested with the dignity. In the battle of Fusiona and Osaka it will be remembered that one of the Tycoon's Generals, Todo Isume, went over with his retainers to the enemy, thus betraying the Tycoon's cause and losing the battle. This was the retainer of I Kamen-no kami, who thus took revenge on the adopted son of Mito. In the battle of Oshiq-Firacawa this Prince faltered again, and refused to night against the Tokugawa; but he has now rendered himself an object of tempt to both sides. The Princes of Tokugawa will not have him, and 17, as is pretty certain, they gain the day, his family will be wiped out of remembrance except as a by-word and a hissing. One incident of the battle reminds us torcibly of the exploits of the Knights of the olden time. At the commence-ment of the fight, Aidzu transported with excitement and fury, was so eager for the fray that his men became perfectly curaptured with him, and cheered him to such an extent that he set his horse at full speed and dashed into the enemy's ranks, who, seeing him come thus desperately, gave way and retreated all around. The cry arose that he had taken the place of On the 27th of June a typhoon visited Yoko hama. The Japan Gazette publishes some par ticulars of land slips and minor disasters, and

But the most serious damage was to the Bund between the creek and the French Hatoba: the sea wall from the front of the Pacific Mail Co.'s yard round to the French Barracks; and the Pacific Mail Co.'s coal sheds. Overthat end of the Blund the sea has made a clean sweep, scattering every one of the large stones of the parapet on the roadway, and throwing the seaweed to the very walls of the compounds. The upper end of the Bund, although it has not quite escaped, is not so bally damage i The sea wall under the Bluff, how-ver, is great

injured, much of it being destroyed, and the very earth behind it washed away. But the P. M. S. S. Co. are, we regret to say, the greatest sufferers. Their sheds were blown do we bodily; a total wrech: not a stick standing. We feel that this must be a great disappointment to the agent of the Company under whose charge they have been erected; and we cannot but sympathize with him in the blow.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Naturalization Act in New Hampshire-Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

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

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Russian-American Fur Company. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31. - The Commissioner of the Russian-American Fur Company has purchased the ship Winged Arrow, which sails tomorrow for Sitka. She will take aboard the late employes and troops (numbering about 300) attached to the Company, and transfer them to the Petersburg, which will close the business of the Russian Company in Alaska.

Senator Cole arrived from Washington on Saturday.

Ship News. Cleared, ship Leman, for Queenstown, with 18,600 sacks of whea; Eliza, for Liverpool, with 39,000 do; and ship Prospect, for Cape Town. Flour firm at \$5.50@6 50. Wheat in m at \$1.90

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Naturalization Act.

@1'95; sales at \$2. Legal-tenders, 704.

CONCORD, Sept. 1 .- The Supreme Judicial Court has decided the act in relation to the naturalization of aliens, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to be constitutional, and the Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect. This cuts off naturalization in the police courts, and regulates naturally the testimony in

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 1 .- A North Carolina merchant in this city yesterday had his pocket

Latest Markets by Telegraph. Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 1.—Cottes quiet at 30/5c. Floor dult; sales of 7010 parrels at yearcrday's quotations Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c. for spring, and duit and declined 203c, for winter; sales of 10 000 oushels No. 2 spring at \$2.04 amber Michigan at \$2.30 new white do at \$2.86. Corn firmer and advanced 1@2c; sales of 9',0 0 bushels at \$1.8@125, Oans quiet; sales of 30 000 bushels at 72@82c Beef quiet. Pork quiet at \$28.75. Lard steady at 187/2619/2c. Whisky duit.

Baltimore. Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet, nominatily 30c. Floor duit and ductonaged. Wheat duit, and declined 5c. Corn steady, at \$1.20@12°. Oats heavy and lower, at 65@68, kye, \$1.40. Provisions firm and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 1 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Taird street

DUEL.

An Affair of Honor in Louisiana. From the New Orleans Republican, Aug. 27.

letter dated at Mindes, Clarborne parish, on the 19th inst., we learn that on the day previous, Tuesday, the 18th inst., a duel was fought at Overton between Robert S. Lewis and C. B. Pratt, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, who was absent from the Legislature on special leave. The parties fought with pistols, and on the second fire Mr. Pratt was painfully wounded in the side, just above the bip, from the effects of which he was disabled and confined to his bed. Mr. Lawis was

not hit. The duel arose from political causes. Mr. Pratt, in his place in 'be House of Representa-tives, on the 24th of July, having assailed the reputation of Mr. John L. Lewis, father of the challenging party, Robert S. Lewis, the son, not twenty one years old, was absent from the house of his father until the 15th inst., and when he returned and real a report of Mr. Pratt's speech in the New Orleans Times, he in mediately sent a challenge to Mr. Pratt.

The objectionable speech was made in discussing a joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to the Board of Registration, for the discharge of their duties during the late election. The discussion involved the statements made in the report of the Board, referring to outrages in country parishes, rendering it impossible, in many instances, for Republicans to vote at the election in April.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York Times this morning says:—
'The price of money to-day is 3@4 per cent on pledge of the public funds, and 4@5 per cent on approved stock collateral. The sapply to the brokers con inues very easy. Some 60 and 90 day loans upon stock cellsteral have been made at 6 per cent. and prime Merchants' paper is discounted at from 6 to 7 per cent. er cent, "The Exchange on London, standard rate, is 109 per

"The Exchange on London, standard rate, is 109 per cent., at which there was rather more business than at the closs of last week.

"In the Public Funds of the United States the Five-twenties of 1862 were ½@½ per cent, weaker than on baturday, and the 1875 ½ per cent, lower, and other dere intions sympathized to the extent of ½@½ per cent, with the se changes. The business of the day was comparalizely light.

"The political influences affecting or likely to affect the public funds, we believe, will be conclusively disposed of by the second Theaday in October, on the preliminary state elections of Pennsylvatis, Ohio, and Indiana, then to ake place. Our present information is that Grant and Coliax will carry the first named eta e by a very decided mejority, and that two Western Flates by overwhelming majorities; thus placing the general result in November beyond reasonable doubt. The buyers of gold for a rise, and it each ere of the public fluids for a serious decline, on the chances of Seymour and Blair, may not accord is opinion with this information, but we believe it may be relied upon nevertheless. The present sensible conclusion is that General Grant, it is livers, will be the next President of the United States, and the public faith maintained in its strictest integrity."

The New York Tribune this morning says:— - The New York Tribune this morning says:-

'Government bonds opened dull, and, on continued hammering by the bears, declined from 1/0 1/2 per cent, on the first call. After the Board tuore was a releved demand for all classes, and the eccline of the morning was recovered and there were but small offerings. There is an active borrowing demand, and del v. rice continue to be made with great irregularity. Tennessee 6 per cents, ex coupons, advanced to 60: dei viries continue to be made with great irregularily. Tennessee 6 per cents, ex coupons, advanced to 50 new bonds soid at 5%. North Usrolinas ex-coupons, declined to 70%; new bonds soid at 7%. Missouric per cents soid at 25%. Railway bonds were steady. Quickiver wer soid at 21%. Merchants' Union Express, 21: Wistern Union lesgraph 34%.

"Hailway sheres opened duil and steady on the general list. Eris was weaker, declining to 45%, budson was strong at 1894.@Ho. Tran-actions were light, and the Western shares were maintained steady at the closing priors of Saturday. At the 1 o'clock Bosro Erie advanced to 45%; the balance of the list was weaker, at a decline of 1/2% per cent. At the Second Board the transactions were light, and prices generally steady. At the close Erie soid at 45%, closing at 45%. The balance of the list was duil, and without point." without point."
-Ti e Milwaukee Wisconsin of Aug. 28, says of the

"Tie Milwaukee Wisconsin of Aug. 28, says of the wheat crop of that state:

"The wheat harvest 1. the State of Wisconsin has all been gathered, and toros out to be much superior in quantity and quality that hat year. It is estimated the average yield per acre this year will be twenty husbels, while las year it was not more than twelve, and will generally hold out weight, that is, 60 pounds to the measured bushel."

"The Savannah Republican of Aug. 27 says:

"The steamer H. M. Cool. on Wedgeday last, brought sto bushels of the new crop, which were raised upon the plantation of Messes Clark & Hammond, on the Failna River, and ornsigned to Mr. T. Arisweght, at the Plantest Rice Mil. It will soon be peunded. This arrival is twenty days ahead of the first last year."

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Consultation Between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins-No Settlement of the Revenue Troubles.

Affairs in the West - The Missouri Insurrection Queiled.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Recent Frauds in the Departments, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Two clerks in the Post Office Department, implicated in the recent swindle perpetrated on the department by cer-

tain officials in Buffalo, were arrested to-day by the detectives. They will have a hearing this afternoon. Opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Ashton on the section of the new Internal Revenue

law, relative to a compromise with parties detected in detrauding the revenue, was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. It will probably be made public to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Insurrection Quieted-Battles with the Indians.

St. Louis, August 31 .- The Democrat's special from Little Rock, Ark., says Governor Clayton has returned from Lewisburg; that the insurrection is quieted, the Court rejustated, and the trial resumed. The Governor addressed the insurgents, ordering them to disperse. The Sheriff arrived with a party 300 strong, and quiet was restored.

A Denver despatch to the Courier from Latham reports that on Saturday the Indians were in strong force at Fremont's orchards. Sam Ashcraft, with a party of volunteers, were chased fitteen miles up the Platte river, and on being joined by Godfrey's detachment, fought the Iudians, killing four of them. One hundred and thirty volunteers are on the field, and reinforcements are gathering from all directions, with provisions and ample supplies of arms and ammunition. The Indians run off seventy head of Government horses and mules near Cooper's creek.

The shipments of gold from Central City last week were \$40,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 1 .- The Indians drove off the wood choppers on the south side of the Platte river, on Saturday, and set fire to five hundred cords of wood. Superintendent Denman denies that Red Cloud

bostilities are entirely confined to the Cheyennes. The Sioux say that they will not participate. A Denver despatch says that a family named

is coming down from the North, and says that

Neff, numbering nine persons, residing at Kiowa, were found murdered on Saturday.

The Louisville Races.

heats for all ages, was won by Bessick's Maggie Hunter. Time 3:44, 3:45, 4:06. The second race was won by Hawkin's bay colt. Time, 1.55 each heat. The attendance was quite smallowing to the inclemency of the weather. The track was heavy.

A VOICE FROM THE TOOMBS.

"Georgia's Most Gifted Son" Proclaims Grant a Liar and a Traitor.

At a Seymour and Blair meeting held in Polk county, Georgia, on the 25th of August, the President announced "Georgia's most gifted son," Robert Toombs.

Mr. Toombs said that he was prouder than ever of his native State, for her people, though the victims of unfold suffering, and after having been tried in the fires of the past, still retain their nobleness of race and devotion to principle. The unwavering stand taken by the people of Georgia had sent dismay into the ranks of the enemy, who, feeling their hold of power slipping from their grasp, gnash their teeth in impotent rage; driven from their strongholds and feeling that their days are numbered, they cry they hear the tocsin of war, and whiningly utter their professions of a desire for "peace." The Democracy also wants peace, and is assured that there is an easier way of disposing of this radical party than a resort to war. Peace must come, but the country can accept no peace in chains. vowing to put down these common enemies of mankind. They have announced a platform upon which all can stand. Mr. Toombs then proceeded to prove by citations from history that the fall of nations had been preceded by just such lapses of virtues in the people as prefaced the war of the States. He then traced out the road to peace and prosperity. In a brief review of Grant, the speaker depicted the degradation of that chieftain, in that he had been proven a liar, while a member of Johnson's Cabinet, by five of his colleagues. He is a confessed traitor, for he said be went into the councils of Mr. Johnson he went into the councils of Mr. Johnson for that purpose. Mr. Toombs, however, was disposed to thick that Grant had lied upon himselt when he made the confession; it was ite the second to get out of lie the first. Mr. Toombs, while denouncing unsparingly those men who had professed such devotion to the South and the Confederate cause until her fortunes began to wane. made no attack upon that respectable class of Union men who had supported the reconstruction measures for purpose of getting back into the Union. He claimed that such men of all others, should support Seymour and Blair, avowed and uncom-promising Union men. There was nothing to separate such Union men from the Democracy now, whatever might have been the difference

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .-DEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—
William h ing (colores) was charged with the larceny
of a maniel cloak, valued at \$150. from the house of
G. M. P evos. No. 227 South Forty-second street, on
the 7th of August last. The prisoner adultted having
pawned the article where it was recovered, but dedied
taying stolen it. Committed in default of \$1000 ball
for trial.

Thomas Hall was charged with stealing cotton and woollen stockings, the property of S. B. Gill, manufacturer. Charlotte street, above Poplar. The prisoner admitted having taken the goods at different times for two months past, and was sent to prison for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

CASUALTY .- Jefferson Daniels, while hoisting a rlank on too of the new Methodist church, at Bustleton, yesterday, lost his footing and fell to the ground, injuring him internally and fracturing some bones. He is not expected to recover.

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