## FIRST EDITION

## FLANKED

Seizure of the Gunboats which are Being Built for Spain-What the Cubans Think of the Seizure.

Prom the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

The Spanish golse was yesterday treated to a little of the neutrality sance which has lately been so berelly dispensed to the Culan gander, the shipbuilder, took a contract about three months ago to build 30 gunboats for the Spanish Government. Of these 15 are being built at Mystic, Connecticut, cight at Delamater's yard, at the foot of Thistmenth street North river, four as Buillan's of Thirteenth street, North river; four at Politon's stip-yard, Brooklyn; and three at Stack's ship-yard, Greenpoint. Marshal Barlow has lately received information, the source of which he is unwilling to disclose to the effect that these vessels were intended Grenpoint. Maxima of which he is unwilling to direlose, to the effect that these vessels were intended to be used against the friendly Government of Frn. Having satisfied himself pretty well on this part, he sent two deputy marshals to Mystiz yester ay, by the 3 o'clock express train, to seize the vessels, having previously telegraphed to the Connecticut Marshal to prevent any of the vessels from leaving. Marshal bartow has been authorized by the commission he has received from the President to prevent violations of the Neutrality Liws in the State of Connecticut. Marshal Bartow has been authorized by the commission he has received from the President to prevent violations of the Neutrality Liws in the State of Connecticut. Marshal Bartow has despatched four deputies, including the vessels despatched four deputies, including the vessels despatched four deputies, including the vessels there. Gregg and his commades evidently felt that they were performing an uncongenial task, and as they turned the dusty corner of Thirtcenth and West streets they hung down their heads as if they expected some of their is anish friends to meet them with the reproachful words:—Blu, Brute. They were not interrapted, however, by any such apparition, and valuably bested the gan oats in the teeth of the workmen employed on them, who, however, took an notice of the presence of these notables. They were accounted by Mr. Reyno, ds, the person in charge, to whom they presented the following document:—

United States Manihaal's Office, Southers District of New Yorks, August, 1839—G. H. Delamaten Esq., Present de. Sir By direction of the President, and under the instructions which University setze is war vessels, building for jour Spanish Government, and now at or not your yard and works. They are seized on the ground observations as faint the Gentlement of Pers.

Wallen A. Barlow.

Mr. Reynolds states that the deputies agreeable.

Mr. Reynolds states that the deputies were very and disposed to make themselves agreeable They took a walk over the vessels, and after inform They took a walk over the vessels, and after informing Mr. Reynolds that the work could be proceeded with and that the vessels were simply in charge of the United States Marshal, they shook hands very peacefully and left. The four vessels on the stocks in Pollon's yard were also seized, and those at Greenpoint. The vessels are in charge of the night watchman as usual. Three of the vessels are on stocks at Greenpoint, four are getting in their machinery at Delamate's, the other four are on Stocks at Pollon's. Those at Mystic are in various stages of progress, two or three being nearly ready to sail. The boats average 105 feet keel by 25 feet beam. They are about eight feet deep, and draw about five feet of water. reight feet deep, and draw about five feet of water. They will be about 188 fons burden, and are intended to carry one 100-pounder. The propellers are very small, and the vessels are evidently not intended for deep water. They would do very well to ply up and down the rivers and lakes of Peru, or any South American country. The Peruvian Consul has re-ceived information concerning these vessels which he does not think it proper to make public at the present time, and the Spanish Consul is pradently ignorant of the whole affair. Marshal Barlow states that these vessels are not selzed under Barlow states that these vessels are not seezed under any writ, but under the general commission which he holds to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws. It is suspected by some that the leaders of the Cuban cause in the United States exerted some influence in the affair. The Deputy Marshals de-tailed by Marshal Barlow to secure the Spanish gun-boats at Mystic were Messrs. Winsiow and Chrystie.

What the Cubans Think of the Seizure. Yesterday morning several Cuban leaders re-ceived telegrams that orders had been sent to Marshal Barlow to seize the Spanish gunboats now building in this city and at Mystic, Connecticut. The Cubans were in high jubilee over this news, and have since expressed hopes that this action partends have since expressed hopes that this action portends a more favorable policy on the part of the Government to Southern republics, both new and old. It is also fervently hoped that General Sickles mission will result in the sale of the island, not to the United States, but to the native Cubans. Senor Lemus and the principal members of the Junta assembled yesterday in scoret session, and deliberated on the probable policy of the United States towards Cuba. It is more than likely that aid in men and arms will speedfly be sent to that aid in men and arms will speedily be sent to Cuba from some Florida or Georgia port. Colonel Rapp and several other officers of the late expedition are in daily communication with the Junta. Senor Ruiz is not a diplomatic agent, either of the Cuban Government or New York Junta, but is a rich Cuban who has given his funds with a lavish hand to the cause of his country's freedom, and holds, on that account, a prominent position among the Cuban patriots in the United States.

Additional Particulars. From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

The order for the seizure was jointly received by United States District Attorney Pierrepont and United States Marshal Barlow a few days ago, and though the whereabouts of the vessels were at the time perfectly well known to these officers, some little time was needed to lay their plans for the most perfect and efficient fulfilment of these orders in the premises. Yesterday morning everything was working well. General Barlow and a posse of departies proceeded to the plan fort of Thirposse of deputies proceeded to the pier foot of Thir-teenth street, and there, stretching some distance up the river, along the adjacent wherves, they found afteen gunboats. Eight of these boats had the boilers in, and were having their machinery rapidly completed and fitted in under the personal superintendence and business promptitude of Mr. Delauna tendence and business promptitude of Mr. Delamater, the first builder of the Eriesson monitors. The work, for the purpose of despatch, and which we specially note for the benefit of Government, was divided among several shops. The manufacture of the boilers of these vessels was contracted out by Mr. Delamater to a firm in Newark; so that the completion of the boats was going on simultaneously in their various parts in different places at one and the same time. It may in different places at one and the same time. It may be here remarked that no expense was spared on the part of the Spanish Government for the speedlest fruition of their intentions and desires with regard to these small but most perfect and formidable vessels-of-war. The best efforts and most urgent appeals of the Peruvian Minister were of course not wanting in representations to the Govern-ment as to the actual object and proposed determination of the Spanish Government with regard to the special services to which these vessels were to be put. But for some considerable time, as before remarked, the authorities at Washington were deaf to all these representations and remonstrances, till quite suddenly and all at once the order came to this city a few days since for the order came to this city a few days since for their seizure. But besides the capture of these fifteen vessels here in the city the Marshal has sent, in the charge of proper officers, the mandate of the Government for the seizure of fifteen other gan-boats, which also, under Spanish contract, were being then built at Mystic Connecticut. These ves-sels have, therefore, also been seized, making thirty in all. Four of these were already lannehed, and one, it is said, would have sailed out of the port on Saturday next. Saturday next.

The seizure entails no loss upon the contractors engaged in either constructing the hulls of the vessels of making the machinery. The Spanish government has been most liberal, even lavish, in its disbursements. A million dollars in gold arrived in this city some two months ago, in the hands of a trusted missay. trusted emissary, to pay the instalments agreed up as the work progressed. According to this contract
\$460,000 have been paid over every twenty days
during the progress, which sum fully indemnifies the
contractors for the work done up to the pratent moment, so that no feeling of pecuniary loss comes on
to may the higher feeling inherent in the breasts of
all American citizens at seeing a great undertaking designed to overthrow or crush the aspirations and struggles of a brave people after liberty has been brought to naught. The contract for arming these vessels was held by a firm at Cold Springs, but to all inquiries whether the seizure of the war material then ready and in course of preparation for the arming of these vessels was included in the order for the seizure of the vessels themselves, it was impossible to get a positive reply.

It were needless to say that the tardy recognition of international comity as due by the United States

Government to the people and Government of Peru, and of relative fistice as between the patriots of Cuba and the Spanish people, has been hailed with heartfeit delight by the three nationalities most interested in the issue—by the people of the United States, who feared for the honor of their flag, apparatus of the control of the cont rently siding the strong against the weak, as op-posed to all the grand prisciples of the republic; by the Peruvians, who ask nothing but fair play and no favor, and by the brave liberators of Cuba, who had a right to expect sympathy if not support in their efforts for emancipation and freedom from an

efforts for emancipation and freedom from an oppressive and hateful yoke.

On the other hand, the Spanish authorities here are as crestfallen and cast down as the opposing Junta are jubilant and elated. The flimsy subterfuge that these captured vessels were designed to be used in the suppression of revolution in the everfaithful isie having been seen through by the Government and their true character recognized, even at the last moment, and the policy of the United States vindicated therein, has given fresh hope not only to Peru but to the Junta,

#### HILDEBRAND.

Fruitless Pursuit of the Great Missouri Outlaw.

Fruitiess Parsult of the Great Missouri Outlaw.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 2.

Col. Bowen, the leader of the police detectives who for several months have been scouring the woods of Washington and St. Francois counties in search of Sam Hildebrand, the desperate murderer and outlaw, returned to the city yesterday, and reports that all efforts to capture Hildebrand have proved unsuccessful.

Several weeks ago Col. Bowen and his men made a vigorous march for Hildebrand, and more than once were upon his trail, with a strong hope of catching him, but the wily woodsman eluded the pursuit, and stills roams at large, the terror of the whole people of two or three counties.

In their eagerness to capture the desperado, the pursuers resorted to rather harsh measures in several mistances, but their action in every case was approved by the law-abiding citizens, who have been kept in constant terror by the Hildebrand gang. In order to obtain information concerning the mannes and habits of Hildebrand, it was sometimes deemed necessary to frighten and torture persons who were believed to possess the information desired, and who refused to divalge the secret. Several men, said to be connected with the outlaw, were hung up by the neck until they consented to tell what they knew, and it was a matter of regree with the people of the neighborhood that some of them were not left hanging.

At one time Hildebrand was traced to a cave on

At one time Hildebrand was traced to a cave on

Af one time Hildebrand was traced to a cave on Big river, and an effort made to smoke him out, but this faller, and some of the coldest men of the party entered the cave, only to died that the colliaw had escaped at another outlet.

A week or two ago, Governor McClurg went down to the scene of Hildebrand's exploits, and through his efforts companies of a med men were formed in Washington, Madison, and St. Francois counties for the purpose of enforcing the law and bringing to justice not only Hildebrand, but others who are nearly as bad.

It is well known that these counties are infested by lands of desperate and lawless men, who com-

by bands of desperate and lawless men, who com mit murder and robbery with impunity, and keep is constant dread the peaceable and honest farmers mit murder and robbery with impanity, and keep in constant dread the peaceable and honest farmers, who are afraid to invoke the law against them. The object of the armed companies, acting under authority of the Governor, is to protect the innocent and bring the guilty to justice. The idea that such large forces are designed simply for the capture of one man is fallacious. Hilseorand is not alone in his infancy; but there are whole bands of outlaws who must be driven out, and it requires concert of action and legal authority on the part of the people to do this. Hildebrand himself is a wanderer and a fugitive, who lives in caves, scamps, and inaccessible places, but others, not so will known, commit daily depredations upon the peaceable inhabitants, and lay their sins upon his shounders. The intention is to organize companies in all the counties south of Washington, even as far down as the Arkansas line, Washington, even as far down as the Arkansas line, and rid the country of the desperadors who infest it. There will be something more serious than more hangings, if these men do not take warning and discontinue their unlawful practices.

## A NIGHT OF TERROR.

A Kansas Town Demolished by a Harricane. The Lawrence (Kan.) Journal of July 30 gives the following particulars of the destruction by a hurri-

cane of the town of Kansas in that State:-The storm that passed over Lawrence Tuesday evening will long be remembered by our citizens, not particularly for the severity of the wind and fall of rain, as it will be for the unusual and almost cor tinuous glare of electricity that filled the atmosphere. The heavens seemed to have been lit up with one continual blaze of electricity, and the otherwise dark night was more brilliant than if illu-minated by the "round laughing moon." The thunder at times was very severe, but its severily was more spasmolic it seemed well enough satisfied with staying off at a distance and indulging in one with staying off at a distance and indulging in one incessant growl, like an angrylion. No damage was sustained near Lawrence that we have heard of. The fury of the storm had been spent before it reached our city, but northwest and west of Lawrence in some places it was terrific, especially where it reached the headwaters of the Kansas river. Messrs. Thomas Thompson and S. N. Beman, who reached this city on Wednesday evening from the West, informs us that they stopped on Tuesday night at Detroit, a small town about six miles east of Abilenc, on the Kansas Pacific Road, and that about nine o'clock the storm burst forth upon that devoted village in the storm burst forth upon that devoted village in all its fury. The thunder and lightning were terri-fic, and the wind swept past, a perfect hurricane. The station is known on the railroad map as Lamb's Point, but a town has just started up which was named Detroit. Some eight or ten houses had already been built, and a number of persons were camped on the town site, who were living in their tents until they could put up temporary dwellings. Every house in the village, with one exception, was entirely destroyed; furniture, bed, and bedding were scattered over the prairie and lost and destroyed. Fortunately no one received any serious injury, although a number were slightly injured. People were compelled to stand out on the prairie injury, although a number were slightly injured. People were compelled to stand out on the prairie, after the buildings were blown away, and endure the terrors of the hurricane and the pitiless pelting of rain and hail. Only two families had secured anything like a shelter from the storm, and one of these did so by taking refuge in a cellar after the building had been demolished, and by this means secured a partial shelter from the fury of the elements. n tents fared better than those in houses. Although the tents blew down, yet they fell upon the occ pants, and thus saved them from a severe peltin A log-house that had brayed the storms for the pas eleven years, being the first house built in that lo-cality, and which had been used as a house of enter tainment or hotel, was levelled with the ground. In many places the corn has been completely riddle by the hall, and wheat that had been harvested an shocked in the field was scattered in every direction The hurricane struck the fated village from the northwest, and the work of destruction was quick and terrible.

## LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of the Illinois Horse-thief-A Desperate Hand-to-hand Fight. Brief meation has already been made of the killing of Deputy Sheriif Pratt, of Tazewell county, Illinois, by a band of horse-thickes of whom he was in purouit, and also the wounding of the jailor. The fol-owing are the particulars of the killing, the arrest of the supposed murderers, and what followed their arrest. The horse-thieves had been a rested, but their attorney succeeded in releasing them on the ground that no warrant had been issued. Procuring proper papers, Deputy Sheriff Henry Pratt, with three others, among whom was the jailor, started after the others, among whom was the jailor, started after the men. This was on Friday morning. Between 8 and 10 o'clock at night they met three men on the road, who looked suspicious. Upon their refusal to halt, the Sheriff and party fired, using every shot. When they closed the desperadoes fired; the first volley killed Deputy Sheriff Pratt almost instantly, and contents to fired the laws. The thisses succeeded seriously injured the janor. The thieves succeeded in escaping, and the parry returned home. When the facts were known the williest excitement prevalled at Pekin. On Saturday morning Marshal Stone at Pekin. On Saturday morning Marshal Stone, with fitry citizen volunteers, armed to the teeth, set out to capture the viliains. They scoured the whole country, and found six men who could not give a good account of themselves. These were brought to Pekin and put in jail. The excitement was now at fever heat. Men from all parts of the country came pouring into Pekin, swearing vengeance. A mob was soon raised, composed of from tive hundred to was soon raised, composed of from five hundred to eight hundred men, and embracing leading citizens of Pekin and Delavan. The throng surrounded the jail and demanded the prizoners. Not getting them, they threatened to force the jail. Nothing, however, was done until late at night, when the crowd inwas done until late at hight, when the crowd in-creased. The clamor was kept up until 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when the doors were broken down and the mob rushed into the building and de-manded the keys of the cell where the ring-leader, Bill Berry, was confined. The Sheriif refused, when a blacksmith was procured who beat down the door of the iron cell. Here a desperate hand-to-hand encounter in the dark took place between the doom of man and the crazed mob. During the melce three mea were stabled by Berry, one it is thought fatally. Several shots were fixed a

him, one passing through his head. He was finally overcome and dragged to the nearest tree and lynched, where his body hong until daylight. The excitement is by no means allayed, and the populace still thirst for blood. Officers are still in pursuit of another man, who is supposed to have shot Pratt. When he is taken, a repetition of the above may be expected. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 48 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.

one it is thought fatally. Several shots were fired i

100 sh Reading RR. 48 94

... Dumas has been considerately presented with a burial lot.

—Menotti Garibaldi is to visit England shortly, accompanied by his brother-in-law.

## SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

the Capital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The seizure of the Spanish

gunboats at New York yesterday was not under

direct authority from this city, though it was not

unknown to the Secretary of State and other mem-

bers of the Cabinet. Some time ago it was deter-

mined that the gunboats building at New York for

Spain should not be allowed to leave American wa-

ters, if any pretext or color of law could be found

for detaining them. The President has all along been hostile to their being built in our ports, and on one occasion expressed the opinion that he did not

think they would get to sea when finished,
It will be remembered that the Spanish
Minister complained to Secretary Fish that
the iron-clads purchased from our Government by Peru were intended to be used
against Spain in Spanish waters, whereupon
Mr. Fish answered him by pointing to the contract
output of the Peruwan government has the

entered into by the Peruvian government that the

fron-clads were not to be used against anygovernmen at peace with us. The new Peruvian Minister, M Freyre, has since his arrival here been busy tooking

after the Spanish gunboats, and for this purpose has spent most of his time at New York. He has an idea that they are to be used against Peru as well as Cube.

Since Peru has recognized Cuba, the Spanish Gov rument has regarded the old quarrel as renewed

for there has been no peace declared; though on ac count of having so much trouble on hand, Spain could not resume active hostilities against Peru. It is understood, therefore, that the Peruvian Minister

States Marshal, which led to the seizure of the gun

If the Spanish Minister enters into bonds that the

gunboats shall not be used against any power with which the United States is at peace, they will pro-

FROM NEW YORK.

The President and the Seizure of the Spanish Gunbeats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—President Grant paid a flying visit to United States District Attorney Pierrepont's office in the United States Court Building, in Cham-

pers street, but finding the District Attorney out, he almost immediately left. It is reported that he desired to see both Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State,

and the District Attorney. Pierreport, to confer with them in relation to the late seizures of the Spanish guni outs. Fish and Pierreport are now at Garrison's,

The Markets To-day.

The market is quite easy. Call loans 5:6 for Governments, 6:67 for stocks. Foreign exchange weak; prime 110, less 1-6; sight, 1103; late exports of grain at reduced sales caused a reduction in ex-

change. Gold dull, 1366:135366:3634. Southern State bonds dull and lower. Governments quiet until after awards, when a firmer feeling prevailed. The awards at the Government sale of gold were

32,000.009. Jny Cooke took \$1,180,000 at 12146 and 71. Rates were 1215-10 and 12171. Railway mortgages firmer; Central, 975 @98; Harlem, Hudson River,

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 667 per cent. Goic, 135%; 5-208, 1862, coupon, 125 do. 1864, do., 123%; do. do. new.

122%; do. 1867, 122%; do. 1868, 122%; 10-408, 115%; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes, 87%; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 34; New

York Central, 210%; Erie, 28%; Reading, 97%; Hudson River, 185%; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 106%; Illinois Central, 141%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 114%; Pitts-

burg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Tele

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Aug. 4.—Cotton steady; 200 bales sold at 33 ½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1.56@1.57; r.d Western, 21 63. Corn firmer, and advanced 162c.; sales of 88,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.12. Oats dull and declined 162c.; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 80c. Beer quiet. Pork dull; new Mess, \$33.20. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at \$1.10.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The steamer Constitu-tion arrived from Panama to-day. The United States

teamer Pensacola sailed this morning for Victoria. Vancouver's Island,

The San Francisco Democracy.

The Democratic City and County Convention commated Frank McCappen, the present incumbent,

\$12,000,000 in Gold Locked Up.

It is stated that twelve million dollars of gold coin is locked up in the Assistant Treasury in this city, to the great injury of the community.

How They Die in the Golden City,

The report of the Coroner of San Francisco for the past twelve months shows a total of 443 deaths re-

uiting investigation, 39 of which were suicides, 11

The San Francisco Markets.

Flour, \$5:87; sales of Oregon extra at \$5:25@5:87%

Arrest of a Culprit in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4 .- A young man named W. S. T.

Fallman was arrested here vesterday, on authority of a despatch from Boston, charged with passing a hundred-dollar counterfeit note on a railroad agent

there. He had in his possession the ticket he bought

The Baltimore Produce Markets.

33/3c. Flour dull and scarce; Howard street super-fine, \$6.650; do. extra, \$6.7567.76; do. family, \$8.5569; City Mills superfine, \$6.675; do. extra, \$6.7568; do. family, \$8.610.50; Western superfine, \$5.7568.625; do. extra, \$6.7567.25; do. family \$7.756

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4,-Cotton dull and nominal at

murders, and \$2 accidents.

hoice, \$1.75. Legal-tenders, 74.

which is held for identification.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Pacific Mail and Northwestern advanced a trifle.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

and President Grant is to go there.

ansed information to be lodged with the

hably be released.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. THOSE GUNBOATS.

Prince Napoleon and the Throne of President Grant Exercising Himself Spain-Three Men Killed by a About the Seizure-How the Railway Accident in Con-Affair is Regarded at necticut\_A Horrible Murder in Boston.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Prince Napoleon and the Spanish Throne. MADRID, Aug. 4 .- It is said that the candidature of

Prince Napoleon to the throne of Spain will be supported by Prim and Olozaga. Minister Shellabarger. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- Samuel Shellabarger, the new American Minister to Portugal, has arrived at South-

ampton. This Morning's Quotations. London, Aug. 4—A. M.—Consols, 23 for both money and account. U.S. Five twenties quiet and steady at 83%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19%; Illinois

Pauls, Aug. 4 .- The Bourse last night closed quiet, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4-A.M. Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 1255d.; middling Orleans, 13513Cd. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Other articles

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Cotton last night closed quiet and steady at 154f, on the spot. This Afternoon's Quotations. Lendon, Aug. 4—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 83%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.
Liverroot, Aug. 4—P. M.—Lard firmer. Tallow, 468, 8d.

#### HAVEE, Aug. 4 .- Cotton, 15434f, on the spot, FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Greenbacks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The work of engraving the new plates for the national currency is rapidly progressing at the Treasury Department, and will be completed in a short time, The plates for the new ones and twos are finished, and the workmen are now engaged on the plates for all other denominations, from the five to the one thousand dollar notes. The engraving, however, of the new issues, the printing of the faces and the seals of all the denominations, will be performed in the printing and engraving bureau, while the backs will be printed in New York. Every possible caution will be taken to prevent frauds, including the taking of lead impressions for electrotype plates.

Held in Abeyance. Commissioner Delano has not yet nominated the supervisor of internal revenue for the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island district. He relies upon the suggestion of Mr. Boutwell for the appointment of this officer. It is expected Mr. Boutwell will determine the matter during his visit to Massachusetts.

Personni. Assistant Postmaster-General Earle has received a despatch from Postmaster-General Creswell, stating that he was rapidly recovering from his recent injury, and expected to be in Washington in the course of a week or ten days. Secretary Robeson is absent on a short visit to

Long Branch, but is expected to return tomorrow evening. J. W. Douglass, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has returned here from a

#### brief visit to Eric, Pa. FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Unrequited Love and Murder in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 4.—Kate, the wife of Dr. Alva Hobbs, of No. 126 Washington street, was shot and killed lastnight in her own parlor, by Major Thomas L. White, about 30 years of age, of Mississippi, who had been boarding with Dr. Hobbs, and was under medical treatment.

It does not appear that there were any suspicions of his design on the life of Mrs. Hobbs until about the time he shot her. Two shots were fired from a revolver, the second one entering the woman's left breast. Her death was instant. The murderer was immediately arrested.

Mrs. Hobbs became acquainted with White at the South, and through her infatuation he endeavored to obtain her affections, failing in which, he shot her. The murdered woman was the second wife of the doctor, and was thirtyfive years of age.

An examination of the room of the murderer after his arrest revealed a scene of the wildest disorder. Books and papers were scattered about in every direction, and innumerable letters were found in a partially consumed condition.

A Bold Burglary, During the absence of the family yesterday, the mansion of ex-Mayor Fay, in Chelsea, was completely cleared out of all the silver-ware and other valuables by burglars. A Fatal Railway Disaster in Connecticut.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 4.—Yesterday morning the trestle-work on the Fishkill and Providence Railroad gave way with the dirt trains, and one man named Kelly, a carpenter, was killed instantly. Two others died within half an hour, and four others were hurt and are not expected

## Miners Going to Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILKESBARRE, Aug. 4.—The miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, numbering in all about 500, at a meeting last night unanimously agreed to go to work at the offer made by the company of thirty cents per ton advance and no mestion of basis or allding scale of prices. This vill give the miners from \$3.50 to \$5 per day, which is accepted as satisfactory by them.

## The Altoona Incendiaries.

ALTOONA, August 4.- The motion for a new rial in the case of the incendiaries Thomas A. Beales and Thomas Duke, after an able argunent was overruled and the prisoners brought op for sentence-Beales to ten years and Duke o five years and six months in the Western Penitentiary.

## Tee Alabama Election.

SELMA, August 3 .- The election passed off juletly. Reports from several beats show a coniderable falling off from the vote of last year. The vote in this city resulted as follows:-Buck, 2038; Mann, 511. Republican loss, 511; Democratic loss, 182. In the Union beat Mann has 32 votes and Buck none.

The Weather at the Sca-side. The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:-Atlantic City, wind west, clear, 70.

Long Branch, wind north, clear. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Cape May, wind southwest, clear, 71.

# Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following: N. Y. Cent. R. 210 Pacific Mail Steam. 84% Ph. and Rea. R. 97% Mil. & St. Paul R. 80% Mich. S. and N. I. R. 106% Mil. & St. Paul pref. 89% Cle. and Pitt. R. 107 Adams Express. 58% Chi. and N. W. com. 85% Wells, Fargo & Co. 19% Chi. and R. I. R. 114% Gold. Chi. and R. I. R. 114% Market dull.

EUROPE. NEWS BY STEAMER TO JULY 25.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices by mail to July 25. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill. The London Times speaks of the final settlement of the Irish Church question as follows:of the Irish Church question as follows:—

"The settlement of a most difficult and longcontroverted question may be made the occasion
of a word of common sense, which shall also be a
word of peace. Nothing has been more common
during the recent discussions than to accuse the
Lords, and more especially the Bishops, of having
spoken with the single aim of getting more
money for their friends. The Primate's speech
lastinghtwill provoke many, repetitions of this charge,
It was, indeed, very fairly open to them. It must
not be forgotten, however, that the bill is a disendowing bill; it grants absolute liberty of organization, but takes away property hitherto devoted to
the use of particular persons. What form could
opposition take to a measure like this except that
of attempting to mitigate its severity? Ha'l the
friends of the Irish Church at once resigned opposition take to a measure like this except that of attempting to mitigate its severity? Had the riends of the Irish Church at once resigned everything that was required of them, their submission would have been a confession that they submission would have been a confession that they never ought to have had possession of their endowments; and, although we hold this opinion, we cannot expect them to acknowledge and act upon it. Do not let us persist in repeating this charge. Roman Catholic or Anglican, Baptist or Presbyterian, ecclesiastic or layman, no man gives what he believes to be his own without a murmor, and to call him covetous because he attempts to save as much as he can from those he deems his despotlers is to convict ourselves of narrowness which would be incredible if it had not of late become almost uni-

se incredible if it had not of late become almost uni Unveiling the Peabody Memorial Statue. The London Times of July 24 says:— Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, n the presence of the Lord Mayor and a distinguished company, publicly unveiled and inaugurated the tatue which the citizens of London have erected to echimemorate the unexampled act of munificence of Mr. George Peabody towards the poor of the metro-polis,the renown of which has already become worldwide. The ceremony was conducted with much dignity. The principal civic authorities, headed by the shief magistrate, played a conspicuous part in it; many of the principal merchant and bankers, in-cluding the Governor of the Bank of England, joined in the pageant, as did also his Excellency the new American Minister, with many other persons of con-sideration. The windows and roofs of every house commanding a view of the spectacle were crowded with spectators, and altogether the occasion was exremely interesting.
The Lord Mayor of London and Minister Motley

delivered long addresses on the occasion. Strange Disturbances in Ireland. The London Daily Telegraph gives the following account of a disturbance in the county Wexford:—
The young Marquis of Ely, a minor, has estates in this county, which he lately visited, accompanied by his mother, the Marchioness. Their presence was, as usual, the occasion of local fetes; their tensities receiving them with enthusiasm, and "all tenants receiving them with enthusiasm, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." At one of the fetes the people, towards the close of the day, gathered around their young landlord, and cheered him

around their young landlord, and cheered him lustily.

His agent, a Mr. Hare, stood by his side; and the Marquis—wishing, so doubt, to express his own feelings, and to elicit those of his tenants—proposed "three cheers for Mr. Hare." Instantly the scene charged. The people became furious, groans and curses were heard instead of the expected applause, while a priest stepped up to the unpopular agent and attacked him to his face in the most violent language. He said:—"Sir, I tell you to your beard, you shall get no cheer. Your conduct as agent for this estate descrees reprobation, not applause. The curses and the blood of the poor people evicted from their dwellings at Killesk lie upon your gullty soul." During this strange scene the Marchioness, the young Marquis, and their friends were motionless with astonishment: while the people, excited to frenzy by the words of their priest, tossed and swayed around the temporary platform as if they were bent upon tearing the agent in pieces. A gentleman named Powell—indignant, no doubt, at the interference of the priest—made some angry reparts; the ground careful the word. "Papers" in interference of the priest—made some angry re-marks; the crowd caught the word "Popery"; in-stantly Mr. Powell was knocked down, but fortu-nately he struggled to his feet, and ran for his life into a neighboring farm-house, where he escaped the interiated mob. The priest harangued the peo-ple, again denouncing Mr. Hare, but counselling them not to strike; a counsel that was obeyed. But unhappily, two soldiers were understood to have "insulted" the priest; the mob immediately fell mon them and heat them severely; and one of them. is said, died the next day from the injuries he re

The Thames Tunnel. On the night of the 21st the Thames tunnel was finally closed as a public footway. This undertaking, which at the time of its design was considered a masterjece of science, and which formed a communication under the river Thames between Rotherhithe and Wapping, was, after numerous difficulties, finally accomplished and opened on the 23d of March, 1843, having been commenced by Sir I. S. Brunel in 1824. The total cost of the tunnel was about £600,000; but the East London Railway Com-pany recently purchased it for a little over a third of that sum. The company will run their trains through the tunnel, their line bringing the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, etc., within easy distance of

Southwark Park. The Haydock Colliery Explosion The loss of life through the explosion at the Hay-dock colliery is even greater than the public were led to expect from the first hurried accounts which were forwarded from the scene of the disaster. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered, and two men who were brought out alive afterwards died from the effects of choke damp.

## THE CONTINENT.

Prince Napoleon's Position. M. Hubaine, private secretary to Prince Napoleon, has sent the following letter to the Patrie; but, although it denies the existence of any official position, it must not be supposed that the Emperor and the Prince have not discussed the crisis which men in Paris, as you in London, have to consider now. Emperor and the Prince have had several interviews and the Prince thinks that affairs are of such great importance—I do not say danger—that he has re-solved to stay at Mendon, though the Princess and the children are already gone off to the sea-side Here is the letter:—

Here is the letter:—

Sir:—May I ask you as a favor to rectify an error into which you have fallen? In mentioning the members of the Privy Council you name Prince Napoleon as the first, but his Imperial Highness does not belong by right to that body. He has been nominated Vice-President of it, but resigned that post in 1865. Consequently, for the last four years the Prince has not had to take any share in the councils of the Government. Various rumors, very incorrect, or even altegether false, are often propagated by the press relative to the Prince. Public opinion in general attaches too little importance to them to necessitate any recuirication or contradiction; but this can hardly be the case with regard to the materially erroneous fact which I have read in the Puble, and I shall therefore be obliged if you will correct it by the insertion of this letter.

Another Gigantic Project by Lesseon. 8 to. Wheat firm for good to prime; sales at \$1 to at 65; low grades neglected. Corn dult; white, \$100 at 10. Oats firm at 62 65c. Rye, \$1 20 for new. Mess Pork firm at \$34. Bacon

Another Gigantic Project by Lesseps. "M. Ferdinand de Lesseps," says the *Italie* of Florence, "after having connected two seas, is now proposing to create a new one. It appears that some proposing to create a new one. It appears that some enterprising explorers of Central Africa have put forward the opinion that Sahara is the bed of an old sea displaced by a convulsion of nature. On the faith of that assertion, M. de Lesseps, a little time ago, sent some engineers to examine the configuration of the soil, and from the result of their labors has become convinced that the desert in question was at its nearest limit twenty-seven metres below the level of the Red Sea, and that the depression went on increasing towards the interior. He is, therefore, of opinion that a capal seventy-five miles in length would suffice to put the Red Sea and the Sahara in communication, restore to the latter its original destination, and create an easy method of original destination, and create an easy method of ntercourse with Central Africa by means of these

Prim's Declaration of Policy. On July 14, on the occasion of the announcement o the Cortes of the names of the new Ministers, enor Sauchez Ruano, one of the secretaries and ac ardent Republican, a rising young deputy of the atter party, rose and said he wished to ask the Pro-sident of the Council of Ministers if the changes nade were merely of persons, or if they were at the ame time of principles and conduct? Prim, who ouked very calm and dignified, replied as follows,

same time of plinciples and conduct? Prim, who louked very caim and dignified, replied as follows, amid breathless silence:—
"I have the honor to answer Senor Ruano. He wishes to knew if the modification of the Ministry is a change of policy or only of persons. The Government have not the least idea of changing their policy. In the programme I presented when I had the honor to introduce to the Chamber the first Ministry named by his Highness the Regent, I detailed the political march the Government intended to follow. That programme is ours to-day, and will be to-morrow also. But, says Senor Ruano, if there is no change of policy, why was there necessity that some Ministers should go out and others enter into their places? He knows very well, and so do all the deputies. The necessity that the three elements which form the majority should have representation in the Ministry is unquestionable. When the Provisional Government was formed, this could not take place by circumstances it is now useless to detail. The same on constituting the executive power. The necessity has now become so apparent that it can be no longer delayed, and we have given entrance to two members of one of the fractions referred to—the Democrata. The change made, therefore, has obeyed the realization of the thought, and the exquisite susceptibility of Senor Martin de Herrers and Schor Figuerola, most worthy persons. The Government propose to guard the Constitution and the laws, and to compel everybody else to pay them equal respect. They will, at the same time, be server in all that tempers.

Government could not accept the immense responsibility which would fall upon them, if by their weakness they should lese what has cost so much labor, anxiety, and danger."

To some further remarks of Senor Ruane, Prim replied a little bitterly. He asked if Senor Ruano wished them to gallop like himself to the "Republica Unitaria." "But we are not Republicans—we are Constitutional Monarchists. This is the read we intend to follow. Could we follow any road which is not to liberty?" The present Ministers represented the joint policy of the three fractions of the majority. As to disunion among them, they were all agreed at any rate on all points at present on the carpet. He concluded by saying that he as President of the Council of Ministers would march constantly with the banner of the revolution and of liberty in one hand, and the battle-ax in the other, to destroy everything that had intent to attack that banner or to stain its glorious inscriptions.——e

The Carlists are by no means the most formidable enemies with which the Spanish Government has to deal. Want, beggary, brig-indage, and anarchy are rampant in certain provinces. At Malaga, Valentia, Seville, Toledo, and other large towns, the laws are no longer in force. Everybody does that which is right in his own eves. The indictal functionaries complain that they have no power to support them, and that they are powerless to punish crime. The offenders against law and order increase in number and andacity. One small town near Cindad Real was recently invaled by a band of brigands, who entered the houses seriatim, and fired on all who resisted. After eating an excellent supper, and taking what property they could find, they departed, carrying off three young ladies belonging to distinguished families. Two persons were killed and several wounded by these miscreants. The social state of Spain is undoubtedly deplorable. Misery and Anarchy in Spain.

The Ex-King of Naples. The ex-King Francis II has finally determined to sell his claim to his lost kingdom of Nacles. An Austrian paper states that through the mediation of Anstran paper states that through the inclusion of France the Italian Government is about to sign an agreement, by which the ex-King renounces all his territorial rights in consideration of an annual revenue, which may be capitalized. He will take up his residence beyond the "geographical limits" of Italy.
The ex-King has made a decidedly good bargain.
He has sold that which was worth nothing. But
there will be great indignation at Rome caused by
this desertion.

The League of Peace and Liberty. The third International Congress of the League of Peace and Liberty is to assemble at Lansanne on the 14th of September next, and the sittings will last until the 18th, inclusive. The principal object of this association is the establishment of a republican federation of the nations of Europe. It will discuss this subject at the forthcoming Congress, as well as the Eastern question, and the means of terminating

all economical and social antagonism between man and man. The League, too, will be reorganized and its journal reconstituted. Women are to be admit-ted to the Congress on the same conditions as men. General Items, The Northeast Correspondence announces that 6000 working masons have just struck at Berlin for higher

Mr. Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Republican Depu-Mr. Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Republican Deputy, has arrived in Paris on his way to Geneva, to attend the Conference of the Ligue de la Paix.

The Journal Officiel publishes an imperial decree conferring four crosses of the Legion of Honor on the the occasion of the Empress' late visit to the Children's Hospital at Berck-sur-Mer.

Musiapha Fazyl Pacha, brother of the Vicerov of Egypt, has had an audlence of the Sultan, and has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

Four thousand copies of the manifesto of Don Carlos were recently sold in the city of Bilboa during one day, which fact clearly proves the tendency of the public feeling.

A Suez journal mentions the organization of a company in New York, with a cap'tal of \$30,000,000,

A Suez journal mentions the organization of a company in New York, with a capital of \$30,000,000,

for the purpose of opening a regular steam commu-nication between the United States, Southern En-rope, India and Chi: a via the Suez canal. A deputation from Dulsburg lately waited on the ling of Prussia at Ems. After having made some nquiries as to the present state of trade and indus-

try, his Majesty expressed a confident hope that peace would be preserved and the progress of all branches of commercial enterprise be thus insured. The Bishop of Samogitia, Mgr. Wolonczewski, who had been confined since 1866 to his residence of Kowno, has just been transported, by order of the government, into the interior of Russia. The motive of this measure is said to have been a letter of that orelate found among the papers seized at the house of Mgr. Dubienski, Bishop of Augustowa.

The Legant Herald says that the Turkish Govern-

ment is reported to have ordered from an American inventor thirty milraillenses, which will throw out grapeshot at a range of from 1500 to 2000 yards. The same paper states that preparations for the recep-tion in Constantinople of the Empress of the French are being actively pushed on at Beylerbey Palace, where her Majesty is expected next October.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster. THE OPERATION OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

This morning an argument was heard upon the application made for a mandamus against the upon the transcript of the Sixth division the name of the applicant, John C. Smith. His petition sets forth that he is a native citizen of the United States, and has resided in the State twenty-nine years, and for twenty-seven years in that portion of the city known as the Sixth division of the Fifth ward; at present he resides at the southeast corner of Fourth and Spruce streets; he occupies a room in the second story of said house, where he is a boarder and lodger; the dwelling part of the house is occu-pied by Joseph Garwood; he has made application to George Concannon and Hector Williams, the assessors of the said ward, to be assessed and placed upon the division transcript as a private resident, according to the provisions of the Registry law of April, 1869; but the said Hector Williams has refused to do so, upon the ground that the lower story of the building is occupied as a tavern by one Stephen Wil-liams; but this lower story thus occupied as a tavern is in no way connected with the rest of the

Joseph Garwood, who rents the same separate and disconnected with the tavern.

After hearing the suggestion of counsel, the Judge said he considered the chief difficulty in the way of granting the mandamus to be the fact that, though a citizen be refused by the assessors in the first interesting the state. a citizen be refused by the assessors in the first in-stance, he still has other remedies provided by the act, for he may apply to the canvassers who revise the lists, and finally at the polls, upon proof of citi-zenship and the other requisite qualifications, the law would certainly secure him his right to vote.

"Mr. Sellers appearing for the applicant, differed from this view, arguing that the former registry act of 1839 had for its chief object the protection of the minority, by giving to every qualified citizen his right to be registered, so that his election officer might be to be registered, so that his election officer might be on his guard, but this act operated solely by the will of the majority, the majority of the aldermen appointing the canvassers, and the majority of canvassers determining the lists, and nowhere were the rights of the minority looked to, and from the election experience of this Commonwealth, nothing cannot be a solution as a solution of the minority looked to and from the election experience of this Commonwealth, nothing can ion experience of this Commonwealth, nothing can be expected from the majority of executive officers. Therefore he considered it the duty of the Court so to construe this act as to make it imperative upon the assessors to receive upon their lists the names of citizens who are qualified electors, residing in the division where they ask to be assessed. The Legislature gave to the citizen the right to be registered upon this list, and he was entitled to it for the purpose of putting the election officers upon their guard. and whether he chose to vote or not was a matter of discretion with him. If the Court should refuse to do this it would deprive itself of the power of enforcno his it well dideprive user of the power of enforcing the performance of this duty by the assessors, and any voter, who chanced to live in a house, any one room of which was used as a bar-room or restaurant, could be refused registry.

The matter having been discussed by Mr. Dropsie, representing the assessors, the judge reserved his decision.

his decision.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURBER. Jesse Mitchell, a vicious-looking mulatto, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Samuel Palmer. He had formerly quarrelled with Palmer and bore him an ill-will. Recently, Patmer returned to the city from a sojourn in Jersey, and Mitchell, seeing him in the street, crept up to him and struck him in the face with a brick, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

In the case of Caroline Greissler, who was tried and convicted before Judge Peirce for knowingly marrying a man whose wife was living, the defendant was called for sentence, and Mr. Vancleve, who was was called for sentence, and air. Vancieve, who was her coursel, made an carnest appeal to the clemency of the Court. The testimony at the trial was to the effect that the defendant came to America in the same ship with Ignatz Wissler and his wife, associated with them during the voyage, and continued their acquaintance in this country; and notwithstanding this he having described his wife and children ches acquaintance in this country; and notwithstanding this, he having descrited his wife and children, she parried him in this city. Wissler was convicted ef bigamy before Judge Brewster, and was senter ce!, but has since been pardoned by the Governor. Judge Peirce said he would be moderate in his judg-ment, and imposed a sentence of one day's imprisenment, a fine of \$25, and security in \$1000 to keep

Thomas Reilly, who was convicted before Judge Peirce of assault and battery some time ago, and who attempted to escape from the officers yesterday by jumping into the Delaware river, but was pursued and captured, was sentenced to the County Prison ar months, and ordered to give security in \$2000

#### active and advancing; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 195.c.; shoulders, 165.c. Hams, 23@24c. Lard firm at 19 % 6 20c. Whisky quiet but active. CAUGHT!

#### Arrest in New York of Two English Forgers with \$50,000 in Gold on Their Persons. From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

An important arrest was made yesterday by Detectives Tully and Irving, of the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, when they took into custody two men and a woman on a charge of committing a series of forgeries in England, they having just arrived in this city per the steamship Russia. It appears that Superintendent Kennedy received a cable telegram from Inspector Balley, of London, on the 1st instant, requesting him to have two men who would arrive in the steamer Russia arrested, as they were accused of having committed an extensive series of forgeries. These men had taken passage for New York under the name of Chalmers, and were, it was believed, accompanied by a woman who passe d as the wife of one of them.

Detectives Tully and Irving were detailed on the case, and they succeeded, through the assistance of one of the officers of the ship, in arresting Clement Harwood, alias Charles Hope Chalmers, and John Hotchen and wife, alias Chalmers. These persons answered the description of the accused, and were combattly to moved to notice headquarters with their An important arrest was made yesterday by D

Hotchen and wife, alias Chalmers. These persons answered the description of the accused, and were forthwith removed to police headquarters with their baggage for examination, when the detectives were somewhat astonished to find their prisoners in possession of nearly \$75,000 worth of foreign paper and gold coin, consisting of the following description of securities:—217,750 one franc bills, 100 gold twenty franc pieces, fourteen gold ten franc pieces, and seventeen five franc pieces, one £500 bank note on the Bank of England, twenty £100 bank notes, two £50 bank notes, one for £30, twenty for £10, and eight for £5 cach, making the aggregate gold value \$58,927 50.

An examination of the prisoners was had before An examination of the prisoners was had before

An examination of the prisoners was had before Inspector Dilks, when he decided to allow the woman to go at liberty, as she evidently had no connection with the crime imputed to her companions. The two men were subsequently confined in one of the strong rooms, where they will probably remain until the arrival of more specific charges and details. At present the police authorities are unable to give more than a mere guess at the scheme of forgeries sleged to have been committed by their prisoners, and it will probably be some days before any decided they can be taken in the matter. steps can be taken in the matter.