CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ECLIPSE.

How it Came Off, and iffow it Was Observedmoked Glass at a Premium, and Dazzled Eyes at a Discount.

Had it not been for a bank of dark clouds low down in the western horizon on Saturday afternoon, our citizens would have had nothing to complain of in witnessing the phenomena of that partial solar eclipse. The day was as fair and the soft breezes as sweet as sweet as the enchanting hours of "Indian summer" time. Thousands, even tens of thousands, of expectant people were abroad eager to note the curious spectaale of the obscuration. To a foreigner, the event must have revealed some of the sundry peculiarities of the American people that have made them average as the best educated nation in the world. Days previous to this occurrence, broad pages of the leading journals have been given up to thorough expositions of eclipses, their causes, phenomena, and history, each striving to excel the others in popularizing the latest scientific discoveries; and they have found their reward in the vast appreciative demand for these issues. In no other country would there have been such exhibitions of enterprise in newspaper editorship, for the bulk of no other population would have been fit for such reading.

A little inquiry among our retail apothecarles has developed the fact that since last Wednesday aftermoon there has been a steady demand for pieces of window glass intended for smoking. It is natural modesty alone that forbids a mention of the coincidence that the issue of The Evening Telegraph on that day contained the most exhaustive article on the subject that has been yet furnished by "The Fourth Estate." These chips of glass, smatted by the smoke from gas-burners and ordinary lamp flames, were the popular instruments chiefly used, and they answered their purpose admirably. The philosophy of their use is very simple, and may, in passing, be of enough interest to merit a reference. The soot, or black coating, that leaves a smuttiness on everything it touches, is one of the poorest conductors of light and heat, in direct contrast with polished metals. It absorbs the rays, literally eats them up and makes them latent, thus preventing some or all from passing through, according to the thickness of the coating. Many must have had their bits of glass snapped by the heat in their first experiments at smoking; but this would not have occurred had they passed them very rapidly through the flames until a black film had destroyed the excellent conducting power of the glass. This is the why and wherefore that blackened glass will allow steady looking at the fiery face of the sun, provided ordinary prudence is used not to over-exert the delicate nervous tissues of the

Streets, house-tops, observatories, and Fairmount Park all gave standing room to the multitudes who turned star-gazers on Saturday afternoon. Dubious glances were cast on the clouds scattered over the western sky, and many hearty wishes were nttered for their clearing away. Colored glasses, opera-glasses shaded, spy-glasses with imprompts dark lenses added, were all in requisition as the hour of five o'clock passed. The writer had armed himself with a half-pane of glass as big as a piece of chalk, carefully gradated in tints of blackness, semiblackness, demi-semi-blackness, and so on through the whole gamut of visual harmony; and thus equipped was ready to demonstrate or to criticize the correctness of the astronomical figures that announced 5 h. 8 6 m. P. M. as the commencement of the eclipse. But alas for testing the scientific accuracy of the Philadelphia time-table, a dark cloud

failed to show us the sun in our "Looks through the horizontal, misty air, Shern of his beams, or from behind the moon, In dim eclipse, disastrous twellight,"

as Milton so felicitously puts it. At quarter pastfive o'clock the disc of the sun was visible, with the appearance of the dark surface of the moon upon the point heretofore explained as the 185 deg. right, that is, midway between the extreme right hand and

the lowermost part. Thousands of observant eyes noted the obscura-Usn as it steadily progressed across the bright orb, and various experiments were tried, according to the fancy of the spectators. The trial of reflecting the rays through a pierced card upon a dark surface resulted well in a room where most of the light could be excluded, and where the aperture was made sufficiently large. Thus an image of the sun was obtained, showing the darkened surface and the progress of the moon across the solar disc. The use of the prism to decompose the rays into its spectrum of colors, showed no variableness in the brightness of the shadings even at the height of the eclipse in this city; nor could any practical difference be expected, as even one-twelfth of the sun's disc furnishes an illuminating power superior to the obscurity occasioned by a heavy thunder-gust. The greatest obscuration was only momentarily visible. as the heavy clouds in the west for a while intervened. From time to time the sun would break through, and the only noticeable effect then visible was of a peculiar yellowness given to the sky, which was mainly owing to the different shadings in the smoked glass. The whole disc of the sun in its natural brightness was visible without a tarnishing spot a few minutes before 7 P. M., and in ten minutes later the gorgeously-tinted clouds of twilight told that sunlight was gone for the day.

writes of a prolonged "totality:"-"Few people trouble themselves to think what the effect would be if the eclipse of Saturday were to last any length of time, and the sun were blotted from the heavens. Philosophy declares that not only would a horror of darkness cover the earth, but the moisture of the air would be precipitated in vast showers to the earth, and the temperature fall to a fearful point of cold, nothing less than 230 degress below zero, Fahrenheit. The earth would be the seat of darkness and more than Arctic desolation, Nothing could survive such freezing cold a moment, more than one could breathe in scalding water. In three days after the cooling process began, nothing created would be alive but the monsters that wallow in deep ocean, and the eyeless reptiles that make their haunts in caves which penetrate far under-

In this connection is given what a correspondent

ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP.—Mr. Peter E. Abel, who is too well known to the public to need a special introduction, has just opened a curiosity shop at No. 131 South Seventh street, where he will exhibit himself without charge to his many admirers, and display for their detectation an extensive variety of lare, valuable, and literating wares. In other words, Mr. Abel has opened a literary Curiosity Shop, which he proposes shall be the grand resort and exchange for artists, actors, authors, amateurs, connoisseurs, bookworms, booksbuyers bookseliers, and all who are in any way interested in literature or the fine arts, or who have a taste for the rare and curious in nature or art. Mr. Abel pro-ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP .- Mr. Peter E. the rare and curious in nature or art. Mr. Abel proposes to keep his shelves filled with old and thre books, engravings, autographs, dramatic works, plays, play-bills, costume-plates, old almanacs, pumphiers, historical documents, mementos, and, in fine, the olds and ends of literature and art that will find plenty of appreciative admirers and purchasers. Such an establishment as this will supply a desideratum, and Mr. Abel is the man to make ft go. He has an intimate acquaintance with all the ins and outs of the book trade, and he has a large circle of the control of t literary and artistic acquaintances, through whom he will be afforded unusual opportunities to replenish fits stock with rarities that are out of the way of the ordinary purchaser. Mr. Abel is now waiting behind his counter, with a graceful smile on his face, ready to receive his friends with his usual accounter, whenever they can find it convenient to call mayity whenever they can find it convenient to cal on him. The sooner the better, thinks Peter, and the more the merrier; and if they all come at once, will form a line and shake hands with each in turn,

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS .- This morning a procession composed of the journeymen bakers of this city paraded through the principal streets, and then proceeded to one of the suburban retreats, where they propose passing the day in jollification. The parade was preceded by a cavalcade of about two hundred men, who were tastily attired in black pants, white shirts and caps, with a bine silk sash thrown across the shoulders. A band of music was the part in line, followed by a delegation from thrown across the shoulders. A band of music was the next in line, followed by a delegation from Baltimore and the Journeymen Bakers' Protective Union of this city. The rear of the line was brought up by a number of carriages carrying workmen from the various bakeries. In the procession were several American flags and devices. Brown on a wagon and surrounded by evergrees. Brawn on a wagon, and surrounded by evergreen, was a large twist loaf.

Dangerous Walls.—In reply to a communication from the Mayor, notifying the Building Inspectors of the condition of the walls left standing after the fire at Patterson's warehouse, the following has been

BUILDING INSPECTORS' OFFICE, No. 709 SANSOM BUILDING INSPECTORS' OFFICE, NO. 709 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1869.—To the Hon. Dnniel M. Fox, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I am directed by the Building Inspectors to inform you that they have examined the wails of the buildings on the east side of Front street, north of Lombard, and find them very dangerous, and have ordered the same to be taken down; and they recommend that Front street be closed from Pine to Lombard, from passenger cars and other vehicles, until said wails shall have been taken down.

Yours, respectfully.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN D. TAYLOR, Clerk,

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Daniel Wagner and a hearing upon the charge of stealing one thousand francs in gold from a trunk belonging to Jacob Wertz, who boarded at a house Sixth and Callowh'll streets. Held in \$800 ball

for a further hearing, Also, Cassius L. Platt, John McGary, and Henry Stebbins had a hearing upon a charge of the at-tempted burgiary of the house No. 917 Clinton street. They were found in the rear yard with keys, candles etc. in their possession. Held in \$2000 ball each to

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About \$'30 o'clock yesterday morning a thief entered the residence of Mr. McCollom, No. 3426 Walnut street, through a rear door, and on entering the sitting-room, found a little girl sitting asleep in a chair. The fellow picked up a butcher knife lying on the table, and while moving across the floor awakened the girl, who started up and ran into the street. Her cries attracted Ser-geant Douglas and several policemen of the Six-teenth district to the place. On searching the hous-no man could be found, he having made his exit by the same means he had entered.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK BAY .- The excursion Excursion to New York Bay.—The excursion over the Camden and Amboy Rallroad, and thence down Raritan bay to the sea, which took place under the auspices of Beck's Band, on Saturday last, was a complete success in every respect. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the affair. The fine music, together with the beautiful scenery, was enjoyed hugely. The second excursion will be given on Wednesday morning next, by Professor McClurg's Cornet Band. The excursions will be repeated on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

THE STEAM SCREW COLLIER RATTLESNAKE BITIVES at Richmond early this morning, after 50 hours' pas-sage from Salem, Mass., having made her outward passage in 57 hours, and landed 600 tons of coal, and has made the round trip in one week. She com-menced loading immediately on arrival, and will salt this evening with another full cargo of coal for New-buryport. The steamer Centipede, sister ship, is ow being fitted out rapidly, and will take her first cargo on board in about ten days.

BURGLARIOUSLY INCLINED, At a late hour on Saturday night a policeman of the Fifth district, while patrolling along the rear of the houses on Spruce street, above Seventh, heard some singular noises, and, on investigating the matter, found three fellows concealed in one of the yards. They had with them a number of keys, some candles, and matches. They were taken into custody, and gave the pages of John McGorry Cassins Platt and the names of John McGarry, Cassius Platt, and Henry Stibbins. They will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

A BOLD THEFT.-This morning, about 7 o'clock fames Wilson entered the clothing store of Gustavn dolde, No. 815 Walnut street, where a small boy was n attendance. While pricing the articles James duced several patterns under his clothing. His ope rations were watched by Mr. Golde, who was on the opposite side of Walnut street. James walked out and Mr. Golde had him arrested. He will be at the Central this afternoon.

A FEMALE ASSAULTED .- Henry Curley yesterday attacked a female at Eighth and Locust streets, when he was overhauled by Policeman O'Mealley, of the Fifth district, who arrested him. Carley kicked the policeman in the stomach. Nippers were used, and Henry was locked up in the station, where his case was heard this morning before Alderman Morrow, who sent him to miceon. row, who sent him to prison.

A SKIFF PICKED UP .- Policemen Lex and Phillips of the Delaware Harbor Police, found a skiff this morning in the dock at Washington street wharf In her were six bars of railroad fron, which is sup-posed to have been stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. The skin awaits an owner at the Delaware Harbor Station.

Suspected of Lapteny.—Abram Stinebacker was arrested vesterday at Stillelds Hotel, on Frontistreet, above York, on suspicion of stealing a watch from the pocket of a man who was asleep in the place. On being given a hearing before Alderman Heins, he was committed for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Ritchie resided in South street, below Front. This morning about 6 o clock she was found dead in the basement of her house. The cause of her demise is unknown. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest.

The Dog Detectives.—During the past week the above army captured 94 dogs, of which 14 were redeemed and 80 wre slaughtered.

RESIGNED .- Colonel Edmund Randall has resigned position of Military Tax Receiver. His successor

is Major S. Harwood. RIOTING.

The Roughs of Pittsburg Make an Attack on : Circus - The Result Thereof.

From the Pattaburg Chronicle, Aug. 7. A serious riot occurred in East Birmingham last evening, resulting in the shooting of one young man and the serious injury of a number of persons from sticks and stones. cus gave two exhibitions in East Birmingham yesterday. During the afternoon some of the roughs, quite a number of whom reside in the borough, made an attempt to force into the test without paying. They were repulsed, but shortly afterwards succeeded in cutting a huge hole in the canvas of the dressing-room. The performances were concluded without further molestation, but threats were made that the canvas would be demolished in the evening. there was good reason to apprehend that an attempt would be made to carry the threat into execution, Mr. Noyes applied to Mayor Bush for a squad of police. Accordingly five or six officers, under Chief Hague, were sent over, and their services were soon needed. Shortly after the doors were opened a strong force of rowdie made a rush upon the doorkeeper, with the hope of overpowering him. This movement was no successful, as the police rallied and drove back the assailants. An attack with stones and other missiles was then made upon the ticket office, the rowdies establishing the selves on the outside of the crowd. shower of bricks struck the flice, and one of the attaches was struck in the law with a stone with such force as to knock out several teeth and fracture the bone. It was found necessary to close the office, which was lone by advice of Chief Hague. One of the officers went out into the crowd for the purpose of "spotting" the assallants, and succeeded arresting one of them. The roughs railled t rescue their companion, and for a time missile were hurled vigorously and pistol shots were fired. One young man, one of the rioters, received a pistol ball in his arm, and was removed from the field by some of his friends. The attack was so determined that the pri soner escaped, when the assault upon the circus was renewed more fiervely than ever. A number of persons were struck with stones, including Chief Hague and other mem-bers of the police force. The officers then drew their revolvers, and making a charge on the rioters, caused a general stampede amon them. Revolvers were discharged in the direion of the fleeing roughs, but no one was in jured, as far as we can ascertain. The perform mees proceeded without further interruption out when the work of removing the canvas commenced, another attack was made, but the police protected the attaches from injury until ill the property was removed in safety. example should be made of some of the parties engaged in this demonstration. It might have salutary effect upon others whose inclinations

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Celestial Phenomenon-The Observations of Members of the National Observatory-Interesting Letter to the Secretary of the Navy-The New Mexican Minister.

Destructive Conflagration in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Solar Eclipse-Communication from Com-modore Sands, of the National Observatory, to the Secretary of the Navy.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Aug. 9 .- Commodore Sands, who has charge of the Naval Observatory, has submitted the following to the Secretary of the

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1869 .- Sir:-I have the honor to report that I have received a telegraphic despatch from our observers of the eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa. Professor Harkness reports as follows:-

We have succeeded beyond our most sauguine expectations. We have 123 photographs of the clipse, two being of totality; also spectra of five prominences, no two of them giving the same incs. Could see no absorption lines in the spectrum of the corona. It gave a continuous pectrum with a bright line in it.

Professor Eastman's observations were also most successful. Professor Newcomb reports no intra-mercurial planets were visible.

Mr. F. W. Bardwell, aid, left here on Friday morning, and arrived at Bristol, Tennessee, in ample time for the eclipse. His special objects of attention were the duration of totality and intra-mercurial planets. The circumstances attending his observations were extremely favorable. Mercury, Venus, and Regulus were visible to the naked eye, but no intra-mercurial planet was seen.

He recorded numerous notes of phenomena, from which full report will be made. At this observatory the sun was partially obscured by clouds, and owing to the use of higher power than the observer was accustomed to, he failed to get the first and last contact. His other observations were entirely successful.

I will have the honor to submit a more detailed report upon the return of the officers sent out from the observatory. B. F. SANDS. Commodore and Superintendent.

Mexican Notables. J. Mariscal, the new Minister from Mexico, arrived this morning. He will be presented to the President to-morrow.

L. Palacio, commissioner on the part of Mexico to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, also arrived this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Yonkers-Less \$200,000. NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- A block of buildings in the village of Yonkers, bounded by Atherton, Dock, and Owen streets and Wells' avenue, were burned last night, involving a loss of about \$200,000, on which there is but a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Among the buildings consumed were Ackerts & Quick's steam saw mills, J. E. Parsons' lumber yard, Henry Brewster's lumber yard, Stewart's stables, Yeoman's real estate office, and a large number of dwell-

Further Particulars-The Loss 8750,000.

Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Aug. 0 .- A large fire broke ou this morning in J. E. Parsons' lumber yard, on Dock street, Yonkers, and rapidly spread to the adjoining shops. The following property is totally destroyed:-J. E. Parsons' lumber yard: J. E. Willard's lumber and coal yard: H. F. Breevoort's coal yard and building materials; A. Austin & Co.'s flour and feed store; W. H. Ackerman's livery stable: Acker & Jenks' carpenter shop; William H. Cohen & Co.'s pickle warehouse: A. R. Van Hanlen's carpenter shop, and three frame dwellings, owned by J. & S. Stewart. The fire is still raging, but under control.

The loss is roughly estimated between \$150,000 and \$1,000,000.

The New Post Office. Work has at length been commenced on the

new Post Office. A long line of board fencing is rising, cutting off the lower part of the Park. Demonstration by the Tailors.

A large demonstration of the tailors of New York and their Newark associates is now going on in front of the City Hall. There was a large procession, and the speakers are urging their and itors to stand firm.

The New York Produce Market. New York, Aug. 9,—Cotton steady; sales of 50 ales at 33 / c. Flour active and advanced 15@25c. ales of 19,000 barrels State at \$6@7:50, Western a Southern at \$7 at 11 75, and California at \$6 8 Wheat buoyant and excited; sales of 175,000

Personalities.

 The Czar frowns on Sorosis. The Hauck is engaged for Moscow Governor Hawley has gone to California, Professor Maury approves of Chinese labor.
 Mrs. H. B. Stowe is at Westport for the

-Carrier fell down at Bordeaux and broke his

-President Woolsey, Cardinal of Yale, summers at Cornwall. -Hon. John C. Breckinridge has returned

from the West to Kentucky.

—Tam o'Shanter is now painted in Edinburgh on his ain grey mare, pursued by Nannie on an Al velocipede. "Weel done, cutty sark!"

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An Interview with Brigham His Personal Appearance and Department.

Salt Lake City (July 20) Editorial Correspondence

Mr. George Q. Cannon, editor of the Descret News, who has kindly aided us to see the principal objects of interest in and about Salt Lake City, took us yesterday to see Brigham Young. We were received in his private office, opening to the right of the tithing office, and situated between his two residences, known as the Lion House and the Bee Hive House. The office is a spacious room, divided in the middle by a railing and carpeted with ingrain, and with furniture of wainut, scroll pattern, uphelstered in brown reps. The front part of the division, used apparently as an audience chamber, had chairs and lounges, and in the centre a stand holding a vase, a foot high, with an immense bouquet, built up in the shape of a spruce tree, of openair flowers, doubtless from his own gar-dens. On each side of the inner room was a desk, one occupied by Brigham and the other by his secretary. The furniture seemed to be mostly of pine, with some pretensions to carving or cabinet display. The desks were pe-culiar in shape, the table being supported by what appeared to be verd antique pillars, but really wood painted in imitation of that stone. All the furniture is made here, it being the policy of Young to use only home manufactures. the walls, near the ceiling, were suspended portraits of leading Mormons, including those of the present "Quorum of Twelve Apostles," the post of honor being occupied by the pictures of Joseph and Hiram Smith. The portraits were vidently painted by native artists, the like esses being fair, but the execution of the signboard order. Lower on the walls were picture. of Andrew Johnson and Ben Halladay, of stagene fame, sent to Brigham Young by these vorthies.

The mantle of Joseph Smith fell upon Brig-am Young, as all good Mormons believe, and onsequently he succeeds to the title of the Pro-ohet. When we entered the Prophet was seated n the rear of the room, and he rose to receive us. Naturally we took a scrutinizing look at the man who has occupied so much of the public attention for many years. As I have mentioned already, he is more insignificant in figure than pictures of him would indicate. He is about five feet eight and a half inches, but is said to stand an inch shorter than when ten years younger. His head is pear shaped, heavy at the base and narrowing towards the top; and the semblance to that fruit is considerably beightened by his wearing his sandy hair in the form of a roach. He has a full beard running clow his mouth, the lower part pretty grey and nestling in his capacious neckcloth. are a grevish blue, cold, small, and more than half veiled by drooping eyelids. They are badly mated orbs; for when he unbends to tell a jocose story, the right eye lights up with considerable humor, but the left, perhaps from ome defect of the nerves, utterly refuses to obey the helm and remains as unsympathetic as glass eve. A scam across his face, taking the lace of lips, divides a pair of massive jaws, and, when opened, discloses a set of imperfectly fitted false teeth, the workmanship, probably, of a Salt Lake dentist. His blonde hair, fair complexion and light clothes were all in a "concatenation according." He wore yellow Russian duck pantaloons, white duck coat, white Marseilles rest, black neckerchief, and a heavy hair watch guard, from which was suspended a number of charms, made mostly of hair, the most prominent s which was a woman's gaiter shoe, fashioned of hair, with a golden sole, beneath which was a tiny skate, also of gold. A puff-bosomed shirt, fastened by substantial pearl buttons, and heavy calfskin boots, completed the costume of this latest of the line of prophets and patriarchs.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

The Last of an Actor's Wife-Desertion, Drunk-enness, and Death.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:—

"The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 505 Labadie street, on the body of Mrs. Esther Wallace, wife of Robert C. Wallace, the comedian, who died from the effects of liquor and a frequent use of oplum. Her story is a sad one. A few years ago she was a happy wife and mother, with friends and relatives around her, and moving in good society. Her husband was an actor, receiving a fair salary, and they lived In time, she became addicted to drink, and her husband, on returning home from the theatre, frequently found her senseless from intoxication. Failing by arguments to induce her to abandon her evil practice, and being thrown out of a situation, he left the city, and his wife was compelled to take care of herself and her child, a smart, intelligent girl, now about twelve years old.

"The deserted wife might have made a comortable support if she had possessed sufficient strength of mind to give up the wine cup, but when her husband left her she became reckless and miserable, and drank strong liquor for the ourpose of drowning her sorrow. The life she led impaired her health, and to ease the pangs of odily pain, as well as to soothe her sorrow, she used opium daily, increasing the quantity with the increase of her craving for the drug. small room on an obscure street she niserable life, losing all self-respect and energy. The neighbors helped her in her distress, but she made no effort to help herself. Several times a day she would send her little girl out to pur-

chase whisky and opium. "For the last two weeks she was unable to eave her bed. Her neighbors induced Dr. Pettigrew to call and see her, and two ladies visited er and rendered her some assistance. com in which she was lying was in a shockingly filthy condition, and emitted such a sickening smell that complaints were made to the police. Two policemen visited her, and some of neighbors cleaned up the room. On Monday eight she was found dead in bed, in the midst of ilth and squalid poverty. She has a brother and lster living in the city, both of whom are respectable, but not wealthy. The little girl stated that her father was expected here soon, and that he had an engagement to play a De Bar's next fall. Her brother took charge of the body, and will have it decently interred.

"The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to her death by intemperance and the habitual use of opium.

A CUBAN HERO.

Hunting a Livelihood in the Northwest. rom the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, Aug. 4. Yesterday evening a poor, dilapidated-looking

fellow put in an appearance at the station-house and asked for a night's lodging and a mouthful to eat. He lived, he said, in the vicinity of Portage City. He fought three years for Uncle Sam, and this giving him rather a liking for war's alarms, he determined some three months ince to go and fight for Cuban Independence He tried to enlist in Portage and then in Milwankee and Chleago, but finding no opportunity he sold a silver watch and all of his spare cloth ing, down even to the last shirt but that he had on, and started for New York. He found no difficulty in enlisting in New York, and for about ten days he and a squad of half-a-dozen were well fed, well half-a-dozen were well fed, well drank, and well tramped. After the viels itudes of a campaign, he found himself in an inclosure and under guard of United States troops. The six weeks that he was at work for Cuba, he tells us, were exciting enough, but there was more hard and mean work done than in a similar campaign in the old army. There was no head to anything, and everybody seemed to do just as he pleased. Disharged without money, and in rags, the Caban has managed by begging and appeals to sympa-thy to get back as far as this city last night, and left for Portage this morning. He said he had enough of Cuba, and was perfectly satisfied to ome home and take a hand at harvesting, to get back where he was before the Cuban excite-ment carried him off. The patriot said that he met some six men from Wisconsin in the Cuban field, one from La Crosse, one from Milwaukee, one from Eau Claire, and the others without a local habitation, but from the pineries. still burned in their bosoms, and they told him that if they could manage to get the oath they had taken over their heads in some way, they should go to Cuba the first change.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument-Naval Orders-Discovery of Counterfeit Coupons-Shocking Tragedy in Cleveland -Failure of a New York Banking Firm.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Spain to Send More Troops to Cuba-The Assembling of the Cortes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- Ensign William C Strong has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard, from the 15th of September next. Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greenwich has been ordered to the Nyack on the 1st of September. Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris has been detached from the Nyack and ordered home.

i. Counterfeit Coupons. Washington, Aug. 9.—Three three dollar couoons of 1881, which were paid by the Assistant Treasurer at New York and received by General Spinner to-day, are pronounced to be counterfeits. They are lithographed and badly executed. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received \$75 from a resident of Boston, who says he cannot live without doing justice to the Government. He begs the department, for his wife's sake not to publish, his act of restoration, but forgets to sign his name to the letter.

FROM NEW YORK.

Failure of Bowers, Beckman & Co. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 9.—The failure of Bowers Beckman & Co., the dry goods commission merchants, is announced. Their liabilities are said to be three millions. Boston friends are said to have offered to aid them over their difficulties, but the offer was refused. They are preparing to suspend.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. FLYMOUTH, Aug. 9.—The soldiers' monument in this town was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of 5000 persons. The address was by Governor Chamberlain, of Maine. The exercises took place under a mammoth tent. The procession was quite imposing, and included a number of military organizations. The Knights Templar and Odd Fellows participated.

Death of a Prominent Publisher.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Aug. 9 .- Charles C. Little, of the well-known firm of Little, Brown & Co., publishers, died at his residence in Cambridge, this morning, at the age of 70. He leaves a widow, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Wheaton, the noted writer on International Law, and four children.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Accident - A Father Kills His Son. CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—This morning at 12:30. Philip Gilmartin, proprietor of the Lake View House, at the corner streets, shot and instantly killed his son, Thomas Gilmartin, supposing him to be a burglar, while

the son was attempting to enter the house. FROM EUROPE.

Reinforcements to be Sent to Cuba-

Madrid, Aug. 9.—The Imperial newspaper says that reinforcements of 20,000 men will be sent to Cuba in September next.

The Cortes will assemble on October 1. The business to come before them will be the election of a king. Several Carlist agents were arrested in this city last night.

FIS

What He Said at an Interview with the Spanish Minister, Lopez Roberts. The N. Y. Herald has a correspondent who writes

this interesting piece of news:

Upon the arrival of Mr. Lopez Roberts at Washington as the accredited representative of the indefini-ble government of Spain, that gentleman called at once upon the Secretary of State, and a lengthy interview was had covering the whole question of Spain and Cuba. Mr. Roberts made various propo-sitions, and in his enthusiasm asked some things unnecessary and even beyond what might be ex-pected of a strong and independent nation. Mr. Fish responded that the United States Govern-

ment had siready made up its mind what cours: would pursue in the struggle, and that it should continue to preserve a strict neutrality; that he must understand that both the Government and the people of the United States were in sympathy with the movement of the people of Cuba; that the Gov-ernment in the face of this and against its personal feelings had taken a stand which it would sustain, and it would preserve towards Spain the same rule as it would fowards Cuba; that the United States would not interfere in the contest, except that the harbors and rivers of the United States should no in which to fit out hostile expediions, and that measures would be taken stop all such violations of the neurality laws.

The Secretary plainly told Mr. Roberts that the tendency of all the islands and countries lying adjacent to the United States was towards a unification with our system; and whatever might be the result of the present struggle. Cuba, for instance, would some or later companyer, the architecture of the present struggle. would sooner or later come under the authority constitute part of the Government of the Un States; that he did not think this was to be acc States; that he did talk this this was to be accomplished in a day or in a year, but the result was inevitable; that the time would come when the United States would find it to its interest and security to take possession of these countries if necessary, and organize them into permanent communities under a secure form of government, and surrounded by republican institutions. At such time as the convenience of the United States distant this would be enforced. At messary here tated this would be enforced. At present, how the Government proposed to ashere to its neutrality Although the Spanish Minister did not fail to tak the suggestion from the Secretary that the United States was then acting in the interests of Spain and against its own sympathies, which might some time take a turn, it appears he inaugurated himself a viointion of that very neutrality which he exacted for

intion of that very heatrains which he exacted from the United States Government in repressing a efforts on the part of certain individuals to send at to Cuba. Though the Government was perfectly cognizant of the building of a fleet of gunboats i cognizant of the shalling of a freet of guidoots. American waters, it had no official knowledge of it fact nor the uses to which it was to be put until recently. When official inquiry was made as to the future employment of these vessels, which it we known were not for the United States service, it we first learned as an official fact that they were being constructed under contracts between the constructed under contracts. constructed under contracts between the built and the Spanish Government, through their re-sentatives. The Spanish Minister had asked traitty and he had received it. He responded to act of kindness towards Spain by attempting to in out a fleet in American waters.

Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, who failed to an Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, who falled to appear. Thinking he might be out of town, he sent again, but once more the diplomatic Castillan kept clear. It was very evident Mr. Roberts was very much in the condition of the person who had nothing to say on a certain occasion. On last Friday, a week past, the Secretary, being about to leave Washington in company with the President for New

York, turned the matter over to the Assistant Secre ary of State, J. C. Bancroft Davis, with instructions to see the Spanish Minister. It does not appear, however, that he saw the Assistant Secretary either.

He left Washington for New York, and, arrividuring the presence of the President in the city or day's solourn after his visit to Long Branch, it was supposed that the representative of the confused state of affairs in Spain was about to lay his own confusion before the President, but he never went near the President. At the same time he was within two hours ride by rail, or within about the same time by boat, which latter method might have proved a refreshing opportunity of visiting the secretary of State at his elegant home at Glenclyff. Here, surrounded by the beauties of Highland scenery, under the shadow of old Fort Put, in full view of West Point, under the influence of other associations of a historic and military nature, and not to omit the genial hospitality which would doubtless have received him at the hands of the Secretary himself, the whole question might have been arranged, in consideration of an attempted violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, that the said Government would confiscate and take possession of the fleet in question. But no Spanish Minister made his appearance.

The question involved in the arrest, as it is considered by the Government, of the Spanish armada, is a very plain one. The Secretary of State determined to maintain a neutral position. In doing so he detained expeditions fitting out for Cuba, and in many instances, at the request of the Spanish Minister, delayed the sailing of vessels engaged in legitimate trade, as it was afterwards proven. Now the other side of the question begins to operate. Spain undertakes to build a fleet of boats in American yards. Spain is recognized as a government, and under ordinary circumstances might be permitted to go on with her work. But there happens to be, as the Secretary of State aptly terms it, a dormant war between Spain and Peru. Now Peru and the United States are as good friends as Spain and the United States are as good friends as Spain and the United States are as good friends as Spain and the United States are as go

o go on with her work. But there happens to be, as the Secretary of State aptly terms it, a dormant war between Spain and Peru. Now Peru and the United States are as good friends as Spain and the United States, and probably more so. So if the United States prevents Cuban fillbasters from Jeaving her harbors because Spain and the United States are at the same rule, acts, equally well, in favor, of harbors because Spain and the United States are at peace, the same rule acts equally well in favor of Peru and against Spain, because Peru and the United States are the best of friends. It was a piece of extreme and expensive shortsightedness on the part of Spain to overlook this thing, or it is triding with the dignity of the United States to annoy the Spain to William William and the Spain to William Processations against almost with the dignity of the United States to annoy the Secretary of State with protestations against almost every vessel that clears for Southern waters for fear that it might be used against that "Ever Faithful (?) Isle," and then, under the very nose of the authorities, attempt to do the same thing herself against Peru. The Secretary of State is too wise for such strategy.

Possessing all that equalimity of mind and temper necessary in a diplomat and a statesman, he obnecessary in a diplomat and a statesman, he observes sagaciously and carefully, and acts pradently and at the timely mement. He well observed to your correspondent:—"The Government had its obligations to perform towards Peru as well as towards Spain. Some months since the Peruvian Government purchased from this Government two monitors. The Spanish Minister protested, on the ground that these vessels might be used in aid of the Cubans should they ask them. The Spanish Minister recognized the continued existence of a state of war between his own Government and that of Peru. Subsequently the Peruvian monitors were permitted to leave, having entered into an agreement with the United States that those vessels should not be used against any power with which the not be used against any power with which the United States was at peace until they should have anchored in Peruvian waters. According to the last anchored in Peruvian waters. According to the last accounts I have received in regard to these vessels, and I watch them closely," continued the Secretary, emphatically, "they were at Itio Janeiro making all possible haste for their own waters. Now, these Peruvian monitors were allowed to sail on this agreement, and in addition had the written statement of the Spanish Minister that he was satisfied that the fleet should be allowed to go."

Growing still more earnest, the Secretary continued:—"If the Peruvian Government had played false I would have sent a fleet after the vessels and

false I would have sent a fleet after the vessels and brought them back or destroyed them. Now, here is the case of Spain. Between Peru and Spain, as I is the case of Spain. Between Peru and Spain, as I have said, there now exists a war in a dormant state; but how soon it may become flagrant I cannot say. It is probable very soon. The recognition by Peru of beligerent rights on the part of the uprisen people of Cuba is likely to open the war anew. The war then becomes flagrant. Peru entered into an agreement not to use her fleet purchased here until it had anchored in Peruvian waters. The case is stronger in the instance of Spain. Spain is building thirty gunboats. Those gunboats will be sent to Cuba, and will form a floating wall of defense around the island. These thirty gunboats will relieve the forty-two war vessels, for that is all they have for the coast-guard daty, The next thing we would hear would be this whole fleet bombarding the ports of Peru, preving upon her commerce and preventing trade. All this towards a country at peace with the United States, and all on account of the thirty gunboats built in our waters." Continued the thirty gunboats built in our waters." Continued the Secretary, "I do not expect to take command of the Spanish navy, and direct what shall be its operations. I have enough to do at home. But I do not propose to let those thirty gunboats leave; and if they do leave, except with authority, I will send after them a force which may be somewhat surprising."

THE MOBILE RIOT.

Cause of the Disturbance-Another Version

Special Telegram to the N. Y. Teibune, MOBILE, Aug. 7.—The Republicans advertised a meeting for Thursday night to celebrate the election of Colonel Buck to Congress. On Wednesday night and Thursday the conservatives were organizing and threatening to break up the meeting, but the Republicans knew nothing of this until about noon on Thursday.

In spite of the threats, however, the meeting was organized in the evening, and about three thousand persons were present, of whom over one thousand were whites. Speeches were delivered by Albert Griffin, Dr. R. N. Barr, Colonel A. E. Buck, and H. Pay My-rs, and the conservatives themselves admit that nothing was said to which exception could be taken. About 10 o'clock a notoriously quarrelsome man named David Reed, foreman of the Merchants' Fire Company, who had been using boisterous and insulting language, fired a pistol on the outskirts of the crowd, and in a few seconds the firing became

The crowd immediately dispersed; but in a few minutes the colored people rallied and returned to the stand, where they were called to order by Albert Griffin and Colonel Wickersham, but the news coming that the conservatives were massing to altack them again, they moved off in a body, the rabble following and firing into them as they went. One white man and three colored men are known to have been killed, and a dozen or more wounded. The city has been very much excited since, but it is believed

that all danger is now past.

The Register and Tribune have for some time been filled with inflammatory articles chiefly inciting to murder, and are unquestionably responsible for the riot. A large class of our best citizens are really indignant at the course of the Rebelleaders and their followers, and strong hopes are entertained that the effect will in the end be good.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge BrewsterPrison cases are still before the Court.
John Duffy, a boy, was convicted of assault and
battery upon Police Officer William Francis. A
party of boys were one day annoying a squad of
laborers at the park, and the officer came to their
assistance, when the prisoner laid violent hands
upon him, tearing his shirt, and was joined by his
companions, whose combined attack upon him was
quite severe. This prisoner was convicted of another charge of assault and battery upon Francis
Wilson and his wife. He and his friends went into
Wilson's tavern, in Twenty-fifth street, above Spring
Garden, and called for liquor, which was refused
them. Highly offended, they assaulted [Wilson and
his wife, striking them with stones and billies. He
was sentenced to the County Prison for four months. was sentenced to the County Prison for four months. Thomas Lynch, a good-natured son of the Emeraid Isle, was convicted of assault and battery. Sentenced to County Prison for two months.

George Reilly was tried upon the charge of the larceny of cloth to the value of \$800. It was proven that on the night of May 21, the store No. 517 North Second street was entered by burgiars, and a large lot of cloth was stolen therefrom. Several days afterwards the prisoner was seen, in company with one John Myers, attempting to sell this very cloth to one John Myers, attempting to sell this very cloth to dealers in Shippen street, and still later the cloth was found at Myers house, in Penn street, below Lombard. The prisoner, undefended by counsel, stated to the jury that he knew nothing of the burglary, but that after its perpetration Myers had induced him to aid in selling the goods, representing that he had smuggled them from Europe.

The jury believed him, and rendered a verdict of not guilty. It may be some satisfaction to the public to know that Myers was convicted last month of this burglary, and is now serving out a term of afteen

ourglary, and is now serving out a term of afteen months in prison; and also that Riley was only a few tays since convicted of tapping a till, and is under

Hugh Devine pleaded guilty to an assault and bat-tery upon an old man, Edward Boyle, and was sen-tenced to one month in the County Prison and or-

lered to give security in \$500 to keep the peace. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 8, Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$1000 City 68, Old. 96 %
\$1000 N Penna 78. 85 %
\$1200 City 68, New. | 8, 102 %
\$1200 City 68, New. | 8, 102 %
\$1000 Wars Frank 78 82 %
\$26 8h Bk N Am . | 8, 232 %
34 8h Leh Val R.b5. 67

SECOND BOARD. \$5000 Leh V R n bs. 7 ah Penna4 ... 18. 57 7 ah Penna4 ... 18. 57 9 do. ... 57 \$2000 do ... 55 05% 20 do ... 57 2 sh Cama A Sc. 65% 200 sh Hestonville. 12: 100 sh Phil & E R. 10% 20 sh W Jersey R. 64