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Perrysburg Journal.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

The safe-burglary case was called on the 19th in the Criminal Court. Gen. Babcock and Somerville will be tried jointly.

In the safe-burglary case, on the 20th, Dist.-Atty. Wells made a lengthy speech endeavoring to show the connection of Gen. Babcock and Somerville with the conspiracy against Columbus Alexander. Columbus Alexander and Col. H. C. Whitley, ex-Chief of Secret Service Division, were examined. Whitley, who is jointly indicted with the defendants, testified under a *solle prosequi* granted in consideration of his evidence, and stated that Asst. Dist. Atty. Harrington and Gen. Babcock were cognizant of the burglary, and promised their co-operation in protecting the participants therein from punishment.

Wirth, Bergenthal, Graw and Schoepfeld, Milwaukee distillers and rectifiers, have had their sentences commuted to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 each. The sentences of A. C. Hesing and three Gangers of Chicago have also been commuted.

In the safe-burglary trial, on the 21st, Whitley was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Judge Fullerton, Babcock's counsel. Banfield, former Solicitor of the Treasury, testified to the intimate relations existing between Babcock, Harrington and Whitley. Nettleship gave a history of how he arranged the burglary under instructions from Whitley. He said two men were detailed to ascertain where newspaper men obtained information as to District affairs and report to Babcock's assistant.

A call for a mass convention of Union soldiers and sailors, to be held at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19, in the interest of Tilden and Hendricks was issued on the 21st by the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Reform Association. The call is signed by the Executive Committee, Maj.-Gen. Hooker, President.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the 21st called in for redemption $10,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, No. 651 to No. 718, both inclusive; $100, No. 8,601 to No. 12,400, both inclusive; $500, No. 15,001 to No. 19,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 35,951 to No. 46,850, both inclusive; total coupons, $7,000,000. Registered bonds—$50, No. 1 to No. 59, both inclusive; $100, No. 1,101 to No. 1,650, both inclusive; $500, No. 1,401 to No. 1,810, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 3,701 to No. 5,750, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 2,301 to No. 2,900, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 3,101 to No. 3,950, both inclusive; total registered, $3,000,000. Aggregate, $10,000,000. Interest will cease on these bonds Dec. 21.

In the safe-burglary trial, on the 22d, Nettleship said he never had any reason to believe that Babcock was connected with the burglary, and understood Whitley to say that Babcock knew nothing of it. Michael Hayes testified to being sent to Washington by Whitley to assist in the burglary. Maj. Richards gave a history of the burglary and the arrest of Burton, with the books, at the door of Alexander's house.

The U. S. steamship Franklin has been ordered to proceed to New York with Tweed. Upon the arrival of the Franklin at New York Tweed will be surrendered to the authorities.

The prosecution closed in the safe-burglary case on the 25th.

THE EAST.

The State convention of colored Republicans of New York was held on the 19th at Utica. Resolutions were adopted declaring the condition of the South dangerous to the colored race, and calling on the President to protect loyal men in their political rights. The National and State nominees were indorsed.

The New Hampshire Electoral Convention on the 19th adopted resolutions denouncing the recent order of the Attorney-General to U. S. Marshals as an outrage.

Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock died on the 20th at Portsmouth, N. H., of apoplexy.

Thomas Duffy, a Molly Maguire, was convicted at Pottsville, Pa., on the 20th, of murder in the first degree.

The daily attendance at the Centennial Exposition is steadily increasing, and the number present on the opening day is now approximated every day. Nearly 100,000 were present on the 20th.

The parade of the Odd-Fellows at Philadelphia on the 20th was a splended demonstration. At least 15,000 members of the order were in the procession.

The 21st was New York day at the Centennial Exposition and the attendance was larger than on any previous day.

The Americans were the winners by eleven points in the shooting match at Creedmoor on the 21st between six members each of the Irish and American teams.

A letter was received by Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, on the 22d, containing a request from the professional thieves of the city to have a day set apart when they could visit the Exposition without fear of being captured and imprisoned. The letter promised that if the request was granted the suppliants would act in an orderly and law-abiding manner.

The New York Sabbath Committee on the 22d sent a communication to Gen. Newton protesting against the explosion at Hell Gate on the 24th. Gen. Newton replied that while he respected the Sabbath the explosion on that day was a matter of necessity.

The body of a person who committed suicide on the night of the 20th while on the boat from New York to Newport was identified on the 22d as that of Frank B. Smith, private secretary of Secretary Robeson. The supposed cause of the suicide is the death of a sister and the refusal of a young lady to marry him.

There were 89,000 visitors at the Centennial Exposition on the 23d.

Commodore Vanderbilt was reported much weaker on the night of the 23d and fears of a relapse were entertained.

A frightful disaster occurred in Forest County, Pa., on the 21st. The mountain streams became swollen by the recent rains and flooded the partly-settled valley near Ralston's lumber hamlet. Two cabins, occupied by Geo. Parks and Daniel Cooper, wood-choppers, were washed down the mountain side into the stream and the occupants were all drowned. The Parks family consisted of seven persons—father, mother and five children. There were nine members of the Cooper family—Cooper, his wife, six children and Mrs. Adams, mother of Mrs. Cooper. Two persons were drowned in Smithport, Tioga County, and four persons were drowned at Wellsport.

A fire in Baltimore on the morning of the 23d destroyed property valued at $300,000.

An attempt to rob the Second National Bank, of Pittsburgh, was made on the evening of the 24th. Three men effected an entrance to the bank by cutting through the hallway partition, and on the arrival of the watchman at the bank he was seized, gagged and handcuffed. Soon after a brother of the watchman went to the bank and the robbers, becoming alarmed, leaped from the windows. An alarm was given and the robbers were pursued. Lieut. Cronin, of the police, encountered them, when they fired on him, wounding him in two places. They crossed the river to Allegheny City and the police were in hot pursuit at last accounts.

Two Molly Maguires—John J. Slattery and Michael Doolin—were convicted at Pottsville, Pa., on the 23d of conspiracy to murder.

An opinion was delivered in the U. S. Circuit Court at Providence, R. I., on the 25th, in the case of the United States *vs.* R. G. Hazard. The action was one of debt to recover $17,451 tax on defendant's income in 1868. Defendant plead in bar to the recovery of payment the assessment made by the U. S. Assessor with 50 per cent. penalty added. The U. S. Attorney demurred to this and the other pleas and the court sustained the demurrer and entered judament for plaintiff. This case is the first one instituted to recover income tax after a citizen had paid the tax assessed by the U. S. Assessor with the 50 per cent. penalty.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Two companies of Federal troops arrived at the scene of the South Carolina troubles on the 19th. The whites dispersed upon the Federal officer promising to disarm the negroes and arrest the parties charged with crime.

The closing arguments in the Lee case at Beaver, Utah, were delivered on the 19th.

The yellow-fever interments at Savannah, on the 19th, numbered twenty-seven.

The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton, was disabled off Scrucoke Inlet, south of Hatteras, and blown on the beach, on the 17th, and the Captain, D. C. Childs, first and second mates, chief and first assistant engineers, steward, fireman, three seamen and two passengers were lost. Eleven others were saved. The ship is a total wreck.

Seventeen States were represented in the convention of the "Boys in Blue" at Indianapolis on the 20th. Among the noted persons present were Gov. Hartranft, Senator Logan, Gens. Garfield, Burnside, Hurlbut, Goodlove, Norton, Noyes, Negley, Pearson, Drake, Trebridge, Latta, Montgomery; Cols. Scoville and Dudley. The assembly was called to order in the afternoon and Senator Morton made a brief address of welcome. Gen. Garfield, presiding in the absence of the President, Gen. Dix, spoke at some length. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was chosen permanent Chairman of the convention, and made a short speech on assuming that position. Speeches were also delivered by Gens. Hartranft, Burnside, Hurlbut and others and the convention adjourned to the 21st. In the evening there was speaking at the hotels, headquarters and the camps.

The annual session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States commenced at Cleveland on the 20th.

Yellow-fever interments at Savannah on the 20th, thirty-six. The epidemic is increasing in violence and fatality.

The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, Ohio, met at the Home on the 20th. Gen. Butler, ex-Gov. Fred K. Smith, of New Hampshire, Gen. John S. Cavender, of St. Louis, Judge Bond, of Maryland, Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin, and Hon. L. B. Gunckle were present. The day was celebrated by the soldiers as a holiday, and the grounds were illuminated in the evening.

The trial of John D. Lee at Beaver, Utah, for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857 ended on the 20th. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The trouble between the whites and negroes on the Port Royal Railroad, an Augusta (Ga.) dispatch says, recommenced on the 19th. Several buildings on the plantation of James Ashley, near Robbins, were burned by the negroes. The whites attacked the negroes and a fight ensued two whites were killed and, it is supposed, several negroes. The Deputy-Sheriff of Barnwell County was "bushwhacked" by the negroes and seriously wounded.

The yellow-fever interments at Savannah on the 21st numbered sixteen.

Alfred Rodman, of Brownstown, Ind., was lynched on the 21st while returning home from Jeffersonville. He had threatened to kill several persons, and, having already been guilty of murder, he was hanged.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union at its session on the 21st elected Hon. A. M. Kelley, of Richmond, Va., President for the ensuing year.

In the Indianapolis Convention, on the 21st, resolutions denouncing the Democratic party and pledging a full, open and manly support to R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler were adopted. Telegrams and letters from R. B. Hayes, W. A. Wheeler, President Grant, ex-Gov. Morgan of New York, and Gen. Willich, regretting their inability to be present, were read. Speeches were delivered by Gens. Tuttle of Iowa, Kilpatrick of New Jersey, and Robinson of New York. There was a large torchlight procession in the evening.

A fire at Georgetown, Ky., on the 21st destroyed property valued at $125,000.

The Oregon Legislature on the 21st elected Gov. Grover to the U. S. Senate.

The yellow-fever interments at Savannah on the 22d numbered three.

The strike in the rice-fields of South Carolina has broken out anew. All the hands found at work by the strikers were brutally beaten.

The Congressional committee appointed to examine into the postal railway service held a session at Cleveland on the 23d.

In the U. S. Court at Chicago, on the 23d, ex-Ald. Hildreth, a convicted Gauger, who ran away to Canada, paid a fine of $3,000. A. C. Hesing, Burroughs, Abel and Dickinson paid $1,000 fine each and were released from jail. A Chicago dispatch says the whisky war is ended.

The Democracy of Louisville, on the 23d, nominated Albert J. Wells for Congress, Mr. Watterson having positively declined a renomination.

Yellow-fever interments at Savannah on the 23d, thirty; on the 24th, eighteen.

Six hundred cases of yellow fever were reported at Brunswick, Ga., on the 23d. A dispatch says the people are in a most destitute condition, without food, physicians or nurses. The Mayor has telegraphed for aid.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, states that during the recent disturbances in Aiken County twenty-five or thirty negroes were killed and two white men.

In the Jockey Club races at Louisville, Ky., on the 23d, the three-mile dash, all ages, was won by Tenbroeck in 5:26 1-2—the fastest time on record.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Evansville, Ind., at midnight of the 24th.

Yellow-fever interments at Savannah on the 25th, eighteen.

Several illicit whisky stills were unearthed by the Government authorities at Chicago on the 25th. The whisky was manufactured in vinegar works by means of secret pipes and worms.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Paris dispatch of the 19th says the Porte is disposed to reduce its demands to war indemnity to the occupation of two Servian fortresses, recognition of the Porte's suzerainty by Prince Milan without formal reinvestiture at Constantinople, and the dismissal of the present Servian Cabinet.

It was asserted on the 19th that the Czar had given Prince Milan 3,000,000 roubles, and that a large body of Cossacks were ready to enter Servia by way of Roumania.

The Transvaal Republic is reported to be completely disorganized and British annexation is asked for.

The Earl of Beaconsfield (late Mr. Disraeli) made a speech on the 20th defending the course of the British Government on the Eastern question. He said that Servia, in its relations with the Porte, had violated every principle of honor and morality.

A Belgrade special of the 20th says Delligrad is becoming more Russian every hour. Gen. Tchernayeff's headquarters swarm with Russian officers. The proclamation of Prince Milan as King is regarded as purely a Russian movement intended as a defiance to Turkey. Antipathy to England is openly manifested.

Tweed was sent on the 20th to Corunna, where he was embarked for Cuba, to be surrendered on his arrival there to United States officers.

An agreement between the powers as to the basis of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia has been reached. The Porte is reported ready to accord a prolonged armistice provided Russia suspends the dispatch of officers and soldiers to Servia.

About £100,000 newly-imported Russian gold coin has been bought in London for shipment to the United States, and more is likely to be sent.

A Belgrade telegram of the 22d states that the proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was enthusiastically received by the people. The plague has broken out among the Turks before Alexinatz.

Cuban advices of the 22d state that the rebels have been defeated by the Government troops in the State of Canca, and that over 500 were left dead on the battle-field.

The barkentine Idella Berry was wrecked and Capt. Turner, his wife, and the crew, except three men, were drowned during a hurricane at St. Thomas.

John Young, convicted of the murder of Abel McDonald, was hanged at Cayuga, Ont., on the 22d.

Belgrade advices of the 24th say preparations are being made to enable Tchernayeff's army to carry on the war for a long period if an armistice is not concluded at the expiration of the present truce. Volunteers and contributions of money continue to arrive from Russia.

The U. S. steamship Franklin left Gibraltar on the 22d for Vigo to embark Wm. M. Tweed and his companion, Hunt, for New York.

The committee of the Servian Skuptschina approve the proclamation of Prince Milan as King and call on the Government to co-operate.

During a hurricane on the 10th inst. the steamer Dardenong, from Melbourne to Sydney, Australia, foundered near Jervis Bay and sixty of the crew and passengers were drowned.

John O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo County, Ireland, is on his way to the United States bearing an Irish congratulatory address on the Centennial of American independence, to be presented to President Grant.

The Porte on the 25th sent instructions to the Turkish commanders to extend the armistice. A Belgrade dispatch of the same date says the Servians are not satisfied with the conditions of peace proposed by the powers.

The Indians.

BISMARCK, Sept. 20.

Gen. Terry and staff arrived here to-day, *en route* for St. Paul.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Sept. 19.

A council was held with the Indians here to-day. Among the prominent Indian Chiefs present were Red Cloud, Black Cool, Red Leaf, Little Wound, Swift Bear, White Tail, Sitting Bull, Pretty Crow, Eagle Drew, Young-Man-Afraid, Quick Bear, Red Dog and American Horse. The majority of them seemed willing to go to the South and give up the Black Hills if they liked the new country and received money enough. Bishop Whipple and Judge Gaylord told the Indians the Great Father required them to sign a paper binding themselves to go to the Missouri River if they didn't go to the Indian Territory, else they would get no more rations. Sitting Bull broke up the council, saying there would be more days to talk.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 21.

Gen. Crook arrived at Fort Laramie this evening, and is now in council with Gen. Sheridan, who has been waiting for him at that point since Saturday last.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 20.

This evening the commission consummated a treaty with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. These Indians, to the surprise of the Commissioners, after they had offered their signatures to the treaty, hung back, and speeches were made by a number of them before they would touch the pen and make their marks. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes will not sign until to-morrow, after which the Commissioners will start at once for the Spotted Tail Agency to consummate the treaty there. A grand feast was given the Indians to-night.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 24.

It has been permanently settled that a cantonment will be established at old Fort Reno this winter, consisting of four companies of infantry, two of the Fourth, Capt. Von Hermann's and Capt. Reisbee's; one of the Twenty-third, and eight men of Pollock's company of the Ninth Infantry. The latter will be permanent commander of the cantonment. Gen. Merritt, who is now in the vicinity of Deadwood, has been ordered to scout across west to the Little Missouri on his way south. By the time he reaches the Platte, or in two weeks, Crook is expected to have a fresh command, ready to take the field again in person for a vigorous fall campaign. Gen. Mackenzie with the Fourth and other cavalry will probably compose the expedition.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 22.

A most frightful accident occurred at an early hour this morning at Black Lick Station, on the Pan Handle Road, about twelve miles from this city. The passenger train was running at a rate of perhaps forty miles an hour, when from some cause or other four cars jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, which is some twenty-five or thirty feet at that place. The engine, baggage-car, and mail-car remained on the track, while those in the rear went off. The cars that went down the embankment are in a terribly broken condition.

Intelligence was at once sent to the city and in a few minutes a wrecking train and physicians were on the scene of the accident and every attention was given the wounded that could be given. Conductor Lacy, who was in charge of the train, and his assistants did what was in their power to alleviate the sufferers until assistance arrived, and the killed and wounded were brought to the Union Depot, from whence the wounded were removed to the hotels. Physicians from the city responded promptly and administered to the wants of their patients.

Four persons were killed outright—a son of S. P. Bennett, of Cairo, Ill.; Lizzie Bancroft, of Philadelphia, a child eight years old; William Kenckling, supposed to be from Cincinnati, and Isaac Thornton, of Van Meter, Iowa—and Mrs. Brazelton, of Greenwood, Iowa, died after her removal to Columbus.

The *Evening Dispatch* gives the following as a reliable list of the persons injured severely enough to require mention, and the extent of their injuries: Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of New Orleans, badly hurt about the head and chest; Samuel Lentz, of Philadelphia, badly bruised about the body; George Ohmer, fomerly owner of the depot restaurant in this city, and wife and daughter were seriously injured. The injuries received by this party are principally internal and body bruises. Mr. Ohmer is now a resident of Dayton, Ohio. J. D. Briggs and wife, of Springfield, Mo., are badly bruised; Mr. J. McCoy, of Louisville, seriously injured; Mr. Brazelton, of Greenwood, Iowa (whose wife was killed), seriously cut in the thigh and head. They had been to the Centennial and were returning, *via* the South. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bancroft (parents of Lizzie, who was killed) and three children, of Philadelphia, all injured. Mrs. Bancroft received internal injuries and the children were injured more or less about the body. Mrs. Mary Banning, Pleasant Ridge, head, hand and face badly cut; C. H. Fay, of Concord, N. H., shoulder and legs broken; L. S. Leyman, of Goshen, Ohio, hand cut and leg badly bruised; Peter Lumstine, of Ankeny, Iowa, head cut and side badly bruised; Mrs. Lumstine, head cut and neck strained; Calvin Thornton, Des Moines, Iowa, head and legs slightly bruised; J. D. Beggs, Springfield, Mo., shoulder and legs badly hurt; Mrs. J. D. Beggs, head bruised and shoulder badly sprained; A. Shockey, St. Louis, head and shoulders considerably cut; Mrs. Shockey, legs cut and body badly bruised; Samuel Jones, of St. Louis, badly hurt about the breast, head and arms; Mrs. S. Eastwood, of Louisville, left shoulder dislocated; Mattie Grubblinghoff, of Dayton, face and head bruised; S. B. Bennett, of Cairo (whose son was killed), foot and leg crushed; Mrs. Bennett, hand cut and shoulder badly bruised; J. M. McCoy, of Louisville, body badly bruised; W. J. William, of Vincennes, Ind., bruised about the chest and legs; Mrs. Lizzie Shanklon, of Evansville, shoulder and head bruised; Samuel Orr, of Junction City, head and legs badly bruised; John Wolz, of Burton, Miss., head and hand cut and arm sprained; Mrs. S. A. Ort, of Louisville, badly cut about the back; Sarah Oden, of Burton, Miss., badly bruised; R. S. Hornbrook, of Lexington, leg badly bruised. A man supposed to be John Weedenbergen, of Hamilton, Ohio, is still lying at the depot badly but not fatally injured. He declined to give his name for fear of the effect the news would have upon his wife.

A visit to the place of the accident shows that the track was straight at that point; that the road was laid with steel rails and is in excellent condition. This morning the wheels of all the cars were tested thoroughly at Newark, a few miles from Black Lick, and found to be all sound. The immediate cause of the terrible wreck appears to have been the breaking of one of the journals of the forward truck of the first passenger coach or smoking car, which let one corner of the truck down on the axle. The train had evidently been running for a long distance after the journal broke, as the axle had almost buried itself through wearing in the hard, oaken cross-piece of the truck. Some 250 yards east of the scene of the disaster is a short switch, at the east end of which the disordered truck first jumped the track. The wheels bounded over the ties, pressing against the main rail on the one side and against the switch rail on the other, until the west end of the switch was reached, when the coach was forced almost straight forward again for some distance; but its connection with the baggage-car being broken, it suddenly plunged aside, and in an instant four coaches were tumbling down the embankment.

One of the most unaccountable features of the accident is that the third, or middle, coach remained on the track, the two in front of it and the two sleepers behind going off. The passengers of the middle coach saw the cars in front cutting some grand gyrations, and felt their own car careen slightly and then fall back to its place and dash onward through the darkness after the engine and two baggage-cars. Mr. Chapman, General Superintendent of the new Scioto Valley Railroad, being on the middle car, ran to the platform and threw on the brake, thus preventing a collision with the engine and baggage-cars, which, being without brakes, ran almost a mile on a slight down-grade before the engineer could stop them.

The Explosion at Hell Gate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Dispatches were sent to Washington, last night, announcing the completion of the work at Hell Gate. At midnight the syphon gate valve was turned, and the work of flooding the mine commenced. Since that time water has poured into the subterranean vault at the rate of 100 gallons a minute. By eight o'clock to-night the excavation will be completely inundated. The wires leading from the 1,300 pockets in the mines attached to the cartridges have all been safely connected, and are secured in the outside bomb-proof, ready to be attached to the batteries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

With a slight tremor of the earth throughout the city and the upheaval of two columns of water, accompanied with a considerable quantity of rock, which all fell into the river, Hallett's Point Reef, at Hell Gate, was demolished this afternoon. No accident occurred. The triumph of American engineering accomplished by Gen. John Newton was completed in precise time and manner intended, and without a single accident. At twelve o'clock streams of pedestrians were winding their way across the city to points of observation. On the east side vast numbers of strangers came to see what everybody expected would be a magnificent spectacle. At two o'clock the cross streets and avenues from which a view could be had were swarming with people, and the house-tops along the east side were crowded. Great alarm prevailed amongst the residents of First avenue and the cross streets, from Eighty-second to Ninety-sixth street, and some houses were entirely deserted by the residents through fear of rocks being hurled across the river or a huge wave being caused by the upheaval. Every house in the vicinity had its doors and windows open as a matter of precaution, but the great mass of people had no fear whatever, and spectators swarmed on the piers and low grounds directly in line with the rock where they would be drowned by thousands in case of a wave. Police lined First and Second avenues and were stationed amongst the crowds on the rocks to be available in case of a panic.

A bird's-eye view of the point of interest was had by 12,000 or 13,000 people at the heights between Ninety-second and Ninety-sixth streets and at Third avenue, where there are no houses. Directly opposite, across the river, was Hallett's Point and the timbers and shanties at the opening of the shaft; nearly midway in the river, but a trifle to the north, was a little island with a boat-house. The rock to be blasted lay beneath the surface, between the little island and Hallett's Point. The Government scow and Police and Emigration Board steamer and hundreds of barges and row-boats lay between New York and Ward's Island, about opposite One Hundred and Tenth street.

At two o'clock a faint puff of smoke arose from the scow, followed by the report of the first gun, and there was an instant commotion. Ten minutes later another report and a deep hush fell upon the multitude. The stillness was unbroken from then until the third gun, at 2:50, which was followed precisely at 2:51 o'clock by the explosion. In a straight and seemingly narrow line, running north and south for about 300 yards, the water whitened and arose evenly three or four feet high. A dull "thud" was heard; rocks trembled beneath the feet of the multitude as if from two quick, short pulsations of earthquake. The water, which appeared to remain stationary for an instant, broke and spurted up in irregular, dark, yellowish masses about twelve feet high, mixed with dark smoke from the dynamite, then it fell back, and in a moment the river resumed its usual peaceful aspect. Then a mighty cheer arose from along the northeast side of the city, and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells were rung out joyously, and all was over.

The report was scarcely noticeable, and not so much as a ripple was caused upon the water save just over the spot where the explosion took place. There was no concussion in the air and not a pane of glass was broken in the city or on Ward's Island. Immediately after the explosion hundreds of row boats set out at their best speed for Hell Gate, each anxious to have the honor of first passing over the scene of the explosion. That the work was effectually done is the general feeling, and this also appears from the fact that the police boat passed over the spot safely.

Probably the finest view of the whole explosion was from Hoyt's place, some yards east of Hallett's Point. The ground is high, and Hell Gate did not appear more than 200 yards away. It was from this point that Gen. Newton and the telegraph operators sent the electric fluid rushing into the mine. Suddenly a cloud of water, turned into white spray, shot up just off Hallett's Point. This was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks and lumber, and at the same moment a heavy shock ran through the ground, and gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud, but low, rumbling and deep. A cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and in ten seconds the water had become again level, and no traces were left but a large yellow space caused by the mud and other substances thrown up.

At the works it was found that the coffer-dam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. A small house which stood close by the shaft was thrown a distance of ten feet, but all the other buildings were just as before the explosion. The affair was a complete success, and the whole reef was blown up. The tide was materially changed by the explosion, and now the current sets directly on Big and Little Mill Rocks. They will have to be exploded next.

The weight of the different compounds used in the explosion is as follows:

Rend-rock, pounds	9,061½
Vulcan powder, pounds	14,244
Dynamite, pounds	26,976
Dynamite in the primers, pounds	3,500
Total pounds	52,781½

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

Mary Newton, daughter of Gen. Newton and not quite three years of age, fired the mine that blew Hallett's Point reef to pieces yesterday. Last evening, when the tide was at about half ebb, the steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, passed over the place of the explosion. She encountered no difficulty and sailed about fifty feet nearer to Hallett's Point than any steamer had ever done before.

The Minnesota Bank Robbers.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 21.

The *Pioneer-Press* has a special from Madelia, Watonwon County, Minn., announcing the capture of four of the Northfield robbers. The four captured are those lost track of in the timber around Mankato, two of whom are supposed to be the noted Younger brothers. The dispatch says: "The four missing robbers went to a house at seven a. m. to-day, about seven miles north of here, bought some bread and butter and started west on foot. News was sent in as fast as a horse could travel and forty or fifty men were after them as soon as they could get horses and arms. They drove them eight miles north of here. They then had them out on the prairie and opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire but kept working toward the river and at last got there and hid in the bushes. By this time our men were all together and surrounded the bushes the robbers were in. The firing became general, our men advancing all the time. At last the robbers saw there was no use and gave up. One was killed and the other three wounded. The one that is supposed to be Cole Younger is wounded badly in the hand and back. The other has a bad wound in the jaw and shoulder. It is thought that one, and perhaps two, will die of their wounds. One of them has an old wound in his arm, supposed to be one of the wounded at Northfield. Capt. Murphy was wounded in the side and George Bradford's arm scratched, but they are both only slight wounds and will be all right. The wounded robbers have confessed to the Sheriff having them in charge that they are the Younger brothers, but refuse to give the name of their dead comrade."

Pioneer-Press specials from Sioux City say that the two robbers who were chased into Dakota were overtaken by a citizens' *posse*, six miles above Yankton, to-day. The robbers, when sighted, turned and fired, wounding one of the pursuers' horses, and then took to the woods and were again lost sight of. The hunt is being continued and it is thought will certainly end in running the band down.

Gov. Pillsbury has telegraphed the local officers at Madelia at once to send to the city the wounded robbers and the body of the dead one, and they will be here to-morrow morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.

The three wounded robbers were to-day delivered to the Sheriff of Rice County, and have been lodged in jail at Faribault. Notwithstanding their exhaustion from lack of food and exposure for fourteen days, mostly of cold, rainy weather, loss of blood by wounds, and excitement from constant crowds of visitors who have been admitted to see and talk with them at Madelia, the physicians are confident all will recover. The body of the one killed at Madelia was to-day delivered at the State Capitol, where it has been photographed and embalmed for future identification. Bob Younger thinks Heywood, of the Northfield bank, couldn't open the safe, and appeared brave from being too much afraid to explain himself. Both Bob and Cole say that the man who shot Heywood did so because he thought when Heywood staggered to his place at the counter he was reaching underneath for a pistol.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.

The Chief of Police of St. Louis, a member of the police force in that city, and C. B. Hunn, Superintendent of the United States Express Company, arrived in this city Sunday morning. They came for the purpose of establishing the identity of the dead and wounded robbers. After examining the dead body here of the man killed at Madelia they without hesitation pronounced it that of Charley Pitts, and from photographs are satisfied that those killed at Northfield were Bill Chadwick and Ciel Miller. The prisoners they identify as Cole Younger, Bob Younger, and Al. Carter, a notorious Texan desperado.

Tweed in Cuba.

A *Herald* reporter, ascertaining yesterday that a merchant of this city, well known in the Cuban trade, had received letters from William M. Tweed, paid him a visit. When questioned, the merchant admitted that he had received a letter from John Secor, that Secor was Tweed, and that the letter had been written in Cuba, under promise that his name would not be divulged. The gentleman gave the following interesting and graphic details of Tweed's movements in Cuba:

"Tweed was landed on a rocky promontory about ten miles from Santiago de Cuba by a boat which took him ashore from an American yacht. I have also heard that the vessel which landed him on the Cuban coast was bound for Jamaica. This, however, is immaterial. Here, much fatigued and exhausted, Tweed was discovered by a fisherman, who volunteered to conduct him to Santiago de Cuba, and they marched along over the rocky paths leading to the city. Tweed was accompanied by a man named Hunt, who, if I mistake not, was a coachman for a long time in the service of Tweed, and was noted for his fidelity and honesty. Well, Tweed, owing to his heavy weight, had much difficulty in walking to the city of Santiago. He was terribly sunburnt, his face being as brown as a berry and very much blistered. The fisherman who accompanied them received a gold "ounce" for his trouble, and led the wandering pair, not to a hotel, but to police headquarters. Had Tweed and his follower been discovered by the Spanish troops on the beach they would undoubtedly have been shot, after a drum-head court-martial, as American filibusters just landed from Jamaica *en route* for 'Cuba Libre.'

"I cannot tell you what date this was, as my letter does not give it. The police authorities not being satisfied with the fisherman's explanation, or Tweed's statement, naturally made in English, that he was an American citizen, sent him and Hunt on board the Spanish man-of-war stationed in the harbor, as prisoners. Tweed and Hunt were accordingly marched off to the vessel and there detained. While on board Tweed sent for the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Young (who is now in this country, either at Philadelphia or Washington), and demanded the protection due to an American citizen. Mr. Young, who is a very fine fellow, instantly interested himself in the case, and took into his counsel Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul. Tweed's passport was found to be in order as 'John Secor,' likewise that of his companion in exile, 'Hunt.' Their release was formally demanded and granted, and Tweed took up his residence at Hotel de Shy, kept by Mme. Adelia, under police surveillance. Here he lived very quietly. Meanwhile Consul-Gen. Hall entertained a suspicion that there was something wrong about 'Secor,' in spite of his passport being *en regle*. Telegrams passed frequently between him and United States Consul-Gen. Hall at Havana. Tweed, feeling that he was looked upon with suspicion, was restless to be off, and engaged passage in the bark Carmen, bound for Vigo and Barcelona. Tweed, through not having his passport *vised* by the Spanish authorities on the 22d of July, causing the Carmen to be detained till the 26th, he paying demurrage for the delay. The night before his departure Mr. Young telegraphed to Consul-Gen. Hall at Havana that it was William M. Tweed who was using the name of 'Secor,' but the dispatch arrived too late at Havana. Mr. Hall immediately took a carriage and went out of town for a distance of eight miles to find Capt.-Gen. Jovellar to ask him to send an order to detain Tweed, *alias* Secor. The dispatch was sent but arrived too late, the Carmen having sailed. The authorities, however, both at Santiago de Cuba and Havana were made acquainted with the facts in the case and the news was consequently telegraphed over to Madrid. The rest you know."—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Speech Attributed to Nelson.

It has been stated in some of our best biographies of Nelson that he went into the battle of Trafalgar with orders and decorations on his coat; that his officers pointed out to him that these would attract the attention of the enemy's marksmen, and requested him to change his coat; and that he proudly answered: "In honor I have won them, and in honor I will wear them," or in words to that effect. Some years past my friends, Mr. Francis Baily and Admiral W. H. Smyth, came in contact with Sir Thomas Hardy (the Capt. Hardy of Nelson's flag-ship), and inquired of him as to the accuracy of this report. He replied distinctly that Nelson did wear the decorated coat, and that he (Capt. Hardy) did represent to Nelson the danger; but that the character of Nelson's reply was materially different from that reported. He only replied, peevishly: "This is not a time to talk of changing coats." I heard this from my friends very soon after their interview with Sir Thomas Hardy. I think it probable that Nelson was at the time in great anxiety. The hostile fleet lay in a deep horseshoe form, open to the windward. The smaller British fleet, in two nearly equal divisions, advanced in nearly parallel lines into the horseshoe. The wind fell to a very light breeze, and the British advance was very slow. During this time the British fleet was exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, which they could not return. Had the wind sunk to calm the British fleet might have perished. There remained, however, enough of breeze to carry them on, and, when once mixed in melee, their success was no longer doubtful.—*G. B. Airy, in the Athenæum.*

—A shot that hits is better than a broadside that misses.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

—The boiler of a saw-mill at Murfreesboro, Tenn., exploded the other day, killing Samuel Stevens and William Harrison.

—Patrick Duffer was shot and, it is supposed, mortally wounded, at Boston, a few evenings since, by John Bennett. Duffer was trying to break in Bennett's door.

—Park Adams, a boy fifteen years of age, while playing pull-away, at Fond du Lac, Wis., a few days since, stumbled and fell, breaking his neck and causing instant death.

—Wm. J. Williams, under arrest on a charge of complicity in the recent express robbery on the Utah Central Railroad, waived further examination at the conclusion of the evidence of the prosecution and was held in $5,000 bonds to answer.

—Charles Creighton was shot at Hyde Park, near Chicago, the other morning, during a heated political discussion, by Abe Kleinman. Creighton is a contractor, and a man of property. Kleinman is one of the best pigeon shots in the country and well known.

—During a brawl in a saloon near the Union depot at St. Louis, a short time since, Pat Branigan was stabbed in the thigh by J. Connor. The knife severed the femoral artery and Branigan bled to death before proper medical aid could be procured. The murderer was arrested after a fierce struggle.

—Justus T. Marson, Danish Vice-Consul at Porto Rico, was killed during the recent trip of the steamship Cambria from New York to England. He was sitting in the deck-house when a sudden lurch of the ship threw him against the bulwark with great violence, crushing his head. He died in a few minutes.

—While two Wells, Fargo & Co. guards who came down to Ogden, Utah, from Montana with gold dust were passing along on the railroad platform the other night one of them dropped his shot-gun, loaded heavily with slugs, which was discharged and shot a lady and gentleman. It is doubtful if either will recover.

—John Hallenbeck, an estimable citizen of Athens, N. Y., recently met with a fatal accident. While engaged in procuring a load of sand from a sand bank near his residence, the bank, about twelve feet in height, suddenly caved in, striking him with such force as to throw him forward against his wagon. His head struck the latter with great force, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

—As a party of hunters were returning home from a hunt the other afternoon, and when near the fair-grounds at Onawa, Iowa, a young man named Samuel Gubsell took his gun from under the wagon-seat, drawing it toward him by the muzzle. The h