THE TROUBLE IN FLORIDA.

THE REFUGEES RETURNING TO LAKE CITY WELL ARMED.

More Attempts at Assassination Expected—Postmaster Moore Accuses Three County Officers of Robbery—Grantism Run Wild in the State—The Instructive Story of Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Gleason.

Correspondence of The Sun.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 14.—Yesterday Mr. Waldron, the newly appointed Clerk of Columbia county, who escaped assassination a week ago, returned to Lake City. He declares that his family has been threatened long enough, and that he is now going to protect his wife and child. He entered Lake City in the day time, and thus escaped assassination. Last night he remained in his house with six colored militia, who were detailed to repel any attack that might be made upon him. Ex-Gov. Day and Postmaster Moore are still here, but tell me that they shall go to Lake City within a day or two, determined to fight the desperadoes with their own weapons. Keene's wife appears to be able to take care of her homestead without her husband's assistance. It is known that men are prepared to assassinate the refugees at the first opportunity.

It is a singular fact that Sheriff Bush occupies Postmaster Moore's house as his office, and that Moore lives in a house owned by Senator Johnson. It seems that the Constitution gives the Governor power to appoint the County Commissioners without the advice and consent of the Senate. The immediate cause of hostilities now appears to be that the new Board of Commissioners showed a disposition to force Bush to make a statement of his accounts.

WHAT POSTMASTER MOORE SAYS.

Today I met Postmaster Moore. He requested me to write the following statement as his explanation of the cause of the trouble:

"I was Tax Collector in 1870. I resigned the position on account of my business and because I was sick of the trouble of collecting the taxes. Bush was appointed Tax Collector in my place. My accounts were settled up. The State Comptroller discovered that I had paid $40 too much into the State Treasury. He gave me a drawback for $40 on Bush. Bush has steadily refused to pay me back this money. About the time that I resigned Duval Selph was driven out of Hamilton county. He had been Sheriff of that county, but he had murdered so many men and had become such a terror to the community that the people arose in a body and drove him from the county. Selph then came to Columbia county and immediately turned out to be an active Republican and an ardent supporter of Senator Johnson. Bush, Johnson, and Selph then apparently formed a Ring for the purpose of robbing the people of the county. The first move was the removal of Dr. Hunter, County Treasurer, and the appointment of Ridgell. Ridgell cleared out and has never been seen since. He left the county assets with Johnson.

THE MISSING SCRIP.

When I resigned as Tax Collector I turned over to Ridgell $3,500 in scrip cash orders. Of course they fell into Johnson's hands, and that was the last heard of the scrip. Johnson is a banker. Meanwhile Gov. Reed appointed me County Commissioner. I was elected President of the Board. It was my duty to look into the accounts of the Treasurer, Tax Collector, and Sheriff. I suspected something wrong, because Johnson had enrolled all new scrip issued. My first object was to discover what had become of the $3,500 in scrip which I had turned over to Ridgell. The only way to do this was to ascertain how much county scrip there was out. The County Commissioners therefore issued notices to the people to register their scrip so that it might be enrolled and new scrip issued in its place. Well, the people registered, and only between $600 and $700 was found to be afloat. Johnson and Selph were afraid to register the $3,500 in scrip which they had stolen, because they thought that as I had turned the scrip over to Ridgell it might be recognized if they offered it for registration. Their next move was upon Gov. Reed. It was a successful one. I was thrown out of the office of County Commissioner, and Duval Selph was appointed in my stead. During this time Johnson and Selph were making great pretensions of buying in scrip so as to cover themselves.

THE SCRIP TURNS UP.

After I was removed from office, Selph and Johnson turned up before the County Commissioners with a lot of scrip which it was immediately filed away where it could be seen at any time. As soon as Selph was made Commissioner, and his and Johnson's scrip was changed, the cancelled scrip was burned. They intended to make a big show of burning in flames of the burned scrip. It is impossible to ascertain how much scrip they really set afloat, but it is certain that they not only ran in the $3,500 that I turned over to Ridgell, but that they issued about $6,000 more scrip to themselves, then they had actually issued when they made their first move. As President of the County Board he had the County Commissioners under his thumb. Last fall the Commissioners passed a law that only a certain kind of scrip should be received for county taxes. It turned out that there was about $10,000 of this certain kind afloat, besides Johnson's, and that it was all owned by Selph and Johnson.

LOOKING INTO THE MATTER.

"The new County Commissioners have taken steps to investigate the matter, and that is one cause of the shooting in Lake City. As I have been appointed Tax Collector by Gov. Hart, Bush will be compelled to turn his accounts over to me, when it will be discovered what has become of all the money he has collected for the year 1872. Of course he (Selph) and Johnson are in desperate straits at the prospect of an exposure. Only a day or two before the shooting Bush told me that his friends didn't want him to give up the office and that he wouldn't give it up. He endeavored to intimidate me by saying that Selph had promised to back him with his money and pistols. There is only one way for them to keep the money they have stolen and get out of the trouble they are in. That way is for them to secure a Board of County Commissioners who will certify to any deficiency in their accounts and accept county scrip in payment of the defalcations. As they have stolen and manufactured the scrip, this would bring them out of the trouble and leave them in possession of the swag."

Correspondent—Do you know, Mr. Moore, that Sheriff Bush is a defaulter?

Postmaster Moore—All I know is that I am one of Bush's sureties, and that the State Comptroller has informed me that he has begun a suit against Bush for twelve or thirteen thousand dollars, State taxes, which Bush has collected, but has not turned over.

ANOTHER TALK WITH GOV. DAY.

While Mr. Moore was making this statement ex-Gov. Day entered. He said that he had heard that I had been talking with Senator Johnson, and that Johnson had told me that Day was a defaulter in his accounts as Treasurer of the County School Board. Gov. Day said that the Johnson Ring wanted to get control of the School Board. Their first move was to accuse him (Gov. Day) of being a thief. The Governor continued:

"Selph put a resolution through the Board of County Commissioners to appoint a committee to examine my books. Being President of the board, Selph appointed the committee. Of course the committee was made up of my personal enemies. I wouldn't show them my books. I knew what would happen if I did. They would go to work and alter the entries, and then declare that they had discovered a defalcation. Thereupon I would have been kicked out and a murderer or a thief would have been appointed Treasurer of the County School Board in my stead. Johnson told you that I had refused to show my books. Johnson lies. After I had refused to allow Selph's county committee to look at my books, I sent over to the Grand Jury, which was then in session, and asked them to come over and look at the books. They came, examined the books, and reported everything correct. Now to show you what Bush has been at. At the very time that the Grand Jury examined my books I had vouchers showing that Bush had collected $3,277, school tax, but had only paid over to me $2,900. I never could get another cent out of him, though he kept promising to make it all right. This is not the first time that my vouchers and Bush's payments were at variance. Take the tax of 1872. I had vouchers for $2,200, and Bush never paid over but $1,900."

A SUMMING UP.

Such is the history of the troubles in Lake City from the lips of the men concerned. It shows that Florida has a Constitution which gives its Governor complete control of every county in the State. It shows that the Governor has this power without regard to the welfare of the taxpayers in the different counties, and solely with a view to advance his personal and political interests. In Columbia county it seems that the Governor has deliberately placed the interests of the taxpayers in the hands of noted desperadoes, and they in return have unscrupulously advanced the Governor's schemes in the Legislature. All this is shown by their own admissions. They virtually acknowledge that the Governor gives them permission to rob the people in return for their influence in political conventions and elsewhere.

MODEL REPUBLICANS.

Columbia and Jackson counties have the reputation of being the most lawless counties in the State. Assassination is common in both counties. The more respectable citizens shrug their shoulders and say that it is none of their business. The man who has killed the greatest number of men is looked up to as a hero by the young men who lounge about the stores and hotels, and many of these young men only await an opportunity to emulate his example. In Marianna, Jackson county, last year, a stranger was shot down in the public streets by a young man, solely because he was a stranger and had no friends there. The young man who committed the murder was not even arrested, and has swaggered about the county ever since, glorying in the reputation he has achieved. In Ellaville, a small town in Columbia county, it is unsafe for a stranger to appear. Men have been known to partake of a stranger's hospitality and to blow out his brains from pure love of bloodshed while shaking hands at parting. All this lawless element is used by the Republican politicians. So long as the murderers support certain men for the Legislature and for State offices, so long they are secure. The Governor appoints the men who select the Grand Jury, and the Senator or Representative who does the will of the Governor, or the will of the Ring that controls the Governor, has it in his power to protect any man, no matter with what crime he is charged.

WEAK-KNEED DEMOCRATS.

Nor are the Democrats entirely free from blame. When the controlling Ring in the Republican party need their services they always find enough weak-kneed Democrats to pull them through. The election of Conover to the United States Senate proves this. In making up the Committee on Contested Seats, Conover managed to pack it with men who were subservient to his interest. The seats of many conservatives were contested by men who had not the shadow of a right to them. It was well known in the Legislature that no man whose seat was contested was secure unless he cast a vote for Conover. I was informed by a Democratic member of the Legislature that several Democrats cowed under the crack of Conover's whip, and saved their seats by casting their votes for him.

OPERATIONS OF A LEADING GRANTITE.

William H. Gleason, once Lieutenant-Governor of the State, is another fair example of a Florida politician. A Democratic member of the Legislature informed me that Gleason spends the most of his time in New York city. Some years ago he managed to take a land grant out of the Legislature. This grant is situated along the Miami river, bordering the Everglades, on the southeast coast of Florida. It lies in Dade county. Eight or ten persons live upon Gleason's grant. Of course Dade county sends a representative to the Legislature. Three years ago, while Gleason was in New York, a State half of the county [illegible] Gleason himself held one other half were held by men in his interest, but of less than average intelligence, no notice of an election was given in that county, and consequently nobody was elected to the Legislature. Accidentally hearing of this, Gleason put for the Miami settlement, and about a month afterward held an election on his own account, walked into the Assembly at the proper time and claimed the seat for the county, and held it two years. Last year he was defeated by two votes. This would never do. He was County Judge, County Clerk, County Commissioner, and one of the Board of Canvassers, and as might be expected he was counted in to the Assembly. When he appeared at Tallahassee during the late session he astonished the native lights claiming mileage from New York city. Through some miracle his claim was disallowed. It may interest some people to know that the taxes collected from Dade county are not sufficient to pay the mileage of her Assemblyman.

HOW TO ELECT A GRANT SENATOR.

But this is not all. Brevard and Dade counties send a Senator to Tallahassee. The Conservative candidate last year was a gentleman named Sawyer, who owns property and has lived in Brevard county over thirty years. The Grant-Gleason candidate was one Sturdevant, a chum of Gleason's, living in Dade county. Stewart carried both counties—Brevard by a unanimous vote and Dade by two majority. Through some hocus-pocus the returns from Brevard were held back, and finally thrown out altogether. Sturdevant and Gleason, being on the Board of Canvassers from Dade county, threw out three Stewart ballots, on the ground that they were cast by foreigners who were not qualified to vote. The Board of County Canvassers then gave Gleason and Sturdevant their certificates of election as Assemblyman and Senator respectively. They appeared at Tallahassee and obtained seats in the Legislature, notwithstanding the fact that the three foreigners whose votes were thrown out in Dade county went to the Capitol and exhibited their naturalization papers. Thus Sturdevant, though receiving not a single vote in Brevard and only a half dozen in Dade, holds the Senator's seat for the next four years. Gleason is now Assemblyman, Collector, and Assessor of Dade county, while Sturdevant is County Judge, County Clerk, and Senator from Dade county. He will receive two salaries in the county. It is also asserted that both gentlemen hold Federal offices.

From this statement it is easily seen where the Grant party in Florida obtain their five majority on joint ballot. There is no doubt but what the Conservatives carried the State. If the State had the people had been carried out, Bloxham would nowe be Governor, and an honest man would be sitting in Conover's seat in the United States Senate. There is but little hope for Florida in the future. The negroes and carpet-baggers in Georgia, having discovered that there is no hope of permanently riding the State, are flocking to the land of flowers by hundreds. They will cast a solid vote against honest government, and the trouble at Lake City is only an outcropping of [illegible]

AMERICAN NUNS IN ROME.

THREE SOUTHERN BELLES TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.

A Tour in Europe that Ended in a Convent—An Imposing Ceremony in the World-renowned Convent of the Sacred Heart.

ROME, Feb. 22.—I have just learned that three American ladies were received on the 19th inst. at the Convent of the Presentation. In conventual phraseology receiving means taking the white veil. During their life in the world these ladies were Miss Clara Devine, a native of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Alice Furlong and Miss Mary Fenelon, both of New Orleans. For nearly two years these young women were associated at the schools of the French Sisters of the Sacred Heart on the Pincian Hill. In these famous schools ladies representing almost every civilized nation congregate, and our own Republic has now several of her worthy daughters imbibing culture and grace from these fountains of learning and virtue.

Two of the newly received sisters, the Misses Devine and Fenelon, were wrapt in the enjoyment of a continental tour when they paid a casual visit to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. It was merely one of the lions which absorbed their interest while in the City of the Seven Hills. The visit made

THE LIGHT-HEARTED AMERICAN GIRLS

returned to their hotel to prepare for the opera at the Argentino and plan the programme of the morrow. During their visit to the French Sisters, Misses Devine and Fenelon promised to call some other day, and at an earlier hour, in order to see the schools in working order and be introduced to several of their countrywomen who were being educated there. It was this second visit which probably shaped the destiny of the young and buoyant tourists. They were captivated by the excellent discipline of the institution, by the manners of the pupils, and the benevolence of the [illegible] Sacred Heart. Miss Devine was [illegible] by her father, and Miss Fenelon by her brother during their European travel, and these gentlemen while preparing to leave Rome were urgently pressed by the daughter and sister to consent to their becoming pupils of the French Sisters for at least the period of six months. Mr. Devine calmly succumbed to his daughter's entreaties; but Mr. Fenelon, who is of the Presbyterian Church, as strongly protested against his sister's wish. Mr. Fenelon's father and brothers are Presbyterians, his mother and sisters Roman Catholics. Through Mr. Devine's persuasion Miss Fenelon's brother somewhat reluctantly consented

TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE FRENCH NUNS

for his sister's six months tuition and board at their convent. These six months were extended to a year, when about the anniversary of their entrance into the schools of the French nuns, a scene was presented in the Convent of the Presentation which proves that three young American ladies had closed their accounts with the world—that Clara Devine, Alice Furlong, and Mary Fenelon had devoted their young lives to the cold, solemn cloister.

In describing the reception of the postulants a Roman paper says: "The echoes of sacred music might still be supposed to linger around the precincts of the little conventual sanctuary, for on the foregoing Sunday sweet voices were chanting the appropriate hymns on the occasion of the profession of five other foreign ladies, who took that auspicious day, sacred to the name of Jesus, took

THE HEROIC VOWS OF PERPETUAL POVERTY,

chastity and obedience, pronounced by Him to whom they offer part. The nun professed irrevocably dedicates herself to God for the religious life. The nun received but enters on a probationary term of two years, at the expiration of which she either assumes the black veil, should she feel assured of her vocation, or withdraws again into the world to serve God in that state of life which seems to her most pleasing. Twelve postulants had just toiled the "Angelus," which bade the small congregation prostrate themselves in prayer to utter the response of the blessed virgin to the angelic salutation, and to beseech of her motherly love to guard and pray for them "now and at the hour of their death," when a procession formed by little girls, each bearing a head a rich and massive crucifix, began to wend its way from the reception room to the chapel. The brilliant hues of the little ones' dresses of blue and white, over which flowed a long white veil crowned by wreaths of flowers, contrasted not inharmoniously with the sober and sombre garbs of the Sisters preceding the postulants, whose rich apparel far outshone even the fashion, gayety, and magnificence of ball room wardrobes. They passed to the foot of the altar and knelt while the appropriate prayers were said by the bishop, Monsignore Filippi. Throughout the imposing ceremony the choir, the illustrious Coppaloni, sang appropriate pieces. After the necessary rites had been performed, the postulants withdrew from the chapel, the choir chanting

THE GAY DRESSES

in which they first appeared, being now robed in black gowns of coarse serge and wearing white linen veils. The Reverend Mother and one of the Sisters then brought baskets, boxes, and crosses with which the bishop was to invest them, and for which they joyfully sacrificed the bracelets, chains, and ornaments of precious metal which had graced their persons on the first entrance. To the usual question put to each by the bishop, "What do you ask?" the postulants answered that they desired to enter the life of the cloister. The bishop then turning to the Reverend Mother, asked her whether she had made the usual inquiries, and whether she was satisfied with the postulants, and she responding in the affirmative, he proceeded to invest both with the insignia of their religious profession, and covering their heads with the white veils, he prayed that that might be an outward emblem of the inward purity of the lives that they had chosen. The choir then began a joyful anthem."

Many American ladies and gentlemen were present at these ceremonies, and among them a few personal acquaintances of the newly received Sisters.

JAMES DOYLE'S BACK PAY.

Important Decision in a Mandamus Case Against the Comptroller.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the case of The People ex. rel. James Doyle against Andrew H. Green, which was argued several weeks ago in Supreme Court Chambers. The decision is important, as there are several other cases of the same nature. The able opinion of Judge Davis is given below:

"The return of the defendant alleges that the relator "was not a lawfully appointed officer or attendant of the Superior Court during the period from May 1 to June 11, 1872," and that "said Doyle was never, prior to June 11, 1872, a duly appointed officer or attendant of said court." Upon this return the relator must take issue either by demurrer or plea. It is apparent, however, upon the papers what the real question is, and it would be a useless and vexatious litigation I am willing to express my opinion upon it.

The relator was appointed an officer and attendant of the Superior Court by Comptroller Connolly under the provisions of section 9 of chapter 352 of the laws of 1870. He was not removed by Comptroller Green on his accession to office, but was retained and paid as such officer and attendant up to the 30th of April, 1872, the Legislature conferred the power of appointment of such officers for their courts upon the Judges of the Superior Court. The act took effect immediately, but it was held that it did not make the appointment under it until the 11th day of June following, at which time they appointed the relator. In the interval between the 30th of April and the 11th day of June, the relator continued to discharge the duties of the office. The sole question in controversy is whether he is entitled to his salary during that period.

I have no doubt that he was duly appointed in office under the Comptroller's appointment until the Judges exercised the power of appointment vested in them. They made him his own successor by their appointment of the 11th day of June, 1872, and thenceforward he was an officer by virtue of their appointment. But that time he was an officer both *de facto* and *de jure* by virtue of the Comptroller's appointment. There is nothing in the act of April, 1872, which operates to terminate the existing office or impair its functions or remove incumbents. It transfers the power of appointment from one officer to another, but the commission of the latter to use their authority cannot be construed into a removal of the existing officers. A new appointment by the Judges of another person to the same office would have that effect, but no such consequence can be held to flow from mere delay. In the meantime, and pending such delay, the recognition of the officer by the Judges in the discharge of his duties should be construed as an appointment rather than as a displacement. It is against the policy of the law that offices deemed by the Legislature of sufficient importance to the public to be provided for by statute should become vacant by mere construction. The case, I think, is within the spirit of the general statute enacted to guard against the happening of vacancies in office. Revised Statutes (Edmonds's ed.), 1011. I think the relator is clearly entitled to his pay for the interval between the 1st of May and the 11th of June, 1872.

For the relator, Fred. Otto Dezemer.

For the Comptroller, G. P. Andrews, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

A Murderer Hanged by a Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The lynching of Tarpey, the murderer of Mrs. Nicholson, near Monterey this afternoon, caused great excitement in that city. The mob fastened a rope around Tarpey's neck and compelled him to stand in the box of a wagon. He was then told he must say all that he wanted to, for his time had come. Tarpey addressed the crowd for half an hour. The lynchers then drove the wagon away and left the man hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, his feet almost touching the ground. The crowd seized the rope and drew Tarpey up higher. Several of the lynchers drew pistols and fire into the body of the dying man. At last accounts the body was hanging and the mob watching the place. The affair caused intense excitement. For several hours armed men held possession of Monterey and declared they would take Tarpey safely to Salinas for trial. The full guards offered no resistance, no shots were fired, and no one was injured. Tarpey's wife, sister, and mother were near the jail and witnessed the whole affair, and screamed, with prayers and tears, the mob not to injure him. The leaders promised that Tarpey should not be hurt. The mob numbered over three hundred, and were heavily armed. Tarpey's relatives live in this city and are well known here.

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established the reby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Adv.*

The Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association.

This association, composed of attachés of the various express companies throughout the country, has just completed its fourth year of successful operation. Its object is the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members, which is accomplished by the contribution by each member of one dollar upon the decease of a member. The annual report of the Secretary shows that the association now numbers 1,262. The number of deaths during 1872 was 81, the heirs of whom received the sum of $37,500. The total amount paid out since its organization reaches the large sum of $190,000. The officers of the association for the present year are: President, Geo. Bingham, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice President, E. B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.; Grand Secretary, S. De Witt, Elmira, N. Y. Executive Committee—J. Morrell, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. Fargo, Chicago, Ill.; D. T. Irish, Montreal, Canada; C. P. Thayer, New York city; and E. W. Sloane, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Jerry Sullivan's Experience with a Fortune Teller.

Mr. Jerry Sullivan, an unsophisticated, honest-looking laborer, of Woodbridge, N. J., missed $10, which was stolen from his pocket at his boarding house. Mr. Sullivan was willing to sacrifice a much larger amount to discover the thief. He came to New York in search of a fortune teller, who he was told could describe the thief and recover the money. Mrs. Wellington, of 41 East Twenty-eighth street, took $6 from him, and told Mr. Sullivan that in ten days she would give him the thief's name or return the $6. When the ten days expired Sullivan called on the fortune teller, and was met by a big man, who swore he'd bite him in two pieces and distribute him around on the street if he didn't get out. This was what Mr. Sullivan said in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Further examination was deferred until this morning.

A Horse Coated with Burning Pitch.

About 3 P. M. yesterday a horse and truck belonging to Edwin Ferris of 133 Washington street, standing in front of 95 West street, close to a cauldron of pitch, was run into by a horse and wagon driven by D. D. Tompkins of 29 Greenwich street. The horse attached to the truck was thrown against the pitch kettle, which capsized. The horse was covered with pitch, and was soon burned to death.

THE HUNTINGTON OUTRAGE.

The Defendants before the Grand Jury at Riverhead—Great Interest Manifested in the Case.

Correspondence of The Sun.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 18.—Monday morning's train brought to Riverhead a host of persons more or less interested in the case of the Kelsey tarring and feathering at Huntington. Among them were Dr. Banks, Claudius C. Prime, and Royal Sammis, the parties implicated in the outrage who were committed by Justice Montfort to await the action of the Grand Jury at the Suffolk County Sessions.

Seventeen witnesses who had been subpœnaed to attend were examined yesterday. Nearly all the evidence adduced in the preliminary investigation before Justice Montfort was again offered, and some not hitherto given was elicited.

Henry Kelsey, brother to the victim of the outrage, testified that Dr. Banks had told him a short time before the occurrence, that he had been watching for Charles Kelsey for two weeks to punish him for his unsolicited attention to Miss Smith. The witness also denied the assertions made, he said, by friends of the parties implicated, that after a reward of $500 had been offered for the recovery of the missing man, it was found almost impossible to induce any of his relatives to furnish a photograph by which he might be identified in the event of his being seen. He stated that photographs were given freely as soon as they were called for. His evidence was fully corroborated by his brother, William Kelsey.

Henry C. Shadbold, on being called before the jury, reiterated his former testimony, of having, on the 6th of November, seen lying upon the beach at Huntington the clothes of Charles G. Kelsey. The shirt he described as having been saturated with blood, and the boots covered with tar.

A proposal was made to submit the articles in question to the Grand Jury for examination, but the latter refused to see them.

More than one witness was examined who known to be enlisted on the side of the implicated parties.

The court adjourned at an unusually early hour, and consequently the action of the Grand Jury will not be known until this morning.

It is impossible to form an opinion as to what the result of their deliberations will be. It is claimed by the defendants that there is not sufficient evidence to indict them; but the great majority of those conversant with the facts of the case, as brought to light in the preliminary examination, think otherwise. Should they be indicted as rioters, it is extremely doubtful whether they can be tried this term. One of their number, at all events, says he is unprepared, and in all probability the other two will advance a similar plea.

The eagerness evinced by the numerous friends of the Kelsey family to bring the implicated parties to trial is only equalled by the anxiety of the latter to avoid the issue.

All Huntington appears to have gone to Riverhead. Two of the defendants have nearly as many relations as President Grant. They are Sammis and Prime. A few Sammises and one or two Primes were examined yesterday.

Naturally desirous of seeing the conclusion of an affair in which they have been compelled to play so unpleasantly prominent a part, Miss Julia Smith, too, is at Riverhead, accompanied by her sister, Miss Abby Smith. The interest taken in the deliberations of the Grand Jury is all-absorbing, and the probable action to be taken this morning is eagerly discussed.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 18.—The people of this village are in a state of great anxiety respecting the Kelsey tar and feather case. At the hotels and all the public places the all-absorbing topic of conversation is, Will the Grand Jury find a bill of indictment against the parties concerned in the outrage? Intelligence received at the telegraph office has been besieged by persons inquiring the latest news from Riverhead. The general feeling at present is against the prisoners, and the hope is freely expressed that they will be indicted.

THE TOMBS BESIEGED.

A Disappointed Crowd—Foster and His Friends Still Hopeful.

Notwithstanding the publicity given to the order denying permits to visitors until the time for the execution of William Foster is over, the Tombs yesterday was besieged by persons eagerly applying for admission to the prison. They were disappointed. The presence of curious visitors is very annoying to Foster, and drives him to take refuge in his cell.

The exclusion of visitors yesterday made the Tombs look gloomier than usual. Foster remained in his cell throughout the day, with the exception of a few minutes, when he stepped into the yard of the prison. He was read to Foster. He made no comments upon it. He has great faith in his counsel and Mr. Thurlow Weed are making in his behalf. Mr. Weed is still in Albany, and he is unremitting in his exertions on Foster's behalf. There are also other influences at work which the prisoner believes will induce the Governor to reconsider his expressed opinion. Foster's friends maintain that the letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng is merely an expression of his personal convictions, and that executive clemency will yet intervene to save Foster.

Foster's guard yesterday were Deputy Sheriffs Bryant and McGuiness.

Sheriff Brennan said to a SUN reporter last evening that he was about inditing a letter to Gov. Dix asking for his official orders in reference to the execution of Foster. The Governor has sent no official communication to the Sheriff since the respite was granted.

A Fire in a Montreal Hotel—Three Girls Leaping from the Fifth Story.

MONTREAL, March 18.—At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building behind the St. James Hotel, and communicated through the laundry into the passage of the fourth flat, and from there to the stairway leading to the fifth flat, where the female servants of the establishment were sleeping. The girls finding that the escape by the stairs was cut off, turned to the windows, and three of them threw themselves on the sidewalk, where their fall was partially broken by mattresses and other soft material. They were taken to the general hospital, where they now lie in a very precarious state. One young woman named Martha Sayer hung out from a window twenty minutes, and was finally rescued by the firemen, who brought her safely to the ground amid cheers from the excited multitude. Nothing saving the effects of the firemen in the fifth and fifth flats were completely destroyed. Three gentlemen saved themselves by making a ladder of quilts.

Over a Dozen Persons Injured by a Runaway Team.

BOSTON, March 18.—During the march of the St. Patrick's procession in Cambridge, yesterday, four horses attached to a barouche became unmanageable, and dashed through and over the crowd at a fearful pace. Over a dozen persons were injured. Among them was John Sweeney, a speculator, who was knocked down and seriously hurt. He is not expected to recover. James Gallagher was knocked down by an animal falling upon him, injuring him severely and causing the loss of one eye. Charles A. McConnell, a member of Brainard's Band, was knocked down, receiving a cut above his head. Thomas Gallagher, also a member of the band, was bruised. Cornelius Donovan had three ribs broken, and was otherwise injured. Daniel Merrill, aged 18, and a girl named Jennie Sullivan, aged 18 years, were knocked down and received slight bruises. The occupants of the carriage jumped out safely.

A Conflict Between the Federal and Local Courts in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 17.—The conflict relative to jurisdiction between the Mormon and Federal courts is daily growing more serious by the release of criminals convicted by the Probate Court. To-day United States Judge Hawley, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, discharged James Dunn, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for robbery, on the ground that the Supreme Court of Utah had twice decided that the Probate Court of Utah had no criminal authority. James R. Thurbut, who was sentenced by a Justice of the Probate Court to work out a fine of $100, has also been released on a writ of *habeas corpus* by the United States Court. The attorneys generally are much perplexed at the condition of affairs, and fear the whole legal machinery of the Territory will come to a dead lock. All the liberal members of the bar approve Judge Hawley's course, it being the only one he could legally take under the circumstances.

Serious Charge Against a Police Officer.

Capt. McElwain of the West Thirty-seventh street police appeared before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday against Patrolman Wm. Holmes. He testified that the officer had known of the presence in the city of one Hallock, who he seized of having shot Mr. Phelps, the Sixth avenue jeweler, whose store was burglariously entered some months ago, and that the officer failed to notify him, but told Mr. Phelps that he was locked in the police station. Capt. McElwain said that Hallock was at that time a prisoner, but under an assumed name, and that his case had been disposed of, and the prisoner freed before he received the proper information. Referred to the Board.

The Count Joannes's Libel Suit.

The Count Joannes's suit against the New York *Times* for libel was before Judge Van Brunt yesterday. After the impanelling of the jury and the opening by the Count himself, Mr. Cole of counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the case on the ground of failure to properly aver malice or unfairness in the report, and on account of the frivolity of the case itself. The court adjourned without deciding the motion.

Thousands have died prematurely by neglecting a cold. Coughs, Colds and Consumption surely and quickly cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Depot 118 Warren st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

Dr. Landis, the soul-stirring orator, should be heard by every lady and gentleman on "The Rock upon which the Church Split," next Sunday, at 8 P. M., at the Athenæum. See Amusements.—*Adv.*

Wear the Warwick or Elmwood collars. They are cheaper than others, because they will keep clean longer.—*Adv.*

For weather strips for doors and windows go to E. S. & J. Torrey's, 165 Fulton street, near Broadway.—*Adv.*

ANOTHER HORSE CAR OUTRAGE.

A Rough Refuses to Pay His Fare—He Shoots Two Men.

Among the passengers in car No. 156 of the Third avenue line, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was a young man and woman and a German named William Huck. At Fourteenth street the young man, who had not paid his fare, pulled the bell and stopped the car. The woman stepped out and the man attempted to follow. The conductor, Philip Farley of 43 Marion street, interfered, and told him he could not go until he had settled for the ride. A tussle ensued, and the young man managed to escape to the sidewalk. Here he stopped and invited the conductor to come and collect his fare if he could. The conductor followed the man, and a rough-and-tumble fight took place on the sidewalk. The unknown man was the strongest and managed to get Farley down. Then the driver, Lorenzo Shaw, of 327 East Fourteenth street, rushed to the aid of the conductor. The unknown man drew a revolver and fired six times. He and the woman then fled. The police have as yet no clue to their identity or whereabouts.

One of the shots made a slight wound in the lip of Farley, and another entered the foot of a young man named John McGuire, of 329 East Thirty-third street. The two wounded men were taken to the Twenty-second street police station, where they received the attention of the surgeon. McGuire was afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital. His wound is not dangerous.

The German, William Huck, was arrested on complaint of the conductor, who says that he heard him say to the unknown man, "Shoot 'em,——'em." He is a quiet and inoffensive-looking man.

Contents of the Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains the following:

William Foster's Doom—Commutation of Sentence Denied—Gov. Dix's Letter on the Subject; The new State Charter—Amendment Proposed by the Constitutional Commission; The Harper Libel Suit in Kentucky—The Murder of Jacob and Betsey Harper Revived—Astounding Medical Attempt to Illustrate American Manners—Production of Sardou's Play of "Uncle Sam" at Daly's Theatre; Grant's Brother-in-Law—Casey Reappointed Collector of New Orleans in Defiance of Public Opinion; Cuba—Spain's Empire in Ruins—Overthrow of Mr. Gladstone's Administration—Difficulty of Forming a New Ministry; The New Cabinet of President Grant; The Senate Committees; The Oakes Ames Banquet—The Great Credit Mobilier Manipulator Among his Friends and Constituents; Vice-President Wilson's Addresses on Temperance and Christianity; Troubles in Mexico; The Approaching Racing Season—The Fyers Pedigree; Making Fashionable Flowers—Important Action of the Congress of Turf Men; Taxed to Bankruptcy—A Melancholy Picture of Misrule in South Carolina; Our Standard Values; The Hogs and Their Religion—Darwinism Illustrated; The Brigand of Salerno—A Story of Crime and Retribution in Italy; The Rollins Cliff of Jamaica; Hints on Fashion and Dress; Notes on Science and Industry; Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Life in the Metropolis—Interesting Sketches of City News; Stories—Charming a Dragon, and A Successful Tragedy; Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

The WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the Northern Continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price four cents.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, March 18—P. M.—The movements at the Stock Exchange developed an active and rising market during the morning trade, and the more prominent shares reflected considerable strength as well as speculative animation. Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul common, and New York Central were the conspicuous features, and advanced ⅛ to 1½ ₱ cent. before the close of the first board. This buoyancy naturally stimulated the remainder of the list, but the improvement was evidently inaugurated for the purpose of selling the general market, but in this the clique did not well succeed, for after mid-day trade almost entirely ceased—a part of the rise of the earlier dealings having been lost, though closing at a slight improvement over the lowest figures of the day. The afternoon was especially marked, because of the extreme dullness, and the sharp rates for call loans, alluded to elsewhere, naturally checked the speculative feeling, while operators hastened to withdraw their orders from the market. It is probable, however, that a more active speculation will be induced during the week, and that further attempts will be made to break down some of the more prominent shares. There has been no specially important feature to-day, and the street was rather a complete record of the extreme fluctuations of leading stocks.

The total number of shares dealt in were only 101,256, of which Pacific Mail represented 18,808; Western Union, 17,500; Lake Shore, 14,008; Erie, 8,000; New Central, 6,710; St. Paul, 5,400; Union Pacific, 4,600; Rock Island, 4,050; Ohios, 3,000; Harlem, 3,700; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3,000; C., C. and I. C., 2,700; Panama, 1,300; St. Paul preferred, 1,200; Northwestern, 300; the preferred, 200; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 100; and Wabash, 100.

The gold market reflected more strength and animation in the early trade than observed for some days, and the price rose rapidly from 115¼ to 115⅝, after opening at 115⅛. The active purchasing this morning was induced by the covering of some important lines of shorts, put out at about 114½ and 115, and the room speculators, in a belief that the old clique were also buying, commenced purchasing freely, the market showing considerable activity and frequent fluctuations. Business, however, dropped off in the afternoon, and the price declined to 115¼, where it remained quiet up to the close. On gold loans the rates paid for having gold balances carried were 7 currency to 7 coin, to 1 ⅞ and solicited loans, the final negotiations having been at 1 currency. The Sub-Treasury redeemed in called bonds $1,700, and paid out in coin interest on the public debt $76,000. The total receipts at the gold exchange Bank were $6,854,000, gold balances, $1,118,023, and currency balances, $1,292,500. The following were the quotations:

10 A. M.	115⅛	12:00 A. M.	115⅛
10:30 A. M.	115⅛	12 M.	115⅛
11 A. M.	115⅛	12:30 P. M.	115⅛
11:30 A. M.	115⅛	1 P. M.	115⅛
12 M.	115⅛	2 P. M.	115⅛
1 P. M.	115⅛	3 P. M.	115⅛

The day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury was as follows: Gold receipts, $601,938.71; gold payments, $44,284.39; gold balance, $105,276,274.; currency receipts, $259,566.; currency payments, $1,292,500.; currency balance, $14,105,251.36. Customs, $556,000.

Foreign exchange was firm at 109½ for prime bankers' 60 days' bills and 110 for short sight. A good trade was observed during the morning, but business heard of in the day progressed. The glut in commercial bills has been relieved, and the demand from importers is better.

Extra rates for Europe Wednesday per steamship Manhattan will close at 2 P. M. at the Merchants' Exchange, 30 and 32 Pine street.

The money market has worked with more decided stringency, and there were indications of artificial ruling rates for leading stocks. At the close of the commencement of business only 7 ₱ cent. coin; but the rates were soon advanced to 1-64 and 1-32, the demand meanwhile having greatly increased, and before the close bids and additional interest was paid, with final transactions at this figure. It is probable that the rates will be farther increased on Wednesday, and that a raid