TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Napoleon's Proclamation to the French People.

The Plebiscitum Defined by Imperialism, the Bonapartist Work Reviewed, and Democracy and the Dynasty Placed Before the Nation.

Pope Pius the Ninth Presiding in the Ecumenical Council and Important Declaration of the Prelates.

English Tourists Murdered by the Greek Brigands.

Irish Radicalism and Agitation in London.

FRANCE

Napoleon's Proclamation in the Plebiscitum—Imperial Appeal to the French Nation—Review of the Government Since 1848—Vote "Yes" for Order and the Dynasty.

PARIS, April 24, 1870.

The French people have had presented to them today a synopsis of the proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of *plebiscitum* and the constitution of France. His Majesty addresses them as "Frenchmen," and says that the constitution of 1852, which was ratified by 8,000,000 of votes, has by its operation procured for France eighteen years of national prosperity. Changes having been made in the bases of that instrument by the various *plebescites* which have already been pronounced on, both by the country and the government require that an appeal should again be made to the nation. This has been determined on. Everything which is done or accomplished without the expression of the voice of the people is illegitimate. The constitution—imperial and democratic in its essentials—reduces just now to a very small number the complaints and legitimate aspirations of the people. Its fundamental dispositions and provisions cannot be altered or changed without their consent. This consent, if acceded, will afford a national sanction to the work of progress which has been already accomplished, and thus give shelter to the executive government. The time which has been hitherto lost in political party controversy on the public issues of the day will be henceforth employed for the obtainment of an increase of the moral well-being of all for the general good.

Towards the conclusion of the Imperial manifesto the Emperor says to his subjects:—

I address all the French people; you who, since the 10th day of December in the year 1848, placed me at your head have recompensed me by your affection, and call on you to give me a new proof of your confidence in me, by casting an affirmative vote in the *plebiscite*. Such a vote is a vote against threatened revolution; such a vote assures order; such a vote renders easy for me and for France the transmission of the crown to my son. Let your vote be unanimous as it was eighteen years since. A great nation, in order to secure the fruits of its own development, must support institutions guaranteeing national stability and progress. Let the people answer "Yes" on the day of election. In order to ratify by their voice the liberal reforms which they have enjoyed during the past ten years. For my part, faithful to my origin and confident in the providence of God, I will continue to work incessantly for the prosperity of France.

It becomes indispensable that the new constitutional pact shall be approved by the people, as were formerly the constitutions of the republic and of the empire. At those two epochs it was believed, even as I myself believe to-day, that anything done without you was illegitimate. The constitution of imperial and democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental provisions, which cannot be changed without your consent; your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of the government. I address myself to all of you who, from the 10th of December, 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head; to you who for twenty-two years have without cessation guarded me by your suffrages, sustained me by your co-operation, rewarded me by your affection. Give me a new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot box an affirmative vote. You will exercise the menaces of revolution; you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son. You have almost unanimously for eighteen years clothed me with the most extensive powers; be also signally unanimous to-day in supporting the transformation of the imperial *régime*. A great nation has no way of attaining its development without resting on institutions which guarantee at the same time stability and progress. To the call which I make on you to ratify the liberal reforms realized during the last ten years reply "Yes." As for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue penetrated by your thoughts and fortified by your will, and, confiding in Providence, shall work without cessation for the prosperity and the grandeur of France. NAPOLEON.

The Paris "Primaries."

PARIS, April 24—Evening.

Public meetings for the discussion of the *plebiscitum* commenced to day. Two meetings which were called yesterday for other political objects were dissolved.

Tone of the Press.

PARIS, April 24—Evening.

The proclamation of the Emperor is received with enthusiastic commendation by the organs of the Court, the Ministry and M. Rouher. Other journals, even those which counsel an affirmative vote on the *plebiscitum*, are cold in their expressions.

The Legitimists.

PARIS, April 24—Evening.

When the *plebiscitum* is submitted to the people the legitimists will partly vote "no," and party abstain from voting.

The Dynasty.

PARIS, April 24, 1870.

It is stated in the city that if the reports of the Prefects on the subject of the *plebiscitum* vote is satisfactory to the Emperor, the nation will be informed subsequently, and at an early day, of the dynastic order in which the succession to the throne will be arranged in the person of the Prince Imperial.

The Workingmen's Vote.

LONDON, April 24, 1870.

One of the manifestoes issued by the labor societies in Paris advises workmen either to abstain from voting on the *plebiscitum* or to cast blank ballots, and also demands reforms in taxation and in military conscription, and the erection of a republic.

Negotiations with Rome.

PARIS, April 24, 1870.

The ministerial journals say the Marquis de Banneville yesterday presented formally to the Pope a memorandum written by Count Daru before his resignation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was obliged to present the memorandum, though it anticipated M. Ollivier's succession to the charge of Foreign Affairs, because, according to diplomatic usage, its contents had previously been communicated to the Papal government. M. Ollivier will decline responsibility for the document, and will maintain an expectant attitude in regard to the Council.

L'Univers (ultramontane organ) demands that the government take its stand for or against the memorandum of Count Daru, and reserves, until an answer is received from Rome, its opinion on the transaction.

Honor to the Premier.

PARIS, April 24, 1870.

It is reported that Mr. Ollivier will be decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A Minister of State in Danger.

PARIS, April 24, 1870.

The horses attached to the carriage of the Minister of the Marine yesterday ran away. Admiral Geroulty was thrown to the ground and badly bruised, but his injuries are not dangerous.

Death of a State Dignitary.

PARIS, April 24, 1870.

The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead.

ROME.

Public Session of the Ecumenical Council—Pope Pius the Ninth Presiding—Magnificent Assemblage—The Schema de Fide Put to the Vote—Unanimous Approval and Sanction of the Holy See.

ROME, April 24, 1870.
VIA LONDON AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The third public session of the Ecumenical Council was held in the Holy City to-day. It was a magnificent assemblage.

His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth entered the hall at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

The Council was then nearly filled by the assembled prelates, many bishops who have hitherto of late abstained from appearing during the sessions being in attendance.

After mass had been celebrated and the grace of the Holy Spirit being duly invoked the non-voting prelates withdrew.

The four first chapters of the first *Schema de Fide*—condemning rational philosophy and heterodoxy—were then read aloud by a bishop to the assemblage, and placed for vote of approval, rejection or amendment.

The scrutators of the Council then proceeded to collect and count the votes. They declared that the approval of the chapters of the *schema* so read was unanimous.

His Holiness the Pope then rose and announced from the Pontifical throne that he sanctioned the decree of the Council.

The entire proceedings were of the most impressive character.

Proclaimed.

LONDON, April 24—P. M.

The first *schema de dogma* of the Ecumenical Council has been officially promulgated.

SPAIN.

News from Cuba.

MADRID, April 24, 1870.

In the Cortes yesterday Minister Morel, in reply to an inquiry, said the news from Cuba was satisfactory, but gave no particulars. His answer is considered vague, and creates some uneasiness.

Canards.

MADRID, April 24, 1870.

Rumors prevailed here that the Duke of Montpensier had been wounded at Seville; but telegrams from that city pronounce the report false.

Spanish journals have lately abused Lord Derby for attending a banquet at Rome in honor of Prince Alfonso.

It turns out that the press here has been deceived, as Lord Derby has not been in Rome.

GERMANY.

The Chinese Mission.

LONDON, April 24, 1870.

The Chinese Embassy has left Berlin for Brussels.

BELGIUM.

The Infallibility Question.

BRUSSELS, April 24, 1870.

The Bishop of Brussels, responding to an urgently expressed desire by the Episcopacy for the immediate settlement of the question of the infallibility of the Pope, repudiates distinctly any wish for delay.

GREECE.

English Prisoners Murdered by the Brigands.

LONDON, April 24—P. M.

Advices just to hand from Athens bring the alarming and horrible intelligence that the Greek brigands, being closely pressed in their stronghold, have cruelly murdered the English prisoners in their custody.

The brigands refused to either release or ransom them.

The Italian Secretary of Legation in Athens has been recently captured by Greek brigands when on a tour near their fastnesses.

The brigands had at first in their hands the Duke of Manchester's son, Secretary Hubert, of the British Legation in Athens; Secretary Bayel, of the Italian Legation; a correspondent of the London *Times*, Mrs. Lloyd, a party (two) named Muncaster, and a few others. Since then the telegrams from Athens reported that the Muncasters and Mrs. Lloyd had been released and that the brigands "exacted"—perhaps demanded—"two thousand pounds sterling as ransom" for the freedom of the others.

The troops of the King of Greece were then ordered to operate against the robbers. The news of the fatal result has now reached England.

Turkish Report of the Massacre.

LONDON, April 24, 1870.

A Constantinople telegram gives information that the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his government that the captives who were retained for ransom in the hands of the brigands near Marathon have been killed.

The name of the son of the Duke of Manchester was George Victor Drogo, Viscount Mandeville. He was born on the 17th of June, 1853, and was consequently a lad of seventeen years of age. His mother, the Duchess, is a daughter of the Comte d'Alten. As the eldest son of the Duke the deceased youth was heir to the dukedom of Manchester. To this heirship he is succeeded by his brother Charles William Augustus, born on the 23d of November, 1866.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Radical Alarm.

LONDON, April 24, 1870.

The London *Observer* says the Fenians here mean mischief. The government has been authentically warned of their intention to destroy the offices of the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and of other projects equally mischievous, but the publication of particulars is withheld.

Said to Be a Hoax.

LONDON, April 24—P. M.

The reports of the near approach of the moment of an intended Fenian attempt at insurrection in London are now generally believed to make part of a hoax on the public.

A large extra force of police is, however, still kept on duty at various central points of the municipality.

The Iron Trade.

LONDON, April 24, 1870.

Increased activity in the iron trade is noticed throughout England.

RUSSIA.

Territorial Adjustment with China.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24, 1870.

The Russo-Chinese boundary question has been practically settled.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 23, 1870.

Sugar—All qualities have slightly advanced and there is an improved demand. Holders demand a further advance; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 16,000 boxes and 4,500 hhds., of which 6,500 boxes and 3,000 hhds. were to the United States. Nos. 10 to 12 firm at 7¾ a 8½ reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 9½ a 11½ reals; Nos. 7 to 10 molasses sugar active at 6½ a 7½ reals; muscovado sugar firmer at 7½ a 7¾ reals for fair to good refining, and 8 a 8½ reals for grocery grades; the stock of the latter is scarce. Molasses—Clayed active at 5½ reals; muscovado active at 6½ reals. Bacon in demand. Coal oil easier at 4¾ reals, in tins, and 4½ reals in barrels. Flour active at a decline, owing to large arrivals; quoted at $9 a $10. Hams dull, at 11½c. for American salted and 24½c. for sugar cured. Lard steady at 22c. in kegs and 22c. in tins. Lumber—White pine quiet at $26 50 per 1,000. Pitch pine steady at $25 per thousand. Shooks—Box in demand at 10 reals a 11 reals; hogshead steady at $2 25. Empty hogsheads in demand at $4. Hoops dull. Butter quiet. Freights steady. There is no demand for the United States. Per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 a $1 12½; per hhd. of sugar to do., $4 a $5 50; per hhd. of molasses to do., $3 a $3 50; per ton to Falmouth or orders, 45s. a 45s. There is a surplus of tonnage for all ports. Exchange—On London, 11½ a 15 per cent premium; on Paris, sixty days sight, 1¼ a 1¾ per cent premium; on the United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 8½ a 9 per cent discount; do., short sight, 6½ a 7 per cent discount; do., sixty days sight, in gold, 3 a 3½ per cent premium; do., short sight, 5 a 5½ per cent premium.

CUBA.

Quarrelling Among Themselves—A Duel Between Two Spanish Officers Spoiled by an Apology.

HAVANA, April 24, 1870.

Captain Olano, of the Cuban volunteers, recently published an article reflecting on the character of General Puello, and there has been some talk of a duel between those two officers. The matter, however, has been amicably settled, and Captain Olano to-day published an apology in the *Diario*.

THE INDIANS.

Fears of a Costly War with the Savages—Report from the Cheyenne Agency—More Rations Needed—Everything Quiet with the Nez Perces.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1870.

Serious apprehensions of a costly Indian war are entertained by our government officials here. All along the borders of Northern Montana and Wyoming the Indians are excited and settlers alarmed. The Big Horn expedition, the Piegan massacre and failure to fulfil our national obligations, are the cause of it. There will probably be some pretty plain talk at the Cooper Institute meeting in New York on Tuesday, if Senators Morrill, Wilson and other officials are present, as it is expected they will be.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Captain G. M. Randall, agent at the Cheyenne agency, dated April 9, states that at present he is subsisting 6,500 Indians, being 3,000 more than the number anticipated, and others are daily expected. He requests at least one month's supply of sugar, coffee and bacon, with the least possible delay, in addition to that already on hand, to keep them until June 30. He also requests a sufficient quantity of coffee and bacon to enable him to double the rations in order to keep the hostile Indians peaceable. The present rations are too small.

Lieutenant J. W. Thorne, the agent for the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, reports, under date of March 31, that everything is moving on harmoniously. There is no trouble in the agency. The Indian schools were discontinued on the 15th of March, on account of scarlet fever breaking out among the scholars. Captain D. M. Sells, having reported, would take charge of the agency on the 1st inst.

Cavalry Under General Custer Ordered Against the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, April 24, 1870.

Five companies of the Seventh cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, are under orders to proceed to Fort Hays for active service against depredating Indians. General Custer will command.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Income Tax Law Brought to a Test—The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company Refuse to Pay the Tax and Get Out an Injunction—Other Pennsylvania Railroads Following Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1870.

In the Court of Nisi Prius yesterday counsel for the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company made application for an injunction to restrain the Collector of Internal Revenue and his agents from levying and collecting the income tax of five per cent upon the sum of $66,268, declared dividend, and $50,708, net earnings which was applied to the construction and necessary repairs of the road, the ground taken being that the tax does not lie against incomes paid or payable after the 31st of December, 1869. The preliminary injunction was granted for five days, at the end of which time the question is to be argued. Some ten or twelve leading railroads in this State have refused to pay taxes as above, and await the action of the court.

OBITUARY.

Count Flahault de la Billarderie.

A despatch from Paris states that "the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead." From the wording of the telegram we judge that the announcement refers to the demise of Count Augustus Charles Joseph Flahault de la Billarderie, who was appointed to the exalted post of Grand Chancellor of the illustrious order of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon January 28, 1864. The Count was born in Paris on the 21st of April, 1785. His father, who belonged to the ancient noblesse, perished on the scaffold when deceased was quite a child. The surviving members of the family succeeded in making their escape to England, where the future Chancellor of the Legion of Honor received the main elements of his education. In the year 1798 he returned to his native country, and during the following year received a commission in the cavalry corps which accompanied the First Consul to Italy. His first essay in military life was in the campaign of Marengo. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Prince Murat during the campaigns of Austerlitz, Pultusk and Jena. After the battle of Wagram he was made Colonel and Baron of the Empire for his services during the campaigns. He fought with great gallantry during the Russian war, and so distinguished himself at Leipsic that he was promoted to the position of General of Division, having but a short time previously been elevated to the post of General of Brigade. It was at Leipsic that he attracted the attention of Napoleon, where he fought as aide-de-camp attached to the Emperor's own person. In 1814 he recognized the provisional government, but on the return of Napoleon from Elba he returned to his post of aide-de-camp, and served with him in the memorable battle of Waterloo. On the fall of Napoleon the Count retired to Switzerland. He remained but a short time, and then went to England, where, in 1817, he married the daughter of Lord Keith. The revolution of 1830 restored to Count de Flahault his peerage and rank in the army of France. In 1831 he was named ambassador plenipotentiary to Berlin. He was with the Duke of Orleans at the siege of Antwerp, and on the marriage of that prince he was appointed his equerry. He was appointed ambassador to Vienna in 1841, a position which he held until the downfall of the Orleans dynasty. In 1853 the present Emperor created him a Senator, and honored him still further in 1860 by sending him as ambassador to the English court. This position he held only two years, being succeeded by Baron Gros in 1862. Two years later the Emperor appointed him French Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. With the death of Count de Flahault has passed away a man distinguished as a soldier, statesman and diplomat under the First and Second empires. He figured conspicuously during a long life in the eventful career of the French nation under the two Napoleons, and in the julineas of his years he has passed away, regretted and honored by the nation he so fondly loved.

Miss Sallie Jeff.

On Saturday evening last Miss Sallie Jeff, the "oldest inhabitant" of New Jersey, died at her residence in her native city of Elizabeth, in the 105th year of her age. She was born on the 27th of March, 1765, the same month on which the famous Stamp act was repealed. Her father was an Englishman, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Elizabeth. He died while the deceased lady was quite young, and, although he had suffered severe pecuniary losses by the depredations of the Hessians and the depreciation of the Continental currency, he succeeded in saving a sufficiency to support his daughter comfortably through life.

Miss Jeff was a girl of ten years of age when the war for independence broke out, and to within a few days of her death remembered this event with as much distinctness as if it had happened a few years ago. She delighted in telling of her interviews with Washington and Lafayette, and of the banquet given in their honor when they visited Elizabeth, and which she attended. This was during the great campaign in New Jersey. Miss Jeff also remembered the burning of a part of Elizabeth, and was wont to tell how the Hessian soldiers frightened her and other young ladies of the town. Her mind remained bright and unclouded, notwithstanding her burden of years, until a few days before her death, when memory failed and she became wholly unconscious. Of a cheerful, pleasant disposition, more than a century passed over her head, leaving her happy and contented. Occasionally she would look a little sad when thinking of "dear James," her only brother, who died some eighty years ago; but this single cause for sorrow was not of frequent recurrence.

For many years Miss Jeff had resided with her niece, Miss Mary Chetwood, an elderly lady, who, excepting an attached domestic, was the only inmate of the house for nearly sixty years. As might be supposed her great age made the old lady an object of curious interest to all strangers visiting Elizabeth, and these never failed to call upon her, greatly to her annoyance, although she ever received them with courtesy and dignity. Her numerous personal friends, however, she was always delighted to see and converse with, "telling old tales of the long ago," or listening with keen relish to the news of the day. As long as her sight remained good Miss Jeff was a regular reader of newspapers, and even after she could no longer see the print (some two or three years ago) she would sit for hours attentive to their perusal by her niece or some other person. While thus kept aware of the progress of civilization it is a curious fact that she had never seen a locomotive or ridden in a horse car. Furthermore, she had never left her house for fifteen years, her sensitiveness preventing her from taking exercise.

Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause of Miss Jeff never marrying. When a young woman she was very beautiful in person and much sought after in marriage, but she remained steadfast to her first affection throughout life, although it did not bring her happiness. It is doubtful if a woman more loved and respected than she was by the citizens of Elizabeth exists anywhere. Her Christian piety, charity to the poor and sweet disposition endeared the old lady to all. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow (Tuesday), and will be one of the largest ever known in New Jersey.

A BULLY BUTCHERED.

A Night of Events—David O'Day on a Bender.

The Tragedy in a Beer Basement—"Tumblers and Knives"—"Killing of O'Day—Several Arrests Made—Sequel to the Larkin Murder—The Coroner's Proceedings.

Another Sabbath morning street fracas! Another appeal to the assassin's weapon, the knife! Another desperate struggle between ruffians, mad with rum! A vigorous application of the knife, a few quivers of the heart, and the life of another desperado, who was not without some redeeming traits of character, has floated out of its clayey casket! The victim in this last tragedy is the notorious David O'Day, of the Ninth ward. Twenty-four hours ago he was alive and well, and this morning he lies a corpse, the victim of his own criminal rashness and a misspent life, in the house of weeping friends.

DAVID O'DAY'S ANTECEDENTS

are well known to the reading public. His name has often appeared on police blotters and in connection with election rows and street fights; but Providence, for some wise purpose, spared him until yesterday morning. He is an old resident of the ward, in which for many years he kept a junk shop on West street, and accumulated considerable property.

On the morning of the 25th of November, 1868, it will be remembered, Campbell's oyster saloon, corner of Hudson and Canal streets, was the scene of a desperate death struggle, in which the proprietor, O'Day, Felix Larkin and others freely appealed to knives, clubs and pistols as arbitrators of their wrongs. In that battle, which occurred about four o'clock in the morning, Felix Larkin was killed, O'Day was dangerously stabbed, Campbell and others were injured. The occurrence created intense excitement at the time, but after Larkin had been laid away to rest it gradually ceased to excite comment. O'Day and the other participants recovered.

O'DAY AS A DISPENSER OF LIQUORS.

Some months ago O'Day opened a liquor store on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Charlton streets, where he gathered about him all his old acquaintances. Profiting by the lesson in the Campbell-Larkin tragedy, for a time he conducted himself in a more orderly manner; but rum overcame him and he became reckless.

A NIGHT'S DISSIPATION.

After closing his store, a little after midnight, the police authorities learn that O'Day sallied out alone, in search of adventure. In the Eighth and Ninth wards, during the early hours of the morning, he endeavored to pick quarrels with pedestrians whose business called them abroad in the streets. The police assert that about five or six o'clock he attacked, in the Eighth ward, one John Harvy, who was badly beaten. It is also asserted that he smashed in the glass in the doors of a liquor store corner of King and Hudson streets, and committed other acts that give rise to the belief that he was insane with liquor.

HE MEETS A CROWD—AN ALTERCATION.

At the corner of King and Varick streets, about half-past seven o'clock A. M., O'Day overhauled Charles O'Connor, of No. 221 West Houston street, brother of the late Sergeant O'Connor, of Jefferson Market; Philip Cooney, Martin Michaels, of Sullivan street; William Porter, of Paige's Hotel, West street; John Drout and Romey Kelly, of Wooster street, near Bleecker, all of whom were in company when O'Day joined them. One of the above parties informs Captain McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, that O'Day at once picked a quarrel with Cooney, whom he denounced as a d—d liar. While the deceased and Cooney were placing themselves in an attitude for a fight they were separated by one of the party, who invited the crowd to

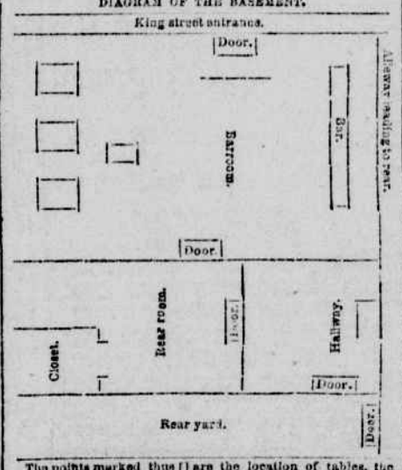
"TAKE A DRINK."

The men at once moved down King street to No. 81, which is a three story basement and attic brick structure. On the west side of this building is an alleyway leading back to rear tenements. The basement is occupied as a lager beer saloon by Lawrence McDermott. As the front door of the basement was closed the entire party entered by the alleyway, and from the alleyway to the rear door of the saloon, at which they knocked. The door was opened by McDermott's barkeeper, Andrew Stanton, aged sixteen years, and all entered.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

The basement, which has been immortalized by this last tragedy, is about forty feet broad by fifty-five feet deep. The ceiling is very low, not more than ten feet separating it from the floor.

DIAGRAM OF THE BASEMENT.



The points marked thus [] are the location of tables, the small point of the same description the stove, the point marked thus —— a Venetian blind screen, about six feet by ten, hanging from the ceiling by hinges, upon which it swings, and descending to within a foot of the floor. Scattered around the tables are a number of chairs.

THE MURDER.

From what particulars have been gathered by Captain McDonnell it appears that on entering one of the parties called for lager beer. Stanton supplied it and all emptied their glasses. Another round was ordered and the money placed on the counter to pay for the beer. Leaving the men to drink the lager, Stanton proceeded out through the rear door and alleyway for change. On approaching the entrance to the rear yard, on his return, he met all the parties, with the exception of O'Day, coming out. The barkeeper immediately entered, and found O'Day lying on the floor, weltering in his blood and insensible. This was about forty minutes after seven o'clock. Stanton rushed into the street and gave the alarm. The news of the murder reached Captain McDonnell at the Greenwich street station house through his doorman, who was passing No. 81 King street at the time, and the captain hurried there, followed by officers. Not more than eight minutes, it is estimated, intervened between the murder and the arrival of McDonnell, who found O'Day lying on his back immediately under the screen, with his feet towards the front door and his head to the rear. McDonnell stooped to examine the body and found that he was breathing heavily. While examining his pulse O'Day breathed his last, without having uttered a coherent word. The floor under him was covered by pools of blood that had issued from several stab wounds inflicted with a knife.

THE BARKEEPER ARRESTED.

The barkeeper was immediately arrested by McDonnell, and the body removed to the station house, to which point Coroner Flynn was summoned. McDonnell's next act was to question the barkeeper, who gave him the names of O'Day's associates, but could give no details of the murder that he asserted occurred during his temporary absence. Despatching his officers in search of the parties whose names appear above, O'Connor, Porter and Drout were brought in and detained as witnesses, and officers despatched in search of Cooney, Michaels and Kelly, who were not to be found.

WHAT WITNESSES SAY.

The Captain questioned all the witnesses, and from them learned that immediately after the departure of the barkeeper the quarrel between Cooney and O'Day was resumed. Some of them endeavored to quell it, when O'Day seized a lager beer glass and hurled it with great force at Cooney's head. They did not state whether it struck Cooney, but the glass was found by Captain McDonnell broken into many fragments, that were scattered over the bar and about the shelves. They state that the throwing of the glass was the signal for a free fight, which lasted but a moment and ended by O'Day's death at the hands of one of them, but they profess to not know who used the knife. The impression is that it was Cooney, and that he piled it in self-defence.

SCOURING THE PRECINCT.

McDonnell and his detectives scoured the precinct in every direction for the parties who participated in the melee, and it is hoped that all will have been secured before this account is made public. McDonnell was especially active, and deserves special mention for his energy in working up the case.

THE EXCITEMENT IN GREENWICH STREET.

The news of the murder quickly travelled over the precinct, and a motley crowd of men, women and children collected about the entrance to the station house. The Captain was compelled to put on a section of men to keep the curious back, out for hours the street for four blocks was crammed by an anxious crowd of spectators discussing the occurrence. Some of them were heard to remark, "Felix Larkin's death has been avenged." The crowd were quite disorderly, and when McDonnell and his detectives were leaving the house in search of the parties to the affray large numbers followed them. The Captain was forced to detail uniformed men to keep them back and prevent them following him.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORONER.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Coroner Flynn, with his deputy, Dr. Shine, arrived at the Greenwich street Police station, and had an interview with Captain McDonnell as to the circumstances attending the killing of O'Day, which were listened to with great interest, after which Dr. Shine proceeded to make the

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

on the body of O'Day, which was laid out on a table in the basement of the station. An incised wound about an inch and a half in length was found on the left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. On opening the body it was found that the steel—which is believed to have been a sharp, long-bladed knife—had passed inwards and upwards, passing clear through the left lung and partially severing the aorta. Both lungs were much diseased, which eventually would have culminated in consumption. In the opinion of Dr. Shine death was caused by hemorrhage.

EMPANNELING A JURY.

By request of Coroner Flynn Captain McDonnell secured the attendance of six gentlemen to serve as jurors, and, after viewing the body, the oath was administered to them. Below will be found the names and residences of the jury:—William H. Yeamans, 80 Bedford street; Andrew J. Howlett, 43 Dominick street; Parmenus Jackson, 500 West Thirty-fifth street; James Kenney, 354 Hudson street; Samuel Triolt, 534 Greenwich street; Frank Murphy, 14 Dominick street.

The Coroner not being prepared to proceed with the inquisition adjourned it till next Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Coroner's office City Hall, at which time the witnesses and those suspected of participating in the murder will be in attendance. Captain McDonnell and his officers, who have arrested three men who were in the place when O'Day received the fatal stab are in hot pursuit of the three others alleged to be principals in the murder, they having been present during the quarrel. It is feared these men have left the city or will make an effort to do so. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland. He had a wife, but no children.

TWO BROTHERS OF O'DAY

were at the station house after the Coroner arrived, and one of them stoutly protested against a post-mortem examination being made, and seemed much annoyed when told that his request could not be acceded to.

At the time O'Day met his death he had $67 35, a gold watch and chain, knife and other small articles in his possession, which were taken in charge by Captain McDonnell.

ARREST OF ROMEY KELLY.

About half-past ten o'clock Captain McDonnell succeeded in capturing Romey Kelly and locking him up. Only Cooney, who is supposed to be the principal in the melee, is now at large, but at the hour of writing the officers are scouring the city, and he will likely be secured before this morning.

ANOTHER MURDER.

The Seventh precinct report that at twenty minutes to four o'clock P. M. officer O'Connor brought into the station house Matthew Allen, a sailor, boarding at No. 63 Market street, who had been cut in the face by an unknown sailor, who escaped after the wound had been inflicted. The injury was so slight that Allen was sent home.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

The Twenty-seventh precinct Captain (Ben Butler Spreight) reports to the Central Office, at fifteen minutes after eleven o'clock last night, that at half-past ten o'clock William Stack (Irish), of 26 Rector street, during an altercation with an unknown man, was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen by his assailant. Stack was sent to Bellevue Hospital, to the care of Warden Brennan.

ALMOST ANOTHER MURDER.

A Jealous Husband Shoots an Assumed Rival—The "Shootist" Arrested.

The Twentieth ward had also a sensation yesterday, which came very nearly resulting in the death of a tailor named John Fox. It appears that for some time one Lawrence Wild has occupied a floor at No. 510 West Twenty-ninth street, with his wife Rosanna, who, although about forty-five years of age, is comely to look upon. Some four months ago John Fox, a journeyman tailor, employed corner of Hudson and Tenth streets, who is about thirty-five years of age wooed and won a pretty wife, aged nineteen. After looking about for apartments Mr. and Mrs. Fox selected a part of Wild's floor and set up housekeeping on their own account. The honeymoon of the Foxes passed, but they still appeared as fond of each other as cooing doves, and the stately Mrs. Wild envied Mrs. Fox her bliss. To her husband she was in the habit of expatiating upon the attentions paid by Fox to his bride, and censuring Lawrence for his seeming absence of love. As a matter of course this aroused the jealousy of Wild, who until yesterday allowed it to slumber. The morning was spent by the two male occupants of the floor in pouring whiskey down, to the disgust of their respective wives. Finally the men retired to their respective rooms, which, however, communicated with each other. Fox retired to his bed, where his wife was asleep, and prepared to doze of the effects of the ardent. He had no sooner disrobed himself and sought the embraces of his blankets than he heard a quarrel, angry words and blows in Wild's apartments. Springing from his bed with the agility of a cat, he wanted not to dress himself, but appeared in the presence of Mr. Wild and wife *en dishabille* and separated them. Fox then returned to his bedroom, when Wild attacked him and fired two shots at him from a Colt's revolver. The first went wide of the mark and lodged in the lintel of the door. The second entered the right groin of Fox and lodged about two inches below the skin.

The screams of the woman attracted the attention of officer McGuroe, of the precinct, who rushed in in time to disarm Wild, who had reloaded the revolver for another attempt upon Fox's life. Wild was conveyed to the West Thirty-fifth street station house and locked up by Sergeant Lowery, who telegraphed for an ambulance by the advice of Police Surgeon Otis. Warden Brennan was quickly on hand and removed the wounded man to Bellevue, where he lies suffering from a painful but not dangerous wound. The women were detained by Captain Caffrey as witnesses. The prompt arrival of officer McGuroe doubtless prevented the murder of Fox, who will undoubtedly recover.

PROBABLE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night Bartholomew Grierson, who resides at No. 35 Front street, and William Little, were standing in the grocery store of Thomas Larkins, No. 17 James street, when a party of young rowdies entered the place and commenced to annoy the grocer. Little and Grierson attempted to oust the urchins, one of whom struck the latter on the head, fracturing his skull. The injury is pronounced fatal. The ruffians made good their escape.

PROBABLE MURDER AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

A Man Found in the Hackensack With His Throat Cut.

Another mystery has just been presented to the public—one which is likely to prove unfathomable, inasmuch as the victim is unknown to every person in the neighborhood. Saturday afternoon the body of a young man was seen floating in the waters of the Hackensack river, at Englewood, N. J. A policeman was summoned to the spot and the remains were taken up. The body was that of an individual about twenty-five years of age, and had not long been in the river. The features were unmistakably German, the hair was rather dark and the clothing respectable. The deceased wore also a large breast-pin in his scarf. But what horrified the spectators most was a deep gash, inflicted by some sharp instrument, extending across the throat from ear to ear. No one remembers having seen the man before his death. He has probably been murdered for sake of money. Justice Miller, of Englewood, will hold an inquest on the remains of the ill-fated man in a day or two. Meanwhile detectives will be put on the alert to ferret out if possible some clue to the perpetrators of the foul deed.

FIRE IN NINETIETH STREET—LOSS $70,000.

The Twenty-third precinct police report that at forty-five minutes after nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the six story brick building corner of Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue, occupied in the upper part by Bernard Berisch as a paper manufactory. The police estimate Berisch's loss as $25,000, upon which there is an insurance of $10,000. The basement is occupied by W. Weisker & Brother as a silk manufactory. The police place their loss at $70,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000, in city companies principally. The loss on the building, owned by Julius Deson, which is a total loss, is placed at $70,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The planing mill of Graham & Lyon, at East Liberty, Pa., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance $8,000.

An immense concourse of people yesterday attended the funeral of Captain George E. Hackett, a negro citizen of Baltimore. He was the most influential colored citizen of that city.

By the explosion of a can of kerosene with which he was filling a lamp Paul Heinan was so badly burned, on Saturday night, in Utica, that he died yesterday morning. A little boy, two years of age, was also burned and died Saturday night.

Work will be resumed immediately on the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, the Governor having signed the bill appropriating $250,000 for its construction. It is thought it will require five years yet to complete it.

THE BENNETT MYSTERY.

The Boy Returns Home, but the Mystery Not Cleared Up—His Narrative of the Case—How the Land Pirates Treated Him—A Letter from the Dungeon—Nine Days in a Dismal Den.

Shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday night young Fred Bennett walked into his father's house at Lafayette, Bergen City, and the scenes that followed may be easily pictured to the minds of everybody. The poor boy had been almost given up for lost. The father, who had been previously suffering from illness, received a shock, from the effects of which he will not soon recover. And the mother—she was in ecstasies over her son's return. When the first impulse of joy had passed away it was considered advisable to allow him rest as soon as possible, as the sudden excitement might prove too much for him. He soon lapsed into a state of half consciousness, the effects of the drugging to which he had been subjected. A crowd of friends and neighbors called to see him yesterday, but he has not become sufficiently collected to relate anything positively of his sufferings. The strain on his mental faculties has been so severe that the effects are likely to remain for years to come. He has been attended by a physician since his return and he is kept free from any excitement.

The recollections which he has of the affair from beginning to end are vague and misty, arising from the effects of opiates and from the vivid impressions of frightful dreams, as well as his continual alarm and terror at the uncertainty of the fate that awaited him. He could not tell how long he was captured. He kept an account of the meals he received to the number of sixteen, but is utterly confused with regard to the recollection of the faces he saw. As stated in yesterday's HERALD, he was kidnapped last Thursday week, so that he was confined for nine days and a half. About eleven o'clock of the forenoon that day he entered the American Exchange Bank, corner of Cedar street and Broadway to draw a check for $350 on behalf of his employers, who do business at No. 18 South street. On entering the building he observed a tall man standing on the stoop, who appeared to be intently surveying every one who passed in. Fred drew the money, put it in his pants pocket, and on coming out saw the tall man in front of the entrance looking anxiously as if in search of some particular place. Fred stepped quickly out, and was just at the curbstone, where a coupe cab was standing, when he received a tap on the shoulder. Turning around he saw the tall individual again, who said, "Can you tell me where is —— street?" (The boy is confused about the name, but he thinks it was Vesey.) Fred pointed his finger up Broadway; the stranger slipped behind him to note attentively the counting of the blocks, looking over the boy's left shoulder. Fred remembers nothing more till he found himself in the dungeon. The supposition is that the stranger held a sponge or a bottle containing some chemical compound which exhales a powerful gas under the boy's face, and as it took effect within half a minute, he was hurried into the cab and driven off. In the dungeon his only companions were a table formed of two rough boards on uprights, a chair, a stretcher and a piece of lighted candle, which curiously enough was always very short. The place was cold and damp with a rough stone wall and must have been a cellar or underground story of some building. He was brought meals regularly three times a day by two men, one of whom was short and thickset, the