A SHANTY SLAUGHTER.

Murdering McGauley Kicks Out the Brains of Peg Reilly.

"WE HAVE A CASE OVER THERE."

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

Down in the hollow in the middle of the half built up block bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues, and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, there stands a humble but cleanly-looking little wooden shanty that has the appearance of being the unpretending home of some industrious laborer who constructed the simple edifice there with the intention of bringing up his family in a purer air and amid quieter surroundings than his small means would enable him to procure in the more populous portions of the great city. The spirit of metropolitan progress, however, has invaded the neighborhood since this shanty was erected, and it is now surrounded on all sides, but still at some distance off, by rows of tall and somewhat pretentious dwellings of smooth-faced brick and brown stone. Its whole appearance still conveys to the passing beholder the idea of comparative content and happiness, hidden away in lowly but decent obscurity, and the little place looks suggestive or provocative of almost anything but the perpetration of one of those foul and hideous murders that now and then appear

LIKE HORRID BLOTS OF BLOOD

on the record of metropolitan crimes. But when the stillness of the last quiet Sabbath evening came upon that peaceful looking little abode it was found to be the theatre in which a most horrible tragedy had just been enacted. The shanty spoken of has been occupied for some years by a man named James McGauley, who had, until Sunday last, worked as an assistant in a blacksmith's shop on Sixth avenue. He is a strong, able-bodied man, of about fifty years of age. He has two grown up sons, one a blacksmith and the other a plumber and gasfitter, both of whom are accorded an excellent character as worthy young men and good citizens, by all who know them; but old McGauley bears

A MOST UNENVIABLE REPUTATION

among his neighbors and acquaintances. His wife, a very good and deserving woman, who alone brought up her boys in the way they should go, died about three months since at the residence of her children, neither they nor she finding it possible to live with the unnatural husband and father for a long time past. That worthy had the grace to attend the poor woman's funeral, and brought as much disgrace as he could on his otherwise decent little family by making the obsequies of his deceased wife the occasion of getting himself into a beastly state of intoxication. Shortly after this he solaced his lonely condition by inducing a wandering charwoman, a widow, named Agnes Reilly, maiden name Agnes Mullen, but

BETTER KNOWN AS "PEG" REILLY,

to take up her abode in his shanty and serve as his "housekeeper." She was a strong, stout, buxom woman, about forty years of age, a native of the county of Cavan, Ireland, and a "towny" of McGauley's. Some of the neighbors positively state she was his mistress, but this McGauley as positively denies. There is no doubt, however, she was in the habit of getting fearfully and wonderfully drunk whenever her means or her credit admitted of that indulgence; that, as a rule, McGauley g "assisted" powerfully on every occasion, and that when both reached a certain stage of inebriety they always quarrelled and sometimes desperately fought. On Sunday evening last

MCGAULEY AND "PEG" GOT VERY DRUNK

and entered upon a wicked fight, which was continued at intervals until the gray dawn of the next morning, when it ended with the murder of the woman. During Sunday evening the fighting was observed by several persons living in the vicinity, who congregated at a short distance from the shanty to watch the proceedings, but who, regarding what they witnessed as but a repetition of the scenes often before gone through by the same pair, never once thought of any interference. Through the open door McGauley could be seen striking repeated blows with all the might of a strong arm and a closed fist, and administering several kicks with his heavy boot, until the woman

FELL FAINTING AND EXHAUSTED ON THE FLOOR.

Then he would cross the lot to a hydrant, return with a bucket of water and fling the contents over the prostrate body of his victim; and when he had thus restored her partially to her senses he would proceed to repeat her dose of punishment until it became necessary to resort to the bucket again. This was kept up until late at night, when sheer exhaustion or drunken stupefaction compelled McGauley to forego his amusement, and quiet reigned in the shanty until after bedtime. Before daybreak on the following morning a Mrs. Bridget Higgins, residing in a basement on Fifty-seventh street, opposite McGauley's shanty, heard

SOMETHING LIKE THE SCREAM OF A WOMAN,

but was persuaded by her little boy that it was some other noise. About seven o'clock, however, a man living in the same house was called upon by McGauley, who wanted him to buy the shanty on the spot for a trifling sum ($35) and who was in a very excited condition at the time. The man refused to make the purchase, saying he had no business with the edifice, and McGauley walked gloomily back in the direction of the shanty. In a few minutes he returned and said to the man, "Mr. ——, we have a case over there;

THAT WOMAN IS DEAD;

I don't know what happened to her." "Then," answered the other, "your plain business and duty, McGauley, is to go straight up to the police station and report the case to Captain Gunner; he will soon tell you what ought to be done." "I will," said McGauley, and he went off slowly in the direction of the station house; but he did not go there directly, for it was half-past eight o'clock before he reached it, a little over three short blocks away. Meantime, Mrs. Higgins, above mentioned, and a Mrs. McCann, having heard what McGauley stated about his having "a case over there," proceeded to the shanty. They found the door open, and they immediately entered the middle apartment, which served as a united kitchen and sitting room. A small, plain table in the centre of the floor was covered with the plates and cups used at the repast of the evening before, and everything looked as if the man and woman had just arisen from supper; but there was no sign of liquor in the place except

TWO SMALL SODA WATER BOTTLES

in an old cupboard, one of which smelled of sherry and the other of gin. The women next entered the apartment on the right of the door, which they knew was used as the bedroom of "Peg." They found her clothing all there, hanging from pegs by the wall; the bed was slightly disturbed and presented the appearance of having been lain upon for a short time by somebody who had not undressed, but Mrs. Reilly herself was not there. The women then passed through the kitchen and into the room usually occupied by McGauley as a sleeping apartment, and there a blood-curdling sight was presented to their view. The room was entirely devoid of furniture, and in one corner of it was spread out a miserable pallet on the bare floor. Between them and this pallet, as if rudely kicked out of it, lay the body of the wretched "Peg" Reilly,

STARK NAKED AND QUITE DEAD,

but not yet entirely cold and stiff. All over the back, shoulders, sides, abdomen and limbs were the black marks of kicks and blows. The head was frightfully gashed and the base of the skull, or occiput, was mashed in, and from this wound, and from the nose and mouth, streams of blood flowed along the floor. Every feature was injured and discolored, and the whole face disfigured almost beyond recognition. The women, Higgins and McCann, stretched out the limbs and decently covered the naked body of the murdered woman with the scanty clothing they found in the room, and then left the sickening scene to spread the alarm throughout the neighborhood.

When McGauley reached the Nineteenth precinct police station he found Captain Gunner on hand, whom he informed that

HIS "HOUSEKEEPER" DIED SUDDENLY,

and from some to him unknown cause, during the previous night. His extraordinarily nervous and excited condition at the moment aroused the suspicions of the astute captain, who promptly called Roundsman John McArthur, formerly of the detective force, and sent him back with McGauley to investigate the case. When the roundsman arrived at the shanty, which was then surrounded by a horrified crowd of men, women and children, he, of course, saw at a glance what the matter contained; so he took possession of the house, locked the door, took the names and the rough evidence of a number of persons who will be useful as witnesses, marched McGauley back to the station house, locked him up

ON A CHARGE OF MURDER,

and notified Coroner Herriman, who ordered the prisoner to be kept in close custody and allowed to communicate with nobody, and who will proceed to hold an inquest to-morrow on the body of Agnes Reilly, which was removed last evening to the Morgue.

THE POLICE AND THE FARMERS' WAGONS.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The late high-handed outrage committed by Captain Speight, of the Third precinct, in driving all farmers' wagons from between Murray and Duane streets, deserves public censure. These farmers interfere with no one, are obliged to pay the city authorities for occupying their stands, are a great accommodation to uptown grocers, and the life of trade down town generally. Why should they not occupy the space between Murray and Duane, or be deprived of the privilege which is theirs by right? By publishing this you will confer a favor on the citizens' business men and farmers.

FAIR PLAY.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.

The work of reorganizing the Irish national element in the United States, undertaken by the Irish exiles, is progressing with marked success. In spite of the failure of so many efforts in favor of the freedom of their native land the Irish citizens in America are unwilling to abandon the cause of the "old land." And recognizing the fact that their failures have hitherto been due to the incapacity and insincerity of leaders, they look round to find men who have been

TRIED IN THE FIRE

before gaining their confidence. The arrival in this country of a number of gentlemen who had given unquestionable proof of devotion to Ireland, and who had suffered many years of imprisonment for "the cause," furnished the desired rallying point, round which men of all parties could gather on a common platform.

As soon as the Irish exiles announced their resolve to continue in America the work they had begun in Ireland, invitations poured in from all parts of the country requesting them to form themselve into a directory to take

CONTROL OF THE IRISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT

in America. After a good deal of deliberation and consultation with the best men in the country the exiles issued their plan of organization, which was so constituted as to embrace all existing organizations and yet leave them a separate existence. In a short time a number of independent organizations attached themselves to the new organization, which was appropriately called "The Irish Confederation." From various causes an apathy had fallen on the Irish mind in America; but the advent of the exiles and the serious events which have latterly occurred in Ireland, showing how undying is the opposition to English rule in that unfortunate country, have all contributed to stir up the latent national feeling of the Irish in the States. As a result daily additions are being made to the Irish Confederation, and from all points promises of assistance are coming daily. Away on the far Pacific slope and down in the mines of Nevada and Colorado the clubs of the Confederationare springing up rapidly, and already have forwarded material proof of their earnestness in

THE CAUSE OF IRISH FREEDOM.

The principal article of faith in the new organization is that Ireland's freedom can be won on Irish soil, and that as a consequence all the money and material that can be collected are to be sent directly to Ireland to the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, so that they may be enabled to carry on the work of organizing and arming the people for the struggle for independence. This commonsense programme evidently appeals to

THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE IRISH PEOPLE,

and we find them coming forward in considerable numbers to swell the ranks of the Confederation. Some detailed information handed in to us by Dr. Power, the Secretary of the Confederation, which we subjoin, shows the rapid progress of the new organization.

NEW CLUBS.

A new club, numbering forty members, has been organized by Mr. St. Clair in Baltimore. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—

John McCarthy—President.
M. T. Rafferty—Vice President.
P. J. McDonough—Secretary.
Thomas McDonough—Treasurer.

An old organization, called the "United Irishmen of Baltimore," has accepted the rules of the Irish Confederation, and forwarded the percentage of their funds. Henceforth they will be known as the "Central Confederation Club of Baltimore." The officers are:—

Joun Norman—President.
William Mansfield Harcourt—Secretary.
Michael Moriarty—Treasurer.

Philadelphia reports the organization of a fourth Confederation Club last week; officers elected:—

M. MacWilliams—Chairman.
Owen C. Murphy—Secretary.

A new club of the Irish Confederation has been established at

PORT PERRY,

Alleghany county, Thomas O'Neil, President; W. Marnell, Secretary; Michael Burns, Treasurer; Daniel McNeill, John Gilmore and James Brown, Trustees. A communication has been received from D. T. Gleeson, Kingston, Fulton county, saying that he is organizing a club.

From Mobile, Alabama, the secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood, Joseph F. Barter, has written to say that the Circle wishes to join the Confederation, and requesting instructions.

Mr. James Hyland writes from Providence, Scranton, that he is organizing a club of the Confederation.

A communication has been received from the Fenian Circle at Keene, New Haven, stating their wish to join the Confederation.

The Irishmen of

NEW YORK

are not behind in their efforts to push on the work, and the following meetings are announced for the coming week:—

A Manchester Martyr's Club has been established in the Eighth ward, and has made satisfactory progress. This evening week this club will hold a public meeting.

This evening a meeting of the Thomas Davis Club will be held at Fuller's Hall, 161 avenue B.

On Friday evening a public meeting of the John Mitchel Club will be held at 295 Third avenue, at eight o'clock. The exiles will be present.

A meeting of the Irishmen of the Fourteenth ward, at which the Irish exiles will be present, will be held next Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Metropolitan Rooms, 160 Hester street, near Mott.

Meeting at Emmet Hall—Address by Clarke Luby—Union Among Irish Nationalities Here Effected at Last.

Quite a large meeting of the Irishmen of the Sixteenth and Twentieth wards was held last night in Emmet Hall, West Thirtieth street, with the object of forming a club in connection with the Irish confederation. Before the hour announced for the meeting the spacious hall was taken possession of by a number of men who seemed resolved to secure a good position, and when the time for

COMMENCING BUSINESS

had arrived the room was inconveniently crowded. Mr. Logan was called to the chair, and addressed some words to the audience explanatory of the object of the meeting, concluding by introducing Mr. Luby, who came forward and excused himself, on the ground of ill health, from making a long address. He said:—You are all aware that the majority of my fellow prisoners on their liberation came directly to this country, while myself and Mr. John O'Leary went to Belgium for private reasons. When my friends arrived here, had they consulted their own desire and opinion, they would have retired into private life, but from all quarters calls which they could not neglect were made on them by the people here and at the other side to make an

EFFORT FOR THE GOOD OF IRELAND.

It was thought that if the exiles came forward the quarrels and bickerings that had divided our countrymen in past years would be forgotten, and the people, united in a common bond of brotherhood, would be able to do something for Ireland. I was urged repeatedly to come from Belgium, if I did not wish to lose an opportunity of serving Ireland when I arrived here. I at once

GAVE MY ADHESION

to the confederation, and they honored me with a place on their council. I am now three months in America, and I am glad to be able to inform you that I see some prospect of doing good for Ireland. It is true that there is a good deal of disappointment from past failures, but the same thing has happened with every country that has won its freedom. I think that the actions of my friends in establishing a new organization was right, because, had they joined any existing society, they would have displeased the members of all the others, and have deprived themselves of the power of uniting the whole people. There is one point which I desire especially to impress upon you, it is that we in this country can only act as

AN AUXILIARY BODY

to help the men in Ireland. The idea of creating an organization with presidents, senators and secretaries of war and of the navy could produce no good. The only course was to create a new organization on a simple plan, which would involve but little expense and would leave us free to accept the adhesion of any body, on their acceptance of our rules. From California and the West letters are daily coming informing us of the establishment of new clubs, and since my return to this city I am every other night engaged in addressing meetings where new clubs are being organized in various wards of this city. I am glad to be able to make the gratifying announcement that we have

AT LAST EFFECTED A UNION

with the Fenian Brotherhood. It is not an amalgamation, but an alliance, in which the two organizations will preserve a distinct existence. But an allied council, composed of two men from each organization and a fifth chosen by these four, will transmit all the surplus funds of the two organizations to the men in Ireland. The two gentlemen selected by the Fenian Brotherhood to act on this general council are General Halpin and Mr. Cahill, of Boston, gentlemen

ENJOYING THE CONFIDENCE

not alone of the members of the Irish Confederacy, but of the Irish people. Mr. Luby spoke at some length of the favorable condition of Irish national affairs in Ireland, and exhorted those who believed that Ireland had a right to self-government to give practical proof of their sympathy by aiding the Confederation in their efforts to help the people of Ireland.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON CROP.—Picking, on the sea islands, usually begins about the 1st of September. The stands this season were remarkably good, and the cotton matured so early that a planter who has the experience of three score years as a guide was confident that he would pick, before the 1st of September, more cotton than his plantation yielded for the whole of last year. The gales which swept over the sea islands played havoc with the heavily laden plants. But, in spite of this, the planter of whom we speak will pick by the end of this month a quantity of cotton equal to two thirds of his entire crop for 1870, having three picking months left in which to make up his deficiency. There is no doubt, then, that, in spite of the late disasters, the long-cotton crop of 1871 will be larger than that of 1870.—*Charleston (S. C.) News, August 26.*

THE PORTCHESTER POISONING.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

Remarkable Coolness of the Accused—Anxious Spectators and Exciting Incidents—The Druggist's Testimony—Who Sold the Arsenic?—A Sensible Verdict—More Work for the Grand Jury.

An adjourned session of the official investigation regarding the hitherto mysterious manner by which arsenious acid was administered to Jane Ann Anthony, the colored woman whose tragic death by poisoning was depicted in the HERALD of Sunday, was held at Portchester, Westchester county, yesterday afternoon. As the protracted inquest was known to be drawing near its termination the excitement which has existed in the neighborhood for many weeks past became intensified, so that long before the hour set apart for the continuation of the inquiry before Coroner Meeks and a jury the spacious hall in which the examination has been from time to time conducted was taken possession of by a numerous assemblage, among them being a cloud of colored people of various ages and a multiplicity of shades. As the only important witness remaining to be examined was the drug clerk, who compounded the prescription which was subsequently "doctored" with arsenic, and which the mother of the deceased swore had been obtained at the drug store by her son-in-law,

GREAT ANXIETY WAS EVINCED

to know whether his testimony would tend to still further implicate the woman, Henrietta Knapp, as being the murderess of her own offspring. Having noticed that the suspected female had not presented herself in the room, the Coroner at once despatched a constable to her house, from whence he returned after a lapse of about half an hour, with the accused party, who, with measured tread and serene exterior, walked through the gazing throng to that portion of the apartment occupied by her friends and acquaintances of the African persuasion. The following is, in substance, the additional evidence elicited:—

Henry Clay Roberts, having been sworn, deposed that he was a druggist by profession and resided in Portchester; has had charge of Mrs. Sniffen's drug store for the past eight months; every prescription compounded was numbered and afterwards pasted in a book expressly for that purpose. This book having been produced the witness was asked by the foreman of the jury to read over the prescriptions put up on the 5th inst., which he did, stopping, however, at the one which had been prescribed for the deceased. He was then handed

THE VERITABLE BOTTLE

in which he had placed the mixture, and, having compared the label with the original order, pronounced the same which he had written and handed to one of two colored women who brought it to the store on the day indicated.

It will be remembered that Henrietta Knapp, mother of the deceased, swore positively that James Anthony, her son-in-law, took the prescription to the druggist's.

On being further questioned by the foreman of the jury the witness stated that the

TWO COLORED WOMEN

called for the medicine between three and five o'clock in the afternoon of the day named above. When asked to describe the parties who obtained the remedy witness replied that one of the women was very dark and apparently of middle age. He also corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Sniffen, who deposed on Saturday that the parties drank

A GLASS OF SODA WATER

before presenting the prescription. In answer to a question by the foreman, the witness stated that he never sold arsenic or other poison to any person except those he well knew would make proper use of it. He also added that even under these circumstances he had only sold arsenic twice since he came to the village eight months since. Certain he was, however, that no colored woman had ever obtained arsenic in the store where he was engaged.

At this stage of the examination the witness was requested by the foreman to look carefully on the colored faces in the room and say whether he could recognize any which he had seen in the drug store. After scrutinizing intently the

MANY COLORED COUNTENANCES

before him the witness paused, and, pointing to a saddle-colored female, intimated that he was not unfamiliar with her features. A look of disappointment was immediately visible in the faces of the spectators, since the person designated was not the suspected woman, although she stood by the side of the latter. In the next instant, however, when the eyes of the witness became fixed on Henrietta Knapp, a universal sigh of relief might have been heard preceding the almost breathless exclamation,

"HE HAS GOT HER!"

In order to aid the process of identification the accused was ordered to stand up and take off her shawl, which she did with the same impudent coolness maintained by her throughout the trying ordeal. The witness, however, did not absolutely identify Knapp as the woman who got the medicine, although he was certain that her complexion, height and appearance corresponded with the party who obtained the prescription.

Mrs. Sniffen, the proprietress of the drug store, was again placed on the witness stand, and

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED MRS. KNAPP

as one of the women who drank soda water and had the prescription compounded in her store on the 5th inst. This, of course, destroys the last subterfuge of the accused, who repeatedly swore that she had not entered the drug store indicated during the past four months.

After a few pertinent remarks by Coroner Meeks the jury retired, and in a short time returned with their verdict, setting forth that deceased had died from poisoning, and under circumstances which warranted the holding of Henrietta Knapp, who was accordingly committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A temperance mass meeting will be held at Alturas, Rockland county, N. Y., on Thursday, August 31. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:—Oliver Dyer (author, editor and orator); S. B. Ransom, Rev. W. C. Vanmeter, Rev. George H. Hick, Philadelphia; N. L. Rowe, Greenville; B. Van Riper and Professor Graham, Edinburg, Scotland. Singing by Messrs. Thorp, Kirk, Fonlsom, McAlvery, Stephens and the Cannou Brothers; music by Marna's band. An excursion train will start from Erie depot, Jersey City, at 9:15; from the foot of Chambers street at 9, and from Twenty-third street at 8:50. The tickets for the round trip are only fifty cents each, which can be had on the cars. The train will return from Alturas at six, arriving at Jersey City at seven o'clock, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1871.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Philadelphia Rifle Club commenced to-day, with a parade of the organization, comprising 1,800 members. Delegations were present from New York, New Jersey, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Delaware, New Haven and other localities. The members and participants were conveyed to Schutzen Park by special trains on the Norristown Railroad, every half hour during the day. At noon a banquet was given in the spacious pavilion on the grounds, which was presided over by Mr. Richard Muckle, and at which Mayor Fox, General Meade, General Patterson and other celebrities responded to toasts. The celebration will continue four days.

A DIVORCE AND A FIGHT BETWEEN A JEWISH PAIR.

[From the Cincinnati Times, August 26.]

In the year 1860 a handsome son of Israel was attracted by the charms of a fair Jewess. This naturally led to a feeling of more than ordinary affection, which resulted in a happy marriage, duly celebrated according to the forms of their religion. Four years came, with their customary catalogue of family joys, interspersed here and there with petty sorrows and terrible misunderstandings, when one night the man and husband vanished as the spirit of a midnight dream, leaving nothing to indicate his once real existence save the unquestionable testimony of a son and heir. Intervening years brought to the sorrowing wife no trace of his whereabouts until a few days since, when the information came to her ears that Isaac was hale and hearty, enjoying this world's goods and the love of a second wife at Columbus, Ind. A few hours' ride placed Rebecca in that thriving village, and, terrible with virtuous wrath, she pounced upon the domestic fold of Isaac, with little regard to the usual ceremonies that regulate the coming of strangers. A short, sharp and decisive war of words preceded an attack by the wife Rebecca upon the husband Isaac, which resulted in the discomfiture of the latter, in being unmercifully pummeled about the head and sent tumbling over chairs and sofa.

From the parlor to a magistrate's court the scene was shifted, when the wronged woman met the charge of assault and battery with a counter suit for bigamy. On trial the husband testified that a divorce had been legally obtained, for proof of which the once wife made search yesterday in the records of Hamilton county. The decree was there, in the fair, round hand of a copying clerk, and forever dissolved the matrimonial bonds between the two in the year 1867. It appears that during an Eastern visit of the first wife, in that year, the husband seized the opportunity to file a bill for divorce on the charge of neglect of duty. The appearance of the woman was requested, through the usual advertisement, but she failing to answer the summons, the decree was granted, with what results the reader can learn, as above related.

WASTCHESTER CONVICTS.

The Last Days of Buckhout and His Poisoning Propensities—Wheeler, the Ex-Convict, Awaiting His Trial for the Sing Sing Prison Escape—The Moral Degeneracy of Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS, August 28, 1871.

This sleepy, dull and drowsy town was awakened from its ordinary lassitude to-day by the assembling at the Court House of the Grand Jury for the county. The number of indictments is rather larger than usual, and the character of the offences is somewhat heavier also. There are three murderers awaiting their trial, and one for execution, in the jail. The calendar includes in its list of offences nearly every form of crime which humanity is guilty of. It is clear that the moral condition of Westchester county is very low, and it is believed that before the Grand Jury are discharged they will call the attention of the county to this very significant fact. The condition of the Sing Sing Prison and its present management is to receive the practical attention of the jury, and on an early day it is their intention to visit the prison officially and present a report thereon. The prisoner who excites the greatest public interest at

THE WHITE PLAINS PRISON,

just now, is Buckhout, the perpetrator of the Sleepy Hollow tragedy. The prison has to-day been placed in charge of the Sheriff, and he has taken an almost unprecedented course in reference to the admission of visitors. This official told me to-day that he had good reasons for believing that the friends of Buckhout would supply him with poison if they could, and that Buckhout, to avoid the degradation of hanging, would

TAKE HIS LIFE BY POISON.

To prevent the possibility of Buckhout doing this the doors have been rigorously closed to all but the officials. It is scarcely likely that this rigid rule will be enforced so as to exclude all the unhappy man's relatives and friends from seeing him again until he is placed in the care of the hangman. The fact, however, is, that to-day Buckhout's brother was not allowed to see him. On Saturday I had a long conversation with Buckhout; and if any reliance is to be placed in what he said, and the apparent attitude of his mind toward his fate, he would scorn to cheat the gallows by dying like a rat in its hole from the administration of poison by his own hand. I am inclined to think that this poisoning theory is a delusion of the Sheriff's, and that neither Buckhout nor his friends have any intention of depriving the law of its victim. On Saturday Buckhout had not given up all hope of a reprieve. He attaches considerable importance to the fact that twenty-four jurymen were unable to agree as to the character of his crime, and that the provocation he received before he committed the fatal deed should weigh with the Governor in a review of his sentence. He also thinks that an early friendship between the Governor and himself and his (Buckhout's) family will be an element in the review which will weigh somewhat in the mind of Governor Hoffman and direct it toward clemency. The same

WONDROUS CALMNESS,

the same profession of an unwavering trust in God, and that whatever is done with him will be ordered by his Creator, and therefore will be all right, is manifested by Buckhout to-day, as it has been unvaryingly since his condemnation. The prison officials think that at his execution all this firmness will give way, and that he will not die so resignedly as this talk would seem to indicate.

Among the other criminals confined in the White Plains Prison is Wheeler, the ex-convict, who was the chief organizer of, and an active participator in, the conspiracy at Sing Sing Prison, by which twelve of the convicts escaped. Wheeler has been held here for examination, under a commitment by Justice Howe, of Sing Sing, for several days past. The prosecution have decided to waive any preliminary examination and to prefer an indictment before the Grand Jury to-morrow (Tuesday). The evidence connecting Wheeler with

THE ESCAPE OF THE CONVICTS

is very clear. The captain of the tug has identified Wheeler as the man who took charge of the tug when they reached the dock at Sing Sing, and who gave orders to and threatened the engineer with death if he did not obey his (Wheeler's) orders. The engineer gives similar evidence. The policeman at Hackensack also testifies to seeing him in company in the woods with Kingsland when he arrested them, and has identified Wheeler as the man he had watched for some time with Kingsland. It is known to the Sing Sing Prison officials that Kingsland and Wat Williams, two of the captured convicts, were

THE RINGLEADERS OF THE ESCAPED.

Both have money, obtained by the "cracking" of a bank. $640,000 was stolen by a small gang of burglars, of which Kingsland and Williams were the directing spirits. Not one cent of that large amount has been restored or traced in any way, and there are very good reasons for supposing that Wheeler was supplied with adequate funds for the carrying out of the means to effect the escape of his convict friends. There is no doubt that Wheeler will be convicted, and that he will return to his familiar quarters in the State Prison.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	69	76	3 P. M.	80	85
6 A. M.	69½	77	6 P. M.	79	83
9 A. M.	70½	81	9 P. M.	78	81
12 M.	76	85	12 P. M.	77	79

Average temperature yesterday 80¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 74¾

William McMullen, of 621 East Thirteenth street, got somewhat exhilarated Sunday afternoon on bad gin. He came home about seven o'clock, and found his wife Mary asleep on the sofa. He danced around the room for some time, and then commenced to amuse himself by cutting the throat of his "*cara sposa*" with a blunt jacknife. His hand not being very steady he only succeeded in gashing her chin. Mrs. McMullen appeared before Judge Scott, at Essex Market, yesterday morning, and preferred a complaint of felonious assault and battery against her eccentric husband. He was held to answer.

Henry Vuyse and George Ford were out on "a little time" Sunday afternoon, and went into the lager beer saloon of John Menhen, 175 Avenue A. They called for three or four drinks, and despatched them down their capacious throttles very cleverly. When Mr. Menhen desired pecuniary remuneration for his beverage they laughed at the gentleman, and on his persistence in insisting in being paid a whole glass manufactory of glasses and decanters were rained about his devoted head. Mr. Menhen called in the assistance of Officer Byrnes, and the two hilarious gentlemen were escorted to the station house. Judge Scott committed them, under $500 bail, yesterday morning.

BLASTING ACCIDENT IN WESTCHESTER.

Drilling Through Packed Powder—Two Men Fatally Injured and a Third Shockingly Disfigured.

Three men, named respectively John Downs, Patrick Marvill and Patrick Carr, while engaged in blasting rocks at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, last Saturday afternoon, were so shockingly injured by an unexpected explosion as to place the lives of the two last named in extreme jeopardy.

It seems that a blast which had been prepared on the previous day for some inexplicable reason failed to go off, and it was at length decided upon to draw the contents of the cavity for the purpose of introducing a fresh charge of powder. While drilling the hole out care was taken that it should be well wet, and to this end one of the men occasionally poured in a quantity of water. The work had not proceeded very far, however, when a terrific explosion occurred, blowing the men several feet from the spot. When assistance arrived it was found that the unfortunate fellows had been burned, bruised and mutilated in a frightful manner, while sand and pieces of rock were embedded in the skin and flesh of Carr and Marvill, who, as above stated, are not expected to survive their injuries. Downs was badly burned about the head, and should he recover it is probable that his sight has been permanently destroyed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic Fleet—Cruise of the Alaska—Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1871.

The United States steamer Alaska, commanded by Captain Homer C. Blake, who, as commanding in chief, on the 10th and 11th June drove the Coreans from their strongholds for treacherously assaulting our gunboats, left Chefoo on the 3d of July for Chingchefoo, about forty miles from Chefoo, to look after the missionaries and visit the Taotel of that place, thence to Pesset Bay, in the Japan Sea, in latitude 42 degrees, longitude 131 degrees east; thence across the Japan Sea, passing through the Straits of Tangor to Hakadadi, then down the coast to Yokohama, which place they expected to reach the latter part of August.

Commander T. L. Eastman has been ordered to equipment duty at Washington; Sailmaster George C. Boorman to duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

FRANCE.

Seizure of an American Vessel—The Visit of General Sickles to Queen Isabella—The New Military System—Louis Blanc's Plan for Continuing the Power of Thiers.

PARIS, August 17, 1871.

An important case has just been reported back to the French government involving some nice points in international law. During the war the German ship Magdaline, with a cargo of petroleum, was seized and condemned by a French court. The cargo was the property of Isaac Taylor, an American citizen residing at Boston, who now claims damages for the loss of her cargo. The case was brought to the notice of our government, and the decision of the Secretary of State was that the French government was responsible, and not the North German government, to whose subjects the ship belonged. The decision of our government in the case involves the rescinding of the decision of the French court, and the establishment of a precedent hitherto unknown. Foreign governments have in all cases recognized the validity of our courts where vessels or their cargoes have been condemned. The result of the case, unless amicably settled, will be one of importance to the commercial world.

GENERAL SICKLES' VISIT TO EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

The *Soir* has attacked General Sickles, our Minister to Spain, for paying the ex-Queen Isabella, of that country, a visit. The *Soir* alleges that the visit was of a diplomatic nature, and that he went in full dress uniform, and wonders how he could do such a thing without the consent of his government. The object of the visit is said to have looked to the establishment of the Bourbon family. The facts in the case are, that General Sickles, who is on leave of absence for a few months, is at present staying in Paris. His visit was of a purely formal nature, and so it was mutually understood. The General went in his citizen's dress, and not, as the *Soir* affirms, in full dress uniform. The diplomatic usage is for a minister or attache visiting a city where other diplomats live to visit them. Ex-representatives are also included in the same category; and in this way the General was justified in his visit. From a purely republican standpoint, however, he may be blamed, for monarchs are not recognized by republican masses.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

is daily becoming muddled and new complications threaten to dismember the already inharmonious factions of the National Assembly. The question of reorganizing the army has caused much discussion. M. Thiers, in a three hours' speech, urged with great firmness the adoption of an obligatory military system, but he retired from the tribune much disgusted at the opposing attitude of the members of the commission on the reorganization of the army. The future army of France is estimated at 140 regiments of infantry, containing an effective force of 5,200 men each, making a nominal army of 500,000 men. For the maintenance of the army 480,000,000 francs are thought sufficient by M. Thiers, but the commission found 600,000,000 francs was the amount required, and new taxes and impost duties must be put upon the country to equalize the deficit. An economy of 100,000,000 francs in the expenses of the different ministeries has been proposed, but for divers reasons, and notably military ones, the departments refuse to make the economies asked of them. This, with 200,000,000f. more to be expended in rearming and repairing the old forts and building new ones, and putting France in a position to cope with other Powers, makes a total 800,000,000f. On Thursday next the Assembly will vote upon a bill that M. Thiers be continued in power. The conservative element in the Assembly is now divided into

THREE PARTIES,

the Saint Marc Girardin, Daru and reunion of the Reservoirs. The reunion of the Reservoirs is the most intolerant and monarchical. It contains many prominent legitimists and is considered the strongest in point of numbers. They urge the doctrine of *in statu quo*, not wishing to tie the hands of the government. M. Saint Marc Girardin and his partisans are parliamentarians, who favor a constitutional monarchy and the restoration of the Orleans family. The Daru party is the weakest in point of numbers, and is composed of conscientious men, exempt from prejudice, but undecided in regard to the question of the presidency. Louis Blanc has proposed the following bill in favor of prolonging the official powers of M. Thiers:—

ARTICLE 1. The powers of M. Thiers are prolonged until the expiration of the powers of the National Assembly.

ART. 2. These powers will cease only when the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace have been fulfilled, and all territory of the republic ridden of the presence of the stranger.

The higher wing, or purely monarchical party, propose to keep things as they are, and await the day when M. Thiers and the Assembly disagrees, when they hope, in the confusion, to reinstate monarchy again. The left wing insist upon definitively establishing the republic, and investing the balance of power in the hands of the Assembly. With these differences of opinion, and the number of contending parties, I believe we shall have only an exact repetition of the constitution of 1848. At Versailles very little animation is seen. Almost everybody one meets is a soldier on guard over some of the public buildings. The Prefecture serves a double purpose. M. Thiers and family occupy the first floor as a residence, and M. Rémusat the ground floor, for the use of his Department on Foreign Affairs. Many of the Deputies live in Paris, and the trains are crowded at noon and during the early part of the evening.

M. Jules Favre, after leaving his children at Aix-les-Bains, has returned to Versailles and occupies his seat in the House as simple Deputy; he remains very quiet, however. Gambetta never looked better or appeared to be in as good spirits as he is at present. Should there be new elections he will be nominated for some of the most important positions. His energy and go-ahead spirit have not been forgotton by the masses of the people.

TWO MEN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED IN NEW ORLEANS.

They Murdered a Woman Nearly Eighty Years Old and were Tried and Convicted by a Jury of Negroes.

[From the New Orleans Republican, August 24.]

The principal feature in the Criminal Court yesterday was the sentencing of Charles Earle and John Garvey, convicted of killing an old woman named Zollinger, on Annunciation street, on the 24th of April. Our readers must still remember the horrible particulars of the case. The accused were fairly tried and duly convicted of murder on the 22d of June, the trial lasting three days. Counsel for the prisoners made a motion for a new trial, but Judge Abell refused the motion.

Garvey and Earle were yesterday taken to the bar to receive sentence of death, and Judge Abell, in substance, made the following remarks:—

John Garvey and Charles Earle, you have been charged with murder. After being indicted by the Grand Jury you were arraigned before this Court and pleaded not guilty. You were tried and found guilty of the crime for which you were indicted. Have you, now, either of you, anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you or for an arrest of judgment?

Earle responded:—All I have to state to Your Honor is that when I was arrested I was kept for nearly four days in a cell at the Rousseau street station without the privilege of seeing any of my friends or counsel. By inducements offered to me and promises of my liberty I was taken by Captain Edgeworth to the Coroner's inquest. Then the Coroner swore me, and I stated all that I knew about the case. Then the Coroner charged me with murder on the very evidence elicited from me by promises and inducements. Captain Edgeworth, who was permitted to hear my evidence, gave his evidence only after I had given mine in his presence. I have also, while in prison, been subpœnaed as a witness for the State in this very case. The trial was rushed upon me in an unfair way. The papers every day had a paragraph about the case, so that it was impossible to obtain an impartial or intelligent jury. Twelve colored men were finally obtained, not one of them being able to read or write, and three of them not even knowing what was capital punishment, the Attorney General having to instruct them several times on this point. This is all I have to say.

Garvey said—Your Honor, I am not guilty of the charge; I am not capable to make a statement; I am a poor man. That is all I have to say.

Judge Abell then asked Judge Atocha, attorney for accused, if he had anything to say. The answer was in the negative.

The Court addressed the doomed men about as follows:—

Perhaps in the whole history of crime but few parallels can be found to that crime for which you were indicted and brought before this bar. Both of you are young men, just verging into full manhood, and, as I am informed, strong, healthy and used to honest work. Forgetful of the duty you owe to yourself, to religion, your family and the community at large, you