

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British and German Opinion of the American Case in Geneva.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1872.

The London Times, referring to the rumors that the United States will make exorbitant demands before the Geneva board for indemnity for losses by the Alabama and other rebel vessels, professes to believe that "the American government has no such intention; that its main desire is to obtain a public acknowledgment that the position it took and remonstrances which it made during the war were founded on reason."

The London Times says it is desirable that "no encouragement should be given to beligerents to bring extravagant claims against neutrals for constructive injuries."

GERMAN FEELING AND A GRIM SORT OF SATISFACTION.

The Cologne Gazette asserts that the United States claim an enormous amount for indemnity in the Alabama case, so that when deductions are made they may receive a handsome sum. This the Gazette denounces as "an artful and unworthy trick;" but it is "not sorry that the only two nations which furnished supplies to France during the war with Germany are now similarly set by the ears."

ITALY.

Pope Plus the Ninth "Not at Home" for the King's "Call" at New Year.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 2, 1872.

The King of Italy sent a special Ambassador to the Vatican on New Year's Day to tender "His Majesty's congratulations" to the Holy Father. The Ambassador was met by Cardinal Antonelli, who informed him that His Holiness was "indisposed, and unable to receive visits."

French Official Audience with the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 2, 1872.

The Duke de Harcourt, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, had a long interview with the Pope to-day.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus' Reception at New Year—A Brilliant Scene at Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 2, 1872.

A brilliant reception was held yesterday by King Amadeus. Among those present were the foreign Ambassadors, many civil and military officers, and deputations from the Senate and Congress.

ENGLAND.

Ministerial Exposition of the Relations Between the Crown and People.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1872.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, addressed his constituents in Oxford yesterday. Alluding to the illness of the Prince of Wales he said it "seemed to bring out the strong reciprocal sympathy which always existed between a constitutional sovereign and a free people."

It intimated that the attention of Parliament would be "directed to social measures for the improvement and welfare of the people."

Minister Schenck to Visit Sherman.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1872.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the American Minister, has gone to Paris, where he will meet General Sherman and the son of President Grant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Steady Improvement and Restoration of Strength.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2-2 P. M.

The noon bulletin from Sandringham reports that the Prince of Wales slept well last night, and continues steadily to improve.

The Queen and Prince Leopold returned to Windsor from Sandringham to-day.

IRELAND.

Municipal Party Feeling and City Tumult.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2, 1872.

The recently elected conservative Mayor of Limerick was installed yesterday. The ceremony was attended with much disorder. A tumultuous mob alternately hissed at the name of the Prince of Wales and cheered for "Home Rule."

FRANCE.

Duke d'Anmale Elected to the Academy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1872.

The Duke d'Anmale has been elected a member of the Academy of France. A cable despatch previously furnished to the press announcing that the election was yet to take place was incorrect.

GERMANY.

General Von Roon Retires from the Ministry of War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, 1872.

General Von Roon has retired from the Ministry of War and Marine, and the Emperor has appointed Herr Stosch to fill the vacancy.

THE DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

Project of an Anglo-American Government Control of the Atlantic Cables.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1872.

The idea has been started of transferring the property in and control of the Atlantic cable lines to a joint control of the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The proposition is received with favor in anticipation that it may result in a reduction of the present exorbitant rates of tariff on cable messages.

THE TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

Italian Cabinet Banquet to the Delegates.

ROME, Jan. 2, 1872.

Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner to the delegates to the International Telegraphic Conference to-day.

AFRICA.

French Report of a Brilliant Victory in Algeria.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1872.

Despatches from Algiers report that the French troops have won a brilliant success over the rebels in Oran.

Two rebel chieftains and 160 horsemen were killed.

THE ROCHESTER RIOT.

Public Indignation Against the Negro Howard.

Death of the Outraged Child—An Attempting to Rescue and Lynch the Prisoner the Mob is Fired Upon by the Military—Persons Killed and Wounded.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2-4 P. M.

The excitement over the outrage has not abated. There is now an immense crowd about the jail, and they are frantic over the report that the little girl had died of her injuries. The evening papers are out with the evidence against Howard. It is conclusive and leaves no doubt that he is the man who committed the dreadful outrage.

The police are at the jail and the military are assembling at the arsenal. Attacks are made by roughs and others on unoffending negroes who appear in the streets. It is feared that there will be an outbreak to-night. Sheriff and his aids stand firm and are determined to uphold the law.

The Police Kaid on the Crowd.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2-3 P. M.

The police have made another raid on the crowd about the jail and dispersed it. There is more quietness just now, but all is speculation as to whether there will be another mob to-night or not. The repulse of the one this morning, it is hoped, has had the effect to prevent another assemblage to-night.

The Grand Jury are in session and they will indict Howard to-morrow forenoon, and he will be brought into court to plead to the indictment. Efforts have been made this afternoon to have him plead guilty, but he refused, and says that he is innocent. The evidence against him accumulates.

It would seem almost criminal to take Howard from the jail at present, as the mob would rescue him from the authorities and kill him.

The Military Charge the Crowd—The Killed and Wounded.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 2-3 P. M.

There are about a hundred of the military guarding the jail this evening. There is a mob there, and shooting, and there have been several stones thrown at the military. The police who had been relieved are again ordered to the jail.

About nine o'clock, while the crowd was yelling at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley, killing two men and wounding one man and one boy.

The names of the killed are John Eiter, a railroad carman, and Henry Merlow. John Hubert was shot through the calf of the leg. The name of the boy has not been learned. He was hit in the shoulder. The excitement is very great, and people are hurrying to the scene of the conflict.

The crowd said it was not necessary to fire, while the military say that they were compelled to fire to protect themselves, as they were being pelted with stones.

ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

An account of the difficulty is thus given by an eye-witness, Policeman Brauch: "The squad of military were lined across the west end of the bridge, facing Exchange street. A man stepped up to Pullman Branch, and said that some boys, a few feet off, were picking up stones. The officer drove them away. At the same instant the crowd 'Forward!' was given by the officer in command of the squad, and he pushed the policeman aside. The shots were fired at this time. The men shot were standing in Exchange street and had not participated with the mob.

Eiter was a highly respectable and influential German citizen. He lived but a few moments after being taken into a station near by.

It is reported that a woman was shot, but it is not yet confirmed. The feeling against the military is intense. The police are being drawn in from the outer districts of the city and despatched to the vicinity of the jail. It is feared that more blood will be shed before morning.

The colored people are fleeing to their homes to hide, as it is not deemed safe for them to be seen in the streets. The main portion of the crowd on Exchange and Court streets has been dispersed. About one hundred or more still remain on the grounds. There does not seem to be any organizing for further attack, but there is talk of holding a meeting of citizens to-night or to-morrow.

The body of John Eiter has just been taken to the home of the deceased. On being deposited in the wagon loud expressions of indignation were made by the spectators.

Henry Merton was going to his home on Bartlett street when shot. The ball entered his stomach, and a large pool of blood is on the walk where he fell. He was an inoffensive man and had taken no part in the disturbances. John Nolan was shot through the right lung and was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. He is not expected to live.

IRELAND.

Municipal Party Feeling and City Tumult.

A cartoon named Elias Swanton is also reported killed. He was shot in the arm, and received a bayonet wound in the back. Louis Kamp was shot through the thigh and left arm.

Five companies of militia are now guarding the jail and the streets leading there. Captain Swartz was in command. The firing is reported to have originated in the ranks of Company D. The members of this company, and also the members of Company G, discharged their muskets. The other companies on guard are B, K and A.

It is estimated that the crowd numbered a thousand persons. When the firing began an order was given to charge bayonets, and in this movement the guns were discharged. The provocation for the order was, it is said, the throwing of stones and bricks by some of the crowd.

One of the soldiers was struck in the shoulder by a brick and disabled. The feeling of indignation against the military is very great, and their action is condemned by law-abiding citizens. The captains of the companies above named disavow giving any orders to fire.

A rumor is current that a negro was shot in a saloon in the eighth ward, but it is believed to be unfounded.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Captain Shoots a Loose Woman and His Friend in a House of Ill-Fame, and then Shoots Himself.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 2, 1872.

A horrible tragedy occurred at a house of ill-fame kept by Lottie Morton and Virginia Dee. About four o'clock this morning Captain Newland and Mr. Latham, both highly connected, were visiting the house when a dispute arose between Newland and Lottie, and the former drew a pistol and shot her dead. Trunkell hurried into the room and prevented further shooting, was struck in the abdomen by a second shot, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound, though he is still living. Newland then left the house, and proceeded to his room and shot himself. It is believed he will die.

TRIPLE MURDER AT WINDSOR LOCKS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2, 1872.

A man named Billings, his wife and another woman, name unknown, were found murdered at Windsor Locks to-night. No clue has been obtained as yet to the perpetrators.

TERRIFIC KEROSENE OIL EXPLOSION.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BILWAUKEE, L. I.—Loss, \$150,000.

Between nine and ten o'clock last night an over-heated still in the extensive oilworks of Carr & Burke (formerly Cozzens), Blissville, L. I., suddenly exploded with terrific force. A volume of flame of great magnitude startled the population of Long Island City, and thousands flocked to the scene of the disaster from all quarters. Within an hour the flames had consumed the country for miles around, and objects on the East River were brought prominently into view.

The fire was raging in midnight, and the Fire Department of Long Island City were battling with it. Fortunately no lives were lost, but property to the amount of \$150,000 was destroyed.

EXPLOSION OF A KEROSENE LAMP.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night at the residence of Mrs. Mary Broughton, 154 Sackett street, Brooklyn. Two little children of Mrs. Broughton were terribly burned, and Mrs. Broughton, in her efforts to save the children, was badly burned about the face and hands.

ALEXIS IN MILWAUKEE.

Grand and Imposing Preparations for the Duke.

The Receptions in the Eastern and Northern Cities Ecclipsed by Yesterday's Oration by the Milwaukeean—Gorgeous Decorations, Dunting, Bayonets and Music—poached by Governor Washburn and the Mayor—Banquet at the Flankton Hotel.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis had a tremendously enthusiastic reception upon his arrival here in Milwaukee this evening. For nearly a month the citizens had been full of anticipations and preparations for his coming, and when the imperial lion actually made his advent among them their joy and enthusiasm knew no bounds of restraint. The welcome awarded was, however, only one of those characteristic of the noble and hospitable people of the Great Northwest. The distinguished visitor has had not ten receptions since he came to this country to the one here in Wisconsin, and it is in keeping with truth to say that even the imposing demonstrations in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities did not surpass the one here to-night in splendor and enthusiasm. The whole day and evening has been a continued ovation in honor of the Duke all the way from here to Chicago. When he left the latter city this afternoon his departure attracted about as much attention as his arrival, and along the route between the two cities were successive demonstrations of the most hearty description. Flags were flying at many of the stations, salutes were fired and the citizens of the various cities and towns were gathered by thousands to see and cheer the Russian visitor as he passed by.

SAFE ARRIVAL IN MILWAUKEE—GRAND OVATION.

At the arrival of the Duke in Milwaukee there were not less than twenty thousand people assembled in and around the West Water street station. A military escort and a band of music added pomp and splendor to the scene. The Duke stepped from the train, may well be described as one of very hearty enthusiasm. Among the first to greet him were the members of the Duke's own countrymen, and the cheers and shouts of welcome, given in their native tongue, were very pleasing and exciting to the imperial guests. The police and militia drove immediately to their apartments at the Flankton House. The distance was half a mile or over, and the Duke, who had been in the city for some time, was very weary. He was accompanied by his suite, and many along the line traveled by the visitors in reaching the hotel had their well-wishes and expressions of business, and numerous transparencies, banners and mottoes of welcome were also displayed.

A MAJESTIC SCENE AT THE HOTEL.

The scene around the hotel when the imperial carriage arrived was very lively and exciting. If there were not a mob there, it would be less than 20,000 assembled in Spring street, opposite the Flankton. The fair sex were out in larger numbers than the masculine, and the military eagerness to get a glimpse of a Russian naval officer was by far the most conspicuous. The military escort was in full view, and the Duke, who had been in the city for some time, was very weary. He was accompanied by his suite, and many along the line traveled by the visitors in reaching the hotel had their well-wishes and expressions of business, and numerous transparencies, banners and mottoes of welcome were also displayed.

Then Ira Paine put up his gun and awaited the arrest, as he expected nothing else than incarceration in a Westchester jail, and subsequently a legal test on the criminality of pigeon shooting.

Mr. Bergh, instead of ordering Ira into custody, told his officers to disperse the crowd, which, by this time, had augmented to nearly fifty by the acquisition of some forty stable boys, who were attracted thither by the unusual manner in which business was being conducted. The officers made a charge on the boys and drove them before them out of the field. The gentlemen, however, doubted Mr. Bergh's authority to drive them off their own grounds, and remained where they were to discuss the unsettled subject of pigeon shooting.

Just at this moment Mr. Staples stepped out in front of Mr. Bergh and discharged his gun, begging Mr. Bergh not to be alarmed, that he did not intend to hurt him.

Mr. Bergh—You probably would like to take my life.

Mr. Staples—Not at all, sir; not at all; it's not worth it.

A gentleman present then told Mr. Bergh that in England the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals never interfered with the sporting clubs in the United Kingdom, and that the Prince of Wales had taken notice of it; and he had been in the habit of making a charge on the boys and drove them before them out of the field. The gentlemen, however, doubted Mr. Bergh's authority to drive them off their own grounds, and remained where they were to discuss the unsettled subject of pigeon shooting.

At this remark Mr. Bergh seemed to fly into a still greater passion, and he denounced the Prince of Wales as "the greatest blackguard in England."

He further said that he had been lately in correspondence with the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he was proud to say that the killing of pigeons and other birds for amusement and practice was now being discontinued. Mr. Bergh said there was no reason or necessity for killing birds to practice shooting; that a target could be put up, or an object resembling a bird could be thrown in the air to be fired at; but it was a cruel, barbarous and blackguard act to kill pigeons or any other of God's creatures for amusement.

Mr. Bergh seemed to be very ill-natured, stating that he was sick and ought to be in bed instead of out there in the cold wind; but when asked why he had not gone to bed instead of coming out there and meddling with matters that did not concern him, he became very wrathful, and declared his intention of following pigeon shooters wherever they made their appearance, and would arrest and punish all who violated the law.

Some one then intimated that there was no law to prohibit pigeon shooting, and told Mr. Bergh if there was he would be obliged to him to show it. Another gentleman asked him what he intended to do about the killing of the two pigeons before his eyes—whether he meant to arrest Ira Paine and test the question before the courts; but his replies were evasive. "He knew his business, and it was none of their what he intended to do."

A gentleman present then told Ira Paine to move away and see whether the officers would arrest him. Paine left, taking his traps with him, followed by the gentlemen of the clubs, when Bergh and his men took possession of the platform from which the shooting had taken place. They remained there for twenty minutes and then went to their wagon, and in a few moments after left Jerome Park.

Then the question arose as to the right of Mr. Bergh to go through the gates of Jerome Park with out the permission of the persons having those grounds in charge, and much discussion took place on the subject; but all parties seemed determined to solve the mooted point at once whether our shooting clubs have a right to kill pigeons or not, and this they all seem unanimous shall be done quickly.

THE GRAND DUKE UNBID TO REVISIT WASHINGTON.

It is understood that as soon as it was ascertained that Calcaez had been definitely recalled the President directed that the Grand Duke be invited to revisit Washington. The invitation was necessarily declined from exigent circumstances. The Grand Duke is a lieutenant.

THE NEW ALBANY NEWS ITEMS.

A Boy Murdered—The Case of Richard B. Connolly—Appointments by the State Engineer—Report of the Capital Commissioners.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1872.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, named William Trunkell, eighteen years old, attacked a boy, named Michael Hefford, aged fourteen. During the scene Hefford, who had been attracted to shoot his assailant while on the ground under Trunkell, drew a pistol and shot him in the side. Trunkell hurried into the room and prevented further shooting, was struck in the abdomen by a second shot, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound, though he is still living. Newland then left the house, and proceeded to his room and shot himself. It is believed he will die.

By a stipulation, signed by the respective parties, the hearing on the appeals from orders modifying and refusing to vacate the order of arrest in the case of ex-Congressman Connolly has been set down for Friday.

The State Engineer has made the following appointments:—John A. Cooper, Deputy State Engineer; Harry C. Gault, clerk of the Board of Public Works; George W. Taylor, clerk in the Land Department, and W. W. Taylor, clerk in the State Engineer's office.

The new Capital Commissioner's report shows that the amount expended during 1871 was \$24,955, which includes \$107,813 paid for material delivered during the season of 1870. The balance on hand at the commencement of the work to the 1st day of January, 1872, was \$2,007,670, and the total amount received by the commissioners was \$2,041,389, leaving in their hands \$3,715.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annals Meeting Last Evening and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the New York Historical Society took place last evening at their Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue. The reports of the Treasurer, Librarian and Executive Committee were read, also a memorial on Henry T. Tuckerman, after which they proceeded to the election of officers. The following were elected:—President, Augustus Schell; First Vice President, Erasmus C. Benedict, L. I. D.; Second Vice President, James C. Bennett, L. I. D.; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, William J. Hoppin; Recording Secretary, Andrew Van Hook; Treasurer, George W. Taylor; Librarian, George G. Moore, L. I. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt returned from the Presidency of the Society last evening, after holding office in the institution for over thirty years.

BERGH AFTER THE PIGEON SHOOTERS

Two Pigeons Killed to Provoke an Arrest, but Mr. Bergh Contents Himself with Making Threats.

REMARKS—What are the stakes? STAPLES—Silence, sir.

About half a dozen members of the Jerome Park Shooting Club and two members of the Long Island Club were at Jerome Park yesterday afternoon for the purpose of amusing themselves at their familiar pastime. Mr. E. Staples and Mr. R. O. DeForest having shot a small match at ten birds each, the former winning by one bird, when Mr. Bergh, the great humanitarian, suddenly put in an appearance on the field, accompanied by three officers. Mr. Bergh stalked into the midst of the gentlemen, and seemed disappointed at the slim attendance on the ground; but he said nothing for some minutes. We do not know how long he would have kept silent had not Mr. Parks, Sr., the President of the Long Island Shooting Club, brought him to his speech by addressing him in the following manner:—

Mr. Parks—Mr. Bergh, I believe.

Mr. Bergh—That is my name. Mr. Parks—My name is Parks. I am the president of the Long Island Shooting Club, and this gentleman is Mr. DeForest, the president of the Jerome Park Shooting Club. We are law-abiding citizens, and if it is unlawful to shoot pigeons we will desist; but should there be no law against it, we will continue to enjoy our sport. We want the matter tested. Now, sir, have you any lawful right to stop us?

Mr. Bergh (in a rage)—I will stop it. Shooting pigeons is a brutal, blackguard business; an unlawful act; and I am determined to put a stop to it. [Mr. Bergh seemed to be under the impression that his presence had stopped a match that had been begun, for he called out, "What are the stakes?" Mr. Staples replied, "Staples, sir."]

Mr. Parks—Well, then, we will at once make a test question of it, and see what you will do. Mr. Paine (addressing the professional, who was on the ground), shoot some birds and let Mr. Bergh see how they are killed, and let us then ascertain what he will do.

Two pigeons were then put in the traps, and Ira Paine shouldered his gun. The trap was sprung and a pigeon soon knocked over. One of Bergh's men then ran up and picked up the bird, which was still alive, and brought it to Mr. Bergh, who held it in his hand several minutes, while several of the gentlemen present begged him to give it to them so that they might put it out of its misery. Some of them berated him severely for his cruelty to animals. Bergh would not give up the bird, but continued to expatiate on the barbarity of the shooting, when bang went Paine's gun again, and down came the other pigeon, which was also secured by Bergh's henchmen.

Then Ira Paine put up his gun and awaited the arrest, as he expected nothing else than incarceration in a Westchester jail, and subsequently a legal test on the criminality of pigeon shooting.

Mr. Bergh, instead of ordering Ira into custody, told his officers to disperse the crowd, which, by this time, had augmented to nearly fifty by the acquisition of some forty stable boys, who were attracted thither by the unusual manner in which business was being conducted. The officers made a charge on the boys and drove them before them out of the field. The gentlemen, however, doubted Mr. Bergh's authority to drive them off their own grounds, and remained where they were to discuss the unsettled subject of pigeon shooting.

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THE HARBOR GRAVE HORROR.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of Murder Against Gehan.

HARLEM, N. S., Jan. 1, 1872.

The Newfoundland mail steamer has arrived, bringing further particulars of the recent double murder at Harbor Grace. The girl Johanna Hamilton has confessed that on Monday, November 20, Patrick Gehan and his brother-in-law, Garrett Sears, quarreled at breakfast, after which Sears left for his work, but when coming in to his dinner he was shot by Gehan, who afterwards beat him to death with a mallet. Mrs. Gehan fainted, Gehan stunned her, and then smothered her with a feather bed. After this Gehan and the girl Hamilton fled to the harbor, where they were found by the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "wilful murder" against Gehan as principal and the girl Hamilton as accessory.

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