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RIOTING IN DUBLIN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

What the Dismissal of Part of the Constabulary Has Led To—The Streets Full of People and Rioting Commenced—The Probable Result.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—Two hundred and thirty-four constables have been dismissed for participation in the late meeting here in defiance of orders. The agitation growing out of the constabulary troubles is increasing hourly. Soldiers have been ordered under arms, and there is a feeling of intense alarm in this city. Many of the police declare that they will no longer submit to the present condition of things, and a number have deserted their beats and torn off their badges. Special military magistrates have been sworn in to be ready in case of an emergency, and a proclamation has been issued inviting well-disposed citizens to serve as special constables. It is feared that serious complications will arise unless the present agitation soon subsides. There are rumors of an uprising of the Fenians and an invasion of England, and all sorts of rumors are circulated. The condition of affairs is regarded as critical.

WHO THE DISMISSED ONES ARE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The police who were dismissed are all those who attended the meeting of the police here last night, at which the conduct of Captain Talbot, the chief superintendent, was strongly denounced. The dismissals in all number 234. Captain Talbot announced the dismissals, the police being paraded in the castle yard for the purpose. It is said there will be a general strike of the force to-night. Detachments of the Sixth Rifles, each accompanied by a military magistrate, occupy every police station. A proclamation has been widely posted declaring that the services of special constables are necessary, and calling upon all loyal subjects to come forward and undertake the duty. The proclamation justifies the dismissals, pointing to the disobedience of the police, who were forbidden to hold a meeting. It is signed, "R. G. Hamilton, God save the Queen." On hearing of the dismissals from the police force some of the men on duty tore off their badges in the streets and swore that they would not do duty until their colleagues were reinstated. When the police were discharged they gave cheers for the Queen and their officers. Soldiers are taking their places. The officers advised them to send a memorial to Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, asking that they be reinstated. The Lord Mayor has had an interview with Earl Spencer on the subject. A special meeting of the corporation will be held to discuss the matter. The dismissed constables were ordered to take off their uniforms within an hour after receiving their discharge. On quitting the barracks the men were cheered by the crowd which had gathered outside.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1, evening.—Immense crowds are gathering in the streets, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin Castle. The excitement is increasing rapidly. Earl Spencer on leaving the vice-regal lodge, under escort, was loudly cheered. A number of the dismissed constables, who left the castle yard shortly afterward, also received a tremendous ovation. All the police have now struck except the officers and the members of the detective force. The latter number only 200. Four hundred men have been sworn in here as special constables. At a hastily summoned meeting this afternoon, at which strong anti-government speeches were delivered, the lord mayor declared his intention to issue the following proclamation:

FELLOW CITIZENS: A misunderstanding between the metropolitan police and the government authorities has led to the withdrawal of a large number of the police from the protection of the city. It is therefore my duty to impress upon every citizen who is anxious for the safety of the city to personally co-operate for the preservation of peace and order. Self-control and peaceful demeanor were never more necessary than now, and I rely upon my fellow citizens to display these qualities. I am confident you will join with me in maintaining order and tranquility."

The mounted police and the "G" division have taken no part in the strike up to the present. At a meeting of the corporation this evening the lord mayor submitted a series of resolutions expressing the anxiety of the council at the differences existing between the police and the executive; regretting that the same harmonious relations prevailing between the police and the municipal councils of England and Scotland do not exist in Dublin; declaring that in consequence the corporation could take no official action in the matter, and urging the citizens to aid in keeping the peace. The resolutions were carried.

RIOTING IN THE STREETS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—Rioting broke out on College street at 9:30 o'clock this evening. The mob was very violent. Some policemen who remained on duty at the College street station were brought out in a body, but were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the riot, as there are no police or special constables in Dublin, and the mob has complete possession of the city.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—Up to a late hour to-night no overt act of violence had been committed, although the streets are densely crowded. No police are visible. A body of 160 of the discharged police went to the Queensland Emigration officers this afternoon, and inquired if 500 men could be taken to Queensland at once. The suburbs of Dublin will be guarded by constabulary, 250 of whom have been ordered from the depot for the purpose. The gates of Dublin Castle were locked at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They are double guarded.

A BAYONET CHARGE IN THE STREETS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night a mob in Brunswick street threw stones at the troops, and one man was wounded. A magistrate read the riot act, the troops charged, and the mob fled. Further casualties are reported.

DUBLIN, Sep. 1, 11 p. m.—A bayonet charge has been made in Sackville street, where the soldiers were hotly pressed and badly stoned. Troops are stationed before the Bank of Ireland. Many constables have returned to duty at the Kevin street police barracks.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *News* has the following: "Dublin, Sept. 1—9 p. m.—Many ex-police in citizens' clothes are moving about in bodies harangued occasionally by ex-policemen. A number of persons not connected with the police are taking advantage of the occasion to deliver orations to the populace. 10 p. m.—Roughs are assembling in force. The mob has assailed a tramcar and has broken the windows of the police station on College street.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2—2:30 a. m.—Large bodies of infantry and cavalry paraded the city during the entire night. A large detachment of Rifles arrived at Kingstown from Dublin at noon to-day, and took possession of the police barracks there. Of the entire police force, numbering 1,175 men, 240 members have been dismissed and 620 have declined further duty. The inspectors and sergeants have taken no steps in the matter. The impression prevails among the police that they have acted hastily. It is rumored that the majority of the dismissed men will go to America. Hundreds of citizens, including Mr. Goddard, of the Property Defense Association; Mr. Dudgeon, solicitor for the Emergency Committee, and many Orangemen have presented themselves to be sworn as special constables for a week. Constabulary at country stations have been requested by telegraph to come to Dublin."

A Defense of Poligamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 1.—John Taylor, Joseph F. Smith, and George Q. Cannon have issued an address defending poligamy. In it they say: As a church, we have repeatedly testified in the most solemn manner that the institution of marriage, which the law is aimed at, has been revealed to us by the Almighty, and that it is a part of our religion; that it is interwoven with our dearest and holiest hopes connected with eternity, and that not from any lustful motives, but because we believe we should incur the eternal displeasure of our Heavenly Father if we did not comply with its requirements, we have espoused this doctrine. In regard to our religion we have no compromise to make nor principles to barter away. They emanate from God, and are founded upon the rock of eternal ages.

The Mexican Frontier.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1.—The agreement for the crossing to the frontier by Mexican troops, passed by the Mexican Senate, only authorizes the continuance of such agreement for one year. Mr. Romero has been instructed to make the necessary correction.

Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

DANVILLE, VA., Sept. 1.—During the last eleven months there were sold in this market 24,575,000 pounds of leaf tobacco at an average of $9.78 per hundred against 27,789,000 pounds at $10.28 for the same period the preceding year.

COURTNEY'S GREAT FEAT.

Rowing Three Miles in Unprecedented Time—His Defeat of Lee.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The three-mile race at this place to-day between Courtney and Lee, rowed in the unprecedented time of 19m. 31⅘s., and resulting in favor of Courtney, has created great excitement and a general favorable reaction in favor of the Union Springs oarsman. In the morning the south wind made the water so rough that when Courtney came in from practicing his boat contained nearly a pail full of water. At noon the wind died away, the sun was very warm, and the water was as smooth as glass. At 3:30 p. m., when Referee Brandegee called the men out, Courtney weighed 167½ pounds and rowed in a Waters' paper boat with his own patent roller slides. Lee weighed 156½ pounds and used a cedar boat. Courtney was first at the starting point. He appeared in better spirits and form than he has at any race since the Lachine contest with Hanlan in 1878. At 3:33 p. m. Referee Bradegee gave the word and the men got off nearly even,

COURTNEY LOSING ABOUT HALF A STROKE

in starting his chronograph. They pulled over the first, second, and third quarters nearly side by side, Lee making thirty-two strokes per minute and Courtney but thirty. On the last of the third and through the fourth quarter Lee attempted to get away from Courtney, and led about a boat length, rowing twenty-nine strokes per minute. As the men approached the turning buoy a fresh breeze sprung up that increased in power, and favored both men perceptibly down the home-stretch. Near the turn Courtney quickened his stroke, and led around the mile and a half buoy about half a second, his time being 9:45. On the eighth quarter Courtney and Lee both made twenty-nine strokes per minute, but the former seemed to gain a trifle in distance at each stroke. At the ninth quarter they were even again. In the eleventh quarter Courtney rowed twenty-eight and Lee thirty. From this point in Courtney gained perceptibly, and the crowd cheered and cried:

"GO IT, CHARLEY, YOU HAVE HIM!"

Courtney rowed the finish with apparent ease, but put in thirty-two long sweeping strokes, while Lee seemed to labor at twenty-nine. Courtney reached the buoy in 19m. 31⅘s., fully one length and a half ahead of Lee, whose time was 19m. 35⅕s. The immense crowd cheered wildly. Handkerchiefs and flags of blue—Courtney's colors—were waved in all directions. Courtney finished comparatively fresh and without distress, while Lee says concerning himself that he collapsed when he turned the last mile and a half. He and his friends lost considerable money on the result.

Killed His Family and Himself.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 1.—Near Paris, Logan County, Wednesday night, a man named Edward Schwerzman took his children (18 months, 4 and 5 years old) to a well in the yard and threw them in. There is only thirteen inches of water in the well, but the children were dead before assistance could reach them. As soon as the last child was thrown down he leaped into the well and was also drowned. The man was laboring under temporary insanity.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—William Dunn, of Worcester, Mass., suicided by throwing himself in front of a passing railroad train.

—Walker's livery stable and Gellison's stable, at Hamilton, Ohio, were burned last night. Loss, $5,000.

—The new city hall of Iowa City, Iowa, was burned Thursday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

—The American Dermatological Association adjourned yesterday after exhibiting a number of specimens.

—Samuel Force, of Medway, Mass., was found dead in his cellar. A barrel of sand was lying across his leg.

—The packing-box makers of New York have received 10 per cent. advance. Former wages were $2 per day.

—Crawford H. Johnson, of Baltimore, was locked up yesterday, charged with sending obscene postal cards through the mails.

—Mr. C. Irving Ditty, the new collector of customs for the third district of Maryland, entered upon his duties yesterday.

—In Mississippi County, Arkansas, William Blaylock was stabbed to death in a quarrel with Howard Bowen, his partner.

—Bob Ford, who killed Jesse James, was arrested in Chicago for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons.

—In Mexico, La., in a quarrel between Henry Wilson, a prominent planter, and Andrew Parker, Parker shot Wilson and killed him.

—Major Ellis Phipps, superintendent of the Philadelphia almshouse, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $5,000 of city funds.

—Frank E. Holmes and his champion rowing crew of four from Pawtucket, R. I., arrived at Lawrence, Kan., Thursday with five shell-boats.

—The will of the Rev. Dr. Musgrove, of Philadelphia, admitted to probate, gives $30,000 toward the establishment of a professorship at Princeton College.

—James Shipley, of New York, was found lying senseless on the sidewalk in Prince street yesterday, and will die. He had been assaulted by unknown parties.

—James (Chip) Smith, of New Haven, Conn., who murdered Chief of Police Hayes, was hung yesterday. The sacrament was administered by Father McGivney.

—Eight British and one German steamships cleared from Baltimore Thursday with 843,109 bushels of wheat, the largest shipment ever made in one day from that port.

—Yesterday Zenas Webster, of Brazil, Ind., committed suicide by jumping into Lake Michigan at the foot of Harrison street, Chicago. An unsuccessful speculation in grain is the cause.

—The Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise left Quebec Thursday night for British Columbia, via Chicago. Colonel Tourtelotte, of General Sherman's staff, will join them.

—The business failures of the week were 102, five of which were in New York city and ninety-seven throughout the country. R. & H. Adams, silk dealers, of New York, failed for $700,000 assets about the same.

—The Oregon wheat crops are flattering. The amount available for export is estimated at 283,000 tons. Forest fires are raging all around Portland. Several farm-houses have been burned, also a great deal of wood, etc.

—About 120 persons were drowned by the Concho flood, Texas, and 15,000 sheep, cattle, and horses were lost. The loss to property ranges from $75,000 to $100,000. The river rose fifty feet. Bodies are coming to the surface daily.

—The life-saving stations at the most dangerous points along the New Jersey seacoast were opened yesterday, and the wrecking apparatus put in order for instant use. There are forty-one stations along the New Jersey coast.

—At Monroe, Iowa, Thursday Deputy United States Marshal Vermilyea arrested Richard Revell, a counterfeiter, smuggler, and desperado, who attempted to escape by shooting at the marshal. Vermilyea then shot him through the heart.

—Edward Clark, of Boston, was beaten by C. M. Clark, of Philadelphia, in the fifth round of singles, in the National Lawn Tennis Tournament, yesterday, at Newport, R. I. Clark plays Sears, of Boston, to-day for the championship. In the second round of doubles thus far Dwight and Sears have defeated Powell and Johnson.

—Sheriff McKenzie returned Thursday night from standing Rock Indian Agency, sixty-five miles below Laramie City, where about 6,000 Sioux are located, many of whom surrendered with Sitting Bull. He secured some chiefs to go with the Missouri slope exhibition to the Minneapolis fair next Monday. Among them are Gaul, Running Antelope, and Crow King, Sitting Bull's chief lieutenants. The chiefs take with them samples of products raised by them this year, and their bows and arrows. These Indians are now quite extensive farmers at their agency, and will thresh 10,000 bushels of wheat this season.

—At Huntsville, Ala., yesterday, the trial of Dick Little began at 10 a. m. The first witness, Mrs. Jesse James, was examined at length. It was developed that Frank and Jesse James were with their families in Nashville from November, 1880, until the latter part of March, 1881. Her statements were not at all damaging to the prisoner as the perpetrators of the Muscle Shoals robbery. Mrs. James exploded the story that has been going the rounds of the press about her returning the watch to Mr. Davey in Philadelphia. She indignantly denied doing so, and claimed that Little stole the watch and returned it in her name. Mr. Alexander G. Smith, who was robbed, was next examined, and gave his story of the robbery. He did not recognize Little as one of the men who committed the robbery.

THE PESTILENCE.

YELLOW FEVER STILL SPREADING.

Ravages of the Disease in Matamoras and Southern Texas—Pensacola Cut Off From the Surrounding Country—Numbers of the Dead and Dying.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Sept. 1.—A *News* Matamoras special says the epidemic is decreasing very slowly. During the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. yesterday there were six deaths in the city, all of fever. Of these two were soldiers. There are now a little short of two hundred cases in town. Thirty-seven of the sick are in the military hostal. During the month ending at 9 a. m. yesterday there were 214 deaths from yellow fever which is a terrible mortality for a city of eight thousand inhabitants. In Brownsville during the past week 425 cases of fever have been reported. The official report for twenty-four hours ending at 10 a. m. to-day gives sixty new cases and two deaths. E. Sustandal, representing the firm of Rice, Born & Co., of New Orleans, is down with fever. Dr. E. Melon was stricken down yesterday. Subscriptions are being received from numerous sources for the sick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The bark Annie Reed, from Pensacola, which arrived this morning, reports having on August 18, in latitude 23° 20', longitude 81° 02', fallen in with the brig George W. Chase, from Apalachicola, bound for Washington, partially dismasted and water-logged; took from her the captain, mate, and six seamen and brought them to this port; could not save any of the cargo from the vessel. August 23—Peter Peterson, a seamen, died of fever and was buried at sea. There were three other men sick.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., Sept. 1.—There were 75 new cases of yellow fever here to-day and four deaths, all Mexicans. The fever is rapidly spreading at Point Isabel, there being two deaths there yesterday. At Matamoras there are but few new cases. There were three deaths there to-day. A light norther is blowing. The Rio Grande is overflowing its banks.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—A Pensacola special says one additional case of yellow fever is reported since yesterday and two deaths. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company sell no tickets to Montgomery, Mobile, or any points in Louisiana. News is just received that the State of Alabama has quarantined against Pensacola. Unless some arrangement can be effected with the Alabama health authorities all trains to and from Pensacola will be withdrawn. This will cut off all mail facilities add supplies. The authorities of the adjoining States seem to have precipitated themselves into a panic at the announcement of 19 cases of yellow fever in a city of 10,000 inhabitants. During the epidemic of 1878 in New Orleans and Mobile when Pensacola was free from fever, the transfers of freight and passengers to and from Pensacola junction were always allowed. There are now thirty-one vessels here loading principally for foreign destinations. The United States troops from Fort Barancas have gone by steamer to Mount Vernon barracks, Ala.

A Big Ship Ashore—All Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Press Association from Falmouth this evening says a large steamer of the Hamburg American line is reported ashore at Penzance. Particulars have not yet been received. The name of the steamer is unknown.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Immediately upon receipt of news of the disaster to the steamer Lake Nepigon her owners dispatched a tug from Holyhead to search for the missing boats, which were well equipped and of ample capacity. The manager of the line to which the Lake Nepigon belongs feels assured of the safety of the boats.

KINGSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The second officer of the steamer Lake Nepigon, with thirty of the crew and thirty passengers, landed here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Two boats are supposed to have reached Arklow. The captain of the steamer and five men remained by the ship, which was making in water when the second officer left her.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 12 m.—A later telegram from Liverpool announces that another boat, with fifty-two persons, has arrived at Greystones. The correspondent of the Press Association at Wicklow telegraphs that all the boats of the Lake Nepigon had safely arrived at different points, and that there has been no loss of life.

California Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sep. 1.—At last evening's session of the Republican State convention M. M. Estee, Mayor Blake, of San Francisco; Joseph Russ, of Humboldt, and James McM. Shafter were placed in nomination for governor. The convention then adjourned until to-day.

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The candidates for governor were called upon to indorse the platform adopted. Mr. Estee was nominated for governor on the first ballot.

W. W. Morrow and Henry Edgerton were nominated for Congressmen-at-large by acclamation. F. A. Pedlar, of Yolo County, was nominated for secretary of state.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 1.—The first ballot for governor stood: Estee, 238; Blake, 202; Shafter, 11; Russ, 4. For lieutenant-governor the following were placed in nomination: J. C. Tucker, of Alameda; A. R. Conkling, of Inyo; John Stearns, of Santa Barbara. A. R. Conkling was nominated on the first ballot. A ballot for chief-justice resulted in the nomination of John Hunt, judge of the superior court, San Francisco, and S. C. Denson, judge of the superior court, Sacramento.

Desperate Attempt at Release.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—A desperate attempt was made recently to release a political prisoner confined in prison at Saratoff. During the hour allowed the prisoner for exercise a cart containing two men drove up to the jail and made a signal to the prisoner, who was walking within the prison inclosure guarded by a jailer. The prisoner at once threw sand into the eyes of the jailer and ran to the wall, while the men in the cart fired revolvers and mortally wounded the jailor. The liberated prisoner and his rescuers drove off, but were stopped by persons who witnessed the occurrence, and after a desperate struggle, in which one of the liberators was killed, the other two men were captured. The crowd tried to lynch them, but were prevented. The captured liberator states that he is the son of a landed proprietor.

Nominations for Congress.

Missouri—First district, W. H. Hatch, Democrat.

Tennessee—Third district, G. G. Dibrell, Democrat.

Ohio—Sixteenth district, Colonel M. Churchill, the Republican nominee, declines to run.

California—Second district, Horace F. Page, Republican; third district, J. J. De Haven, Republican.

Wisconsin—Seventh district, W. F. Bailey, anti-Monopoly; first district, C. M. Blackman, Prohibitionist.

Michigan—Sixth district, B. Winans, Democrat and Greenbacker; third district, George L. Landson, Prohibitionist; Fifth district, William O. Webster, Republican; Tenth district—Republican convention, 200 ballots and no choice.

The Longfellow Bust.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Messrs. Theodore Martin, C. B.; Anthony Trollope, William Blanchard Jerrold, Samuel Morley, M. P.; Samuel C. Hall, F. S. A.; Godfrey Wordsworth Turner, and John Hollingshead have joined the committee for the erection of a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, has granted the use of the Lyceum Theater for a public meeting, at which Mr. Matthew Arnold will support the movement.

The Buck Bicentennial.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Sept. 1.—The Buck Bicentennial Celebration was attended this afternoon by from 6,000 to 8,000 people. An oration was delivered by Hon. Edward M. Paxson, and an historical address by General W. W. H. Davis. Samuel Swain read a poem. Governor Hoyt was present. There will be a banquet in Lenape Hall this evening. The concert in the hall last evening by local musicians of Bucks County was largely attended.

The Tariff Commission.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 1.—The Tariff Commission met here to-day at the Russell House. Arguments were made by Richard Hawley, of Detroit, on the state of the country; Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, against reduction of duty on pig iron; Clark Cornwall on soda ash; Sheldon G. Kellogg, reciprocity treaty with Canada, and Dennis T. Ryan, knit goods. The commission will meet in Indianapolis to-morrow.

Secretary Chandler.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 1.—A dispatch received at the navy-yard here to-day from Secretary Chandler announces that he will pass next Sunday at the Isles of Shoals on his way to this port, where he will arrive in the Tallapoosa on Monday.

IS HE THE MAN?

The Alleged Murderer of Lord Cavendish—His Confessions.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Aug. 21.—Westgate, alias Patrick O'Brien, the alleged murderer of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, has been removed from the H. M. S. Fantome to the Spanish town jail, as the Fantome was ordered to Barbadoes to take the place of H. M. S. Dido, now stationed at Port Royal, with Captain Donville, who is acting as commodore until the successor to the late Commodore White—Captain Frederick C. Robinson—arrives. The prisoner Wesigate is a man of ordinary build. He has a full, and rather dark beard, about three inches in length all around; had nothing on his feet when on board the Fantome, and was dressed with blue trousers, jacket, and slouched hat; looked nervous, and would have easily been mistaken for one of the "tars," if at liberty. He still adheres to his former confessions. He has several times threatened suicide, and a close watch is kept over him to prevent any accident. He says that he left Dublin on the night of the assassination, and proceeded with the night mail to Holyhead, and thence went to Cardiff, and from Cardiff he sailed in the Gladstone for Porte Cabello, where he was arrested by the British representative on his own confession. He says that the authorities treated him very harshly at Porte Cabello, and that he has been very kindly dealt with on board the Fantome. He was in a very dirty condition, and had to undergo a thorough washing when delivered to the officers of the Fantome. When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams, and raves very excitedly. The doctor was called several times to ascertain what was wrong, and the ship and prison doctors affirm that he is suffering acutely from a very intense excitement. He confesses to having returned before entering the car, and to have given Lord Cavendish a stab in the back, and that he was employed and paid $20 by Mr. O'Connor, M. P., for his share in the deed. He says that his wife resides in Dublin and that her father also lives there. He wrote a letter to his father-in-law, but not to his (prisoner's) wife. He is a hearty eater, and he is liberally supplied with all the necessaries of life. He even got whisky on board the Fantome when he called for it. He speaks with a strong accent, and one night lately he called on a man named McCall, saying, "Well, Mr. McCall, you have got your money and I have not got mine yet. I was on board the mail steamer and saw the captain and postman, but I have not got my money yet." He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities, but the names he gave are kept strictly secret. The general belief here is that he has had something to do with the Phœnix Park murder, and this belief gains ground.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND CLAMS.

The Entertainment at Squantum—A Big Reception—Future Programme.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—President Arthur was received at Squantum with a salute of twenty-one guns, fired by a section of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery. The President seemed to enjoy greatly the Squantum entertainment and the unconstrained freedom of the occasion. He took kindly to the clams, an important item of the *menu*, and at the close, piling high the shells of his feast, pleasantly quoted Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph in St. Paul's: "*Si monumentum quæris circumspice.*" At 4:15 the President and party took a special train for Providence, where they arrived in fifteen minutes. The party proceeded in carriages to the city hall, escorted by mounted police. At the city hall the mayor held a reception, and for an hour the President was engaged in shaking the hands of the people, who passed before him in a constant stream, members of the State legislature and of the city council and State and city officials coming first, and after them the citizens generally. At the end of the hour the gates of the city hall were closed, although there was still a large crowd outside the building anxious to shake hands with the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. After the reception the party returned to the mayor's office, where large bouquets were presented to President Arthur and Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Chandler. They then drove around by the Brown University to the Hope Club, where the President and party were received informally, and a fine collation was served. About 7:30 o'clock the party returned to Newport on the United States steamer Despatch, where they will remain over night. To-morrow the President leaves Newport for Nantucket and Boston. The President has not yet decided upon his proposed visit to the Northwest, and there is a strong probability that it will be abandoned altogether for the present. He has had a trying year, and, while not sick, he feels its effects. He has had in Rhode Island a few days of salt air, and after visiting Washington feels that he will need a week or two of mountain air before beginning continuous work again.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The steamer Despatch, with President Arthur and party on board, in returning from Providence to-night, went aground at Rose Island, a mile and a half from here. The night is foggy but calm, and no sea is running. An hour was spent in fruitless efforts to get the steamer off. The President and party came ashore in the ship's launch, arriving here at half-past 12. The President afterward returned to the Despatch, which is expected to come off all right in the morning. She had two local pilots on board.

The Mexican National Road.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Sept. 1.—The first passenger train on the Mexican National Railroad entered this city last evening. The road now extends from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Monterey, Mexico, 326 miles. The opening of this line makes Monterey the great gateway to Mexico from the United States. Monterey is wild with delight, and the visitors received the most enthusiastic acclamations, thousand blocking the station to witness the arrival of the iron horse. The track is being vigorously pushed toward Saltillo, seventy miles south, also from the City of Mexico to Acambaro, which place we hope to reach in December. The intervening gap between Saltillo and Acambaro, 400 miles, is provided for by London subscriptions. Efforts are being made to complete it by next summer. This will place a through rail connection with the City of Mexico from New York city.

A Vessel Arrested.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 1.—The British steamer Lord Eslington, bound from Africa to Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron ore, was arrested upon a foreign attachment by Sheriff Clark, of New Castle, while passing that place this afternoon. The writ was issued at the suit of Charles Talley & Co. for $15,000, and the vessel is now lying off New Castle.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

C. A. ROBERTS, of Fargo, Dakota, is at the Ebbitt House.

REPRESENTATIVE JORGENSEN, of Virginia, is at the Riggs.

SAMUEL H. BUCK, of New Orleans, is at the Metropolitan.

E. J. JOHNSON, of South Carolina, is registered at the Arlington.

MR. STEPHEN PETTUS and wife, of New York, are at the Ebbitt.

WILLIAM H. GREENE, of Providence, R. I., is a guest at the Metropolitan.

BECKWITH SMITH and A. C. Sundeway, of England, have rooms at the Riggs.

PRESIDENT GREVY, of France, has gone to Jura. He will remain away a month.

MISS NORAH KITCHEN and Miss Becky Dawart are in Sunbury, Pa., visiting friends.

MR. AND MRS. S. DE VERE, of the University of Virginia, have rooms at the Ebbitt House.

AMONG the Washingtonians registered at the Capon Springs are Mr. Stephenson Brown and daughter.

NAVAL CADETS THOMAS B. SMITH (first class) and Frederick H. Sparling (second class) are at the Ebbitt House.

GENERAL VAN VLIET, was in the city yesterday on a flying trip from his summer home, at Shrewsbury, N. J. He will return to-day.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL W. VERY, U. S. N., left here yesterday to sail to-day from New York for Liverpool, en route to Patagonia, to observe the transit of Venus.

GENERAL GEORGE D. RUGGLES, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A., returned to his duties at the War Department yesterday from leave.

MRS. Y. J. BLATTNER and daughter, of St. Louis, who has been visiting her brother, left last night for Gloucester, Mass., where she will pass two weeks before returning to her home.

THE Greenbrier *Independent*, of West Virginia, says: "Vice-President David Davis, of Illinois, has been the guest of his relative, Colonel James W. Davis, of this county, during the present week."

IT is probable that President Arthur will attend the veteran's reunion at Concord, N. H., on one day week after next. He expects to visit the White Mountains during that week, and, if he does, will probably stop at Weirs.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A TALK WITH JUDGE L. C. HOUK.

The Situation in the Second District—The Truth About the Nomination and the Bolt—Success of the Republican State Ticket Predicted—The Legislature.

There are a few persons making a great deal of noise, in one way and another, about the so-called trouble among the Republicans of the second Congressional district of Tennessee.

Congressman Houk, who has just been nominated in that district for a third term, being in the city, a representative of THE REPUBLICAN called on him last night to ask a few questions about Tennessee politics in general, and to inquire after matters in the second district in particular. Judge Houk was found at the Ebbitt House, busily engaged in looking over a bundle of departmental papers.

"What is the political situation in Tennessee, Judge?" said our delegate after a hearty greeting.

"That is a big question, and I may find it difficult to answer. But supposing you ask my views on the situation, I will try to give them as nearly in an impartial manner as possible."

"That is all that can be expected. That is what we want."

"Well, in the first place, there is a very wide breach in the Democratic party on the subject of the State debt, while the Republicans are substantially united on this and all other issues. Tennessee is not so strongly Democratic with a united party, and I can find no cause to even doubt the re-election of Governor Hawkins; for you must remember that there are three Democratic candidates for that position—Bate, Fuselli, and Beasley. Bate is the low-tax candidate, Fuselli the State credit, debt-paying candidate, while Beasley is known as the Greenback candidate. Yet they are all Democrats, representing diff rent shades and tinges of that party. The Democratic vote will be divided between these gentlemen, but in just what proportion cannot be accurately surmised. But Hawkins will be elected. The Republican party is growing in Tennessee. Tariff, sound currency, internal improvements, nationality of the government, and kindred issues are drawing many recruits into the Republican ranks. Some of these come silently, while others openly proclaim their Republican preferences."

"To what extent do you rely on these accretions for Hawkins's election?"

"Well, I don't think the contest will depend on this new vote, though it will swell Hawkins's plurality, and possibly increase his into a majority vote. But Democratic division would elect him without it."

"What about the legislature? Who will control it?"

Judge Houk—"That, too, is a question hard to answer this early in the campaign. Still I can give you my opinion, and that is, that neither faction of the Democracy will have a majority—in other words, a plurality, in that body. I think the Republicans will have more members than either of the Democratic factions, and the control of the body will depend somewhat on generalship."

"You then think Republicanism on the increase in Tennessee?"

"I certainly do, and nothing but treachery can prevent large Republican gains."

"What about your contest in the second district? Do the newspapers—I mean the Democratic and so-called Reform Republican papers—correctly represent the political condition of affairs in that district?"

"I have read but little of what these papers have been saying, as I, in common with the general reading public, have learned to care but little for and to put absolutely no dependence in what such papers say. As you know, the Democratic press, as a rule, look upon every little jar in the Republican party as the coming storm that is to blow Republicanism into the middle of the next century, while the so-called Republican papers of the 4th I have mentioned are pretty much all edited and controlled by dismissed office-holders and disappointed office-seekers, who care nothing for principle, but are actuated by their thirst for the swill tub. Of course I do not expect this class of newspapers to correctly represent me or my constituents. While I have not read all the stuff that has been forced into print about the contest, if Rule's strength warrants the use of the word contest, between him and myself, I have known that a newspaper race for Congress was being vigorously prosecuted outside of this district. But supposing the matter would have to be settled by the voters who live in this district, I have continued my canvass to the people who are to decide the question, and have paid but little attention to this newspaper *grout* inspired by a very disreputable set of creatures. Why, I have seen since I came here what purported to be extracts from my public speeches, which I not only never uttered, but never even thought of uttering. The campaign against me has been that of malignant slander, conceived in malicious hate, and supported by cold-blooded, deliberate lying, and the people among whom I was born, reared, and have lived know it. I am much stronger by reason of these persecutions than I would have been by a decent and honorable opposition. A large majority of the people were with me at the start, and the course of my enemies has substantially made them solid, as the primaries, as well as the general convention, clearly showed. More Republicans took part in the primary meetings than usually go to the ballot-box in an off year. And what is my Rule men boited in all the counties except Scott, in which he only had one follower, at the primary convention and outside of Knox, which is the most populous, and which held district conventions according to a pre-arranged plan, formed more than six months in advance, seventy-six was the large-number he could control in any one county, while my friends numbered hundreds in the smallest and weakest county."

"Can you give the relative strength of Rule and yourself in the several counties, as shown in the primary conventions?"

"I personally know of two counties, Jefferson and Union. I was present, and saw and heard for myself in these counties, and have reliable information as to all the balance, and I nowhere had less than five to one, and in most all the counties more than ten to one."

"You are confident of success, then, are you?"

"Yes; Rule can make no combination that will defeat me. That he depends on Democratic support is an open secret; that he has bargained with an element of the Democracy is more than suspected; but all that can be said or done will not defeat me."

"Have you seen the dispatches to the Northern papers, notably the dispatch to the New York *Tribune* in its issue of the 29th of August?"

"Yes; a friend called my attention to it. I made no such speech as that ascribed to me, nor anything akin to it. But the meanest portion of this dispatch is that which says the convention which nominated me split into about equal parts. The fact is, as I have intimated in answer to another question, the Rule men boycotted in advance from the county and district, or what will be better understood as township conventions, in every case, as soon as the convention was organized by the proper authorities and as soon as they ascertained that my friends were in the majority, and that, too, when my friends offered in several instances to give them a pro rata representation in the apportionment of delegates equal to double the number of friends Rule had in the county and district meeting, from which they were bolting. The Rule delegates appointed by these bolters refused to come near the regular convention, but met a miscellaneous crowd of self-constituted delegates at the court-house, and went through the antic performance of holding a convention of self-appointed Bosses. I not only carried every one of the eleven counties in the Congressional district by the overwhelming majorities which I have mentioned, but I carried every voting precinct in the eleven counties, with the exception of three small precincts in Knox County, where Rule's kinfolks constitute a majority. These precincts were entitled to one delegate each. Every other county, as well as Knox, and every other voting precinct except the three mentioned, was represented in the regular convention, and I received the unanimous vote of every county in the convention. The regular convention was composed of more than 400 delegates, and was called to order by the chairman of the Congressional committee of the district, acting under instructions from the committee, while the court-house crowd had but few persons in it, and most of those few were picked up from around Knoxville, where the Rule men were too cowardly to enter the primaries and contest with the Houk men, but appointed delegates in a private caucus, held in a different place, and from which all except Rule men were excluded. I have attended every State convention of the Republican party held in Tennessee since the war, and the convention which nominated me was the best and most thoroughly representative convention ever held in the State. I have the hatred of a set of bad men, I know, but I have the respect of the good men who have known me all my life. This proud consciousness makes me calm and contented while my enemies are 'as ravening wolves.'

"The National Congressional Committee has fully recognized me in a strong letter to the district committee as the regular nominee and representative of the Republican party."

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—First race—For all ages, seven-eighths of a mile. Jim Farrell won, Tittlebat second, Warrington third. Time, 1:35. French pools paid $10.10.

Second race—For all ages, one mile. Barney Lyon won, Jim Farrell second, Wakefield third. Time, 1:48¼. French pools paid $10.20.

Third race—For all ages, mile heats. Skylark came in first, but J. W. Norton's rider claimed a foul, which was allowed. Skylark being distanced, the heat was given to J. W. Norton, Keno second, L. B. Sprague third. Time, 1:50. French pools paid $54.30 and $11.40.

Fourth race—Catchweights, seven-eighths of a mile. Corydon won, Nimblefoot second, Rosalie third. Time, 1:34. French pools paid $6.95.

Fifth race—One and a quarter miles, over five hurdles. Jim Vanderveer won, Falconbridge second, Kitty Clark third. Time, 2:26¾. French pools paid $14.10.

THE SENIOR CHIEF ENGINEER

Of the United States Navy Drowned Near the Mouth of the Potomac.

Chief Engineer William Wills Wylie Wood, retired (with the rank of commodore), United States Navy, was drowned Thursday morning at Smith's Creek, in the Potomac, by capsizing while crossing in a sail-boat from his home, near St. Inigoes, to Point Lookout. The sad news reached this city yesterday morning, when the steamer Lady of the Lake came up the river flying her flags at half-mast. He was born in North Carolina, where his